Steihlman (name variously spelled), is reported to have come into the region with a supply of merchandise, including liquor, to trade with the Indians. William Penn, hearing of this, dispatched two settlers of the lower part of Bucks County to investigate. They discovered Steihlman, confiscated his goods and forced him to leave.

Perhaps the earliest white settlers located in the southern part of Williams and Lower Saucon townships. There is reason to believe that some white men settled in Durham, Bucks County, a few miles from the Northampton County line, as early as 1682 and that gradually others pushed northward into what is now Williams Township and eventually crossed the Lehigh River into "The Forks," the area included between Kittatinny Mountain and the Lehigh and Delaware rivers. Probably several squatter families settled south of the Lehigh River before 1728 when the first group of Scotch-Irish immigrants, under the leadership of Thomas Craig, settled in the region of Weaversville. Even yet that section lying between Bath and Northampton is known as the Irish Settlement. It was also called Craig’s Settlement at an early day.

In 1730 another group of Scotch-Irish, numbering 30 families, led by Alexander Hunter, settled in the northeastern part of the county in the vicinity of Williamsburg, Richmond and Martins Creek.

The first of the Moravians reached Nazareth in 1740. The following year they consummated the purchase of a tract where Bethlehem stands and transferred their main activities to this place. From that time settlers spread throughout the area in ever-increasing numbers. They came from many countries but with the German predominant. The many geographic names of German origin bear evidence of the important part they have had in the early development of the region.

The plan which William Penn adopted of purchasing the land from the Indians was continued by his successors. This led to the famous Walking Purchase of 1737 by which the whole of Northampton County as well as additional territory was acquired by Thomas Penn and his associates. Much has been written concerning this historical event and there is wide diversity of opinion with regard to almost every phase. Some years before 1737, the Proprietaries’ agents produced a document bearing the endorsement "Copy of the last Indian purchase" which was claimed to be a true copy of a deed made August 30, 1686 and signed by three Delaware Indian chiefs by which William Penn was given a tract of land north of the "Neshaminy Purchase" extending from its northern boundary as far as a man can walk in a day and a half and thence eastward to the Delaware River. This was shown to the Indians in 1737 and reluctantly accepted by them as genuine although they had no previous knowledge of its existence and