

A COLLECTION
OF UPWARDS OF
THIRTY THOUSAND NAMES
OF
GERMAN, SWISS, DUTCH, FRENCH
AND OTHER
Immigrants in Pennsylvania
From 1727 to 1776,

WITH A
Statement of the names of Ships, whence they sailed, and the date
of their arrival at Philadelphia,

CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED,
TOGETHER WITH THE
Necessary Historical and other Notes,

ALSO,
An Appendix containing Lists of more than one thousand German
and French Names in New York prior to 1712,

BY
PROF. I. DANIEL RUPP,
Author of several Historical Works.

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F. D.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION AND HISTORY

OF THE PRINCIPAL GERMAN, SWISS AND FRENCH SETTLEMENTS IN NORTH AMERICA, DURING THE COLONIAL ERA.

Love of fame, the desire to enlarge their dominion, eager to sway the scepter over subjugated nations, influenced the ancient Germans to leave their hearths, and to achieve conquests, thus proving themselves, in days of yore, as in the middle ages, "Herren der Welt", "Lords of the World".

At different periods, various causes and diverse motives induced them to abandon their Vaterland. Since 1606, millions have left their homes, the dearest spots on earth, whither the heart always turns. Religious persecution, political oppression drove thousands to Pennsylvania to the asylum for the harassed and depressed sons and daughters of the relics of the Reformation, whither William Penn himself invited the persecuted of every creed and religious opinion.

From 1682 to 1776, Pennsylvania was the central point of emigration from Germany, France and Switzerland. Penn's liberal views, and the illiberal course of the government of New York toward the Germans, induced many to come to this Province.

In the first period of twenty years, from 1682—1702, comparatively few Germans arrived, not above two hundred families, they located principally at Germantown. They were nearly all Plattdeutsch, Low Germans, from Cleves, a Duchy in Westphalia, and arrived in 1683-1685.

Leaving their native country at that time, they providentially escaped the desolation of a French war, which in 1689 laid waste the city of Worms, near which town they resided; ravaged the countries for miles around, where the flames went up from every market place, every hamlet, every parish church, every country seat within the devoted provinces.

When, in the same year were laid waste, Rohrbach, Laimen, Nussloch, Wissloch, Kirchheim, Bruckhausen, Eppelheim, Wieblingen, Edingen, Neckerhausen; and Handschuhsheim, in the Duchy of Baden, in which, says Kayser, Johannes Schad and Ludwig Kupp were consumed in the flames.

Francis Daniel Pastorius, born at Sommerhausen in Franconia, Germany, Sept. 26, 1651, arrived at Philadelphia in the ship America, captain, Joseph Wasey, Aug. 20, 1683, with his family. He was accompanied by a few German emigrants: Jacob Schumacher, George Wertmueller, Isaac Dübeck, his wife and two children, Abraham and Jacob; Thomas Gasper, Conrad Bacher, alias Butter, and an English maid, Frances Simpson.

Others soon followed Pastorius. (For a List of their names, and of the first settlers at Germantown, see Appendix No. I.) Pastorius located where he laid out Germantown the same year in which he arrived in Pennsylvania. The land of the Germantown settlement was first taken up by him, the 12th of the 10th month (October) 1683. He commenced the town with thirteen families. In less than five years some fifty houses had been erected.

The period from 1702-1727 marks an era in the early German emigration to America. Between forty and fifty thousand left their native country "their hearths where soft affections dwell." The unparalleled ravages and desolations by the troops of Louis XIV, under Turenne, were the stern prelude to bloody persecutions. To escape the dreadful sufferings awaiting them, German and other Protestants immigrated to the English colonies in America.

In 1705, a number of German Reformed, residing between Wolfenbüttel and Halberstadt, fled to Neuwied, a town of Rhenish Prussia, where they remained some time, and then went to Holland — there embarked, in 1707, for New York. Their frail ship was, by reason of adverse winds, carried into the Delaware Bay. Determined, however, to reach the place for which they were destined to have a home among the Dutch, they took the overland route from Philadelphia to New York. On entering the fertile, charming valley in Nova Caesaria, New Jersey, which is drained by the meandering Musconetcong, the Passaic and their tributaries, and having reached a goodly land, they resolved to remain in what is now known as the German Valley of Morrison County.

From this point, the Germans have spread into Somerset, Bergen and Essex counties. At Elizabethtown, where the first English settlement was made in New Jersey, 1664, there were many Germans prior to 1730.* There was also a German settlement at a place known as Hall Mill, which is some thirty miles from Philadelphia.

