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# WILLIAM PENN

and the

## DUTCH QUAKER MIGRATION TO PENNSYLVANIA.

BY

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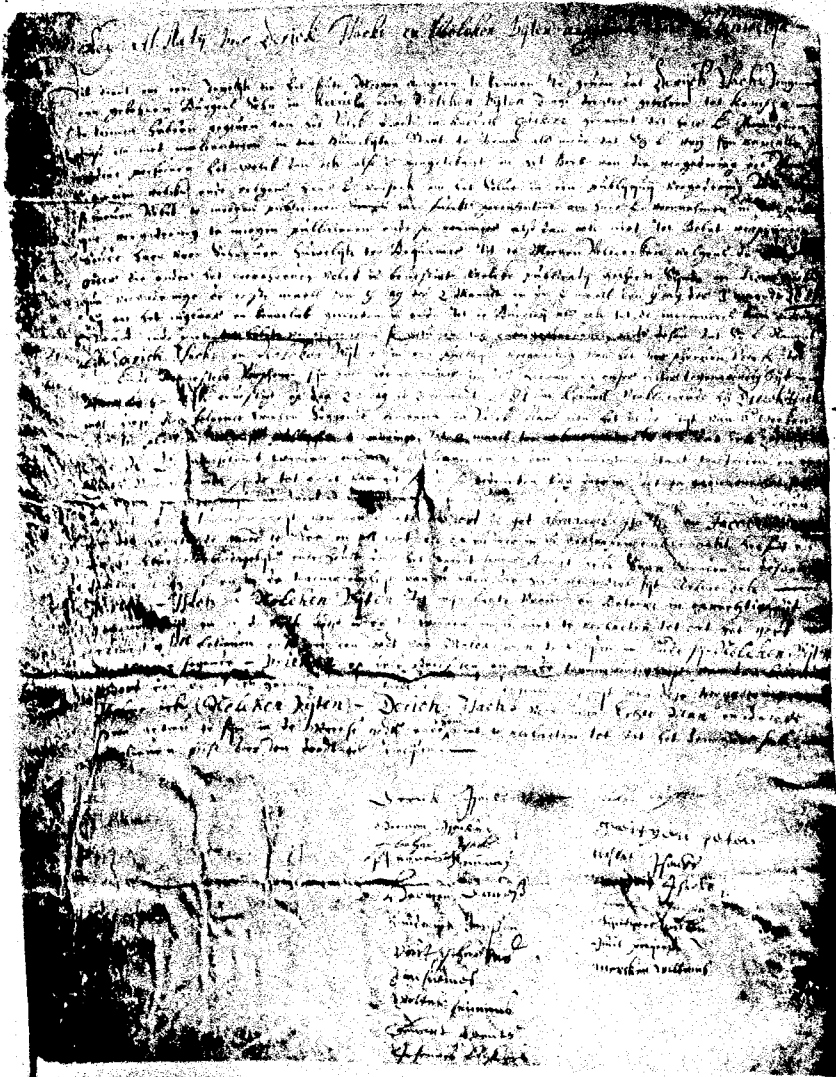
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A Dutch Quaker Marriage-Certificate, Krefeld, 1681

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To  
CHARLES FRANCIS JENKINS  
President, Friends' Historical Association (Philadelphia)  
Member of the Council, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania  
Honorary President, The Germantown Historical Society  
Vice President, The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania  
Former President, The Friends Historical Society (London)  
Author of many helpful Writings in the Field of American and  
Quaker History  
Founder (in Memory of his distinguished Father) of the Professorship  
under whose Auspices this Monograph is published

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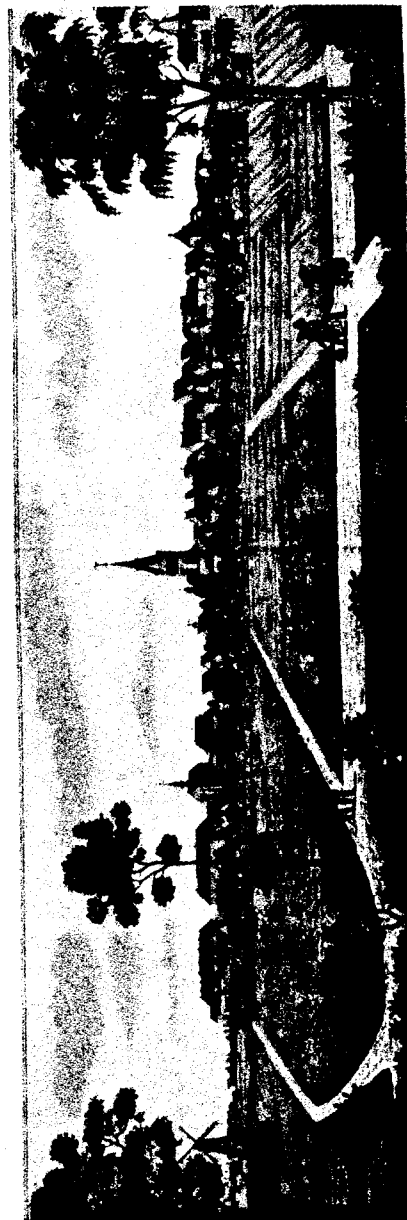
## CHAPTER IV

### THE DUTCH QUAKER FOUNDERS OF GERMANTOWN

The name "Germantown" implies that this first settlement in Pennsylvania next to Philadelphia was founded by Germans; and Pennsylvania's local historians<sup>206</sup> have assumed that the inspiration for its settlement came from German Mennonite sources, and that its actual founders were German Mennonites themselves. But a study of European sources in Krefeld and Krisheim reveals the fact that the founders of Germantown were not really Germans, but Netherlands, and not Mennonites, but Quakers. Pastorius, in his preface to Germantown's „Grund- und Lagerbuch“, states: “We named the place Germantown, which means the Brother City of the Germans (*der Deutschen item Brüder Stadt*).” Evidently the Dutch and Germans were not going to permit the English settlers in Philadelphia to monopolize the beautiful title of “the City of Brotherly Love”, or the cohesive power of a communal name!

Geographically, the pioneers from Krefeld and Krisheim were “Germans”, insofar as that term had a definite meaning in the Seventeenth Century; but politically, the Krefelders were subjects of the Prince of Orange (William III), while the Krisheimers were ruled by the Elector Palatine, and both were constituent parts of the Holy Roman Empire. Nearly two centuries were yet to elapse before the Rhineland, annexed by the Kingdom of Prussia, was to be grafted into the German Empire.

<sup>206</sup> John F. Watson (1828, 1830, 1857), Oswald Seidensticker (1870), Willis P. Hazard (1879), Samuel W. Pennypacker (1880, 1899), Marion D. Learned (1908). Julius F. Sachse (1895, 1903) lists the Germantown settlers as follows: Mennonites, 1683; (Labadists, 1684); Kelpian Pietists, 1694; Dunkers, 1719; New-Born, 1725; Schwenkfelders, 1734; Moravians, 1734-42. How even a contemporary colonist, James Claypoole, confused the German “Frankfurters” with the Dutch “Krefelders” is shown *infra*, p. 254.



Krefeld, about 1700 A. D.

In nationality, that is, in origin, language and customs, the Krefelders were Netherlands, while the Krisheimers were Netherlands and German-speaking Swiss.<sup>207</sup> From the point of view of religious affiliations, they were not German Lutherans, but had been Dutch Reformed or Zwinglians, then Mennonites; and having been converted from the Mennonite to the Quaker faith and organization, they were Quakers in full standing before, during, and for some time after their settlement of Germantown.

Numerically, the pioneers from Krefeld and Krisheim during the years of Germantown's founding (from 1683 to about 1690) largely outnumbered those from other German places who may properly be regarded as Germans. About 175 persons settled in the town during those years, and of these all but eight or ten came from Krefeld and Krisheim and their neighboring villages, or from various places in Holland.<sup>208</sup> By 1701, there were sixty families, (about 300 persons) in Germantown, and the Dutch were still largely in the ascendant; and as late as 1709, when the great tide of German immigration set in, the Dutch settlers continued largely to outnumber the Germans.<sup>209</sup>

The Krefelders and Krisheimers purchased their land as individuals and went out as colonists, while the Germans formed a corporation and did not themselves emigrate. Pastorius attached himself to the German corporation and, although he went on the great adventure, he was rather encouraged by, than the promoter of, the proposed emigration of the Dutch Quakers of Krefeld and Krisheim.

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<sup>207</sup> Krefeld was a part of the Principality of Orange-Nassau and was ruled by William III of Orange, later William III of England, during the emigration of its Dutch Quakers to Pennsylvania, and was not annexed to Prussia until 1702. Krisheim was in the Lower (Rhenish) Palatinate, an electoral principality of the Holy Roman Empire; and when this principality was divided among various powers after Napoleon's conquests, the village was included in Rheinhessen (Kr. Worms, A. G. Pfeddersheim), which was incorporated in the German Empire in 1871. Its Calvinist princes died out in 1685, and were succeeded by Catholics, under whom occurred the emigration of the "Palatines."

<sup>208</sup> *Infra*, Appendix B (p. 395).

<sup>209</sup> *Infra*, Appendix C (p. 399).

His last years were marked, also, by difficulties with the civil government. The fence-overseers condemned his fences, in 1696, as insufficient. His son, Jacob, "borrowed" a neighbor's horse without permission, in 1701, and was fined a half-crown therefor, while Abraham was condemned to pay the costs of the legal action involved. He quarreled with the sheriff about these costs; and two years later, "did mightily abuse the Bailiff in open court", and was fined £2: 10 s. for so doing. The next year (1704), he was sued by a neighbor for money due on purchased goods, and after a court-action had the debt arbitrated. That same year, an old Krefeld neighbor and fellow-pilgrim, Veit, or David Scherkes, declared that "no honest man would be in Abraham's company"; and when Abraham sued him for slander, David was acquitted.

These successive troubles apparently caused him and his wife to sell their brick house and 828 acres in Germantown, and remove to the neighboring Perkiomen. His brothers, Derick and Hermann, had died, in 1697 and 1701, respectively, and all of the 2,000 acres purchased by the three brothers reverted to Abraham, the survivor. Having sold the land in Germantown, Abraham laid out the remaining 1,200 acres on the Perkiomen Creek, and here spent the rest of his days.

Abraham and Tryntje's children were four in number, namely, Isaac, Jacob, Margaret and Anne. The descendants of the sons bear the names of Updegraf, Updegrave and Updegrove. Anne became the wife of a neighbor's son, Herman in de Hoffen; while Margaret married Thomas Howe, a tailor in Germantown. The last glimpse we have of Abraham comes from 1709, when he conveyed 300 acres of land on the Perkiomen to Margaret and her husband, on condition that they should take good care of him until his death.

#### THONES KUNDERS

Besides the seven members of the Isacks op den Graeff family who signed the marriage-certificate of 1681, there are twelve other Dutch Quakers of Krefeld and Pennsyl-

vania whose signatures are on it. One of these was *Tunnes* (?) *Keñnen*, as he signed his name on the certificate; or Tünis Künders, as it is said to appear in other Krefeld sources;<sup>269</sup> or Thones Kunders, as he was better known in his transatlantic home. Nearly opposite his on the certificate, is the name of *lijntijen teissen*, who was Thones' wife. *Lijntijen* is a diminutive of Helena and of Magdalena; and an American descendant of Thones and his wife<sup>270</sup> says of them: "Among the number on the ship 'Concord' was Thones Kunders, a man at that time presumably of twenty-five or thirty years of age, and his wife, *Elin*, supposed to have been a sister of William Streypers, the latter being also one of the emigrants." Other Pennsylvania writers have referred to Kunders's wife as one of Streyper's sisters;<sup>271</sup> but *Elin* [Ellen], like *Lijntijen* is a form of Helen or Helena, and of Magdalena (the Hebrew Magdala). The latter form was probably the name given her by her Bible-minded, Dutch Quaker parents.<sup>272</sup>

Thones and Lijntijen Kunders were among the Krefeld pioneers who founded Germantown in 1683. In the house which he built there, which was doubtless at first a very crude structure, the Krefeld Quaker settlers held their first meetings for worship in the strange new world;<sup>273</sup> and in it the first slavery protest was signed in 1688. The land which he purchased appears to have fronted on the beautiful creek known by its Indian name of the Wissahickon; and some eighty acres of this land he and his wife sold in 1719-20 to

<sup>269</sup> Friedrich Kapp, "Franz Daniel Pastorius' Beschreibung von Pennsylvanien", Krefeld, 1884. Pastorius calls him Thones, also, Denis, Kunders.

