



2
7k

-12
764

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

J

GEN

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 01367 4046

Gc 929.2 K267k v.1 no.1-12

THE KEIM AND ALLIED FAMILIES
IN AMERICA AND EUROPE



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2012

<http://archive.org/details/keimalliedfamiliv1keim>


The Keim
 And Allied Families
IN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

1698

A
Bi-Centennial
Commemo-
ration

1898

V. 1

A monthly serial of History, Biography, Genealogy and Folklore, illustrating the causes, circumstances and consequences of the German, French and Swiss Emigrations to America during the 17th, 18th and 19th Centuries.

5811
 929.2
 K 2-6

DeB. RANDOLH KEIM, Editor

Life member Historical Society of Pennsylvania, member
Pennsylvania German Society, Author and Traveller.

Vol. I, Nos. 1-12, Pp. 1-384.

PUBLISHED BY THE EDITOR FOR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY

5811

READING, PA.,
Editor's Address.

HARRISBURG (PUBLISHING CO.), PA.,
Office of Publication.

Copyright, 1899, by DeB. Randolph Keim.

Registered at the Harrisburg Post Office as second-class matter.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

PAGE.	PAGE.		
1. Nicholas Keim, son of the Founder, Frontispiece, facing,	1	24. Mrs. Betsey P. (Denison) Owen,	163
2. The "Plantation" of Johannes Keim the Founder,	5	25. The Ruins of Keimburg,	167
3. A Sketch Plan—the original Keim Homestead in Oley, Pa.,	11	26. The Home of Dr. George deBenneville, Founder of Universalism in America,	181
4. The Rheinwald, from a painting by Behnć,	15	27. Jacob Keim, of Atlantic City, N. J., Frontispiece,	193
5. Daniel May Keim, Author of Genealogical Cleanings, &c.,	19	28. DeB. Randolph Keim, N. Y. Herald Commissioner to Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australasia,	203
6. DeB. Randolph Keim, the Editor,	29	29. Signing the Treaty of Cession of Russian America (Alaska) to the United States of America,	207
7. John Keim, of the line of Nicholas, of Oley, Frontispiece,	33	30. A Revolutionary Bunk Board,	223
8. "Edge Mount," Reading, Pa., residence of DeB. Randolph Keim,	35	31. Mrs. Julia May (Keim) Behnć, Frontispiece,	225
9. The Second Home of Johannes Keim, the Founder,	41	32. Hon. George May Keim, M. C., of Reading, Pa., Frontispiece,	257
10. John J. Keim, of Salisbury (Elk Lick), Pa.,	53	33. Gustav Anguste Behnć, Artist, of Munich, Germany, Frontispiece,	289
11. The Residence of John J. Keim, Salisbury (Elk Lick), Pa.,	57	34. Johann Heinrich Behnć, Pioneer of Homeopathy,	291
12. George deB. Keim, of Reading, Pa., Frontispiece,	65	35. Francis Nelson Barksdale, of Charlottesville, Va., and Philadelphia, Pa.,	303
13. Henry May Keim, of Reading, Pa.,	71	36. The Commission of Col. Joshua Fry, of Virginia,	317
14. The "Plantation" of Jacob Keim, of Oley, son of the Founder,	77	37. General Thomas Beverley Randolph, of Virginia, Frontispiece,	321
15. Hon. Albert Russell Keim, of Falls City, Neb.,	83	38. Maria Barbara (Mayer) Randolph, of Virginia,	325
16. Herr Ludwig Keim, of Baden, Germany, Author "Keim Kunde," Frontispiece,	97	39. "Cities I Have Seen; Experiences I Have Had,"	329
17. Thomas Beverley Keim and family, of St. Paul, Minn.,	101	40. The Schwartz-Walde (Black Forest) Farm. An Early Keim Estate,	333
18. Wm. Penn, Proprietary and Founder of the Province of Pennsylvania,	105	41. The Editor as a Correspondent in Paris, France, 1866,	351
19. Mrs. Harriet deBenneville Keim, of Philadelphia, Pa.,	115	42. George Keim, Frontispiece,	353
20. Hon. Benneville Keim, of Reading, Pa., Frontispiece,	129	43. Mrs. Christiana (Wells) Keim,	355
21. Sarah (Hottenstein) High (Hoch),	131	44. Egypt from the Delta to Nubia,	361
22. "Das Geschlecht Keim," a manuscript,	140	45. Hans Schneider's "Plantation,"	373
23. Howard Henry Keim, of Ladoga, Ind., Frontispiece,	161	46. The Editor, 1865-6,	383

1000. 2-26-75

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Keim and Allied Families, Vol. 1, Nos. 1-12, Pp. 1-384.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Allegiance to the King; Fidelity to the Proprietary; Obedience to the Constitution,	133	Genesee Emigration,	282
Allen, Ethan, and his men,	275	German Exodus, Vanguard to America,	68
Americans, Aboriginal,	378	Germentown,	7
Arms, Keim Coat of,	286	Germany and the Romans,	347
Barksdale Family, of Albemarle County, Va.,	302	God-speeds to America, "Grandfather's Farm,"	123
Behné, Gustav Anguste,	289		333
Benné, Johann Heinrich,	169	Hericourt, Jean, Huguenot of France,	50
Berthelots in France,	78	Hericourts of Picardie,	256
Bertollet Estates and Bibles,	107	Heirloom, A Treasured,	31
Bertollet Families, the Second Picnic and Reunion, by Samuel E. Bertollet,	293	Herman Augustine,	4
Bertollet Family in America, Second Reunion,	267	High (Hoch) Lineage,	379
Bertollet, Jean, and Passport—A Reunion of Descendants,	49	Hoch (High) Lineage,	379
Bertollet Nobility,	140	Hottenstein, Count Riebold von. A Frankish Knight,	131
Bertollet, Notes of,	349	Hottensteins in Europe. Part I, by William Hottenstein,	336
Bertollet Picnic,	256	Hottenstein-Fry,	375
Bible, A Kime, in North Carolina,	192	Huguenots, Memorials of the,	63
Bitsche, Peter, The Keim Allied Descendants of,	214		
Blizzard, An Old Fashion,	95	Illustrations. Our,	32
But, A Big—A Rehttal and a But—The Next,	337	Indian Neighbors,	370
Calendar reckonings,	104	Indians of Penna. Savage Neighbors of Our Ancestors,	125
Children's Experiences on the Oley Frontier,	172	Indians of Penna. Geographical Names and Tribal Memories in Penna.,	239
Church, A Nascent,	343	Indians of Pennsylvania. Whence and Whither,	314
Church, The Protestant Episcopal Parish of Christ, Reading, Pa.,	231		
Contemporaries of Johannes Keim,	60	Kauffmann, Jacob. A Colonial Courtship,	192
Correspondence, An Interesting—Secretary Hay and Ambassador White,	67	Keim Account, by Ludwig Keim, of Baden, Germany,	97, 129, 166, 195, 225, 257, 256, 323, 357
Cox, Wm. P., A Correction,	172	Keim, Adolph,	384
DeBenneville,	384	Keim Ancient MSS.,	20
DeBenneville-Bertollet,	373	Keim, A birth and Marriage List—Descendants of Peter Keim,	246
DeBenneville, Dr. George, Genealogical Gleanings, &c., 115, 159, 180; Errata, 223; A Tribute to,	250	Keim, Hon. Benneville,	352
DeBenneville-Keim Estate in the heart of Philadelphia,	269	Keim, Conrad Valentine, Field Marshal,	74
DeBonneville, Count,	61	Keim, Cyrus Hamilton,	285
DeBonneville, Cluc to,	62	Keim, Das Geschlecht,	140
Delaware, Dawn of History on the,	38	Keim, DeB. Randolph, Residence of,	63
Delawares, The last of the,	348	Keim Documents of Record,	254, 295
Denison-Dewey, Denison-Rogers, Denison-Owen, Owen-Keim,	161	Keim, "Doomsday" Record of,	187
Dihm or Deem,	281	Keim Facts for Future Keims,	255
		Keim, Fighting Quakers,	289
Emigrations of the Keim Name,	23	Keim, Edward Aretius, of Miltonvale, Kans.,	254
Exodus, The Name Keim in the German,	7	Keim, Esther deB., The Ancestral Faith,	159
		Keim Family of Northampton Co., Pa.,	289
Faiths, Family,	316	Keim Family Notes,	287
Families Allied to Keim—Progressive List of American and European Families,	22, 51, 56, 123	Keim, Genealogical Gleanings. By Daniel M. Keim,	18, 46, 81
Family, American Contributions to History,	2	Keim, George, Descendants of,	86
Family Foundation Facts,	2	Keim, George, of the Chester Branch,	353
Family Name, Birth of and Expansion,	24	Keim, Hans, Warrants and Surveys,	44
Family Names, Spelling of,	56, 95	Keim, Harriet deB. Nearing the Century Mark,	59
Fashions, Colonial,	222	Keim, Mrs. Harriet deBenneville,	319
Fatherland, A War-riven, and Hierarchical Faith Foresworn,	135	Keim, Heinrich,	352
Foreigners, Lists of who took the Oath of Allegiance,	7	Keim, Henry May,	71
Forney and Liveness,	212	Keim, Horwitz, A Voice from London,	127
Franz, Joseph Kaiser, and the U. S. Envoy,	245	Keim, Howard Henry,	113, 179
Freedom the Stake,	376	Keim, Jacob,	163
Fry, Col. Joshua,	317	Keim, Jacob J., of Kirksville, Mo.,	375
Fry-Nicholas-Randolph Inter-marriage,	350	Keim, Mrs. Jane Sumner (Owen), A Mayflower Descendant,	199
		Keim, Johann, Founder: Johan Peter, Emigrant,	10
		Keim, Johannes— Warrant and Survey, for His Second Tract,	110
		Proprietary Patent,	111