A well supported tradition maintains that a Polish colony, consisting of two hundred Protestants, settled in the early part of the eighteenth century, in the valleys of the Passaic and Raritan rivers, in New Jersey. They were led by Count Sobieski, a lineal descendant of the Wide-world-known John Sobieski, king of Poland, who routed the Tartars and Turks in 1683. The name Zabriskie, still found in New Jersey and New York, seems to be corrupted from Sobieski.

In 1708 and 1709, thirty-three thousand, on an invitation of Queen Anne, left their homes in the Rhine country for London, where some twelve or thirteen thousand arrived in the summer of 1708. These were, for some time, in a destitute condition — wholly depending upon the charity of the inhabitants of the English metropolis.

In the fall of 1709, one hundred and fifty families, consisting of six hundred and fifty Palatines, were transported, under the tutelary auspices of Christian De Graffenried and Ludwig Michell, natives of Switzerland, to North Carolina. As in all new countries, the Palatines were exposed to trials, privations and hardships incident to border life. One hundred of them were massacred by the Tuskarora Indians, Sept. 22, 1711. The anniversary of this massacre was solemnized for many years as a day of fasting and prayer.

"There were books and papers dispersed in the Palatinate, with the Queen's picture on the books, and the title page in letters of gold, which, on that account, were called, 'The Golden Book,' to encourage the Palatines to come to England, in order to be sent to the Carolinas, or to other of Her Majesty's colonies, to be settled there." — Journal of the House of Commons, England, XVI., p. 467, 468. The descendants of these Germans reside in different parts of the State *

North Carolina received constant accessions of German immigrants. In the first third of the last century came Tobler, and the Rev. Zuberbihler, of St. Gaul, Switzerland, with a large number of his countrymen, located in Granville County. Tobler was soon appointed Justice of the Peace. Besides these, many Germans moved from Virginia and Pennsylvania seated themselves in the mountainous regions. Lincolnton and Stokes, as well as Granville County, were settled by Germans. In 1785, the Germans from Pennsylvania alone in North Carolina numbered upwards of fifteen hundred persons. — Loher, p. 69. In 1707, a company of French Protestants arrived and seated themselves on the river Trent, a branch of the Neuse. — Hale's Ü. S., p. 98.

At the time these Palatines left England for North Carolina, the Rev. Joshua Kocherthal, with a small band of his persecuted Lutheran brethren, embarked at London, 1708, for New York, where they arrived in December, and shortly thereafter he, with his little flock, settled on some lands up the Hudson river, which they had received from the crown of England. Two thousand one hundred acres, granted by a patent, Dec. 18, 1709. — Ö' Calahan's Doc. His. IV. Z, p. 591. The Queen also bestowed upon Kocherthal five hundred acres as a glebe for the Lutheran church. Newburg is the place of this settlement. --Rev. Kocherthal, 1719.

In the meantime, when those were transported to North Carolina, and to New York, three thousand six hundred Germans were transferred to Ireland; seated upon unimproved lands in the county of Limerick, near Arbela and Adair; others, in the town of Rathkeale, where their descendents still reside, and are known to this day, as German Palatines, preserving their time German character for industry, thrift and honorable dealing. Persons who have lately visited them say, "They are the most wealthy and prosperous farmers in the county of Limerick." They still speak the German language.

Of the large number that came to England, in 1708 and 1709, seven thousand, after having suffered great privations, returned, half naked and in despondency, to their native country. Ten thousand died for want of sustenance, medical attendance, and from other causes. Some perished on ships. The survivors were transported to English colonies in America. Several thousand had embarked for the Scüly Islands, a group south-west of England; but never reached their intended destination.

Ten sails of vessels were freighted with upwards of four thousand Germans for New York. They departed the 25th December, 1709; and after a six months' tedious voyage reached New York in June, 1710.* on the inward passage, and immediately on landing, seventeen hundred died. The Survivors were encamped in tents; they had brought with them from England, on Nutting, now Governor's Island. Here they remained till late in autumn, when about fourteen hundred were removed, one hundred miles up the Hudson River, to Livingston Manor. The widowed women, sickly men and orphan-chüden remained in New York. The orphans were apprenticed by Governor Hunter, to citizens of New York and of New Jersey.

Those settled on Hudson River were under indenture to serve Queen Anne as grateful subjects, to manufacture tar and raise hemp, in order to repay the expenses of their transportation, and cost of subsistence, to the amount of ten thousand pounds sterling, which had been advanced by parliamentary grant. A supply of naval stores from this arrangement had been confidently anticipated. The experiment proved a complete failure. There was mismanagement.