<sup>270</sup> Henry C. Conrad (of Wilmington, Delaware), "Thones Kunders and his Children", Wilmington, 1891, p. 6.

<sup>271</sup> The Kunders' youngest son, Henry, was married in 1710 to Katherine, a daughter of Willem Streypers; and their daughter, Ann, was married in 1715 to Leonard Streypers, presumably a son of Willem.

<sup>272</sup> A granddaughter of the Kunders (the daughter of their second son, Madtis, or Mathias) was named Magdalen.

<sup>273</sup> Part of the walls of this house were still standing in 1891, at No. 4537 (in 1923, No. 5109) Germantown Avenue. In his will, dated June 19, 1722, "Dennis Kunders" made as his last bequest: "The bed and furniture Standing in the New Room To be for the use of friends."

Johannes Gumre and "the Congregation of the Brethren", popularly known as the Dunkards, or Tunkers.

In 1689, he was one of the eleven citizens to whom Penn granted a charter for the town, and was appointed in that document to serve as one of the burgesses, his name being spelled in the charter, Tenis Coenderts and Tunes Cunders. Two years later, "Touniss Kunders" was elected one of the *Fens-besichtger*, or fence-viewers. In 1696, he served the town as recorder; and in 1704 we find him serving on a Germantown jury. He died, according to a contemporary Quaker journalist,<sup>274</sup> in 1729.

Three of the Kunders' six children, namely, Cunraed, Maddis (Mathias) and Jan, were born in Krefeld between May, 1678, and June, 1681, and were brought with their parents to Pennsylvania; the other three, Ann, Agnes and Henry, were born in Germantown between May, 1684, and December, 1688. Several of them and their children attended the school set up by Pastorius about 1700. The descendants, who are numerous, adopted the English custom of taking their father's last name as their own; but they "made names for themselves" in several ways, and adopted various forms of his, such as Conard, Conrad, Cunard, etc. One of these descendants was Samuel Cunard, the founder in 1838 of the first regular steamship service across the Atlantic. Beginning with the *Britannia*, the famous Cunard Liners have culminated, for the present at least, in the mighty *Berengaria*. Thones Kunders, a passenger on the *Concord* in 1683, would have contrasted in amazement its 500 tons and capacity of 180 passengers and 40 crew with the *Berengaria's* 52,226 tons and capacity of 2911 passengers and 949 crew; he could not have believed either that the *Berengaria*, running 22½ knots per hour, crosses the Atlantic in less than as many days as the *Concord* took weeks.

#### REINERT TEISSEN

Lijntijen Teissen's brother Reinert was also a Krefeld Quaker and one of the pioneer settlers of Germantown in 1683. His name does not appear upon the marriage-certifi-

<sup>274</sup> Thomas Chalkley's "Journal". Chalkley calls him *Dennis Conrad*.

cate of 1681, for the reason, perhaps, that although he became a man of large wealth and much influence he is said never to have learned to write his name; hence he too may have attended the famous wedding, but if so he left no memorial of the fact.<sup>275</sup>

He does not appear to have been married at the time of his emigration to Pennsylvania, but was married later, probably in Philadelphia, to an English colonist's daughter, Maria ———. It was perhaps due to her influence that he was one of the sixty-four citizens of Germantown to whom Penn's Deputy Governor, Thomas Lloyd, granted naturalization papers on the 7th. of 5th. Month, 1684. He also promptly built a house, which evidently became a kind of public center, since we find it used as a place of public auction in 1692.<sup>276</sup> He had already been elected, the year before, the first of four burgesses, and he filled that office in 1692, 1693, 1694, and 1696. His fencing was found insufficient, in 1696; and he performed jury service in 1701. By 1702, his children were old enough to be sent to Francis Pastorius' school. Such are the meagre notices concerning him on the public records.

Reyner's religious activities led him to participate in the opposition of the Friends to the Keithian Schism, and his is one of the four names of Germantown Friends which appear on the Quarterly Meeting's statement of the case which was sent to London Yearly Meeting, in 1693; and it appears also on the testimony issued against Keith by the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting in 1692. Other small evidences of his Quakerly activities are the extant records that in 1715 he was appointed by the Germantown Monthly Meeting one of its three representatives to the Quarterly Meeting; in 1725, he was made an elder by Abington Monthly Meeting; and in 1735, "Ryner Tyson, senior", was appointed with two

<sup>275</sup> Charles F. Jenkins, in a note in the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, Vol. 14 (1800), pp. 326-7, attributes to his illiteracy the varied forms of his name, which he has found spelled in Pennsylvania documents as follows: Reynear, Rynear, Reyner, Rhiner, Rheinert, Reinert, Reinier, Reynier, and Reiner, and Tyson, Thyssen, Tisen, Tyssen and Tissen. Perhaps it was because of such an embarrassment of choice that he refrained from writing it at all!

<sup>276</sup> Perhaps he was himself for a time the auctioneer.

other Friends by his Monthly Meeting "to visit families of Friends for the promotion of the religious concerns of the Society."<sup>277</sup>

An obituary notice of him says:<sup>278</sup> "He continued faithful to the manifestations of Truth received, and grew in the esteem of his friends to be a father in the church. In the year 1725, he was appointed an elder, and continued faithful in fulfilling the duties of the station until prevented by age and indisposition. His friends say: 'He was innocent and inoffensive in life and conversation and diligent in attending his religious meetings.' He lived beloved and honoured to a good old age, dying the 27th. of 7th. Month, 1745, aged about eighty-six years."

Although he does not appear to have been prominent in connection with the Anti-Slavery Petition drawn up by the Germantown Friends in 1688, we may well suppose that "freedom for the slave" was a familiar and ardent topic in his family for several generations. His great-grandson, Elisha Tyson, who was born in a house standing on the site of Ryner's original homestead five years after Ryner's death, removed when a young man to Baltimore, Maryland, and there, in the midst of a strong pro-slavery and slave-owning community, devoted his wealth and influence for nearly a half-century to an indefatigable and highly successful defense of the Negro slave and freedman.

#### CORNELIS TEISSEN

Another of the Teissen family, Cornelis, who was probably a younger brother or nephew of Ryner, removed from Krefeld to Germantown in 1703. He died there thirteen years later, and over his grave in Axe's graveyard, Germantown, Francis Daniel Pastorius erected what is said to be the oldest existing tombstone in memory of a Dutch or German emigrant to Pennsylvania. It bears an inscription, probably composed by Pastorius, (with echoes of Latin, German, Dutch, and English) as follows:

<sup>277</sup> *Friends' Miscellany*, Vol. 8: 285 and Vol. 9: 30.

<sup>278</sup> *The Friend*, Philadelphia, Vol. 30 (1857), p. 229.

"Obijt Meiy 9, 1716	Died May 9, 1716
"Cornelis Tiesen	Cornelis Tiesen
"Out 63. Jaer	Aged 63 years
"Salig sin de doon [dood]	Blessed are the dead
"Die in den Here sterve	Who die in the Lord
"Theilric is haer Kroon	Hallowed is their Crown
"Tgloriric haer erve." <sup>279</sup>	Glorious their inheritance.

#### JAN LUYKENS

Ryner Teissen's sister Maria married Jan Luykens, another of the Krefeld Quakers, who did not sign the marriage-certificate of 1681, but who was one of the pioneer settlers of Germantown in 1683. Jan served as constable of the town in 1691-95, as sheriff in 1694-95, and lived until 1744. The Dutch Bible which he brought with him from Krefeld is in the possession of one of his descendants, and the original of his will (dated 9th. of 8th. Month, 1741) is preserved in Philadelphia's Registry of Wills. The inventory of his estate is preserved with his will and it gives a vivid picture of some aspects of the daily lives of the well-to-do colonists. It is as follows:<sup>280</sup>

An Inventory of all & Singular the Goods Chattels and Creditts of John Lucken, late of Germantown Deceased, appraised the 24th of the 11th mo. 1744 by Mathias Adams and John Johnson.

	Pounds	Shillings	Pence
To his Wearing apparel	11	10	
Bed Bedstead & Bedding	5		
Another Bed Bedstead &c	3	15	
Some more Bedding	1	10	
Two old spinning wheels		7	
Four old bags		4	
Three old Barrels old Iron & things in the Garret		10	
A Bedcase		7	
70 yds Whitned linen at 2/3 P yd	7	17	6
36 yds Brown linen at 2/ P yd	3	12	
9½ lb. of fine yarn at 3/3 p yd	1	10	10
10 lb. of white yarn at 3/ P yd	1	10	

<sup>280</sup> S. W. Pennypacker's "Settlement of Germantown," Philadelphia, 1899, p. 140 (note); a photograph of the tombstone on the facing page shows some discrepancy in Judge Pennypacker's transcription.

<sup>281</sup> Contributed by Annie Lukens Daniels, a graduate of Swarthmore College and a lineal descendant of Jan Luykens.



A little bundle of Tow yarn		3	
3½ yards of worsted & linen at 3/ P yd		10	6
Two old sheets & a pillow case		9	
A Cupboard		15	
Two Blankets old		12	
An Oak Table		8	
6 chairs and three wooden stools	1		
Half a D° Knives & forks		3	
a pair of scales & weights		3	
A maul 2 wedges & an ax		6	
14 yds of Linen at 2/3 P yd	1	11	6
8 sheets	2		
4 yds striped linen at 3/ P yd		12	
4 old Table cloaths		8	
To 8 old pillow cases		12	
4 Towels		2	
2 lb. or better of thread		10	
Three Remnants of new linen		6	
a Cupboard		15	
26 lb. of Linen yarn at 2/ P lb.	2	12	
Some potts and pans		15	
And-Irons Shovel & Tongs and old Grid Iron		7	6
Mortar, Pestil, Chopping knife flesh fork			
& ladle		9	
A Box with several Iron tools		11	
Some Books		10	
A Reel [for spinning?] a Cagg & an earthen Jug		3	
a parcel of pewter	2		
Some earthenware & Trenchers & a parcel of			
Bottles		10	
A Barrel 2 Cags & a peal [a baker's shovel?]		4	
an old Dresser		5	
a wheel-barrow Hoes, fork & some Tools &c		10	
Some half priced Bord		5	
A Cow & some Hay for fodder	2	10	
Money Scales & weights to <sup>th</sup> two Boxes		7	
Some Remnants of linen & some yarn		8	
a Chest		7	
Cash	9	4	
Bond, Bills, Notes &c	846	15	2
The House & Lott in Germantown	170		
Two Hundred acres of Land Joyning			
Spipenk	200		
Sum	£ 1287	12	

Appraised by us { Mathias Adams  
J<sup>a</sup> Johnson

The progress which was made in the accumulation of material goods by the colonists, as evidenced by the above inventory, may be measured also by the list of the personal possessions of Enneke Klostermann in 1688 when she married Francis Daniel Pastorius. This list was made by the latter, and is as follows:<sup>281</sup> 50 acres of land and a house-lot in Germantown (for which she paid a yearly rent to the Frankfort Company); "in silver coins: 36 Reichsthaler or 10 £ 16 s. of this land (*disslandisch*)"; "in house-furnishings": 1 new chest; 1 spinning-wheel and reel; "in books": 3 "edifying writings" (*erbauliche Schriften*); <sup>282</sup> in clothing: 1 black silk cape (*Kaper*) 12 s.; 3 bodices (*reichleiber*); 1 pair of cloth sleeves (*zeugerne Ermel*); 1 cloth smock (*tüchern hembdrock*); 2 black serge pinafores (*gronrasch Leiberger*); 1 black serge apron; 1 blue linen apron; 6 apron bands (*Schürtzeltücher*); 2 blue gowns; 3 pairs of striped stockings; 2 pairs of shoes, and 1 pair of slippers; "in linen goods": 1 yard of muslin (*Nesseltuch*); 11 Hollands ells of fine linen; 8 chemises; 8 towels (*Nastücher*); 3 bed-sheets; 4 napkins; 5 neckerchiefs; 4 suits of underclothes; 6 wimples (*Kroplappen*); 5 sun-shades; 5 caps; 18 dust-caps (*Dreckmützen*).