	PAGE.
Keim, Johannes (Hans), The Founder of the Name in America,	4
Keim, Johannes, Petition,	292
Keim, Johannes, Second of the Name, First Male Child of the Keim Name Born on American Soil,	119
Keim, Johannes, Will of—An Inventory of his Estate,	142, 145
Keim, Johannes, Second of the Name,	138
Keim, John, and his Spinct,	92
Keim, John, Sr., of Somerset County, Pa.,	248
Keim, Karl,	372
Keim, not Klein,	201
Keim, Left Home and Fatherland,	127
Keim, Ludwig, and Keim Kunde,	95, 127
Keim, Maria Elizabeth, wife of the Founder,	272
Keim, of Mergentheim, Germany, American descent,	90
Keim Mystery or a "Keen" Point,	231
Keim Name, A Chronological Study,	28
Keim Name on the Allegheny Frontiers,	252
Keim Name in Ireland,	372
Keim Name in the Prussian Army,	63
Keim vs. Napoleon,	172
Keim, Nicholas, the Associator, 1775,	220
Keim's, Nicholas, Bible,	253
Keim, Pelagius, the Hermit of the Rheinwald,	13
Keim, Peter, A Cross-examination and a Yoder Connection,	243
Keim, Peter, Generations of, 52; The Mystery of a Lineage Established,	185
Keim, Relics,	303, 381
Keim, Solomon,	309
Keim, Solomon N.,	374
Keim, Stephen,	210
Keim, Thomas Beverley, and Elizabeth Morris (Cox) Keim,	101
Keim, of Wartenburg, Germany, American descent,	90
Kendig, Rev. Daniel,	352
Kime, Philip, of North Carolina—Peter Kime, of Chester County	374
Kin Our, in the Fatherland,	32
Kind Words, 61, 96, 114, 128, 139, 160, 224,	271
Kinsman, What a German says,	61
Luther, Martin, Founder of Evangelism,	384
Magna-Charta Barons of England, 1214-15,	366
Manatawny, The,	3, 39
Manuscripts—Keim, Johannes (Hans),	2
Markle, Gaspard,	289
Markle, Gen. Joseph,	283
Markle or Merkle,	301
May, The Family of,	383
Monticello, by Miss Lena E. Barksdale,	320
Morgan, Richard U., Notes from the Parochial Register of,	277
New York, A Jaunt to, in Stages, 1794, by Daniel deB. Keim,	218

	PAGE.
Normandy, The Nobility of DeBenneville,	351
Occupations, The Keim Ancestral,	224
Oley,	3, 42
Oley Freeholders, 1734,	310
Oley Hills,	3
Orrick, The Family of,	316
Owen-Keim,	161
Palmer, William, of Connecticut,	272
Paradox of the Centuries,	263
Peachy-Green Intermarriages,	276
Pennsylvania, Birth of a Commonwealth,	65
Penn., Wm., Proprietary,	33
Pott, Thomas,	287
Provincialisms, American,	251
Randolph, Maria Barbara (Mayer),	325
Randolph, Gen. Thomas Beverley,	321
Randolph, William, of Turkey Island, Va., Founder,	368
Records, Some Family,	31
Religion in Reading, Pa, 1752 1826,	233
Remarks Inviting Response,	29
Salutation,	I
Schneider, John Henry and His Frontier Bride,	173
Sect, A Sporadic Outbreak in Oley, Pa.,	280
Seward, William H., a Personal Reminiscence and Thirty Years After,	205
Shearer,	159
Shewell-Livington-Keim,	311
Stapleton, Robert F., A Neighbor and Contemporary of Johannes Keim,	153
Sumner, Benjamin, of Conn.,	275
Thoroughbreds, An Exploded Corner on,	128
Travel Notes in Distant Climes (1865-6),	202, 229, 259 304, 327, 360
Ulmer-Mayers,	79
Urner-Keim Intermarriage,	147
Warrants, Abstracts of, Pa., Land, . . 91, 121, 155, 190, 216, 236	
Washington's, George, Chief, and Thomas Jefferson's Father,	317
"We Are Disgraced" (Randolph),	322
Welsh, A, Strain Among the Pennsylvania Germans,	340
Wetherill Data,	384
Yoder, Hans, and the Savages,	172
Yoder, Moses,	274
Yoders of Oley, Pa.,	176
Yoder, Yost, the Hunter,	127

An index of surnames recorded herein grouped under the Christian names belonging thereto will be found at the end of this volume.



NICHOLAS KEIM.

Born in Oley, Pa., 1719. Died at Reading, Pa., 1803.

The Keim and Allied Families

IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

A Monthly Serial of History, Biography, Genealogy and Folklore,
illustrating the causes, circumstances and consequences of the
German, French and Swiss Emigration to America from
the 17th Century to the present time.

Vol. 1, READING, PA. DECEMBER, 1898, HARRISBURG, PA. No. 1.

SALUTATION

IT is only necessary to visit any of the public libraries of any dimensions in any city of any size in any part of the United States to become impressed with the importance now attached by the American people of colonial, continental, or even later American descent, to general family genealogical research and publication.

The present generation is beginning to realize the reprehensible indifference of their ancestral kindred in not giving proper domestic, if not public, record to the part which they bore in the colonization and expansion of this Republic. However great, or however humble the sphere of influence, every man and woman or child who landed in America "to stay" or was born and has lived there since the first landing at Jamestown, has played a part in its exploitation and development.

This is the true spirit and realization of American citizenship and institutions from their inception. Hon. Ainsworth R. Spofford, for over thirty years Librarian of Congress at Washington, D. C., informs me that one of the most important branches of that great national collection of books relates to the foundation and expansion of American families as embodied in the genealogical publications of the day.

As an adjunct to American history the value of these publications is beyond computation. These works enter

into the details of individual effort and family achievement in the whole range of human activity, which is impossible of record in general history, and therefore soon forgotten or lost to descendants.

It is not pleasant to contemplate our family lineage, identified as it has been with the settlement and development of Pennsylvania from the early days of the great Proprietary and laudably active ever since in that great Commonwealth, and in the mighty West and other directions in this broad land, passing through two centuries of time without so much as a concerted effort to rescue from irreclaimable oblivion material which has survived the casualties of time.

It is a shadow upon the memory of our progenitors to permit the KEIM and Allied names to remain longer without a place on the honored roll of families which have received genealogical commemoration in published works.

It is known that the ancestral archives have not all been lost or destroyed. Their resurrection and publication should now prove a bond of common purpose and co-operation in seeing that they are preserved and made accessible to all. It is proposed now to get together as a generation, whether of the family or allied names noted in the affairs of the European world for a known period of many centuries and in

America since the settlements at Jamestown, Plymouth Rock and Germantown, and put in permanent form what is left of record or tradition.

It will require only your co-operation. The editor has given years to the collection of family material and will cheerfully give his time and toil to the work. It will be the design instead of

making the publication an arid chronicle of names and dates, to give the subjects literary treatment, hoping that The Keim and Allied Families will, while it continues, be a most entertaining, instructive, and welcome visitor to the family fireside, wherever it may be found in this broad land.

FAMILY FOUNDATION FACTS

THE earliest autograph manuscript relating to the family of Berks-Keim in America so far as known consists of two much-faded, time-worn and broken sheets of paper in German script by the hand of Johann (Hans) Keim, the founder of the name.

Although exceedingly brief, it is in the nature of an autobiographic record.

When it was written is not known, but it was about 1732, as it ends at that year.