The Germans, being unjustly oppressed, became dissatisfied both with their treatment, and with their situation. Governor Hunter resorted to violent measures to secure obedience to his demands. In this, too, he failed. One hundred and fifty families, to escape the certainty of famishing, left, late in the autumn of 1712, for Schoharie Valley, some sixty miles north-west of Livingston Manor. They had no open road, no horses to carry or haul their luggage — this they loaded on rudely constructed sleds, and did tug these themselves, through a three feet-deep snow, which greatly obstructed their progress their way was through an unbroken forest, where and when the wind was howling its hibernal dirge through leaf-stripped trees, amid falling snow. It took them three full weeks. Having reached Schoharie, they made improvements upon the lands, Queen Anne had granted them. Here they remained about ten years, when, owing to some defect in their titles, they were deprived of both lands and improvements. In the spring of 1723, thirty-three families removed and settled in Pennsylvania, in Tulpehocken, some fifteen miles west of Reading. A few years afterwards, others followed them.*

The other dissatisfied Germans at Schoharie, who did not choose to follow their friends to Pennsylvania, sought for and found a future home on the frontiers in Mohawk Valley.

New York was, at an early day, an asylum for the French Protestants, or Huguenots. As early as 1656, they were already numerous in that State; ranking in number and wealth next to the Dutch. New Rochelle, situated near the shore of Long Island sound, was settled solely by Huguenots from Rochelle in France. "The emigrants purchased of John Pell 6,000 acres of land. One venerable Huguenot, it is related, would go daily to the shore, when, directing his eyes towards (the direction) where he supposed France was situated, would sing one of Marot's hymns, and send to heaven his early morning devotions. Others joined him in these praises of their God, and remembrances of their beloved native clime, from which they had been banished by the merciless fires of persecution." — Weiss' His. of French Prot. Ref., IL, p. 304.

In Ulster and Dutchess counties, many of their descendants still reside. In Ulster are the descendants of Dubois, Dian or Deyo ; Hasbroucq, or Hasbrouck; Le Febre, Bevier, Crispell, Freir, &c. — for names of males at New Rochelle in 1710, see App. No. XIII.

Queen Anne, who well understood the policy of England, to retain her own subjects at home, encouraged the emigration of Germans, sent some of those whom she had invited in 1708 and 1709, to Virginia; settled them above the falls of the Rappahannock, in Spottsylvania county, where they commenced a town, called Germanna. The locality was unpropitious. They moved some miles further up the river, "where they soon drove well."* From this settlement they spread into several counties in Virginia, and into North Carolina.

Shenandoah and Rockingham County in Virginia were settled by Germans from Pennsylvania, prior to 1746. Many of their descendants still speak the German language.

When George Washington and others were surveying lands in that part of Virginia, in April, 1748, "they were attended with a great company of people, men, women and children, who followed through the woods — they would never speak English; but when spoken to, they all spoke Dutch (German)." — Spark's Washington, II., p. 418.

In 1690, King William sent a large body of French Protestants to Virginia. In 1699, another body of six hundred Huguenots came to Virginia, under Philip Da Richebourg, and were assigned lands on the south side of James River about twenty miles from the present site of Richmond. — Howison's Virginia, II., p. 160, 161.

Some of the names of the Huguenots have been handed down, such as Chastain, David, Monford, Dykar, Neim, Dupuy, Bilbo, Dutoi, Salle, Martain, Allaigre, Vilain, Sohlet, Chambon, Levilain, Trabu, Loucadou. Gasper, Flournoy, Amis, Banton, Sasain, ,Solaigre, Givodan, Mallet, Dubruil, Guerrant, Sabattie, Dupre, Bernard, Amonet, Porter, Rapine, Lacy, Bondurant, Goin, Pero, Pean, Deen, Edmond, Benin, Stanford, Forqueran, Roberd, Brian, Faure, Don, Bingli, Reno, Lesueur, Pinnet, Trent, Sumter, Morriset, Jordin, Gavin. — Weiss' H. Fr. Pro. Ref. IL, p. 322.

Because of relentless persecution and oppression in Switzerland, a large body of defenceless Mennonites fled from the Cantons of Zurich (the birth-place of Gessner, Zimmerman, Lavater and Pestalozzi) ; of Bern and Schaflihausen, about the year 1672, and took up their abode in Alsace, above Strassburg, on the Rhine, where they remained till they emigrated, 1708, to London, thence to Pennsylvania. They lived some time at Germantown, and in the vicinity of Philadelphia. In 1712, they purchased a large tract of land from Penn's agents, in Pequa, then Chester, now Lancaster County.

Here this small colony erected some huts or log cabins, to serve temporarily as shelters. Here the time and again persecuted and oppressed Swiss separated from friends and much that makes life agreeable, hoped to unmolested begin anew.

