



1 - THE BUCKEYE TAVERN

3741 Brookside Rd., Macungie, PA

The Buckeye Tavern, established in 1735, served as an inn and hotel, providing food, warmth, and shelter. It was here that Henry Shankweiler's attempted capture by Marshal Nichols was foiled during his escape to the barn, where threats were made against assessors Eyerly and Balliet.

2 - THE KNAUSS HOMESTEAD

152 E. Main St., Emmaus, PA

The Knauss Homestead is a historic site with deep roots in the region's early settlement. Built in 1777, by Heinrich Knauss for his father Sebastian Knauss, it was used for the film scenes where Jacob Schaeffer fled the soldiers and his wife Catherine had her baby.

3 - THE COMMIX HOTEL

3245 W. Emaus Ave., Allentown, PA

Originally constructed as a stone tavern in the Germanic style. Martin Ritter, the proprietor at the time, played a significant role during the Fries Rebellion. On March 7, 1799, Ritter's Tavern served as a rallying point where Captain Henry Jarrett and a group of dissenters convened before marching to Bethlehem to join the protest.



4 - MCCOOLE'S AT THE HISTORIC RED LION INN

4 S. Main St., Quakertown, PA

The inn was originally opened in the late 1740s by

Walter McCoolle and was known as McCoolle's Tavern during the Revolutionary War. In 1793, the tavern's name was changed to Enoch's Tavern. In 1798-99, the inn served as a meeting place for organizers of the Fries Rebellion.

5 - THE BURGESS FOULKE HOUSE

26 N. Main St., Quakertown, PA

The Burgess Foulke House was built in 1812 by Edward Foulke. Foulke's son became the first mayor (Burgess) of Quakertown. The Burgess Foulke House, featured in the film, was constructed after the events of the rebellion. However, it now houses artifacts and exhibits related to this period.



6 - THE SUN INN

564 Main St., Bethlehem, PA

The Sun Inn, located in Bethlehem, is a historic establishment constructed in 1758. During the Fries Rebellion, the Sun Inn played a pivotal role. In early March 1799, U.S. Marshal William Nichols used the Sun Inn as his headquarters and a temporary jail for individuals arrested for resisting the tax. On March 7, 1799, John Fries led a group of approximately four hundred armed men to the Sun Inn, successfully negotiating the release of the prisoners. Fortunately, no deaths occurred.