It was evidently drawn up by the patriarchal author for his fourth child and third son, Johannes Nicholas Keim. From the latter it passed into the hands of his son John. It is now held by the family of the late Daniel May Keim, of Bristol, Pa., who obtained it from his brother, Hon. George M. Keim, a zealous collector of the materials of family history.

The following is the complete German text.

"Ich Johannes Keim hab mich verheiratet in dem jahr., 1706, viertzen tag vor Michels.

Und in dem jahr., 1708, auf den Michels tag ist meiner tochter Katarina zur welt geboren, 1793, den 8 den Mai begraben.

Und in dem jahr., 1711, vier Wochen vor Ostern ist mein sohn Johannes zur welt geboren.

Und in dem jahr. 17 17, den 28 Mertz ist mein sohn Stephen zur welt geboren.

Und in dem jahr 1719 dem sweiten tag

Abril ist meiner sohn Hantz Nickel zur welt geboren.

Und in dem jahr, 1723, in dem Februar ist meines tochter Elizabet zur welt geboren.

In dem jahr, 1724, den October ist mein sohn Jacob zur welt geboren.

Und in dem jahr, 1731 den ersten tag in dem jahr 1731 habe ich meine zweite frau zur ehe genommen.

Und in dem jahr, 1732 der 27 April ist meiner sohn Heurig zur welt geboren.

The following is a translation in full of this treasured autograph contribution to the Berks-Keim genealogy.

"I, JOHANNES KEIM, was married in the year 1706, fourteen days before Michaels. (The festival of St. Michael would correspond to September 15 or 29.)

"And in the year 1708, on Michael's day, is my daughter KATARINA born into the world.

1793, 8th of May, was buried.

"And in the year 1711, four weeks before Easter is my son JOHANNES born into the world. (As Easter is a moveable feast the date is vague.)

"And in the year 1717, the 28th of March, is my son Stephen born into the world.

"And in the year 1719, on the 2d day of April, is my son Hans Nickel (John Nicholas) born into the world.

"And in the year 1723, in February, is my daughter Elizabeth born into the world.

"In the year 1724, the 24th of October, is my son Jacob born into the world.

"And in the year 1731, the first day of the year 1731, I my second wife took to wedlock.

"And in the year 1732, the 27th of April, is my son Heinrich born into the world.

Here this original family manuscript ends.

All these children were born on the Manatawny creek, near its head waters, afterwards known as Oley, in Philadelphia, now Berks county, about one-half mile from the present village of Pleasantville, approaching Lobachsville, then the frontier side of the Oley Hills and fifteen miles southeast of the present city of Reading, Pa.

The name of the first wife mentioned in the family autobiographic MS. is not recorded. There is a tradition concerning that person which may be discussed hereafter with relevant facts.

The christian name of the second wife of Hans (Johann) Keim was Maria Elizabeth, so given in his will, but family name not given. This subject will also be considered with discoveries recently made.

The will of Johann Keim, the Founder, which will be given at length, refers to "all my six children from my first wife."

In another part of the same document concerning bequests to his second wife he provides, "My wife, charged with ten small children." [Probated January 1, 1754, Reading Court House.]

It is therefore established beyond question that Johann Keim, who died in 1753, had sixteen children.

The following is a complete list of all the children of Hans (Johannes) Keim, the Founder:

First wife name not known.

Issue of the first marriage 1706.

Children all born in Oley:

i. KATARINA, b. St. Michael's day, Sept. 29, 1708; married John Henry Schneider, of Oley. [See Release, John Kihm or Keim to George Kihm or Keim, 27 April,

1762, recorded in Berks county.] She was buried May 8, 1793.

ii. JOHANNES, b. four weeks before Easter, 1711. It is more than probable that this eldest son inherited the original Keim homestead referred to above. See release John Keim to George Keim, April 29, 1762, he being the first named heir.

iii. STEPHEN, b. March 28, 1717; m. Uliana ———. [Her christian name appears in an indenture, Feb. 23, 1754, deed book II, vol. 4, p. 493, and 3 vol. ii, p. 516 and 519, Philadelphia.] "Stophell" Stephen Keim "Weaver" was an extensive land owner in Limerick township below the present borough of Pottstown, Montgomery county, Pa. [See Deed Book G, No. 11, p. 516, Sept. 21, 1747, Deed Book II, vol. 5, p. 477, Nov. 6, 1753, etc., and also above referred to. His name is spelled "Stophell" and "Stoffel" for Stephen and "Kiem" and "Kime" for Keim. His signature is plainly Keim. All these tracts were in Limerick township. One was originally warranted 2d., 7mo., 1760.]

iv. HANS NICKEL or John Nicholas, b. April 2, 1719. He married Barbara Schneider, of Oley, March 24, 1746. Removed to the newly laid out "towne" of Reading in 1755 and became the founder of that line of Berks-Keim. Died, 1803.

v. ELIZABETH, b. February, 1723; m. Christian Hoffert. [See Release April 29, 1762, John Keim to George Keim, recorded in Berks.]

vi. JACOB, b. October 24, 1724; he purchased land and settled in Oley, near Lobachsville, where his descendants (1898) continue to dwell.

Second wife, MARIA ELIZABETH (So mentioned in will). The family name will probably be established later.

There is no complete record as yet discovered by me of the names of the ten children, issue of this marriage. The following list appears in a release of John Keim to George Keim, April 27, 1762, held by Mrs Mary Keim (1898), widow of William Keim, the last owner (1897) of the homestead farm of

Johannes Keim the Founder, from which I have taken the following names:

vii. HEINRICH, b. April 27, 1732; as his name does not appear in the release of the original warranted homestead of Hans Keim, the father and emigrant, endorsed "Release John Keim to George Keim, etc., April 29, 1762," above referred to, he must have died or may have removed to other parts.

The following children of Hans Keim, the founder by the second wife, are given in the following order in the release referred to and were consequently living April 29, 1762:

viii. GEORGE.

ix. CONRAD.

x. MARIA, "late" wife of Jacob Yoder.

xi. BARBARA, "late" wife of Michael Witman.

xii. SUSANNA, "late" wife of Frederick Huft.

"Heirs and representatives of John Keim, late of Oley, in the county of Berks, and Province of Pennsylvania, deceased."

The signatures to all papers where the names are spelled "Kihm" in the text are clearly Keim in German or English script in the signatures.

It is evident from the release above noted that of the heirs by the second wife but five, with the six of the first wife, were living or accounted for in 1762.

This, therefore, represents the parent stock of the earliest generation of the name of Keim on American soil.

JOHANNES (HANS) KEIM

THE FOUNDER OF THE NAME IN AMERICA

THE genesis of the Keim name and race in America begins at Germantown, the birthplace, and hive of the German-American planted within a few months of the founding of Philadelphia, the provincial capital of Pennsylvania, and but six miles distant therefrom.

The arrival of the first of the name in America occurred, according to an account of the Keim family by Hon. Henry M. Keim, 1874, in the latter part of the seventeenth century (1698) at Philadelphia.

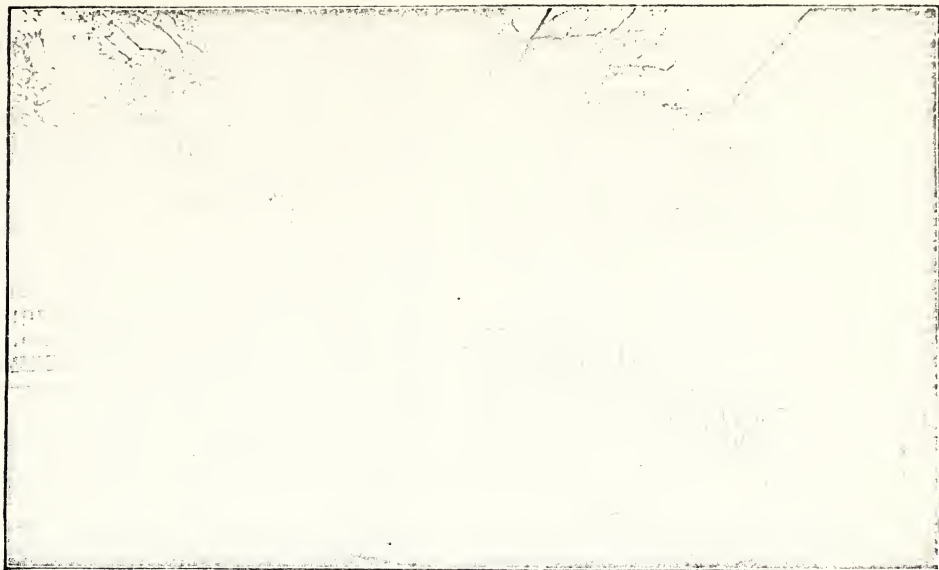
Another account, "Brief Genealogical Gleanings Connected With the Lineage of Keim Derived from Their Bibles, Manuscripts and Existing Traditions by a Descendant" (the late Daniel May Keim, of Bristol, Pa.), written before 1860, fixes the date of J. Johannes Keim's arrival in America at 1707.