Here, surrounded on all sides by several clans of Indians, they located in *the gloomy, silent shades of a virgin forest, whose undisturbed solitude was yet uncheered by the murmurs of the honey bee, or the twitterings of the swallow, those never failing attendants upon the woodman's axe. For the hum and warblings of those, they had not only the shout and song of the tawny sons of the forest, but also the nocturnal howlings of the ever watchful dog, baying at the shiny queen of night, as she moves stately on, reflecting her borrowed light. By way of variety, their ears were nightly greeted by the shrill, startling whoop of the owl, from some stridulous branches overhanging their cabins, and bending to the breeze of evening, or by the sinister croakings of some doleful night songsters in the contiguous thickets.*

This Swiss settlement formed the nucleus, or centre of a rapidly increasing Swiss, French and German population, in the Eden of Pennsylvania.*

Hereafter, the influent accession from the European continent steadily increased, so much so, as to excite attention, and create no small degree of alarm among the fearful of that day.

It is stated, by a popular Annalist, upon the authority of another, that the first settlement in Lancaster County was made by some French families in 1704. — Watson's Annals, II., p. 112.

The families named were still at Bittingheim, in the latter part of May, 1708 — and only arrived in New York late in December, 1708, as will appear from the sequel.

Mary Führe (Feree) of Bittingheim, High bailiwick of Germersheim, applied March 10, 1708, for a passage to come to the "Island of Pennsylvania" these are the words in the passage:

She and her family also applied for a certificate of church membership, May 10, 1708, which sets forth that they were of La profession de la pure Religion Reformee, frequente nos saines assemblees, et participe ä la cene du Seigneur avec les autres fidèles. The certificate is signed by J. Roman, Pasteur et Inspecteur, attested by the clerk.

Madam Feree, or Wemar, or Warembier, as she was called by all these names, her son Daniel Fiere, Isaac Feber, or La Fevre, and others, accompanied the Rev. Kocherthal to New York in 1708. Here, says current tradition, she remained till 1712. The records at Harrisburg show, that, Sept. 12, 1712, Maria Warenbiir, Wemar, or Fiere, at the instance of Martin Kendig had 2,000 acres of land confirmed.

Since the days of James Logan, an influential man of the Provincial Council, who, in 1724, said some unkind things of the Germans. In another work the Editor notices this charge more fully. Politicians have more than once, in their threnodies, complained to the Germans: "We piped, and ye did not dance."

Scarcely had the Mennonites commenced making their lands arable, when they sent a commissioner, Martin Kendig, to Germany and to Switzerland, to induce others to come to Pennsylvania. He was successful. There were large accessions to this new colony in 1711 and 1717 and a few years later. So great was the influx at this time of Swiss and German immigrants, as to call forth, as already stated, public attention, especially of those in office.

Governor Keith, says the Record," observed to the Board the Governor's council — that great numbers of foreigners from Germany, strangers to our language and constitution, having lately been imported into this Province, daily dispersed themselves immediately after landing, without producing certificates from whence they came or what they are, and, as they seemed to have first landed in Britain, and afterwards to have left without any license from government, or as far as they know, so, in the same manner, they behaved here, without making the least application to him or any of the magistrates. That, as this practice might be of very dangerous consequence, since, by the same method, any number of foreigners, from any nation whatever, enemies as well as friends, might throw themselves upon us." This was in 1717.

This observation by Gov. Keith led to the adoption of a measure, which has prevented the loss of the names of upwards of thirty thousand of the first German immigrants to Pennsylvania.* His jealousy of the Germans at this time, though he afterwards espoused their cause heartily, has been overruled to preserve the memory of the oppressed and persecuted.

In 1719, Jonathan Dickinson remarked: "We are daily expecting ships from London, which bring over Palatines, in number about six or seven thousand. We had a parcel that came over about five years ago, who purchased land about sixty miles west of Philadelphia, and proved quiet and industrious."*

After 1716, Germans, a few French and Dutch, began to penetrate the forest or wilderness some twenty, thirty, forty, others from sixty to seventy miles, west and north from the metropolis. Large German settlements had sprung up at different points within the present limits of Montgomery and Berks counties. At Goshenhoppen there was a German Reformed church, organized as early as 1717. Some Mennonites coming from the Netherlands settled along the Pakihmom, and Schkipeck a few years later.

Germans and French located on the fertile lands of Waldink encompassed by hills. Here an opening was made for others — persecuted Huguenots. Amongst the prominent families in Oley were the Turcks or De Turcks, Bei-tolets, Berdos, De la Plaines, Delangs, Loras, Levans, Yoder, Keim, Herbein, Schaub, Engel, Weidner, Schneider, Alstadt.