Jan Luykens's wife, Maria, lived until 1742, and twenty-six years before her death witnessed the marriage of her daughter Hannah to John Samuel, the elder son of Francis Daniel Pastorius. Jan and Maria Luykens had five daughters and six sons, and the American family of Luykens, or Lukens, is very numerous.

#### HERMAN DAÜRSS

Herman Daürss, whose name follows that of Thones Kunders (Tunnes Keünen) on the marriage-certificate of 1681, was not one of the pioneer emigrants to Germantown in 1683, but he arrived there the next year. Twenty years later, he acted as witness (under the name of Herman Dors)

<sup>281</sup> "Res Propriae", p. 33. Quoted by Seidensticker and Learned.

<sup>282</sup> These were *Jeremiah Dyckens* "Würdiger Tischgenoss (A Worthy Table-companion)"; *Saldenius* "Christliche Kinder-schuel (Christian Kindergarten)"; and "Christliches Gedenckbüchlein (Christian Remembrancer)."

against this "taxation without representation", and demanded that taxes should be laid upon them only by their own General Court of Germantown. But their appeal was denied; and, worse than that, Queen Anne acting during the eclipse of William Penn, adopted the report of one of her attorneys that the Court itself was illegal, and abolished it (in January 1707). With it, fell Germantown's dream of complete self-government in an autonomous "Province"; but self-government within the increasingly democratic Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was assured to their descendants.

Swayed by the realization and recollection of religious, economic and political hardships at home, and by the anticipation of religious, economic and political benefits to be enjoyed in the Land of Promise beyond the Atlantic, they set forth upon their journey. This journey was aided by at least three other Dutch merchants, all of them prominent Quakers. These were Arent Klincken, Jacob Telner, and Benjamin Furly.

#### ARENT KLINCKEN

A Pennsylvania annalist, John F. Watson, who began the publication of his materials relating to Germantown in 1828, relates that "Arents Klincken came from Holland with William Penn in his first voyage in 1682. He had seen and known Penn in Holland. He built the first *two* story house ever raised in Germantown; and Penn was present and partook of the raising dinner: the same old stone house on Justis Johnson's premises. He died at the age of eighty."<sup>305</sup> As usual, Watson cites no contemporary record of these statements; and in his own list of passengers on board Penn's ship, "The Welcome", he does not include the name of Arent Klincken. There was an "Aret Klincken" who served as a "committee man" in Germantown in 1691, a justice in its court of record in 1695 and 1697, an overseer and one of the first patrons of its school in 1701-2, and a collector of its rents in 1705.

Later historians have repeated Watson's legend about

<sup>305</sup> "Annals of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania in the Olden Time", Philadelphia, 1857, Vol. II, p. 20.

Klincken's voyage with Penn in 1682, and have called him "a Krefeld merchant" who prepared the way for the coming of his Quaker comrades from that city the next year. That he was a Quaker, appears from a minute of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, dated the 30th. of 1st. Month, 1705, which records his ("Arnett Clinken of Germantown's") request on behalf of the Germantown Friends for aid in building their new meeting-house. But there is no evidence that he was a resident of Krefeld, and his name is not on the marriage-certificate of 1681, or on the list of the Krefeld pioneers on board "The Concord" in 1683.<sup>306</sup> On the other hand, his daughter Ann, who married a son of Thones Kunders in 1704, is stated in the Quaker marriage-records of Pennsylvania to have been born "at Toppenburk, Germany". If "Toppenburk" was Trompenberg, a village about twenty miles from Amsterdam in the province of Utrecht, and close to Hilversum, and if Arent was a merchant of that place,<sup>307</sup> it is quite possible that he transacted business with the Rhineland Quakers and that he "had seen and known Penn in Holland". The fact, too, that his daughter Ann was born "on 6th. Month 4th, 1683", may account for the absence of his name and that of his family on the list of the Krefeld pioneers on their journey which began that month. Just when he settled in Germantown is not known; but it was at some time before 1691, and it may have been in 1684, when Herman Daurss, Veit Scherkes and Wolter Siemes of Krefeld crossed over.

#### JACOB TELNER

Another Dutch Quaker merchant who was of much assistance to the Krefeld founders of Germantown was Jacob Telner. At first a Mennonite of Krefeld and Amsterdam, Telner became later a Quaker of Krefeld and Pennsylvania. He was baptized, as an adult, in the Mennonite Church in

<sup>306</sup> A Friend of Haarlem, Tanneken Willems Boekenooogen, daughter of Willem Boekenooogen and Tanneken Tymons, was married at Haarlem in 1666 to Matheus Matheusz Klinkert, and had five children; "Aret Klincken" may have been one of these.

<sup>307</sup> One Pennsylvania record ascribes him to Dalem; Dalem is far to the north-east, in the province of Drenthe.

October

6 Utrecht  
 7-11 Amsterdam  
 11 Leiden  
 12 The Hague  
 12 Delft  
 12-16 Rotterdam  
 16 The Hague

16 Leiden

16 Noordwijk

17 The Hague

17 Delft

17-20 Rotterdam

20-22 Briel

24 Harwich

1686

[Calais]  
 [Dunkirk]  
 [Flanders]  
 Rotterdam  
 The Hague  
 Amsterdam

Alkmaar (?)

Oudesluis

Sneek (and elsewhere in

Friesland)

The Rhineland

Rotterdam

## APPENDIX B

## THE DUTCH PIONEERS OF GERMANTOWN

The thirty-four first settlers of Germantown in 1683,<sup>613</sup> came from Krefeld, and were divided approximately as follows:

13 men;<sup>614</sup>9 wives;<sup>615</sup>

1 unmarried woman (Margrit op den Graeff);

1 youth (Lenart Streypers);

2 infants born at sea;

8 other children.<sup>616</sup>

They arrived in Philadelphia on the 6th. of October; on the 12th. of that month, Penn issued to them and Pastorius a warrant for 6,000 acres, one half of which was to go to them and one-half to be reserved for the Frankfort Company; on the 24th., Penn's surveyor, Thomas Fairman, measured off for them fourteen plots of land in Germantown; and on October 25, 1683, the thirteen pioneer men, together with Francis Daniel Pastorius, met in a "dug-out cabin", the home of Pastorius on the banks of the Delaware in Philadelphia (on the present site of No. 502 South Front Street), and drew lots for the sites of their future homes.

There is a "certificate", bearing the date of 1709 and

<sup>613</sup> The number usually given is thirty-three. This was the number of those who sailed from London on the "Concord"; but two infants were born at sea, and the mother of the Op den Graeffs died in Philadelphia *en route* to the Germantown settlement.

<sup>614</sup> These were: Derick Isacks op den Graeff, Herman Isacks op den Graeff, Abraham Isacks op den Graeff, Lenart Arents, Thones Kunders, Reiner Tijsen, Willem Strepers, Jan Lensen, Pieter Keurlis, Jan Siemes, Johannes Blijkers, Abraham Tunes and Jan Luykens.

<sup>615</sup> The women included the wives of Lenart Arents, Johannes Blijkers, Derick and Abraham op den Graeff, Pieter Keurlis, Thones Kunders, Jan Lukens, Jan Siemes and Abraham Tunes.

<sup>616</sup> It is not known whose these were; but it is of record that children of Abraham op den Graeff and Pieter Keurlis were complained of, in the Germantown court, in 1701; and that children of Arents, Kunders, Lensen and Lukens (as well as those of Tunes and Teissen, who were born after 1683) attended school in Germantown between 1702 and 1708. Thones Kunders brought with him three sons born in Krefeld.

signed presumably by the seven survivors of "the original thirteen", which reads as follows:<sup>617</sup> "We whose names are to these presents subscribed, do hereby certify unto all whom it may concern, that soon after our arrival in this province of Pennsylvania, in October, 1683, to our certain knowledge Herman op den Graff, Dirk op den Graff and Abraham op den Graff, as well as we ourselves, in the cave of Francis Daniel Pastorius, at Philadelphia, did cast lots for the respective lots which they and we then began to settle in Germantown; and the said Graffs (three brothers) have sold their several lots, each by himself, no less than if a Division in writing had been made by them. Witness our hands this 29th. Nov., A.D. 1709.

Lenart Arets

Jan Lensen

Thomas Hunder [Thones Kunders]

William Streygert [Willem Streypers]

Reiner Tysen

Abraham Tunes

Jan Lucken."

Pastorius continued to live in Philadelphia at least as late as the summer of 1685;<sup>618</sup> but the thirteen pioneers immediately began to build their houses in the new settlement, and spent the following winter in them. It was the advice of Penn that they should not settle on large isolated farms, but that they should follow their ancestral custom of living together in a peasant and artisan village or town. This would greatly facilitate their social activities, especially the education of their children, in a new land without roads; and their own strong preference coincided with his advice.

There were three German families in Philadelphia in October, 1683, who desired to settle in Germantown;<sup>619</sup> and

<sup>617</sup> Watson's "Annals", 1909 (1857), II, 18.

<sup>618</sup> Pastorius's letter to Dr. J. J. Schütz of Frankfurt, dated Philadelphia, the 30th. of May, 1685. He states in this letter that he was himself still living in Philadelphia, although his thoughts flew between that city and Germantown; see *supra*, p. 181.

<sup>619</sup> Pastorius's letter of March 7, 1684. Two of these families would appear to have been those of Jurian (or Görg) Hartzfelder, a deputy-sheriff in Pennsylvania under Governor Andros in 1676, and Jacob Schumacher, formerly of Mainz; the third was perhaps that of the German-Swiss, Jörg Wertmüller.

they as well as Pastorius and the Krefelders drew lots for home-sites in Germantown, on October 25 of that year.

In a letter to his parents dated from Philadelphia, the 7th. of March, 1684, Pastorius states that "two hours from here, lies our Germantown,"<sup>620</sup> where already forty-two people live in twelve homes." This would imply that the thirty-four Krefelders, living in nine or ten homes, had been joined by two or three of the German families with their eight members.

Later in 1684, five more Krefelders arrived with their families, namely, Veit Scherkes, Wolter Siemes (Seimens), Jacob Telner, Isaac Jacobs van Bebber, and Herman Daürss. How many persons came with them is not known. But we know that Telner brought with him his daughter Susanna; and we find in the Germantown records about 1700 the names of Anton and Johannes Scherkes (or Jerghjes, Gerckes) and Jacob Seimens (or Simons), who may have been sons of David Scherkes and Wolter or Jan Siemes (Seimens); while as early as 1690, Isaac Jacobs van Bebber held a meeting of Mennonites in his house. Hence it is probable that the Krefeld settlers of 1684 represented a company of at least fifteen and perhaps twenty persons.

One year later (October 12, 1685), Hendrick Boekwolt (or Heinrich Buchholtz) and his wife, and Hans Peter Umstat, his wife Barbara, his son Johannes, and his daughters Anna Margaretha and Eva, joined the other Krefelders in Germantown. Between 1685 and 1690, Krefeld sent to Germantown Jacob Isacks and Matthias Isacks van Bebber; Willem Hosters; Arent (or Arnold), Hermannus, Johannes and Paulus Koester (or Küster); Jan van Love-nigh; Jan and Mattheis Neusz; Dirck, Hendrick and Martin Sellen (or Seelen); Jacob Seimens; and Jan Streypers. The records refer to wives and children of most of these fifteen later settlers; so that they probably numbered about sixty, making a total of about 120 from Krefeld and Kaldekerk.