The first German known to have arrived in America was Augustine Herman in 1633, a native of Bohemia, then part of Germany. He arrived at New

Amsterdam (New York) in that year in the service of the West India Company. In 1647 he was one of the counsellors of the testy Dutch governor Stuyvesant, and had acquired a large property. In 1660 for making the first map of Maryland Lord Baltimore conveyed to him an estate, "Bohemia Manor," of princely dimensions between the head of the Chesapeake and the Delaware Bays. There he built a manor house and lived in baronial splendor, as did several generations of his race after him.

We hear nothing more of Germans in America, except Heinrich Frey, who arrived in Pennsylvania before 1682, until the arrival of the pioneer Menonite (German Quaker) colony from Crefeld, Germany, on the lower Rhine, near the border of Holland.

Francis Daniel Pastorius, their advance agent, landed with his family and ten fellow Germans and Frances Simpson, an English maid, in August, 1683, at Philadelphia. The colony followed a few weeks later and located in Octo-



THE "PLANTATION" OF JOHANNES KEIM, THE FOUNDER.

The illustration represents the homestead (1897) of the Founder and birthplace of the race and name of Keim in America. The sketch plan on page 14 will locate the buildings. The last 119 of the ancestral acres remained in the family name until 1895, a period of 188 years since they were occupied and 175 years since they were warranted and surveyed and afterward patented to Johannes Keim, "yeoman." The persons in the picture beginning on the right are Frederick D. Owen, Washington, D. C.; DeB. Randolph Keim; Miss Keim, daughter; Seymour deB. Keim, nephew; Mrs. Keim, wife; Rev. H. W. Warnkessel, of the Lutheran Church; a domestic; Mrs. Moyer, residing on the place; Israel Keim; and a little son of Mrs. Moyer.

ber, 1683, under the immediate eye of Penn, the founder himself, in the picturesque vale of Wingohocking.

This pioneer emigration, consisting of thirteen families or thirty-three individuals, who founded Germantown, was then the only colony of Germans on the American continent.

Very few Hollanders but more Swedes, of the original colonists remained on the Delaware after the capture of the river by the English in 1664.

That nation then became the dominant power and the emigration, until the grant of Pennsylvania to William Penn, 1681, was exclusively from the British Isles.

The Germantown settlement of Pastorius and the thirteen associated families was therefore the germ of the German-American race on the American continent.

From 1682 until the outbreak of the

war for American independence Pennsylvania with Germantown as the nucleus was the focus of Continental European Protestant emigration from Germany.

The French invasion of the picturesque, populous and highly cultivated regions of the Rhine by the armies of Louis XIV. in 1689 added one more scourge which war had inflicted upon that enduring people.

For more than twenty known centuries they had been subjected to incessant turmoils first among their own chiefs; then again to the barbarities of the Roman invaders; then to the murderous dissensions and ravages incident to the crumbling empire of Charlemagne; then to the tyrannies incident to dynastic ambition, and finally to the more atrocious wars of religion growing out of the evangelical and liberal movement of Luther and his forerunners.

and followers against the repressive efforts of Rome, augmented by struggles for territorial integrity and expansion.

The "Thirty Years War," 1618-48, and the irrepressible conflict between the Roman Hierarchy and Evangelical Religion seemed to finally exhaust the fortitude and endurance of the progressive element of Central Europe. But it leavened the mass which found its overflow in the Protestant German exodus to America during the end of the seventeenth and the first three-quarters of the eighteenth centuries.

The reopening of the war with France (1688-1697) through the alliance of England, Holland and Spain against Louis XIV. led to the renewed invasion of the Rhine.

The German Hanoverian historian, Frederick Kohlrausch, thus epitomizes the events of this war:

"The French Cavalry, in January, 1688, scoured the country around Heidelberg and set fire to the towns of Rohrbach, Nuszloch, Misloch, Kirchheim, Eppenheim, Neckerhausen, Heidelberg, Mannheim, Offenburg, Creuznach, Oppenheim, Bruchsal, Frankenthal, Baden, Rastadt, which were destroyed by fire.

The inhabitants were stripped and hunted naked in the fields, then covered with snow, where many perished."

"The magnificent ancient free cities of the German Empire Spire and Worms after fearful suffering of seven months' state of siege were reduced to ashes by order of the French King.

The inhabitants were driven forth destitute and hungry."

"The French invaders even robbed the graves of the salic Emperors in the Cathedral at Spire. The silver coffins were stolen and the imperial bones scattered on the ground.

The Duke of Crequi, who had charge of these operations, produced a list of 1,200 towns and villages which "the French King's pleasure had ordered to be destroyed."

The peace of Ryswick in Holland in

1697, which was supposed to terminate these devastating conflicts, served simply as a cessation of hostilities until the participants had sufficiently recovered to renew the struggle.

In 1701 the war of the Spanish succession began and the work of fire and sword again devastated the valley of the Rhine, which continued till the peace of Utrecht, 1713.

As is well said by Kohlrausch:

"The curse of German history since 'the Thirty Years' War' has been that our country was drawn into all the quarrels of the nations of Europe, even such as were foreign to her, and her soil was the principal arena on which others spent their rage in war."

"The plains of Saxony, Swabia and Bavaria are dotted with battle-fields. The banks of the Elbe, the Saale, the Elster, the mighty Danube, the Lech, the Inn, the Neckar and the beautiful Rhine itself have run red with German blood."

This most ravaged region, now known as the Bavarian Palatinate and Baden, was the home of the race of Keim, and from whence the Pioneer and Founder of the name went to America.

After such a terrible experience Johann Keim as a young man started to see for himself the opportunities afforded by Pennsylvania in America. This new province was well known in many parts of Germany through the visits the Proprietary William Penn had made on his Quaker proselyting tours a few years before.

A German MS. "Nachrichten uber das Geschlecht Keim." etc., An account of the Keim family, their origin, and further expansion," etc., from the Archives at Vienna, which will be more fully considered later, closes with a reference to the Keim lineage which had long flourished at Speier. It says (Translation):

"Alone by the terrible convulsions of the 'Thirty Years' War (1618-48), and by the nearly forty years' consequent de-

vastations by the French after such war, was this family (Keim) reduced in numbers, dignity and prosperity and in A. D. 1690 are only found George and Joseph Keim, who resided at Speier and left several sons after them."

It was during the lull which followed the peace of Ryswick (1697) that Hans (Johannes) Keim, despoiled of home and possessions, and seeing no surety of relief from further sacrifice in the stricken Fatherland, in 1698 made his first trip to America.

There has always been a tradition in the family repeated to me by the older members of that branch which remained on the ancestral acres and also current among the ancients of that which removed to "the new town" of Reading on the Schuylkill when founded, that the dispersion of the Keim family by the French invasion of the Palatinate (1688-97) sent Johannes Keim to America in 1698.

In the same year, 1698, Heinrich Zimmerman, it is a matter of record, also arrived in Pennsylvania. It is possible that Johann Keim and Heinrich Zimmerman were companions.

Their stories are almost identical. Both arrived in 1698 at Germantown. Both spent some time prospecting in Pennsylvania. Both returned to Europe, Zimmerman for his family, and both returned to Pennsylvania.

The latter arrived back in 1706 and

located at Germantown. Remaining there for eleven years, he settled in 1717 in that portion of Chester now embraced in Lancaster county.

When Johann Keim returned to the Fatherland war had again broken out (1701) between France and Germany.

The beautiful region which had been the home of his family for so many centuries was again the field of strife between hostile armies. Fire and sword soon destroyed what a few years of peace had restored.

Johannes Keim, according to his autobiographic manuscript, married in 1706 in the Fatherland and returned to America the following year. It was natural that he should bring a wife back with him to share in founding a home in the new world.

For ninety-four years, 1682-1776, the Province of Pennsylvania was the place of refuge for the down-trodden and despoiled victims of the bloody wars conducted in fairest parts of Germany. They represented almost wholly German, French and Swiss nationalities.

From 1682 till 1702 it is shown that not over two hundred of these foreign families arrived in Pennsylvania. These located chiefly at Germantown, and were Platt-Deutch, or Low Germans from Cleves, a Duchy in Westphalia. These arrived in 1683-5 and 1689-97, driven out by the devastations of the French in the Palatinate of the Rhine.