Abraham De Turck, of Oley, in a note to the Editor, March 1844, says: "My ancestors, Isaac Turck and De Turck by name, lived in France. They were of the so called Huguenots, on account of which they were obliged to flee to the city of Frankenthal in the Palatinate. Thence they immigrated to America, and, at the time of Queen Anne, they settled in New York in the neighborhood of Esopus. They moved to Oley in 1712. The patent of my land is dated 1712." — Hü. Berks Co., p. 88.

Isaac Turck, aged 23, husbandman, unmarried, was one of the numbers who accompanied Kocherthal. See App. No. IV.

In this connection, though apparently out of place, it may be stated that nineteen of the number who accompanied Rev. Kocherthal, turned pietist the first year; whereupon Kocherthal and Schiineman petitioned the Council, May 26, 1709, that these nineteen might be deprived of their atutmanee, "because they had withdrawn from the communion of the minister, and the rest of the Germans." June 18th a committee was appointed to inquire into the dispute between the Germans. June 21st this committee reported, "That none of the allegations brought; against the pietists had been proved before them, and that they should be cared for in like manner with the others." — O'Callaghan's Doc.

Among the early settlers of Alsace, or Elsass Township, Berks County, were many French Reformed or Huguenots; also Swedes who were Lutherans.

"Tradition has it, that the Huguenots, German Reformed and Lutherans held religious meetings within a mile or two of Reading, and in conformity with the good custom of their fathers in Europe, conducted their worship in the evening as well as during the day." — Bücher.

The Germans were principally farmers. They depended more upon themselves than upon others. They reeled the mattock, the axe and the maul, and by the power of brawny arms rooted up the grubs, removed saplings, felled the majestic oaks, laid low the towering hickory; prostrated, where they grew, the walnut, poplar, chestnut — cleaved such as suited the purpose, into rails for fences — persevered untiringly until the forest was changed into arable field. They were those of whom Governor Thomas said, 1738: "This Province has been for some years the asylum of the distressed Protestants of the Palatinate, and other parts of Germany; and, I believe, it may truthfully be said, that the present flourishing condition of it is in a great measure owing to the industry of those people; it is not altogether the fertility of the soil, but the number and industry of the people, that makes a country flourish."

England understood well the true policy to increase the number of the people in her American colonies, — she retained at home her own subjects, encouraged the emigration of Germans; by this England was the gainer, without any diminution of her inhabitants.

Unreasonable as it may seem, it was this class of Germans that were so much feared, "whose numbers from Germany at this rate, would soon produce a German colony here, and perhaps such a one as Britain once received from Saxony in the fifth century." *

In 1719, some twenty families of Schwartzenu T'dvfer arrived at Philadelphia. Some settled at Germantown, others located on the Skippack, in Oley, at Conestogo and Miilbach, Lancaster County.

About 1728 and 1729, the Germans crossed the Susquehanna, located within the present limits of York and Adams County, and made improvements under discouraging circumstances. Feuds

so common on the borders of States, existed between the people of Pennsylvania and Maryland — strife for ascendancy among the rulers!

In 1736, Thomas Cressap of Maryland, made himself captain headed some fifty "congenial spirits" for no other purpose, than to drive the Germans from their farms. To inspire his accomplices, he very generously proposed to divide the land owned and improved by the Germans, among his associates. To reward them for anticipated services, he promised each two hundred acres. The Germans were seized by force of arms — their houses demolished — and they themselves carried off and imprisoned, for no other reason than that they were subjects to the proprietary of Pennsylvania.

As early as 1710-1712, German emigrants came to Maryland, settled in the region between Monocacy and the mountain, on the spot where Fredericktown was subsequently laid out by Patrick Dulany, 1745. This first settlement soon extended to the Glades, Middletown and Hagerstown. Between 1748 and 1754, twenty-eight hundred Germans were brought to Maryland, many of whom settled in Baltimore. — Rev. Zacharias' Centenary Sermon, 1847. Butler's History of Maryland, pp. 51, 52, 61, 02.

The tide of emigration from the continent of Europe was strong. Various influences were brought to bear upon the increase of the influx. In Pennsylvania, the Neuländer, tools in the hands of ship-owners, merchants and importers, contributed much to induce Germans to leave their homes. There was, besides these, another class, who were active in prevailing upon the inhabitants of Germany to abandon their country for the new world. These two classes, Neulanders and speculators, resorted to diverse arts in order to effect their purposes. They gave those, whom they desired to abandon their homes, assurances, endorsed by solemn promises, that the Poets Arcadia had at last been found in America.

To possess this, in Louisiana, on the banks of the Mississippi, several thousands left Germany in 1716 and 1717, under the leadership of the notorious John Law, who, instead of bringing them immediately on their arrival in America, to the promised Eden, on the banks of the Father of the Western Water, landed them on the pontines of Biloxi near the Mobile.