7 - THE HENRY BORTZ LOG HOUSE

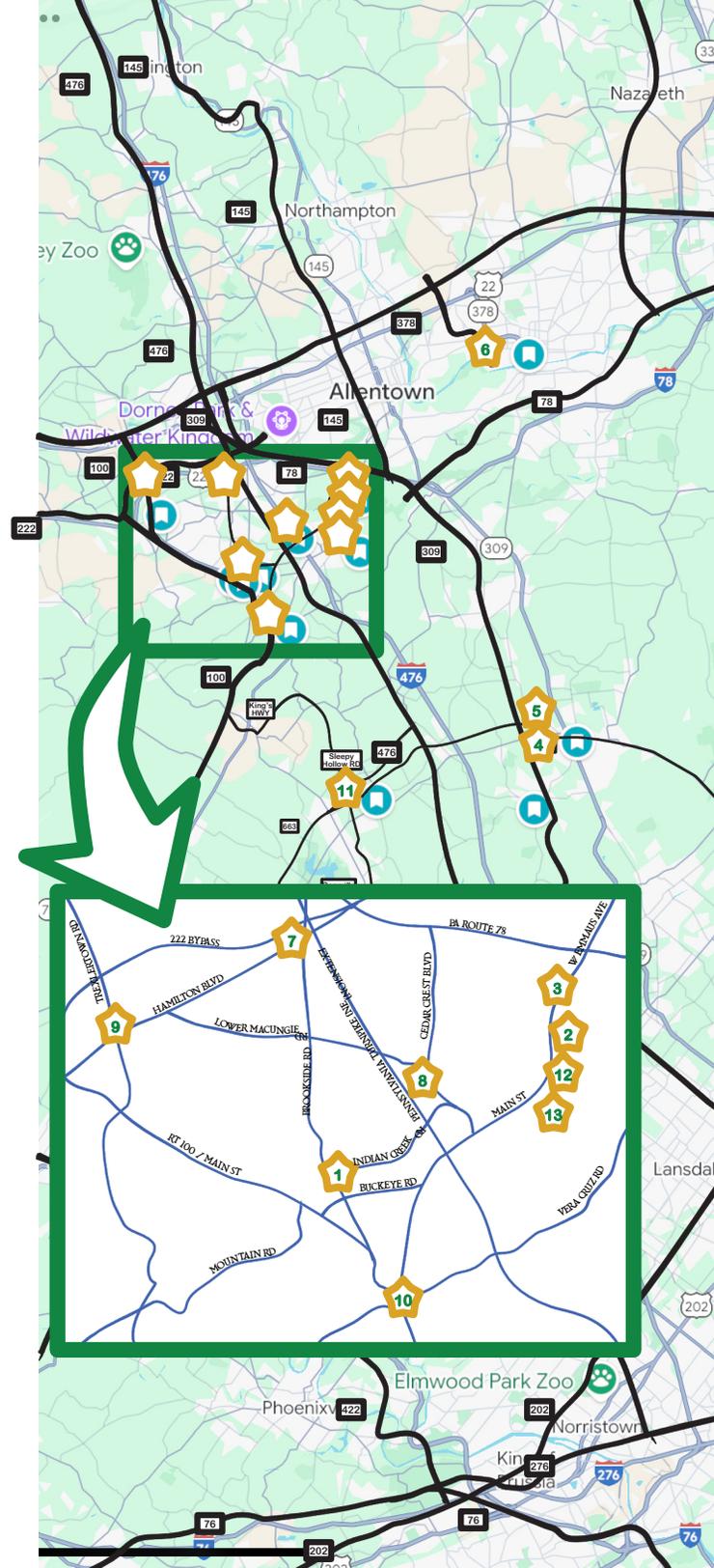
5047 Hamilton Blvd., Wescosville, PA

Constructed around 1790, this historic structure is a prime example of Pennsylvania German log architecture. Originally, it stood near Henry Bortz's two-story stone inn along the old stage road. It is cared for by the Lower Macungie Township Historical Society.

8 - BARTHOLOMEW CENTER FOR THE PRESERVATION OF LOWER MACUNGIE TOWNSHIP HISTORY

3120 S. Cedar Crest Blvd., Emmaus, PA

The center is dedicated to preserving and showcasing the rich history of Lower Macungie Township. It was named in honor of historians Ann



and Craig Bartholomew for their significant contributions to the society and the greater Lehigh Valley area. The museum offers exhibits on various aspects of local history, including architecture, technology, domestic arts, and Pennsylvania German culture. It is open to the public on Sundays from 1 to 4 p.m.

**9 - PETER TREXLER'S TAVERN
(1760 Pub N Grille)**



1175 Trexlertown Rd., Trexlertown, PA

The original structure began as a log house in 1731, forming the southern portion of the current building. Recognizing the need for a local gathering place, John Trexler applied for a license to operate a tavern on this site. The request was granted, and a license was issued by King George II of England. Judge Henry met with Jarrett and Eyerly here to obtain depositions from the rebels.

**10 - JOHN SHYMER'S TAVERN
(Hendrixon's Furniture)**

5386 Chestnut St., Emmaus, PA

Revolutionary War Veteran, and justice of the peace John Shymer [Shimer] was the owner and innkeeper of this circa-1770 tavern. On January 3, 1799, over 80 rebels met here to draft and sign a petition for Congress to repeal the tax law, and assessors Heckewelder and Eyerly were threatened. The interior of the Jamison Publick House represented Shymer's Tavern in the film.

11 - JAMISON PUBLICK HOUSE

1860 Geryville Pike, Pennsburg, PA

The origins of the Jamison Publick House date back to 1745. Initially established as an inn, it played a significant role in local history, notably during the Fries Rebellion. Owner Conrad Marks was a rude, outspoken German American and a veteran of the Revolutionary War. He and his son John stirred the crowd up by "damning the Tories" and "huzzahing" for liberty on February 23, 1799.

12 - THE 1803 HOUSE

55 S Keystone Ave., Emmaus, PA

The 1803 House is a stone home built in 1803 by Jacob Ehrenhardt, Jr., for his wife Susanna and their four daughters. The house is Federal-style architecture and offers insight into the early 19th-century Moravian lifestyle. The house was constructed four years after the rebellion. In 2024, it served as a filming location for the docudrama, with the 1803 House standing in for the 18th-century Schaeffer farm.

13 - THE SHELTER HOUSE

601 South 4th St., Emmaus, PA

The Shelter House, is a historic log cabin constructed about 1734, the oldest continuously occupied structure in both Emmaus and the Lehigh Valley. Throughout its history, the Shelter House served as a stopover for travelers along a well-traveled Native American path. In the film scenes, it represented Peter Trexler's Tavern.

LOCAL HISTORY YOU CAN VISIT!

Enjoy exploring landmarks and learning about their role in the Fries rebellion.

FRIES REBELLION JOURNEY

In 1798, Philadelphia was the capital of the United States. The President at that time was John Adams, and his administration wanted to expand the American military to prepare for a potential war. To fund this a new federal law was enacted, the "House Tax Law," which authorized a tax on property. The PA Dutch residents of Bucks, Montgomery, eastern Berks, and Northampton counties, composed mostly of rural farmers, felt that the laws targeted them, and they were not inclined to support the new tax. Resistance began in August of 1798 in these counties, with protests, public denunciations, and the erection of liberty poles as a place for the resisters to gather. Through 1798 and 1799, the rebels threatened violence to the tax assessors sent to these counties. John Fries, John Gettman, and Frederick Heaney went on trial for treason, were convicted and sentenced to be hanged, but were ultimately pardoned by President Adams.

The places in this brochure were important during the rebellion.

LMTHistory.org/Fries-Rebellion



a film about self-discovery and political protest in Pennsylvania's Lehigh Valley