THE KEIM NAME IN THE GERMAN EXODUS DURING THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES

THE Pennsylvania Archives. Second Series, Vol. XVII. edited by Dr. William H. Egle and printed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, gives the "official" list of "Foreigners who took the oath of allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain and the Province of Pennsylvania from the year 1727 to 1775, with those of the foreign-

ers arriving in the State from the close of the Revolution in part.

In the language of the Editor:

"The originals in possession of the Commonwealth having been badly mutilated by searchers for untold (mythical) fortunes, it has been deemed advisable to publish the entire record under the

authority of the State and the lists have been carefully compared and collected * * * In some few cases the entire list of ship's passengers is preserved with the ages of all. Originally these were furnished the proper authorities but, unfortunately, one by one they have been abstracted.

"All males over sixteen years of age were obliged to take the oath of allegiance and declaration as soon after their arrival [at Philadelphia] as possible, being marched to the Court House, although in a number of instances they were qualified at the official residence of the magistrate."

The reason for requiring the oath was the enormous immigration of foreigners, especially Germans, escaping from the outrageous barbarities of wars of dynastic contentions, national ambition and the infinitely worse crimes and cruelties of the Romish church against evangelical religion as taught by the Protestant church and the divers religious sects in the Fatherland.

The chief emigration was from Germany, but there were also many French Huguenots and Swiss Calvinists.

An unofficial list is also published in "A collection of upwards of 30,000 names of German, Swiss, Dutch, French, and other immigrants in Pennsylvania, from 1727 to 1776, with a statement of ships, whence they sailed and the date of their arrival in Philadelphia, * * * and an appendix of more than 1,000 German and French names in New York prior to 1712, by Prof. I. Daniel Rupp.

There was a second edition revised and enlarged, with German translations. Phila.: by Kohler: 1876.

The first copies were taken from the original lists in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and first published in 1856.

The names of males not sixteen years of age are inserted immediately under those above sixteen.

Also enlarged lists of first settlers at Germantown, early settlers of Lancaster county and Tulpehocken, in Berks county, etc.

This publication should be consulted by persons interested, in connection with the "official" list printed by the State.

For the reason which Dr. Egle gives of mutilation and defacement, it would be natural to suppose that the Rupp list of 1856 would be less mutilated and stolen than those of 1890.

The advantages of the "official" list might be "official" accuracy or approximation in deciphering the difficult, crude and often almost illegible writing.

JOHANNES [HANS] KEIM, founder of the name in America, arrived at Philadelphia in 1698, but is not recorded, as no lists were kept, the emigration being very small. He returned to Europe and came back to America with his wife in 1707 in the German emigration of that year, but no record of the names of these pioneers exists.

The first arrivals by the name of Keim mentioned in the above lists since the requirement of the oath of allegiance and abjuration, 1727-1775 (official), was MICHEL KEIM.

On September 4, 1728, a list of names of thirty Palatines (Germans), with their families, in all one hundred persons, was presented to the council in the court-house at Philadelphia, who had arrived on the ship "Albany," Lazarus Oxman Master, from Rotterdam, Holland, but last from Portsmouth, England as by clearance from the officers of the customs there date June 22, 1728.

The master had no special license for their transportation. They were called in and declared their intention to settle and live peaceably in the province.

The men repeated and signed the declaration recorded in the minutes of Council September 21, 1728.

The name of Michel Keim appears in this list. (September 4, 1728, Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, 1890,

Vol. XVII., p. 14; Rupp p. 57; Colonial Records, Vol. 3, p. 329.)

Rotterdam was the point of departure on the continent on account of its trade with the new world and accessibility from the Rhine, down which stream the greater portion of this tide of emigration from the war devastated regions of Germany flowed. The ships invariably touched at Cowes, Deal, Plymouth or Portsmouth.

The localities named as the homes of these German emigrants were the Palatinate of the Rhine, Switzerland, Wurtemberg, Alsace, Nassau, Darmstadt, Swabia, Mannheim, Rittenheim, Zweibrücken, Hanau, Eisenberg, Basel, Durlach, and surrounding regions.

On August 29, 1730, the ship Thistle of Glasgow, Rotterdam, via Cowes, arrived at Philadelphia with two hundred Palatines, among them declared William Keim. (Colonial Records Pennsylvania, Vol. III. p. 283.)

On September 26, 1737, in the ship St. Andrew Galley, Rotterdam from Cowes, arrived with four hundred and fifty Palatines, among them Jacob Keim. (Colonial Records Pennsylvania, Vol. III, p. 109, Rupp, p. 109.)

On September 26, 1737, on the ship from Zweibrücken, Nassau, Wurtemberg, and Palatinate, ship Phoenix, Rotterdam, via Cowes, arrived with five hundred and fifty passengers at Philadelphia, among them Hans George Keim.

On October 17, 1749, foreigners from the Palatinate, Wurtemberg, Rotterdam and Rittenheim, ship Fane via Cowes, five hundred and ninety-six arrived, among them Johannes Keim.

This immigrant is quoted as a brother of [Johan] Peter Keim, of Berks County, "born probably in Baden, Germany, landed at Philadelphia on August 31, 1750, from the ship Nancy from Rotterdam via Cowes," ancestor of Albert Russell Keim, of Falls City, Neb., and original settler in Berks and later settled in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. Nich-

olas Keim is his son quoted in this lineage as born in Berks County, 1768, and died in Elk Lick, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, 1830. This Nicholas is quoted as a son of [Johan] Peter Keim, the immigrant above. This same lineage also gives the name of Conrad Keim, another brother of [Johan] Peter above, as landing in America on September 14, 1753. (See Joel Munsell's Sons American Ancestry, Vol IX., 1894, p. 234, Keim, Albert Russell.)

DANIEL KEIM arrived at Philadelphia on the ship St. Michael Thomas Ellis commander, from Hamburg, last from Cowes, England; qualified September 8, 1753. Ditto p. 379.

In another "list of passengers" on the same ship, the above name appears as Johann Daniel Klemm. Ditto, p. 379, Rupp 299.

JOHANNES KEIM arrived at Philadelphia in the ship Adventure, Captain Joseph Jackson, from Hamburg, via Plymouth, two hundred and forty-five passengers. Qualified before the Mayor in the Court House September 25, 1754. Ditto p. 430.

These were from Franconia, an ancient Duchy, a circle of the German Empire between Upper Saxony and Lower Rhine, Swabia. Rupp, 326.

Under the state government.

F. Keimh, carpenter, 27 years of age, five feet four inches in height, arrived in Philadelphia on the brig Newton, John Riley master, from Hamburg, August 11 1804. Ditto p. 608.

This is the entire list of the name in the authorities above quoted under the indexed name Keim from 1727 to 1804.

In the following list the phonetic and orthographic resemblance would indicate the proper spelling to be Keim, the l being interjected by the clerk's ignorance of the German language.

VALENTINE K(L)EIM arrived at Philadelphia on the ship Britannia of London, Michael Franklin master, from Rotterdam, 269 passengers, and qualified September 21, 1731. (Pennsyl-

vania Archives, Second Series, Vol. XVII, p. 29.) The original list also printed says Valentine Kleim, aged 20. Same, p. 31.

ANDREAS K(L)EIM (written by a clerk), arrived at Philadelphia in the brigantine Pennsylvania, merchant, of London, John Stedman master, from Rotterdam, with one hundred and ninety-one passengers; qualified September 18, 1732. Ditto, p. 91.; Rupp, p. 90.

Also Georg Kleim. Ditto, p. 91, Rupp, p. 90.

The list called the "original list" probably the one from which the above was copied, gives the names of Johan Kleyrn, Gootloop Kleyrn, and Andreas Kleyrn. (Ditto p. 92.) Among the women's names are Magdalena Klyrn and Fraunek Kleyrn. (Ditto p. 93.) Children's names Hendrick Kleyrn, Caspar Kleyrn. Ditto p. 93.

Johann Kleim, Gotlob Kleim, Andreas Kleim (written by a clerk), and George Kleim (authograph.) Rupp. 90.

LENIHART K(L)EIM arrived in Philadelphia in the ship Marlborough, Thomas Bell master, from Rotterdam, qualified September 23, 1741. Ditto, p. 207. Rupp, 445 (written by clerk.)

JOHANNES K(L)EIM. Ditto, p. 208, Rupp. 145.

MICHAEL K(L)EIM, arrived in Philadelphia in the ship Speedwell, Captain James Creagh, from Rotterdam, two hundred and forty passengers from Wurtemberg, Alsace, and Hanan; qualified September 25, 1749. Ditto p. 294. Rupp 208.