Here they were exposed, without protection against their many foes, for five years. Not one of them entered the promised paradise. Two thousand were consigned to the grave. The pallid survivors — about three hundred, finally seated on the banks of the Mississippi, 1722, some thirty or forty miles above New Orleans. Law had, through his agents, engaged twelve thousand Germans and Swiss. The sad fate of those of Biloxi was spread abroad, which deterred others from coming to participate in the promised blessings of the Elysian fields, or to possess the Eldorado!

The three hundred on the Mississippi were very poor for some years. They had been reduced to the most extreme poverty. "From these poor, but honorable Germans, have sprung," says Gatarre, "some of the most respectable citizens of Louisiana, and some of the wealthiest sugar planters in the State." Their descendants forgot the German language, and have adopted the French but the names of many clearly indicate the blood coursing in their veins; nevertheless more than one name has been so frenchified as to appear of Gallic parentage. The coast, so poor and beggarly at first, and once known as the German coast, has since become the producer and the receptacle of such wealth, as to be now known by the appropriate name of Cote d'or, i. e. Coast of Gold*

Father Du Poisson, Missionary to the Arkansas, in 1727, in passing along here, visited Les Allemands, the Germans, May 10th. — "We advanced six leagues, which is about as much as they can ever accomplish in ascending the river, and we slept, or rather encamped aux Allemands (at the Germans). These are the quarters assigned to the lingering remnant of that company of Germans most of whom had died of misery, some at the east, and some on arriving in Louisiana. Great poverty is visible in their dwellings." — Early Jesuit Miss., II., pp. 236, 262, 263, 267.

In the spring of 1734, some Lutherans, known in history as Saltzburger, from Saltzburg, a city of Upper Austria, arrived in Georgia. In Europe, they too had been the victims of bloody persecution. "They had been driven from their country and their homes, on account of their unswerving attachment to the principles of the Gospel."

This devotedly pious band of Christians was accompanied by their attached pastors, the Rev'ds. John Martin Boltzius and Israel Christian Gronau, and an excellent schoolmaster. Christian Ortman. The Saltzburger located in Effingham county, and styled their first settlement Ebenezer, to express their unfeigned gratitude to the Lord, who had been to them, "A strong rock; a house of defense, to save them."*

The Schoolmaster was deemed no less important than the pastor. "The cause of education was not overlooked by the Germans. A fund was subsequently created for the schoolmaster's support; for our pious forefathers judged, and very correctly too, that no country can prosper in which provision is not made for the mental culture and improvement of the rising generation." — Strobel.

This German colony received accessions from time to time, until they reached, prior to 1745, several hundred families. There were also many Germans residing in Savannah ; besides some forty or fifty Moravians in the same State, under the pastoral care of the Rev. David Nitschman.

"The Moravians made no permanent settlement in Georgia. When the Spanish war broke out, they removed, almost to a man, to the State of Pennsylvania, because it was contrary to their religious faith to take up arms in any cause."

In 1738, some arrived in Pennsylvania and located at Bethlehem. | "In 1740, those who had remained, left Georgia and joined their brethren in Pennsylvania. Thus the mission among the Indians in Georgia, after a promising beginning, was at once suspended."

Before the Moravians came to Pennsylvania, a respectable number of Schwenckfelders had arrived, settling in Bucks and Philadelphia County, now Montgomery, Berks and Lehigh. The Schwenckfelders had intended, before leaving their homes in Europe, to embark for Georgia. They, however, changed their minds and established themselves in the asylum for the oppressed, Pennsylvania.

In 1732, Monsieur Jean Pierre Pury, of Neuchatel, Switzerland, visited Carolina. Being encouraged by the Government both of England and Carolina, he undertook to settle a colony of Swiss there. In 1732, one hundred and seventy persons were transported. These were soon followed by others. In a short time the colony consisted of three hundred persons. They settled on the north bank of the Savannah, built a town called Pury about thirty-six miles above the mouth of the river. The colony still continued to increase. In 1734, Pury brought two hundred and seventy persons more from Switzerland. All these were brought from Switzerland at the expense of Pury and several of his friends, who advanced him money for that purpose, he having spent the greatest part of his fortune in the prosecution of that design, before he could bring it to execution. There were now nearly six hundred souls in this settlement.

"This was done in pursuance of a scheme, proposed by Mr. Pury to the Assembly of South Carolina; his scheme was to people the southern frontier of Carolina with brave and laborious people, such as the Swiss are known to be. The Assembly highly approved of this scheme; to assist him in the execution of it, they passed an act, August 20, 1731, which secured to him a reward of £400, upon his bringing over to Carolina a hundred effective men. In this act the Assembly promised also to find provisions, tools, &c., for three hundred persons for one year. Purysburgh in 1747, contained more than one hundred houses tolerably well built.