The second stream of pioneer settlers in Germantown

<sup>620</sup> In the same letter, he calls Frankford ("about half an hour from here", i.e., from Philadelphia) "our own town", that is, the "German", or "Frankford" Company's town.

came from Krisheim. The vanguard of these settlers arrived in October, 1685, and numbered twelve persons. These included three men (Gerhard Hendricks, Peter Schumacher and Heivert Papen),<sup>621</sup> two women (Maria and Sarah, the wives of Hendricks and Schumacher); and seven children.<sup>622</sup>

The next year (in March, 1686), two more families, including fifteen persons, came from Krisheim. The heads of these families were Johannes Kassel and his wife, and Sarah Schumacher, a widow; and their children were two sons and three daughters,<sup>623</sup> and four sons and three daughters,<sup>624</sup> respectively.

The migration of twenty-seven pioneers from Krisheim nearly exhausted the spring; but during the next few years, we find in the Germantown records the names of four more men from Krisheim<sup>625</sup> and one from Flomborn, a neighboring village.<sup>626</sup> These sent children to the Germantown school, and presumably brought their wives with them, thus adding to the population perhaps a score of persons, and making a total of about fifty-two from Krisheim and Flomborn.

Adding together the pioneer settlers in Germantown from 1683 to 1690, we find the population in the latter year to have been about 175, of whom all but eight or ten were Dutch.

<sup>621</sup> Heivert (Heifert, Huffert) Papen was a bachelor at the time, but married later in Germantown Elisabeth, the daughter of Willem Rittinghuysen.

<sup>622</sup> These were Sarah, the daughter, and Lambert and Willem, the sons, of Gerhard Hendricks; and Peter, the son, and Mary, Frances and Gertrud, the daughters, of Peter Schumacher.

<sup>623</sup> These were Arnold, Peter, Elisabeth, Mary and Sarah Kassel.

<sup>624</sup> These were Georg, Abraham, Isaac, Benjamin, Barbara, Susanna and Elisabeth Schumacher.

<sup>625</sup> These were Willem, Cornelis and Johannes Dewees, and Hendrick Kassel.

<sup>626</sup> Hendrik Pannebecker.

## APPENDIX C

### DUTCH AND GERMAN SETTLERS IN GERMANTOWN, 1683-1709<sup>627</sup>

The following list, derived from both Pennsylvania and European sources,<sup>628</sup> is approximately complete for the first quarter-century of Germantown's history. It begins with the first settlement in 1683 and ends in 1709, when the great influx of immigrants from Germany began.

The list has been compiled with care, but with considerable difficulty, and it doubtless contains errors which discerning critics and proud descendants will take pleasure in pointing out. All such corrections will be gratefully received.

When both Dutch and German forms of a name are given in the list, it is probable that the Dutch form is the original one; for, as small bodies tend to be drawn towards and absorbed in larger ones, the tendency was to Germanize (and Anglicize) the Dutch names, and not to Hollandize the German ones. Indeed, the German names were in their turn largely Anglicized. These changes occurred in remarkably small space of time, often within a single generation, as is evidenced by inscriptions on the tomb-stones in Germantown grave-yards.

It is true, of course, that in the low lands of northwest Germany the line of demarcation between the Low German (*Plattdeutsch*) and the Dutch peoples and languages (*Hol-*

<sup>627</sup> The immigration of the Dutch and German settlers into Philadelphia and elsewhere in Pennsylvania outside of Germantown is beyond the scope of this study.

<sup>628</sup> The most important source of all, namely, the lists of arrivals at the port of Philadelphia, are in very fragmentary condition before the year 1726; while the Archivist of Rotterdam has informed the author that the shipping lists of that port—covering the years desired—are also not extant.

Illustrative of the paucity of the knowledge of Germantown's history until quite recent times is the fact that Pennsylvania's first excellent historian (Robert Proud, 1797) devoted to it only one-half page of his two volumes, and, after referring to the work of William Ames and the persecution of the Quakers in the Rhineland (quoting from Willem Sewel), merely says that Germantown was founded by German Friends from Krisheim or Cresheim, a town not far from Worms, in the Palatinate. He gives a footnote on "Dennis Conrad", the Friends' meeting at his house in 1683, and the date of 1729 for Conrad's death; but he does not so much as mention Krefeld!

*landsch*) had been for centuries far from being sharply defined. But by the end of the Seventeenth Century, a hundred and fifty years after Martin Luther's Bible and hymns had given enormous impulse to the fusion of all the German dialects into Modern High German, the distinction between the Low German and the Dutch was well established. Hence, the appearance of Dutch names in these Low German lands, as in the Rhineland, was not due to the survival of primordial types, but to the spread of the Dutch people and language eastward along the German margin of the Baltic Sea. The fishing industry, trade and handicrafts, as well as agriculture (or, rather, the familiar Dutch style of horticulture), lured them on even as far as Danzig, to which city Dutch and English Quaker missionaries followed them.

In the Rhineland, too, the Dutch people followed the great river in pursuit of trade, handicrafts and horticulture among the larger though less dense population and the more naturally fertile soil than could be found in their own low lands and polders which their forefathers had been obliged to rescue from the sea and the inland rivers.

Thus, long before the migration to Pennsylvania, the Dutch of Holland had been migrating to neighboring lands; and their descendants in the Seventeenth Century when migrating to Pennsylvania, were following the example set by earlier generations.

† Signifies that the person listed was naturalized (under the name following in the parenthesis) in 1709, in accordance with an Act which is given *infra*, pp.

\* Signifies that his children attended the Germantown Friends' school.

#### I. FROM HOLLAND (STATED PLACES)

##### *Amsterdam*

Arentsz (Arentsen), Jacob Claessen: in Germantown, 1701.

Keyser, Dirck: to Germantown, 1688; fence-viewer; subscriber to the school; witness in court; † (Dirk Keyser); Mennonite reader, 1690.

Keyser, Dirck, Jr.: witness in court.

Keyser, Peter: son of Dirck; † (Peter Keyser);\*; wife = Margaret Souplis; attended evening school.

Rittinghuysen, Willem: born 1644, in "Mongowerland" (Monnickendam?), or Broich; took the citizen's oath in Amsterdam, June 23, 1679; to Germantown, 1689 or 1690; first paper mill in British America; first Mennonite minister, 1698-1708.

Rittinghuysen, ———: Willem's wife.

Rittinghuysen, Gerrit (Gerhard): Willem's son.

Rittinghuysen, Klaas (Klaus): Willem's son; † (Claus Ruttinghuysen); Dutch Reformed; married Wilhelmina de Wees in New York, 1689; to Germantown, 1689 or 1690.

Rittinghuysen, Elisabeth: Willem's daughter; married Heivert Papen.

Vanderwerf, Anna: Richard's daughter.

Vanderwerf, Annetje Jans Boekenooogen: Richard's wife.

Vanderwerf, Barent: Richard's son.

Vanderwerf, Jan Roelofs: Richard's son; † (John Roelofs Vanderwerf).

Vanderwerf, Richard: recorder; † (Richd. Vanderwerf); witnessed Heyvert Papen's will, 1708.

*Arnhem* (?) [The ancestral home of the Rittinghuysens]

Holtzhooven, Jacob Gerritsz: from "Guelderland"; in Germantown before 1702.

Petersen, Isaac: from "Guelderland"; in Germantown before 1702.

##### *Bergen*

Jansen, Dirck ("der Knecht"): a nephew of Arent Klincken; bachelor servant of Johannes Kuster; subscribed to school.

##### *Dordrecht*

Karsdorp (Kasdorp), Isaac: Penn's correspondent, 1677.

##### *Haarlem*

Boekenooogen, Jan Willems: with wife and *children* to Germantown, 1684; wife = Sijtgen Gerrits of Alkmaar; sister = Mercken Willems, who married, first, Jan Siemes and, second, ——— Luykens.

Boekenooogen (Bockenhoven), Sophia: daughter of Jan; a Quaker preacher; married Richard Armitt, 1701; died, 1740.

Bom (Bon, Bonn, Van Bon), Hermann: charter member, 1689; committeeman; subscriber to school; built prison and stocks, 1704.

Bom, Koenradt (Cönrad) Herman: Aug. 10, 1687, bought from the Frankfort Company 50 acres of Germantown land.

Bom (Bon, Bun), Peter: subscriber to school; wife was Gerritje ———; to the Skippack, 1696.

##### *Leeuwarden*

Deweese (De Wees), Cornelis: son of Gerrett; married Margaret Köster;\*; constable, 1706; to Bebbert's Township, 1708.

Deweese (De Wees), Gerritt Hendricks: Germantown land, 1690; wife was Zijtijen ———.

Deweese (De Wees), Willem: son of Gerrett; Germantown land, 1703; in Bebbert's Township, 1708, and in Crisheim Township; built second paper-mill on Wissahickon, 1710, in Crefeld Township; constable, 1704; sheriff, 1706;\*.

Deweess (De Wees), Wilhelmina: daughter of Gerrett; married Nicholas (Claus) Rittinghuysen.

Willems, Jan: granted "certificate of removal" by Friesland Monthly Meeting; †(Jan Williams).

#### *Slooten*

Siverts (Sioerds), Cornelis: his wife, Sytske Wimmers, and two children, also mentioned in his certificate of removal from the Friesland Monthly Meeting, 1684;\*; burgess; †(Cornelius Siorts).

Siverts, Hanna: attended evening school.

Siverts, Sophia: received a certificate of removal from Abington to Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, dated 29th. of 2nd. Month, 1717, when she removed from Germantown to Philadelphia.<sup>620</sup>

#### *Sneek*

Jansen, Alice: Reynier's daughter; married John Piggot (or Pickott), whose "certificate of clearance" was received by Philadelphia Monthly Meeting from West River Monthly Meeting, Maryland (dated 11th. Month 29, 1702/3, and marriage authorized by the former 8th. Month 27, 1704).

Jansen, Imity (Jinity): Reynier's daughter; married Matthias Millan ("Matthew Mc Lean").

Jansen, Joseph Reyniers: Reynier's son; he carried on for a few years his father's printing business.

Jansen, Reynier: Benjamin Furly's agent in Pennsylvania; the first official Quaker printer.

Jansen, Tiberius: Reynier's son and associate as printer (an Almanac of 1703 bears his imprint).

#### *Trompenberg* (? See *supra*, p. 239).

Klincken, Ann (Anneke): Arent's daughter; married Kunrad, son of Thones Kunders.

Klincken, Anthony: Arent's son; "the great hunter";\*.

Klincken, Arent (Aret): wife was Niske ———; committee-man, burgess, justice, bailiff, treasurer (?); collected for the school;\*; active in Friends' meetings; subscribed £ 10 4 s. to the Friends' meeting-house, 1686.

Klincken, Elin: Arent's daughter; married ——— Williams.

#### *Zierikzee*

Ploekhoy, Pieter Cornelisz: leader of Dutch colonists to New Netherland (Hoorn Kill, on the Delaware), 1662; his "Quaking society" was destroyed "to a very naile" by an English attack in 1665, and nearly thirty years afterwards (in 1694) he found a last refuge in Germantown.

## II. FROM HOLLAND (UNSTATED PLACES)

Blomerse, Marieke: married Isaac Dilbeeck.

Dilbeeck, Abraham: Isaac's son.

Dilbeeck, Isaac: with Pastorius as servant, 1683; committeeman, 1691; †(Isaac Dilbeck).

Dilbeeck, Jacob: Isaac's son; †(Jacobus Dilbeck).

Duplouvys, Jan: a baker; married in Germantown, 1687, Weyntie van Sanen; "John Deplove" assessed in Philadelphia County, 1693, £ 200, taxed 16 s. 6 d.

Jansen, Coenrad: he and wife were Mennonite members, 1708; he a deacon and overseer; †(Cunrad Jansen);\*.

Jansen, Dirck: Reynier's son (?); married Margaret Millan (Cf. R's daughter, Imity); subscriber to school;\*.