JOHANN HEINRICH KLEIM arrived in Philadelphia in the ship Isaac, Captain Robert Mitchell, from Rotterdam; two hundred and six passengers; qualified September 27, 1749. Ditto, p. 208, Kleine Rupp, 213.

JOHAN PETER KLEIM arrived at Philadelphia in the ship Nancy, Thomas Cautom master, from Rotterdam, qualified August 31, 1750. Ditto p. 322. Name written by a clerk, Rupp 239.

CONRATH KLEIM arrived at Philadelphia in the ship Edinburgh, Captain James Russell, from Rotterdam, last from Portsmouth, England; qualified September 14, 1753. Ditto 384, autograph, Rupp, 302.

The assimilation of the patronymic Kleim to the pure German orthography Keim is not essential to the identification of the parent stock of the Berks-Keim, but does have force in bringing the name Kleim if it belongs there into unison with the correct orthography. The descendants of the correctly spelled patronymic have not only the same as the original Johann Keim, but can be definitely located with the original Oley County stock.

I shall later show how the spelling Keim as rendered by English Quaker officials varied in the same series of legal documents, and have no alphabetical resemblance in the text, although wherever signed by themselves was always in German script letters corresponding with KEIM.

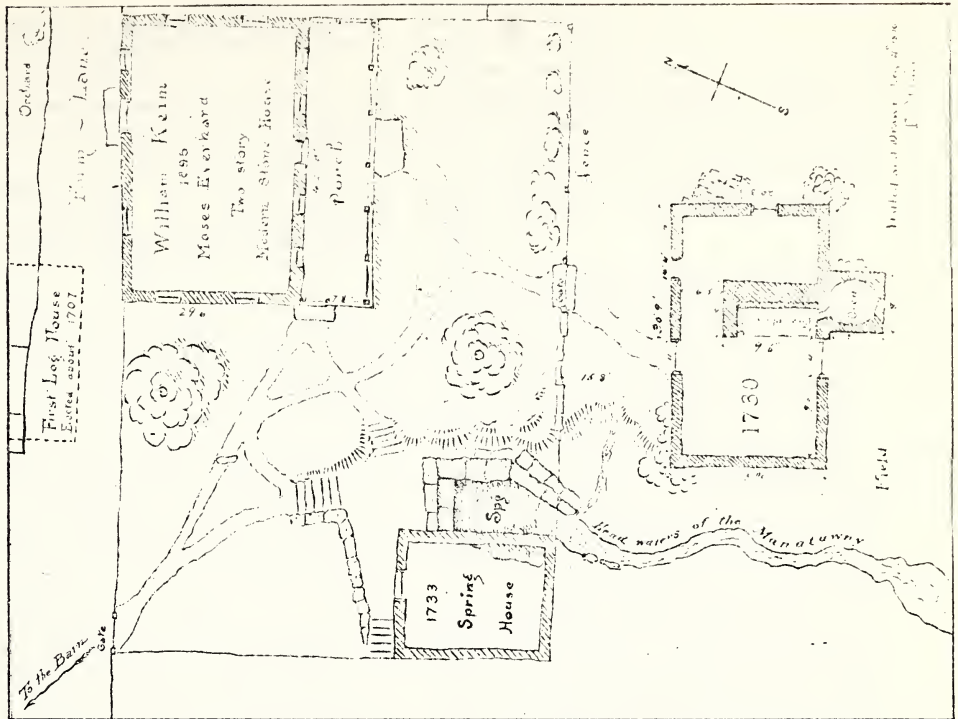
JOHANN KEIM THE FOUNDER, JOHANN PETER KEIM THE EMIGRANT

IN his "Brief Genealogical Gleanings Connected with the Lineage of Keim," etc., Daniel M. Keim records:

* * * "Peter Keim, then living near Landau not very distant from Treves, and in the Palatinate of the circle of the

Rhine, attached to Bavaria, was the founder of the American branch of the family * * * and in the year 1707 accompanied by his only son John * * * left the land of his ancestors."

Careful research thus far has revealed nothing to impair the seniority of Jo-



A SKETCH PLAN.
The original Keim homestead in Oley, Pa.

hannes or Hans Keim in the lineage of the name in America.

The name itself, as signed by its owner in his native tongue, Johann-es, indicates that his father's name was Johann and not Peter. The termination es found in his signatures to petitions and other documents I have examined signified the genitive case in German or Johann, the son of (Johann).

This Johann or Hans Keim had four sons, the issue of his first marriage, and three are accounted for among the ten children of his second marriage, not one of whom was named Peter.

It is a natural inference that had Johann Keim, the Founder, been the son of Peter Keim, he would have done his progenitor the filial respect at least of naming one of his seven male progeny after himself.

In the brief autograph manuscript which Hans (Johannes) Keim left, he

says nothing about his parents, but starts off "Ich Johannes Keim," which means, "I, John, the son of John Keim."

From circumstantial evidence as shall appear in the course of our researches, the name of the father of Johann Keim, unquestionably the first of the name in America, was also Johann.

Nor does the name Peter Keim appear among the names of the second generation of his line so far as I have yet discovered, but this statement is not conclusive.

And yet I have documentary authority that there dwelt in the county of Berks, Pennsylvania, a Peter Keim, who must have been allied to the Keim stem in Europe, as he came from the same Rhine section.

Hon. Albert Russell Keim, of Falls City, Nebraska, County Judge of Richardson County in that state, who has

given much attention to Keim family history, under date September 19, 1896, wrote me as follows:

You asked for my authority for the statement that Peter Keim, of Berks county, Pa., is an ancestor in my line.

1. I have it from the children of Peter Keim, of Indiana, the youngest son of the old Peter, who claim that their father always said that Peter was the name of his father.

2. Jacob Kaub, of Kansas, a son-in-law of Nicholas Keim, who was a son of Peter Keim, was familiar with the family history, and he says that Peter was the name.

3. The oldest living descendants of Nicholas Keim all claim Peter as the ancestor of Nicholas. Concerning Peter very little seems to be known, but there is no dispute but that his children were Nicholas, Jacob, George, John, Samuel, Mary, Elizabeth and Peter.

And I can locate all their families readily except the family of Elizabeth.

As to whether Peter had any brothers, I have the statement of Emanuel N. Keim, of Middleburgh, Ind., that the oldest members of the family of his acquaintance claimed that there were three brothers, who came from Baden, Germany, to wit: Peter, Conrad and George Keim. Others make the same claim. One will claim Conrad, and another George, but there is a substantial agreement on these names.

On page 239 of Kupp's collection of 30,000 names of immigrants in Pennsylvania, edition of 1880, I find Johan Peter Kleim, but as the name was written by a clerk, I suppose the "l" is superfluous, as I have never found any one of that name. This man could easily have been the father of Nicholas, who was born in 1768, as Peter was over 16 when he landed or he would not then have reported.

And on page 205 of the same book, I find Hans George Keim, and on page 302 Conrath Kleim.

* * * I can supply nearly anything you want that does not go beyond Peter. He was from your part of Pennsylvania.

and it seems to me that you might find some trace of him.

One or two claim that he lived in the Conestoga Country, which is now Lancaster, that he was poor and that he apprenticed his boys out to various parties, which they claim accounts for their living in Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

* * * * *

The children of Peter Keim kept family Bibles, but we know too little about him. I did not try to complete my record of the descendants of Peter Keim, because I was trying to find the most remote ancestors possible to start with, but I know where to find them nearly all."

In the case of the Peter Keim mentioned by Judge Keim as above it would not have been possible for him to have been the father of Johann (Hans) Keim.

Their ties of blood existed in Europe on the Rhine, where they were undoubtedly within the lines of consanguinity. I have no doubt that Johannes Keim, the Founder, and the father of Peter Keim, the Emigrant, of a later date were closely related, possibly uncle and nephew, or eldest and youngest brother.

Circumstantially this would have been probable, for the reason that they came from the same neighborhood on the Rhine.

In the list of children we find a striking similarity of names of

Johan the Founder, Peter Keim the Emigrant, married in 1766. Peter Keim the Emigrant, married in 1766

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Katarina, b. 1708. | 4. Johann. |
| 2. Johannes, b. 1711. | 1. Nicholas, 1768. |
| 3. Stephen, b. 1717. | 7. Elizabeth. |
| 4. Nicholas, b. 1718. | 2. Jacob, b. 1769. |
| 5. Elizabeth, b. 1723. | |
| 6. Jacob, b. 1742. | |
| Second wife in 1731. | |
| 7. Heinrich, b. 1732. | |
| 8. George, —. | 3. George. |
| 9. Conrad, —. | |
| 10. Maria. | 6. Mary. |

The remaining children of Peter were Samuel and Peter. The sons of Johan would have been relatives of the sons of Peter.