In CoUeton County, on the north bank of North Ediston river, 12 miles from its mouth, stands Wilton, or New London, consisting of 80 houses built by Swiss under the direction of Zuberbühler, with leave from the Assembly. This town proved detrimental to Purysburgh, being in the heart of the country and near the capital; it drew people thither, who did not care to go to Purysburgh," — Bowen's Geog. ii. 645. London edition, 1750.

From 1740-1755, a great many Palatines were sent to South Carolina. They settled Orangeburg, Congaree and Wateree.* In 1765, upwards of six hundred from the Palatinate and Swabia were sent over from London, and had a township of land set apart for them."!

Many of the Dutch colonists, dissatisfied with their situation in New York, after the submission of the colony to the crown of England, repaired to South Carolina, and contributed by their industry to the cultivation of the province. The success that attended them induced more of their countrymen to follow their example. — Ramsay.

In 1679, Charles II. sent at his own expense, in two ships, a company of Huguenots to South Carolina, in order that they might cultivate the vine, the olive, &c. In 1752, no fewer than sixteen hundred Protestants, chiefly French, settled in South Carolina. — Holmes ; Baird.

In 1739, a number of Lutherans and German Reformed purchased a tract of land from General Waldo, and laid out the town Waldoborough, in Lincoln County, Maine. Bremen, a village in the same county, and Frankfort, in Waldo County, were undoubtedly laid out, or settled by Germans, as the names would indicate. During the Spanish and French war, in 1746, Waldoborough was laid in ashes by some

Canadian Indians. Some of the inhabitants were massacred, others abducted. Not a few died from the ill-treatment received at the hands of the savages; some made their escape, and were dispersed in Canada. Waldoborough remained in ruins until 1750. In 1751, invited by those in authority, thirty German families, and in 1752, fifteen hundred individuals from Europe, persons of means, settled in Maine. "The title of land from General Waldo proving unsound, many left, the colony, and its numbers have never greatly increased." — Hazelius, pp. 34, 48, &c. Loher, 1772.

"Some of them left Maine to join their countrymen at Londonderry, South Carolina, but most of these repented of having taken that step, and returned to Maine, where their descendants are to be found to this day." — Baird.

King George II. of Great Britain, held out strong inducements, through very liberal promises, to all who would emigrate into, and settle Nova Scotia, when a considerable body of Germans, principally Hanoverians, left their country, embarked for America, landed at Chebucto bay, near Halifax, the capital of Nova Scotia, where fourteen hundred and fifty three re-em- barked, and landed at Marligish, on the 7th of June, 1758.

"Here they laid out the flourishing town of Lunenburg. Here they were doomed to experience the same resistance from the natives which the colonists at Halifax had met with, in settling the Peninsula; and the early history of the place contains little else than a constant succession of struggles with the savages, in which, notwithstanding the powerful protection they received from the Government, they lost many lives. Their attempts at agriculture were therefore restricted within a very narrow compass, and the settlement of the adjoining country was retarded until the French power and influence in Nova Scotia were subdued." — Haliburton's His. Nova Scotia, I., p. 162 ; Murray's Brit.Amer ,11., i>. 55; iyöAer, pp. 68, 74; M'CuUoch's Urn., IL, p. 498.

From 1735, settlements in Pennsylvania multiplied rapidly; extended over vast regions, west of the Saosquahanaunk,* whither the Scotch-Irish had led the way. The German settlements kept pace with the native. From the Susquehanna westwards, in Cumberland Valley, they had located prior to 1765 along the limpid Callapasscink [a], on either side of the sinuous SuNiPDUCKHANNET (b), and farther west, along the GUNNEUKISSCHIK (c) ; three principal streams, draining this fertile, highly improved district of country.

The Kau-ta-tin-Chunk (d), extending from the Delaware hundreds of miles westwards, was not an insurmountable barrier, — that they crossed, and laid out farms, "where shortly afterwards they, their wives and children, were exposed to the torch, hatchet and scalping knife of the savages, and their midnight assault and slaughter." Hundreds fell victims to the relentlessly cruel savage, along the Blue Mountains, south and north of them and along the Susquehanna, as far north as Penn's Creek, from 1754-1763, and even at a later period. Among the massacred were many Germans — more than three hundred in all.