Jansen, Dirck, Jr.: juryman, 1704; †(Dirk Jansen, Junr.).

Jansen, Jan: son of Klaas; †(John Jansen).

Jansen, Klaas: Mennonite teacher; to Bebbber's Township, 1702; †(Claus Jansen).

Jansen, Peter: †(Peter Jansen).

Jansen, Willem: son of Klaas; †(Wm. Jansen).

Sluys, Adrian van der: son of Reiner; †(Vander Sluys).

Sluys, Hannes van der (Vanderslice): naturalized, 1709 (?).

Sluys, Reiner van der: †(Vander Sluys).

Sprogell, Johan Heinrich: versus Pastorius; naturalized, 1705.

Sprogell, Ludwig Christian: Jan Hendrick's bachelor brother; naturalized, 1705.

Vandewoestyne, Katharine: from Zeeland; Quaker preacher; died in Germantown, 1704.

## III. FROM KREFELD AND KALDEKERK

Arents, Lenart:<sup>630</sup> a weaver; one of "the original thirteen"; subscribed £ 6 1 s. to the Friends' Meeting-house, 1686; burgess, auditor; †(Lenhart Arrets);\*; wife was Agnes, a sister of Willem Streypers and of Thones Kunders's wife.

Bebber, Isaac Jacobs van: son of Jacob; recorder; Mennonite, 1698; to Bohemia Manor, 1704.

Bebber, Jacob Isaacs van: a baker; charter member; committeeman, burgess, recorder; pro Keith, reverted to Mennonites and moved to Philadelphia before 1698.

Bebber, Liesbet Isaacs van: daughter of Jacob; wife of Herman op den Graeff.

<sup>630</sup> "Leonard Aratts & Agnistan [Agniscan] his wife late of Crevelt near Rotterdam in Holland came in the ——— of Lond. Wm. Jefferies com<sup>ar</sup> arrived here the 6th. of mo./8 1683." (A Partial List of Arrivals in Philadelphia, 1682-1687: *Pa. Magazine*, 8 (1884): p. 329).

<sup>620</sup> MS. book of Certificates Received, p. 102 (Swarthmore College).

- Bebber, Matthias van: son of Jacob; founded Bebbber's Township about 1700, but never lived in it; removed to Bohemia Manor, 1704: a Dutch "Patroon"; †(Matthis Van Bebbez).
- Blijckers (Bleikers), Johannes: one of "the original thirteen"; wife had son born at sea on "The Concord"; original subscriber to the school; †("Johannes Bleikers of the County of Bucks").
- Bleikers, Peter: Johannes' son, born at sea, 1683.
- Daurss (Dors), Herman: a court witness.
- Graef, Hans: \*; to Lancaster County, 1716; descendants now "Grove".
- Graeff, Abraham op den: a weaver; one of "the original thirteen"; charter member, burgess, assemblyman; "Protest" versus Slavery; pro Keith; removed to Perkiomen; wife was Catharina (Trijntje) ———; \*.
- Graeff, Anne op den: daughter of Abraham; married Herman in de Hoffen.
- Graeff, Derick op den: a weaver; one of "the original thirteen"; charter member, burgess, bailiff; opposed Keith; defended charter; "Protest" versus slavery.
- Graeff, Herman op den: a weaver; one of "the original thirteen"; charter member, burgess; Telner's and Furlly's agent; pro Keith; wife was Liesbet Isaacks van Bebbber.
- Graeff, Isaac op den: son of Abraham; attended the school.
- Graeff, Jacob op den: son of Abraham; attended the school; in trouble with the sheriff.
- Graeff, Margaret op den: daughter of Abraham; married Thomas Howe.
- Graeff, Margrit op den: sister of the three pioneers; married Peter Schumacher III.
- Graeff, Nöleken (Neeltje) Vijten op den: wife of Derick.
- Hosters, Willem: a weaver; \*.
- Keurlis (Kerlin, Courlin), Martha: daughter of Pieter; married Thomas Potts.
- Keurlis, Matthias: Pieter's son (?); attended the evening school; a shoemaker; had as apprentice Henry Pastorius.
- Keurlis, Pieter: one of "the original thirteen"; inn-keeper, probably the first beer-brewer in America; constable; attended evening school; \*; children in trouble; wife was Elisabeth ———; tax collector and assessor, 1693.
- Kunders, Agnes: daughter of Thones; born in Germantown.
- Kunders, Anna: daughter of Thones; born in Germantown the 4th. of 7th. Month, 1684; perhaps the first child of Dutch or German parentage born in Pennsylvania.
- Kunders, Ann Klincken: daughter of Arent Klinken; married a son of Thones Kunders.
- Kunders, Coenraed (Conrad Conrads): son of Thones; born in Krefeld; †(Cunrad Cunrads).
- Kunders, Elisabeth: daughter of Thones; born in Germantown.

- Kunders, Hendrik: son of Thones; born in Germantown; married Catharina Streypers (Willem's daughter).
- Kunders, Jan: son of Thones; born in Krefeld; attended evening school; †(John Cunrads).
- Kunders, Johannes: †(John Cunrads, Senr.).
- Kunders, Margaret: married Rynier Teissen (?).
- Kunders, Matthis (Madtis): son of Thones; born in Krefeld; attended evening school; †(Matthis Cunrads).
- Kunders, Thones: one of "the original thirteen"; wife was Lijntijen (Elin) Teissen, sister of Reinert; charter member, burgess, recorder, fence-viewer; first Quaker meeting at his house; subscribed £ 10 11 s. to the Friends' Meeting-house, 1686; \*; †(Dennis Kunders).
- Kuster (Küster), Arent (Arnold): son of Paulus; \*.
- Kuster, Elisabeth: daughter of Paulus (?); Mennonite in 1708.
- Kuster, Hermannus: son of Paulus; to Bebbber's Township, 1708; trustee of Mennonite Church in Bebbber's Township, 1725.
- Kuster, Johannes: son of Paulus; constable, burgess; led petition for naturalization, 1706.
- Kuster, Paulus: a mason; on 1693 tax-list; wife was Gertrud Streypers, sister of Jan; \*.
- Lensen, Jan: a weaver; one of "the original thirteen"; subscribed to the school; \*; †(Jno. Lenson).
- Loevenigh, Jan van: Kelpius's messenger to Long Island, 1699.
- Luykens (Lückens), Jan: one of "the original thirteen"; wife was Maria Teissen (who died, 1742); subscribed £ 10 5 s. to the Friends' Meeting-house, 1686; constable, burgess, sheriff; \*; †(John Lurhen); died 1744; Jan and Maria had eleven children born between 1684 and 1705: Elisabeth, Elsje ("Alitze Conrad", wife of Jan Kunders, son of Thones Kunders), Willem, Sarah, John, Mary, Peter, Hannah (married John Samuel Pastorius, 1716), Mathias, Abraham and Joseph.
- Neus, Cornelis: †(Cornelius Neus); son of Jan (?).
- Neuss, Jan: a silversmith (sold Penn a half-dozen silver spoons); naturalized, 1698; \*; †(John Neus).
- Neuss (Neues), Hans: brother of Jan; Mennonite teacher, 1698-1702; \*; †(Hans Nous).
- Neuss (Nice), Mattheis: son of Jan; †(Matthis Neus).
- Scherkes (Sgerkis, Scherges, Jerghjes), Anthonij: Vijt's son (?); burgess.
- Scherkes, Johannes: Vijt's son (?); attended evening school.
- Scherkes, Vijt (Veit, David): sheriff; pro Keith.
- Sellen, Dirck: brother of Hendrick.
- Sellen, Hendrick: agent for Dirck Sipman and Jan Streypers; \*; †(Henry Sellen); gave site for Mennonite Church; built an oil mill, 1714.



Sellen, (? Seelen, Sell), Martin: in Germantown by 1694.  
 Sellen, Maria: a Mennonite member, 1708.  
 Siemes (Seimens), Jacob: son of Jan or Wolter (?); subscribed to the school.  
 Siemes, Jan: one of "the original thirteen"; died early; *widow* remarried in 1685.  
 Siemes, Wolter: in Germantown, 1684; constable, messenger, town-crier;\*; †(Walter Simons).  
 Teissen (Tyson), Altien: a Mennonite, 1708.  
 Teissen, Cornelis: \*.  
 Teissen, Derick: Reynier's younger brother; died unmarried.  
 Teison, Leonard: he is stated to have been the brother of Lenart Arents.<sup>621</sup>  
 Teissen, Lijntijen: married Thones Kunders.  
 Teissen, Margaret: a Mennonite, 1708.  
 Teissen, Maria: married Jan Luykens.  
 Teissen, Mattheis: †(Matthis Tysen).  
 Teissen, Pieter: son of Reynier; married Mary Roberts.  
 Teissen, Reynier: one of "the original thirteen"; burgess, bailiff; naturalized, 1691; †(Reiner Tysen)\*; married Margaret Kunders (?) or Margaret Streypers (?); very active in Friends' meetings.  
 Telner, Jacob: see Index.  
 Telner, Susanna: daughter of Jacob; married first, Albertus Brandt, second, David Williams.  
 Tunes (Tünes), Abraham: a weaver; one of "the original thirteen"; subscribed £ 5 to the Friends' Meeting-house, 1686; burgess;\*; †(Abraham Tunnis).  
 Tunes, Herman: \*.  
 Tunes, Maria:  
 Umstat, Anna Margaretha: daughter of Hans Peter.  
 Umstat, Eva: daughter of Hans Peter; married Hendrick Pannebecker.  
 Umstat, Hans Peter: in Germantown, 1685; weighmaster; *wife* was Barbara \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Umstat, Johannes: son of Hans Peter; subscribed to the school; removed to Bebbert's Township, 1702.  
 (FROM KALDEKERK: KREFELD)  
 Streypers (Strepers), Catharina: married Hendrick Kunders.  
 Streypers, Gertrud: sister of Jan and Willem; wife of Paulus Kuster.  
 Streypers, Jan: in Germantown between 1687 and 1706; gave 1/2 acre for the Lower Burying-Ground.  
 Strepers, Johannes, Sr.: †(John Strepers, Senr.).  
 Streypers, Lenart: son of Jan; apprenticed to Jan Lensen.  
 Streypers, Willem: one of "the original thirteen"; subscribed £ 9 4 s. to the Friends' Meeting-house, 1686; fence-viewer; †(Wm. Strepers).

<sup>621</sup> Cf. *supra*, p. 403 (Note 630).

#### IV. FROM KRISHEIM, WOLFSHEIM AND FLOMBORN

Hendricks, Barnt (Arent): in Germantown by 1703; will, 1708; children = Hendrik, Agnes, Anneta.  
 Hendricks, Gerhard (Gerrit): first *wife* was Sijtie Boekenooen, second was Maria \_\_\_\_; in Germantown, 1685; on tax-list, 1693; "Protest" against Slavery, 1688.  
 Hendricks, Hendrick: son of Willem; †(Hendrick Hendricks).  
 Hendricks (Gerrits), Lambert: son of Gerhard; attended evening school.  
 Hendricks, Lorentz: son of Willem (?); †(Laurence Hendricks).  
 Hendricks, Sarah: daughter of Gerhard; born in Krisheim, 2nd. of 10th. Month, 1678; married Isaac Schumacher; died June 15, 1742.  
 Hendricks (Gerrits), Willem: son of Gerhard; attended evening school; citizen of Germantown, 1698; †(Wm. Hendricks).  
 Kassel, Arnold: Hans Peter's son; court witness; recorder; versus Keith.  
 Kassel, Elisabeth: Hans Peter's daughter.  
 Kassel (Cassels), Hans Peter: a weaver; signed passport petition, 1695; to Germantown, March 1686.  
 Kassel, Heinrich:\*; he and his *wife* Mennonites, 1708, he a deacon and overseer, 1708.  
 Kassel, Johannes: Bought land from Frankfort Co.; charter member, committee-man.  
 Kassel, Mary: Hans Peter's daughter.  
 Kassel, Peter: Hans Peter's son.  
 Kassel, Sarah: Hans Peter's daughter.  
 Papen, Heivert: bought 75 acres from Jacob Schumacher in 1693; charter member; committee-man; fence-viewer, recorder; subscriber to school; wife was Elisabeth Rittinghuysen; daughters were Styntje, Maria, Geertuyd, Margaret, Elisabeth; sold 50 acres (for £ 50) to the Friends, who built a stone meeting-house upon it in 1705.  
 Schumacher, Abraham: son of Georg and Sarah; aet. 19 in 1686.  
 Schumacher, Barbara: daughter of Georg and Sarah; aet. 20 in 1686.  
 Schumacher, Benjamin: son of Georg and Sarah; aet. 10 in 1686; ancestor of Benjamin Hallowell.  
 Schumacher, Elisabeth: daughter of Georg and Sarah; aet. 11 in 1686.  
 Schumacher, Frances: Peter's daughter.  
 Schumacher, Georg: son of Georg and Sarah; aet. 23 in 1686; married Sarah Wall, 1695;<sup>622</sup>; "Georg Shoemaker" assessed, 1693, £ 80, taxed 6 s. 8 d; †(Geo. Shoemaker).