Johannes Keim, the Founder, it will

also be observed, was followed to Oley by some of the subsequent emigrations, if not by all of the name.

It was purely a matter of circumstances that the name subsequently became distributed, but that they belonged to the same parent stem and lineage on the Rhine to my mind cannot be reasonably disputed.

It is simply a question of degree in the progress of generation. Johannes Keim, the Founder, was married sixty years before Peter, the Emigrant. It is not improbable that the name of the father of Peter Keim the elder was Nicholas, the name of the first born, a very common rule among Germans of the old stock.

PELAGIUS de KEIM

THE HERMIT OF THE RHEINWALD

* * * Its ancestor was a certain Pelagius de Keim. * * * After a great many bitter experiences and a great deal of buffeting in the storms of life, he is reported as having retired to the summit of a high mountain in Graubundten where he and his son, a boy of 13, led the lives of hermits. He lived by hunting and the profits of a small herd of goats. * * * He was buried by an avalanche about 1079, and his body was never found. (Ex. Biblioth, Wien. Das Geschlecht Keim. Translation.)

IN looking back through the perspective of time covering a period of over eight centuries, we discern, as history portrays to the present day, the Bergomase shepherds from the mountain terraces of Northern Italy, crook in hand, leading their numerous flocks of sheep toward the grassy altitudes of Graubundten.

In these summer solstice migrations from the dormant pastures of the Lombardian Ranges to the cloud-land meadows of the Rhaetian Alps, the flocks of Bergamo browsed in desultory progress along the banks of the swiftly flowing Adda, the shores of picturesque Como and Megola, through the dark gorges of Maria Mera and Giacoma to the Alpine gateway over the towering line of boundary between Italy and Switzerland of this day.

Thence pursuing their toiling ascent through the defiles of Splugen and Medals to the music of their Romanche refrains of home and folk lore, they reached the "Hoch Alps" of Ebi and the sunny sides of dizzy Zapport.

Along the same Alpine highway for centuries in warlike array, had marched the legions of Rome into Gaul and Allemagne, and had recoiled the barbaric

hordes against the mistress of the world herself.

Like sentry posts along the loftiest frontier line of vegetable nature stood the huts, chalets in the more picturesque phrasing of the present day, which had given a summer shelter to these guardian shepherds for an indefinite period, beyond the limits of recorded history.

The clashing interests of state and religion, aggravated by the bitter contentions of human avarice and ambition, which had disturbed all Christendom for centuries, had made Italy their battle ground. Romans, Greeks, Saracens, barbaric monsters, Franks, Huns, Teutons, Gauls had in turn opened the flood gates of blood upon her historic soil.

The peace of God which had put a truce to this warlike confusion and prepared the imperial combatants and their armed hosts for the final cataclysm which superstition had pressaged and assumptions ecclesiastics and sightseers depicted in the destruction of the world at the even round of a thousand years from the oblation tragedy on Calvary had already been forgotten. The Roman Pontiff recovered from his propitiatory scare, began the new era of es-

cape from a feared, offended and avenging God by pretensions to universal sovereignty in temporal as well as heirarchical affairs, and contended with the Imperial German House of Franconia for the right of ecclesiastical investiture.

In corselets and helmet, with shield, trusty cross-bow and sword Pelagius de Keim served his emperor until wearied of endless scenes of disorder and carnage, wifeless and homeless, with his child drifted away from the ceaseless strife of man, in the companionship of the peaceful shepherds of Bergamo in their summer wanderings.

The hut which Pelagius had erected with the aid of the shepherds of Bergamo for his hermit home nestled at the base of one of those towering ice-capped pinnacles familiar to Alpine scenery. It was protected on either side by immense projecting buttresses of rock which stood against the glacial masses and defied the avalanche and yet let in the struggling sun through the rarified air.

From his humble hermit abode Pelagius gazed out upon the glacial springs of the Inn, the Po, the Adda and the Rhine, the "Running Water" of the Romanche.

The Rheinwald, Zapport, Vogeberg and other mountain diadems of Mother Earth towering to heights of ten thousand feet rose above him. These masses stood then as today, silent watch over the infant river as it set forth in its torrent flow from the "Cow's Mouth" in the Rheinwald glacier and descending through the gorges of Adula, crossed the most populous, fruitful and eventful areas of Central Europe to the sea.

The hut was one of those compactly formed timber constructions common to Alpine architecture from the remotest ages.

Its external sides were fashioned out of trunks of firs, hewn from a venturesome growth, encouraged beyond the limits of forest vegetation by a warmer exposure, and laid horizontally and

overlapping, the interstices being daubed with a composition of earth and moss.

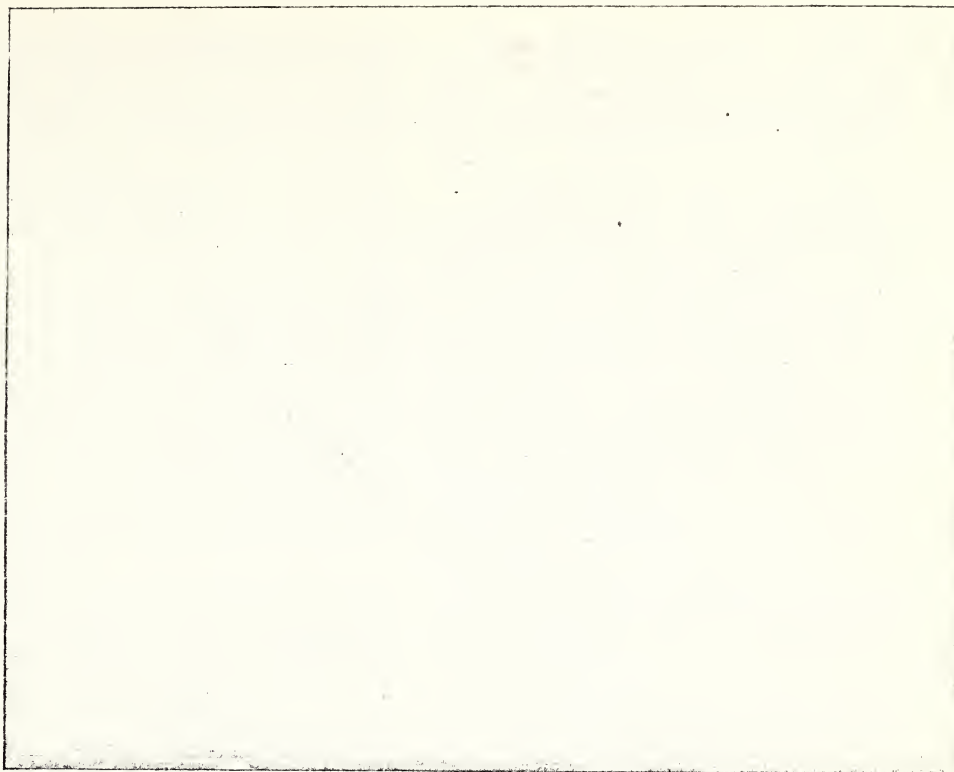
It had a low, overhanging roof of poles heavily thatched with grass, earth and boughs. Small apertures were left here and there for light and means of communication from without or within.

The interior consisted of a single apartment. The floor partly covered by slabs of wood and partly of earth, ended in a great fireplace from which the blazing firs reflected a soft yellow light. The crackle of the burning embers gave out a symphony of cheer in contrast with the fierce diasons which swept by without from mountain peaks and icy gorges.

Against the sides of the rude structure within, in great profusion, were ranged the curious heads and straight and crooked antlers of the ibex, the chamois, roebuck and other animals which made their habitat in that region of the sky. Upon these were suspended the buckler and trusty sword and spear, a memory of the Italian wars, and side by side with them the staff, the bow and the blade of the chase.

The beautiful yellow brown fur of the Ibex rendered doubly impervious to the biting blasts by an undergrowth of soft wool, the brown and greyish fur of the chamois, the tawny skin of the roebuck, the silky dark brown pelt of the marmot, the skin of the Alpine hare, so purely white that the most dexterous hunter can scarcely detect it against the snow, and the coarser fur of the wild goat which had been brought in from the chase furnishing both raiment and food and for barter among the Alpine villages, also covered the rough floor and formed the rude couches for rest or slumber.

The simplest implements of the domestic arts, made from the horns, hoofs, bones and sinews of these animals, completed the household possessions of Pelagius and his son eight centuries ago.



THE RHEINWALD, from a painting by Behne.