Germans massacred, north of the Blue Mountain, within Monroe County, among others, were: Guldin, Höth, or Huth, Bömper, Vanaken, Vanflör, Schnell, Hartman, Hage, Brundich, Hellman, Gonderman, Schleich, Müller, Vandelap, Decker, Van Gondie, Brincker. South and north of the same mountain, within the present limits of Northampton, Carbon and Lehigh — more than one hundred were killed. Among them were: Sohn, Klein, Bittenbender, Roth, Schaffer, Anders, Nitschman, Senseman, Gattermyer, Fabricius, Schweigert, Leslie, Presser, Depu. Along the same mountain, within the limits of Berks, Lebanon and Dauphin county — Reicheisdörfer, Gerhart, Neidung, Hug, or Kluck, Linderman, Schott, Kraushar, Zeissloff, Wünc, Dieppel, Henly, Spitler, Nöcker, Maurer, Böshar, Fell, Kühlmer, Lang, Trump, Yäger, Sechler, Schetterly, Sauter, Geiger, Ditzler, Frantz, Schnebele, Mosser, Fincher, Hubler, Martloff, Wolf, Händsche, Weisser, Miess, Lebenguth, Motz, Noah, Winkelblecb, Zeuchmacher, &c

Prior to 1770, the wilderness of Pennsylvania was penetrated beyond the Allegheny Mountains. Settlements were effected within the present bounds of Westmoreland and other western counties of this State. A number of German families had located on the Monongahela as far up as Redstone, Brownsville, Fayette County. Here settled the Weismans, Pressers, Vervalsons, Belongs, Jungs, Martins, Shutts, Peters, Schwartz, Butters, Cackeys, Abrahams, and others,* whom that devoted minister of the cross, the Rev. John Conrad Bücher, visited in November, 1768. — Col. Eec, IX., p. 508 ; German Reformed Messenger, May 24, 1854 ; Rupp's History of Berks Co., p. 459. For names of many other Germans in Westmoreland County see the History of Western Pennsylvania, by the Editor.

* Susquehanna, i. e. Long-crooked-river. (a) Yellow breeches, the signification of the Indian name is, Where-it-turns-back-again. (b) Cano- doquinet, i. e. For-a-long-way-nothing-but-bents. (c) Canoeocheague, i. e. Indeed-a-long-journey. (d) The Kittatiny or Blue Mountain.

* The first Germans in Western Pennsylvania located in Greene County. These were two brothers, the Eckerleins of Ephrata, who left there and settled in the depths of the wilderness, in 1745. — Chronicon[^]ffAra[^]ense, pp. 158, 195, 197. Coi. Äec, V., p. 531. Prior to 1764, Wendel Braun, and his two sons, and Frederick Waltzer, located four miles west of üiontown. — Smith's Old Redatone, p. 25.

* "June 16th, 1734, at 10 o'clock A. M., I came to Elizabethtown, where many Germans reside. This place is several miles in length, but the houses are sometimes separated by a considerable distance." — Eeck, Ulsperger[^]s Nachrichten, p. 159.

NAMES OF GERMAN, SWISS

214) Sept. 25, 1754. Ship Adventure, Joseph Jackson, Captain, from Hamburg, last from Plymouth. — Inhabitants from Franconia. "j" — 245 passengers. Franconia, an old duchy, afterwards a circle of the Germanic Empire, between Upper Saxony and Lower Rhine, Swabia, &c. — {Editor.}

Johann Hartmann,
Christian Schäffler,
Johan Georg liger,
Andreas Weiss,
Johannes Weiss,
Johannes Andriola,
Frantz Hautuss,
Christian Letzbeyer,*
Johannes Veil,
Joh. Andreas Hoffner,
Joh. Adam Kohlass,
John George Shmit,*
Hans Peter Rehvan,*
Johan Philip Wagner,
Johannes Andriola sen.,
Johan Jacob Weinman,
Johan Adam RoUbach,
Joh. Conrad Spongenberg,
Johannes Fritz,
Johannes Keim,
Balthaser Raab,
Johannes Reidiger,
Joseph Gasser,
Philip Michael,
J. Zacharias Stokel,
Herman Massemer,
Anthon Lembach,*
Christian Nehrlich,
Henrich Urich,
Joh. Daniel Franck

George Kohle,
J. Jacob Cornelius,
Johannes Liebrich,
Johannes Didrich
Joh. Jost Will,
Joh. Nickel Bech
Caspar Schreiber,
Johannes Ditmar,
Philip Thiringer,*
Joh. Georg Shmit,*
Johannes Mardersteck,
Christian Funck,
Johan Eberth,
Adolph llrbach,
J. Friederich Ebnie,*
Georg Steinweg,
Johannes Rütiger,
Georg Stein weg jr.,
Christian Gasser,
Johan August Straube,
Johan Georg Gütsell,
Joh. Christoph Diemer,
Joh. Dietrich Baltdauss,
Johan Christian Eser,
Joh. Henrich Neumann,
Joh. Michael Weiss,
Joh. Henrich Kohrman,
Johan Georg Jung,