<sup>622</sup> Their marriage certificate is printed in the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, Vol. 16, pp. 461-2. In 1715, he removed with his wife, *Rebecca*, to Philadelphia, and received a certificate from Abington Monthly Meeting, dated 29th. of 6th. Month, 1715.

Schumacher, Gertrud: Peter's daughter.

Schumacher, Isaac: son of Georg and Sarah; aet. 17 in 1686; married Sarah, daughter of Gerhard Hendricks; sheriff, burgess; built prison and stocks (with Peter); subscribed to school;\*; †(Isaac Shoemaker); died Feb. 12, 1732.

Schumacher, Jacob: Pastorius's indentured servant; "borne in ye Palatinate in Germany"<sup>633</sup> (originally from Mainz); sheriff;\*; gave three perches of land (at Germantown Avenue and Coulter Street) to the Friends, who built a log meeting-house upon it; "Jacob Shoomaker with his wife Margaret, too sons Thomas and Jacob and daughter susanah" removed to Philadelphia and received a "certificate of clearance" from Abington Monthly Meeting, dated 28 of 12th 1714/5 (*Certificates Received*, Swarthmore College MSS., p. 95).<sup>634</sup>

Schumacher, Jacob, Jr.: †(Jacob Shoemaker).

Schumacher, Maria: Peter's daughter.

Schumacher, Peter (II): in Germantown, 1685; subscribed £ 4 to the Friends' Meeting-house, 1686; justice, burgess; collected money for the school;\*; built prison and stocks (with Isaac); versus Keith; deed for his land written in Dutch.

Schumacher, Peter, Jr. (III): Peter's son; committee-man, burgess; collected for the school; wife was Margrit op den Graeff; †(Peter Shoemaker).

Schumacher, Sarah Hendricks: wife of Peter II.

Schumacher, Sarah: widow of Georg (who died apparently in Krisheim about 1684); cousin of Peter S.; in Germantown, March, 1686, with her four sons and three daughters.

Schumacher, Susanna: daughter of Georg and Sarah; aet. 13 in 1686; married Isaac Price, 1696.

(FROM WOLFSHEIM: KRISHEIM)

Kolb, Barbara: Mennonite, 1708.

Kolb, Henry: he and the three following were brothers; he removed to Bebbler's Township, and died in 1730, leaving three sons (Peter, David and Thielman).

Kolb, Jacob: weaver; to Bebbler's Township, 1709; married Sarah van Sintern, 1710.

Kolb, Johannes: weaver; to Bebbler's Township, 1709.

Kolb, Martin: weaver; to Bebbler's Township, 1709; first wife was living in 1707; second wife (1709) was Magdalena, daughter of Isaac van Sinteren of Hamburg; Mennonite preacher, 1708—.

<sup>633</sup> *Supra*, p. 181 (note 213).

<sup>634</sup> The certificate stated that Jacob and Margaret "are in unity with friends and have walked orderly and were serviceable in their place", and that their children were "clear from all Engagements of marriage."

Strayer, Andrew: came in 1709, with three brothers; settled in Bebbler's Township.

(FROM FLOMBORN: KRISHEIM)

Pannebecker (Pannebakkers), Hendrick; to Bebbler's Township, 1702 (its real founder and "patroon").

V. FROM OTHER PLACES IN GERMANY

Altheim (Alsace): Frey, Heinrich: originally from Heilbron ? (see *supra*, p. 317); in America by 1681; in Pennsylvania before Penn (?); servant of Gerhard Hendricks: he is said to have come with Hendricks in October, 1685; but this would appear to be an error, unless he returned to Germany, perhaps to be married, and came to America a second time.

Anhalt: Bidermann, Ludwig: wife was Maria Margaretha Zimmermann.

Bachersdorf (near Bruges): Kasselberg, Hendrick: †(Henry Kesselberry).

Kasselberg, Catherine: Mennonite, 1708.

Bietigheim (east of Pforzheim, in Württemberg): John Jacob Zimmermann's widow and four children (see Duisburg); Z. died in or after leaving Rotterdam, *en route* to Pennsylvania.

Blomberg (Lippe-Detmold): Köster, Heinrich Bernhardt: to Germantown, 1689; the first preacher in German and English there.

Duisburg: Stork, Arnold: expected in Pennsylvania, in 1700; acquired some of Pastorius's land.

Zimmermann, Maria Margaretha: widow of John Jacob Z; came with *two other* widows and their children, 1694; her children were: Maria Margaretha (married Ludwig Bidermann), Philip Christian, Matthaias, and Jacob Christoph (to Bebbler's Township, 1708).

Fredrikstadt (Friedrichstadt): [Founded by Dutch emigrants, 1621; in Danish Holstein until 1866, when it became Prussian];

Muller, Georg: fined for betting that he could smoke more than 100 pipes in one day; unjustly acquired some of Pastorius's land.

Goch: Gottschalk (Gaetschalck), Jacob: in Germantown, 1702; a Mennonite teacher; wrote account of Germantown Mennonites; wife a Mennonite member, 1708;\*; †(Jacob Gaetschalck).

Vandergach, Cornelis: †(Cornelius Vandergach).

- Hamburg and Fendern: Berends, Klaas (Claes): Brought his *family* in 1700, and his father-in-law, namely, Claessen, Cornelis: a Mennonite, 1700; Berends was also a Mennonite member, 1702.  
 Claasen, Cornelia: daughter of Cornelis (?); wife of Isaac van Sintern.  
 Harmens, Trijntje: a widow.  
 Karsdorp (Casdorp), Harmen (Herman): a Mennonite preacher, 1708-; wife (Adriana van Vossen) and *children* with him; he and wife listed as Mennonite members, 1708.  
 Roosen, Paul: he and his *wife* arrived, 1700.  
 Sintern, Hendrick van: unmarried.  
 Sintern, Isaac van: Mennonite deacon and overseer, 1708; wife was Cornelia Claessen of Hamburg\*.  
 Sintern, Magdalena van: daughter of Isaac; married Martin Kolb, 1709.  
 Sintern, Sarah van: married Jacob Kolb, 1710.  
 (From Fendern, near Hamburg, in Holstein): Wolff (Wulf), Paul: a weaver; versus Keith; subscribed £ 6 to the Friends' Meeting-house, 1686; gave one acre for the Upper Grave-yard; subscribed to and collected for the school\*; jury foreman, clerk, burgess; 1704, received deed for Germantown lot signed by "Aret Klincken Bailiff, Hans Heinrich Meels, Peter and Isaac Schumacher, Dirck Janston, Thones Kunders, Barent Henderigcks, Anthony (his X mark) Gerkes, William Streppers", witnessed by Jacob Schumacher and Tho. Potts, "acknowledged in open Court of Record, certified by me Fr. Daniel Pastorius Cl Cur germ [Clerk of the Germantown Court]", recorded in Germantown Grund und Lager Buch, p. 209.  
 Heilbron: Frey, Peter: to Germantown, 1685, as indentured servant of Peter Schumacher; cf. *supra*, p. 318; cf. also Heinrich Frey, *supra*, pp. 316ff.  
 Lemgo (Lippe-Detmold): Seelig, Johannes Gottfried, a former secretary of the Pietist Spener; book-binder and teacher; a "hermit of the Wissahickon"; he wrote a letter from Germantown, dated August 7, 1694, which was printed from the MS. (preserved in the archives of Halle) in 1695.  
 Seelig, Godfried: a Germantown court witness.  
 Lübeck: Jauert, Johannes: attorney for the Frankfort Co.; recorder; †(John Javert).  
 Mülheim-an-der-Ruhr: Hoffen, Annecke in den.  
 Hoffen, Evert in den: came in or before 1699, with *children*; †(Evert in Hoffee).

- Hoffen, Gerhard in den: son of Evert; †(Gerhard in Hoffee); to Bebbber's Township, 1706.  
 Hoffen, Herman in den: son of Evert; †(Herman in Hoffee); to Bebbber's Township, 1706; married Anne op den Graeff.  
 Hoffen, Peter in den: son of Evert; †(Peter in Hoffee).  
 Klosterman, Ennecke (Annchen): wife of Francis Daniel Pastorius; born in Mülheim about 1658.  
 Levering, Gerhard: in Germantown, 1685.  
 Levering, Wigard (Wishert): in Germantown, 1685; died, 1744, aet. 109.  
 Lindeman, Jan: in Germantown, 1698.  
 Renberg, Dirck: son of Michael; to Bebbber's Township, 1706.  
 Renberg, Michael: in Germantown, 1702.  
 Renberg, Willem: son of Michael; to Bebbber's Township, 1706.  
 Trap, Hermann op de: naturalized in Germantown, 1691; drowned in Philadelphia, 1693.  
 Nürnberg: Jacquet, Jan: in Pennsylvania before 1683 (?).  
 "Saxony": Falckner, Daniel: born at Langenreinsdorf; to Germantown, 1694; agent for Frankfort Co. and for Benjamin Furly; versus Pastorius; bailiff; *children* as misdeameants, he himself arrested.  
 Falckner, Justus: Daniel's brother; to Germantown, 1700; wife was Gerritje Hardick; agent for Furly; burgess; first Lutheran preacher in Pennsylvania, and the first Lutheran clergyman ordained in America.  
 Lehnmann (Lehenmann), Philip Theodor; one of Penn's private secretaries; in Germantown before 1710.  
 Schlegel (Slagle), Christopher: in Germantown, 1701.  
 Sommerhausen: Pastorius, Francis Daniel: subscribed £ 4 to the Friends' Meeting-house, 1686; married (in Germantown, 1688) Ennecke Klostermann; Germantown schoolmaster, 1702; †(Francis Daniel Pastorius).  
 Pastorius, Heinrich: son of Francis; born in Germantown, 1692; learned shoemaking; married Sarah Boutcher; two sons and three daughters.  
 Pastorius, Johann Samuel: son of Francis; born in Germantown, 1690; learned weaving with Paul Kästner, 1706; married, 1716, Jan Lukens's youngest daughter, Hannah; died 1722, leaving two sons.

# VI. FROM UNSTATED PLACES IN HOLLAND OR GERMANY

- Aderman, Ludwig: in Germantown before 1710.  
 Andreas, (Andrews), Sijmon (Simon): in Germantown, 1703; recorder.

Bacher (alias Rutters), Koenrad: with Pastorius, 1683.  
 Bartel, Henrij: son of Senwes; †(Henry Bartells).  
 Bartels, Senwes: †(Senwes Bartells).  
 Bartlesen, Sebastiaan: in Germantown, 1700.  
 Baumann, Wilhelm: \*.  
 Baumstädt, Joseph: in Germantown before 1710.  
 Beer, Edward: to Bebbert's Township, 1706.  
 Boekwolt (Buchholtz), Hendrick (Heinrich): wife was Mary ———; in Germantown, 1685; fence-viewer; †(Henry Buchholtz); called "Henry Pookeholes and Mary his wife" in the list of arrivals, 1682-87.  
 Bonij (Boney), Andreas: in Germantown before 1710.  
 Böter, Thomas: in Germantown before 1710.  
 Bowman, Wynant: wife was Ann ———; both Mennonite members, 1708.  
 Brandt, Albertus: wife was Susanna Telner; recorder; fined for non-jury service; to Philadelphia.  
 Brown (Le Brun ?), Peter: Juryman, 1710.  
 Burklow, Reynier Hermans van: son-in-law of Peter Schumacher; appeal for naturalization, 1691; to Bohemia Manor, 1704.  
 Carsten, Casper: in Germantown before 1710.  
 Carstens, Johan Heinrich: †(John Henry Kersten).  
 Casper (Gaspar), Thomas: with Pastorius to Philadelphia, 1683.  
 Cotweis (Cod Weis), Conrad: in Germantown before 1710; bought Germantown land, 1701.  
 Cotweis, Johann Cornelis: in Germantown before 1710.  
 Cotweis (Codweis), Johann Cunrad: recorder, burgess\*; interpreter in New York after 1709.  
 Coulson, Joseph: court witness\*.  
 Delaplaine, James (Jacob): a Walloon; subscribed £ 5 to the Friends' Meeting-house, 1686; wife was Hannah Cook of Long Island; subscribed to the school\*; gave land for market; coroner, bailiff; built prison and stocks, 1704 (with Herman van Bon).  
 Delaplaine, Nicholaes: James' son.  
 Desmond, Daniel: to Bebbert's Township, 1708.  
 Dewees, Johannes: in Germantown before 1710.  
 Doeden, Jan: burgess, committeeman, assessor\*; †(John Deeden).  
 Echelwich, Thomas: †(Thos. Echlewich).  
 Engell, Jacob: son of Paul; †(Jacob Engell).  
 Engell, Paul: naturalized, 1698; †(Paul Engell); attended evening school\*.  
 Frank, Mattheis: in Germantown, before 1710.  
 Geissler, Daniel: in Germantown, 1694.  
 Gorgas, Johannes: †(John Gorgaes).  
 Hapon, Heywart: in Germantown before 1710.

Harberdinck, Levin: subscribed to school; received Certificate of Removal.<sup>\*\*\*</sup>  
 Hartzfelder, Andreas: attended evening school.  
 Hartzfelder, Jurian (Görg): deputy-sheriff under Andros (?); said to have taken up 350 acres on site north of later Philadelphia, in 1676.  
 Heggen, Goedschalk van der: son of Jacob; †(Gaetshalk Vander Heggen).  
 Heggen, Jacob: †(——— Vander Heggen).  
 Hermans, Reiner: juryman\*.  
 Hoedt, Casper: a tailor; wife was Elisabeth Delaplaine; versus Keith; recorder; †(Caspar Hoodt).  
 Houfer, Frank: naturalized, 1698.  
 Huberts, Margaret: Mennonite member, 1708.  
 Jacobs, Jan: to Bebbert's Township, 1704.  
 Jacobs, Jurgen: \*.  
 Jacobs, Jurgen Jacob: son of Jurgen (?).  
 Jerman, Edward: court witness, 1704.  
 Jerman (German), Johannes: in Germantown before 1710.  
 Kästner, Paul: a weaver; versus Keith; clerk\*.  
 Kästner, Samuel: attended evening school.  
 Kleinhoof, Casper: †(Casper Kleinhoof).  
 Klever, Peter: applied for citizenship; 1691; †(Peter Clever).  
 Klumpges, Jacob: in Germantown, 1688.  
 Klumpges, Jacob Jansen: son of Paul; †(Jno. Klumpges).  
 Klumpges, Paul: son of Jacob (?); †(Paul Klumpges).

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> This certificate, illustrative of many others, is taken from the MS. book of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting's Certificates Received (p. 45), which is preserved in the Friends' Historical Library of Swarthmore College; it reads as follows:

"From our Monthly meeting of Dublin Township att y<sup>e</sup> house of Richard Worrell, this 22<sup>d</sup> day of y<sup>e</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> month 1702/3

"Whereas our aged Friend Levin Herberdink (who dwelled these many years in y<sup>e</sup> Germantownship) being resolved to leave his plantation & the harder work attending y<sup>e</sup> same, hath removed himself & family to the City of Philadelphia, in good hopes to live a more comfortable life, Did desire of our aboves<sup>d</sup> Meeting a Certificate in order to shew & produce it at the Monthly Meeting of Philadelphia afores<sup>d</sup>. We hereby do Certify That the said Levin Herberdink hath been all the time he was in this province in full unity with Friends, and concerning his Conversation we (vpon Enquiry) cannot find anything justly to be objected as to let or hinder these p<sup>r</sup>ents, Therefore we were willing to set our hands hereunto And Do comit the s<sup>d</sup> our Friend to the further Leadings & Directions of gods holy & powerful grace In which we heartily salute you & remain yo<sup>r</sup>. Fr<sup>ds</sup> & brethren . . . [Here follow the names of twenty-four Friends, among them being those of James Delaplaine, Arnold Clinken, Levart (Lenart) Areta, and Paul Woolf.]"

Kolk, Dirck van: in Germantown, 1689; committee-man.  
 Kramer, Andries (Andreas): versus Keith; constable.  
 Krey, Helena: a Mennonite member, 1708.  
 Krey, Jan (Johannes): to Bebbert's Township, 1702; †(Jno. Krey).  
 Krey, Wilhelm: son of Paul; †(Willm. Krey).  
 Leer, Johannes van: in Germantown before 1710.  
 Loof, Anthonij: court-crier, clerk; subscribed to school;\*.  
 Lorenz, Görg: to Germantown, 1694.  
 Lorenz, Heinrich: in Germantown, 1701; infant son died on voyage over.  
 Lutke (Lutkins), Daniel: to Germantown, 1694.  
 Marcus, Lorento: in Germantown before 1710.  
 Meels (Mehls), Hans Heinrich: burgess;\*; bought Germantown land, 1701, from Zytien de Wees.  
 Millan, Hans: fence-viewer, 1691.  
 Millan, Margaret: Hans's daughter; married Reyner Jansen's son.  
 Millan, Matteus: Hans's son; married Reyner Jansen's daughter Imity;\*.  
 Nezelius, Mattheis: in Germantown before 1710.  
 Pedden, Jacob Isaac van: in Germantown before 1710.  
 Pelines, Jacob: in Germantown before 1710.  
 Peters, Matthew: accused, 1701.  
 Peters, Reese: Monthly Meeting committee, 1699.  
 Peters, Reynier: jurymen, 1701; fined.  
 Pettinger (Pottinger), Johannes: innkeeper, 1695; in legal difficulties.  
 Radwitzer, Johannes: in Germantown before 1710; †(John Radwitzer).  
 Rebenstock, Altien: a Mennonite member, 1708.  
 Rebenstock, Johannes: German (?Dutch?) Reformed; †(Johannes Rebanstock).  
 Rittinghuysen, Henrick: in Germantown before 1710.  
 Rittinghuysen, Matthias: in Germantown before, 1710.  
 Rüttinghuysen, Paul: in Germantown before 1710.  
 Rutters, Thomas: pro Keith; bailiff.  
 Sanen, Weyntie van: married Jan Duplouvys.  
 Schaffer,<sup>88</sup> Isaac: weigh-master.  
 Scharbon, Peter: in Germantown before 1710.  
 Schmidt, Johannes: †(John Smith).  
 Scholl, Johannes: to Bebbert's Township, 1708; †(Johannes Scholl).  
 Scholl, Peter: attended evening school; †(Peter Scholl).  
 Sentner, Gabriel: †(Gabriel Senter).  
 Silans, Johan: constable.  
 Souplis, Andries: sheriff.

<sup>88</sup> "Shepherd"; Low-Dutch = *Scepers*; Dutch = (*Schaap*) herder; German = *Schäfer*; Latin = *Pastor, Pastorius*. Thus, the name of Francis Daniel Pastorius illustrates the migration of German words into the old world of Latin, as he himself illustrates the migration of German people into the new world of America.

Souplis, Margaret: married Peter Keyser.  
 Spiekerman, Marieke: in Germantown, 1702.  
 Stahls, Casper: †(Casper Stalls).  
 Tamsen, Klas: subscribed to school.  
 Tibben (Tubben), Heindrick: jurymen; †(Henry Tubben).  
 Timmerman, Christopher: a Mennonite member, 1708.  
 Tresse, Thomas: paper mill, 1690.  
 Tuynen, Harmen (Herman): a Mennonite member, 1708; †(Herman Tuymen).  
 Tuynen, Marij: a Mennonite member, 1708.  
 Verbyman (Verbinnen), Peter: †(Peter Verbymen).  
 Vossen, Adriana van (de voss): married Harmen Karsdorp.  
 Vossen, Arnold van: gave land to Mennonites, 1703; court witness;\*.  
 Vossen, Civilia van: a Mennonite member, 1708.  
 Vossen, Maria van: a Mennonite member, 1708.  
 Warmer, Christian: in Germantown, 1694; bought 50 acres;\*.  
 Wert, Johannes van der: in Germantown before 1710.  
 Willems, Gijsbert: died, 1692.  
 Wiseman, Thomas: to Bebbert's Township, 1706.  
 Woestyne, Jan van de: in Germantown, 1693.\*.

#### VII. FROM OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Finland—Schaeffer, Pieter: with Johannes Kelpius, 1694.  
 Hungary—Soroschi, Isaac Ferdinand: to Germantown, 1695.  
 Silesia—Buylaert, Marijana van: came with the three following:  
     Matern, Abigail: daughter of Johannes Matern.  
     Matern, Rosijna Prache: widow of Johannes Matern; came as the wife of John Bringhurst.  
     Prache, Barbara: widow of Hilarius Prache, mother of Rosijna and grandmother of Barbara.  
 Switzerland—Gottschalk (Gödschalk), Georg: from Lindau, Bodensee; †(George Gattschik).  
     Wertmuller (Wertmüller), Joris (Georg): from Berne; Pastorius' servant.  
     Zimmermann, Emanuel: son of Heinrich.  
     Zimmermann, Heinrich: came himself, 1698; brought his family, 1706; naturalized, 1709.  
 Transylvania—Kelpius, Johannes: from Denndorf; leader of "the forty" Pietist brethren to "the Ridge" on the Wisahickon, 1694; Society of "the Woman in the Wilderness" (*Das Weib in der Wüste*): Revelation, 12:14.

#### VIII. FROM GREAT BRITAIN (?)

Armitage, Benjamin:\*.  
 Griskum (Griscom?), Andrew: drew lots for Germantown land, 1689.  
 Howe, Thomas: married Margaret, daughter of Abraham Isaacs op den Graeff.

Huggin, Richard:\*.  
 James, Howell:\*.  
 Miles, Griffith:\*.  
 Morgan, Benjamin: arrived in Philadelphia, 1685;\*.  
 Newberry, John: to Bebbert's Township, 1706.  
 Paul, Joseph: in Germantown before 1710.  
 Potts, Jonas: sheriff, subscribed to school;\*.  
 Potts, Thomas: juryman; married Martha, daughter of Peter and Elisabeth Keurlis;\*.  
 Potts, Thomas, Jr.: sheriff, 1703.  
 Potts, William: † (William Puts).  
 Richardson, Samuel:\*.  
 Simpson, Frances: a servant of Pastorius.  
 Townsend, Richard:\*.  
 Witt, Christopher:.\*

### RECAPITULATION

This list sums up as follows:

From Holland: places stated (10) and unstated	58 names
From Krefeld and Kaldekerk	91 names
From Krisheim, Wolfsheim and Flomborn	38 names
From Germany: places stated (15) and unstated	49 names
From Holland or Germany (places not stated)	114 names
From other European countries (5)	11 names
From Great Britain	17 names

TOTAL—persons named 378

In addition to the persons named, there were:

wives referred to, but not named: Holland, 5; Krefeld, 5; Krisheim, 3; others, 6 . . . . .	19 persons
"children" referred to, some of them named, others not named in 57 families: counting as unnamed 1 1/3 child per family = 76 children . . . . .	76 persons

GRAND TOTAL—473 persons

### GERMANTOWN RESIDENTS, 1692

A petition for the defeat of a tax-bill, addressed to the Pennsylvania Assembly, the 10th of the 3rd Month, 1692, was signed by 262 freemen of the Province, among whom were the following 33 residents of Germantown:<sup>637</sup>

<sup>637</sup> *Pennsylvania Magazine*, Vol. 38 (1914), p. 495.

Albertus Brandt	Cornelis Severs (Siverts)
Andrew Seeply (Andreas Souplis)	Hanse Malan (Milan)
Claus Rittenhowes	Thomas Shute
Isaac Sheffers (Schäffers)	Francis Daniel Pastorius
Jacob Isaac (van Bebbert)	Derick Keiser
Leonard Arenes (Arents)	Paul Kastner
Peter Kearles (Keurlis)	Gerrit Hendricks
John Luyken	Derick Sall (Sellen)
Peter Clever	Closs Tomson
Walter Symans	John Douden (Doeden)
Arent Clinken	Arnold Cassel
John Duplovys	Hans Peter Umstat
Thomas Rutter	Daniel Van Beeck
Abraham Tunis	Jan Willemse Huyseen
Harman Op, de Graves (op den Graef)	(Rittinghuysen ?)
Jacob Shumaker	Thomas Kember
Jan Lensen	David Sherkis

### GERMANTOWN RESIDENTS, 1693

On the 15th May 1693, the General Assembly passed the first law assessing and taxing the property of the inhabitants of Philadelphia County, which included 52 adult male residents of "German Town Pet' Knerless [Keurlis, Assessor]" as follows:<sup>638</sup>

Assessed			Taxed			Assessed			Taxed		
Derick Up de Grave	£ 30	2 s. 6 d.	Claws Tamson	40	3	4					
Thomas Rutter <sup>639</sup>	30	2	6	Hance Millan	80	6	8				
Hermon Up de Grave	80	6	8	Henry Fry	30	2	6				
Abraham Up de Grave	80	6	8	Aert Klinken	80	6	8				
William Streipers	80	6	8	Arnold Wassell (Kassel)	—	6	—				
Paul Woolf	30	2	6	John Silans	30	2	6				
Daniel Pastorius	100	8	4	Dirick Keyser	60	5	—				
Jacob Shoomaker	60	5	—	Geritt Henrix	50	4	2				
Heyfert Papen	80	6	8	William Ruttinghuysen	50	4	2				
Jacob Isaac & Isaac Jacobs	150	12	6	Andrew Souplis	50	4	2				
Cornelius Siverts	80	6	8	John Doeden	40	3	4				
Albertus Brant	120	10	—	Paul Castern (Kästner)	30	2	6				

<sup>638</sup> *The Pennsylvania Magazine*, Vol. 8 (1884), pp. 98–100.

<sup>639</sup> Thomas Rutter was also assessed in Bristol Township £ 50, and taxed 4 s. 2 d.

Assessed Taxed			Assessed Taxed		
Hermion Van Bon	50	4 2	Jacob Delaplain	30	2 6
Mary Henrix	50	4 2	David Scherkers	—	6 —
Abraham Tunes	50	4 2	Walter Simens	—	6 —
John Lucken	50	4 2	Peter Clever	—	6 —
Reinert Tisen	60	5 —	Johannis Pettinger	—	6 —
Lenert Artes	30	2 6	Hermion Op De Trap	—	— —
John Lensen	30	2 6	John Van de	—	— —
Tunes Conders	50	4 2	Woestyne	—	6 —
Peter Kuerless	50	4 2	Anthony Loof	—	6 —
John Bleekers	50	4 2	Mathias Jackson	—	— —
Rineir Hermans	50	4 2	(Jansen)	—	6 —
Henry Sellen	50	4 2	Peter Shoomaker	—	6 —
Derick Sellen	30	2 6	Hance Peter Upstead	—	— —
Claws Rutting	—	— —	(Umstad)	100	8 4
Heysen	—	6 —	Peter Shoomaker	80	6 8
Andrew Griscome	30	2 6			

From the above list of taxables,—the first that was made,—it is seen that with 52 tax-payers in Germantown, ten years after its first settlement, the assessed valuation of their property was £ 2,300 (about \$57,500 in terms of our current money), on which they paid taxes amounting to £ 12—7 s. 6 d. (about \$309.40 today).

#### GERMANTOWN RESIDENTS NATURALIZED, 1709 (AND 1691)

A Naturalization Petition, 1706: "At a Council held at Philadelphia, y<sup>e</sup> 15th 3 mo., 1706."<sup>40</sup>

Present:

The Honble John Evans, Esq'r., Lieut. Govr.

Edward Shippen,	} Esq'rs.	J. Logan,	} Esq'rs.
John Guest,		William Trent,	
Samuel Carpenter,		Capt. Roche,	
Thos. Story,		Joseph Pidgeon.	
Griffith Owen,			

"A Petition of Johannes Koster, and about 150 other high and low Germans, to the Govr. and Council was read, setting forth, that the Petrs., with many other aliens to the

<sup>40</sup> "Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania", Phila., 1852 ("Colonial Archives", Vol. II, pp. 241-2).

Kingdom of England, by the Encouragement of the Propr. had Transported themselves into this Province, & by their Industry had changed the uncultivated Lands they had purchased into good settlemts., & for Twenty two years past had behaved themselves as Liege & Loyal subjects of England, that above 60 of the said Ptrs. at one time, viz: the 7th of y<sup>e</sup> 3 mo., 1691, had in open Court, promised allegiance to K. William & Q. Mary, & fidelity to the Propr., besides many others who had done the Like, &c., that such as have not already obliged themselves are ready to do it when they shall be admitted. They therefore request, that (seeing they are not at present believed to be secure in their Estates,) for remedying the unhappiness they may be engaged in, if they be still considered as foreigners, the assembly may be convened with all Convenient speed, & a Bill recommended from this board for naturalizing all & every of the said Ptrs., that they may have an undoubted right to hold, enjoy, alienate, sell & dispose of any of their Lands, as the natural born subjects of England may or can do in this Province, & also that they may be capable of Electing & being elected, to serve in Assembly & other Offices; also, that some of the Petrs., being Mennists, who (with their Predecessory [sic] for above 150 Years past,) could not for Conscience sake take an Oath, the same provision may be made for them by a law, as is made for those called Quakers in this Province, and that the said Law may be sent home with the rest, past by the late Assembly, in Order to obtain the Queens Royal Approbation.

"Which Petition being argued and Considered, It is Resolved, that it is highly reasonable the Petrs., and all others in their Circumstances, should be rendered Secure in their Estates and Titles to their Lands in this Province, the value of which is generally, but the effect of their own labours, and in pursuance of some parts of the prayer of the said Petition leave is given to the sd. Petrs., to procure the attorney Genl. to draw up a bill for that purpose, to be laid before this Board, where it shall meet with all due Encouragement."

It was not until three and a half years later that we have

a record of the proposed naturalization bill being introduced and passed. This was as follows:<sup>641</sup>

"At a Council held at Philadia., the 29th. of Sepbr., 1709.

Present

The Honble Cha. Gookin, Esqr., Lt. Govr.

Edward Shippen,	} Esq's.	Isaac Norris,	} Esq's.
Griffith Owen,		Samuel Preston,	
James Logan,			

"The Govr. acquainted the board, that last night the Speaker attended with several members of the House, brought him the Bill for naturalizing the Germans, which he now desired to pass, and accordingly he was pleased to give his assent to the said bill, being Intituled an Act for the better Enabling of Divers Inhabitants of the Province of Pennsylvania, To Hold and Enjoy Lands, Tenemts. and Plantation in the same Province, by which are naturalized the persons following, vizt. [Here follow eighty-three names, "all of the County of Philadia.," except "Johannes Bleikers of the County of Bucks."]. . . which Act was Ordered to pass the Seal, when the persons concerned or any in their behalf should appear & pay the Charge, & then adjourned."

Meanwhile, nearly twenty years before, on the 7th. of 3rd. Month, 1691, Thomas Lloyd, Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania, had granted "naturalization" to sixty-two of the first settlers in Germantown, who were thereby made "freemen", a status which the law of England denied to foreigners. In return, they "solemnly promised faith and allegiance to William and Mary and fidelity and lawful obedience to William Penn as Proprietary".

The sixty-two naturalized in 1691 were as follows: Francis Daniel Pastorius,\* Jacob Telner, Dirck Isaacs op de Graeff, Herman Isaacs op de Graeff, Tennis Conderts,\* Abraham Isaacs op de Graeff, Jacob Jones, Johannes Cassels, Heivert Papen, Herman Bon, Albertus Brandt, Jacob Schumacker\*, Dirck Keyser, Arnold Cassel, Dirck Keyser,

<sup>641</sup> "The Colonial Records of Pennsylvania", Philadelphia, 1852, Vol. 2., pp. 493-4.

Jr.,\* Jan Lensen,\* Jan Duplouvys, Peter Schumacker,\* Peter Schumacker, Jr.,\* Isaac Dilbeck\*, Jan Doeden\*, Walter Simons\*, Abraham Tunis\*, Wm. Rittenhouse, Claus Rittenhouse\*, Johannes Kusters, Heinrich Buckholt\*, Isaac Jacobs, Matt. Jacobs\*, Wiggert Levering, Isaac Schäffer, Claus Jansen\*, Hans Milan, Dirck Sellen, Heindrick Sellen\*, Paul Wolff, Lenart Arets\*, Arents Klincken, Paul Kastner, Wm. Striepers\*, Johannes Bleickers\*, Cornelius Siverts\*, Reiner Hermans, Andreas Souplis, Koenrad Backer, Viet Scherkes, Hans Peter Umstadt, Anthony Duplouvys, Heinrich Kasselbergs\*, Reinert Tissen\*, Jan Lucken\*, Peter Klever\*, Heinrich Frey, Hans Andreas Kramer, Jurgen Schumacker\*, Isaac Schumacker\*, Peter Keurlis, Gerhard Levering, Herman op de Trap, Herman Dirk op de Kolb, Anthony Loof, Jan Williams.

Twenty-six of these survived to be re-naturalized in 1709,<sup>642</sup> and fifty-seven new names were added in the latter year, as follows:<sup>643</sup> Jan Javert, Caspar Hoodt (Hoed), Cunrad, Matthis and Jan Cunrads (Thones Kunders's three sons), Jacobus Dilbeck (son of Isaac Dilbeck), Dirk Jansen, Jr., Richard Vanderwerf and his son Jan Roelofs Vanderwerf, Jan Streppers Sr., Cornelis Vandergach, Georg Gattschik, Paul Engell and his son Jacob Engell, Hans Nous, Reiner Vander Sluys and his son Adrian Vander Sluys, Jacob Gaetshalck, — Vander Heggen and his son Gaetshalck Vander Heggen, Casper Kleinhoof, Herman Tuynen, Paul Klumpges and his son Jno. Klumpges, Jan Neus and his sons Matthis and Cornelis Neus, Caspar Stalls, Henry Tubben, Willem Hendricks and his sons Hendrick and Laurens Hendricks, Johannes Rebanstock, Peter Verbymen, John Henry Kersten (Carstens), John Radwitzer, John Cunrads, Sr., John Gorgaes, Senwes Bartells and his son Hendrik Bartells, Jan Krey and his son Willem Krey, Cunrad Jansen, Jan and Willem Jansen (sons of Claus Jansen), Evert in Hoffee (in den Hoffen) and his sons Gerhard, Herman and Peter, Peter Jansen, John Smith, Thomas Echelwich, Johannes Scholl, Peter Scholl, Gabriel Senter, William Puts (Potts), and Matthis Tysen.

<sup>642</sup> Namely, those marked above with \*.

<sup>643</sup> "Colonial Records of Pennsylvania", Vol. 2, pp. 493-4.