This canvas, typical of the Hoch Alpen, is by an allied member of the Keim family. The study was made during one of the annual summer jaunts from Munich, Bavaria, where the late artist and his good wife, Mrs. Julia May Behne, born Keim, resided for twenty-five years, into the Swiss Alps.

In rude earth covered shelters near by, their goats, their sole companions in winter and source of small profit among the wandering shepherds and villagers below in summer, found protection against the violent storms which swept across those airy wastes.

The few straggling acres of pasture ground round about on which there existed no known claim save that of nature in its wildest and most forlorn state, occupied one of those sheltered shrubby ledges of the Vor and Mittel Alpen.

It was these same pastures which, for unknown ages, had yielded the peculiar nutritious grasses for the Alpine herds of goats from which was produced the famous Rhactian cheese saved upon

the tables of Consuls, Emperors and Patricians, as well as peasants of Rome in ancient days, and has since given Switzerland one of its most valuable staples.

The care of the goats and hunting was the daily occupation of Pelagius and his son.

Among the herd was an ibex, which, separated from its companions, had sought refuge in the flock. The beautiful animal losing its timidity and fear of man mingled with the goats in the pastures and returning with them at night sought the kindly stroke of its gentle protector.

But the chase still held the stronger sway over the warrior impulses and out-cropping earlier experiences of the hermit of the Rheinwald.

The success of Pelagius in his bold forays into the icy and perilous haunts of the Alpine game was also evident from the wide variety and rare quality of the skins used by himself and son.

Their tunics, so much worn to this day in winter by the Alpine inhabitants, were of the very choicest furs of the ibex. Their hoods were curiously fashioned out of the marmot or the hare and their byrsas or buskins and boots from the roebuck or the Alpine goat.

The soft, pliable skin of the chamois expertly cured and manipulated by their own hands, served for undergarments.

Those of the human family who dwell along the more habitable levels of the earth's crust can hardly imagine the endurance, fortitude and daring of the Alpine hunter.

To clamber without fear the snowy acclivities of the mountains; to skirt along icy ledges barely wide enough for a single foothold, with yawning chasms lost in darkness and gloom beneath; to descend into deep abysses; to pursue his way without shelter by day and by night against fierce and howling blasts borne down from mountain glaciers and upon the frugal sustenance of a crust of bread was the frequent experience of Pelagius, as it is today with the hardy race of men who inhabit those inaccessible and frozen altitudes.

With his spear serving as a staff, his favorite long bow swung over his shoulder, a bundle of arrows well poised for unerring flight, over his back, and a rude sack stored with a frugal meal fastened at a leathern belt, Pelagius, leaving his son to solitude and the goats, again strode forth to the chase.

The ibex from its daytime retreat in some secluded nook above the line of perpetual snow never ventured, except at night, when stealthily descending to the pasture ledges to browse upon the shoots of the fir and pines in winter or feed upon the mosses, grasses or Alpine flowers in summer returned before the hunter in the faintest streak of dawn could intercept it.

The chamois, with its sentinels posted upon some overlooking crag, fed then as now in small herds at night and dawn, and made its haunts by day amid inaccessible peaks up to the limits of snow.

In summer the most agile hunter could not follow it. In winter the necessity of food alone placed its life by chance within the power of man.

Pelagius, familiar with the habits of these timid animals and with every foothold in the wild aspect of nature for miles around, sought out for his hiding place a secluded spot in the fissure of a great wall of rock from which in the darkening twilight, the solitude of night, or the gray of dawn he could watch the unsuspecting game in its descent or return.

The keenness of vision and hearing of these denizens of the loftiest Alpine heights made doubly difficult the chances of success.

A hundred times more so in the days of Pelagius when the spear, the bow and the knife were the only implements known to the chase.

The firmament overhead was of unblemished blue.

The morning mists, still common in the Alps, had not yet floated up from below to veil the mountain crest as well as the distant valley.

Pelagius alone with his thoughts and his bow must have looked back over the turbulence of his soldier career and the contrasting peaceful quiet of his hermit life, free and bounding as the vigorous air about him. His son, his sole companion, solace and solicitude, shared with him his few simple cares.

Whatever the impulses or ambitions of youth and earnest manhood might have been they never came up to cast disquiet upon the Alpine retreat of Pelagius and his son, nor to add care to the increasing weight of paternal years.

In the midst of these lonely vigils suddenly rang upon the drowsy bleakness of the morning the sound of a short, shrill whistle.

The accustomed ear of the hunter was quick to note the signal.

Silently bending his arrow to the sinew and poising his body for sending a deadly flight to the feathered shaft, Pelagius awaited the first glimpse of his unsuspecting prey.

As if enjoying its way to the echo of its own calls, the proceeding animals with a stately male in the lead stepped nimbly nearer over the frozen snow.

Suddenly a tremor ran through the mighty mountain beneath. Pelagius knew no fear of death. His experiences in life had inured him to that ever present enemy of all animated things. But face to face with the sublime operations of nature, the conscious insignificance of man broods terror worse than fear.

It was not the rich volume of heaven's artillery which followed the storm, but an ominous crashing, rushing, grating, increasing roar as if the very foundations of the overhanging peaks themselves were unloosed.

The affrighted herd not knowing whither to flee, with that peculiar cry of alarm sought refuge where a moment before death awaited them.

Pelagius transfixed by the appalling outbreak, stood firmly to an inevitable fate. About him gathered the trem-

bling beasts of those inhospitable altitudes.

Still more violently broke upon the surrounding death-like solitudes the deepening and approaching uproar.

It was the avalanche on its resistless descent down mountain sides, leaping from crag to crag until in mid-air suspended for a moment by some crumbling mountain pinnacle the great mass plunged with thundering reverberation, shaking the very earth, into the dismal depths below.

In vain after did the hermit's son scour the torn and rifted pathway of the mighty mass. Out of his voice of hailing and despair came but the responsive echo of the grim mountain.

Centuries have unrolled. The world has run its equal round of notated time. The seasons have kept their appointed sequence in the annual orbit of Mother Earth.

In her bosom where all life begins and where all ends, wrapped in a shroud of eternal snow Pelagius de Keim, the Hermit of the Rheinwald, had his cheerless sepulchre.

There rests he to-day in his Alpine tomb, and there shall he continue to repose until time is no more, and the judgement trump shall arouse him to eternity and his final reward.

NOTES OF PELAGIUS DE KEIM, THE HERMIT, OF THE RHEINWALD.

Graubundten (Grisons) is the largest and most eastern Canton of Switzerland. The Rhine, which empties into the North Sea, the Inn through the Danube into the Black, and the Po into the Adriatic Seas have their divergent sources there. The scenery is sublime beyond description.

The topography consists of immense masses of lofty mountains upwards of 15,000 feet in height. It has 150 valleys, 240 glaciers and as many snow-clad summits. Its barren rocks are surrounded by luxuriant cultivation. In the midst of large areas where winter exists eight months in the year are to be met forests of chestnut.

The language Romanche in the time of Pelagius de Keim, A. D. 1079, resembled the Latin of the ancient Roman peasants. It continues to the present day peculiar to the inhabitants of the Engadine or upper valleys of the Inn and valleys of the Dessentes and Ilanz in the Oberhalter.

The capital Chur or Coire on the banks of the Plessler, is the Curia Rhaetorum of the Romans. It commands a magnificent view over the entire valley of the Verder Rhine as far as Dessentes, and down the Rhine itself to near Mayerfeld.

In this region villages are met at altitudes of 6,400 feet and snow lasts seven months in the year.

Long before the Romans the passes of Graubundten were known. They were held by the Romans as early as 113 B. C. The Splugen was most used in the middle ages.

In these same Alpine altitudes the vine ripens at 2,100 feet; buckwheat, 2,200 feet; wheat, 3,600 feet; oats, 4,200 feet; barley and fine summer pastures at 5,700 feet; pine, larch, oak, beech and birch, 6,500 feet. Alpine shrubs grow as high as 7,400 feet.

The Rheatii, the original inhabitants of Graubundten, and that whole mountain region, were extensively known as far back as 500 B. C. In early days they were celebrated for their warlike spirit. They were prized as soldiers in the Roman legions and their services were in demand in all armies.

The cattle, sheep and goats were famous. Their most celebrated staple in ancient as in modern times was the toothsome cheese, now known as Swiss.

BRIEF GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS

CONNECTED WITH THE LINEAGE KEIM DERIVED FROM THEIR BIBLES,
MANUSCRIPTS AND EXISTING TRADITIONS

By a Descendant *

THE rapidity with which time speeds its flight, and the invasions that are constantly made upon our social relations by the interposition of death, renders it a matter of surprise how little attention has been bestowed upon the preservation of private family records of lineage in this country.

Beyond the newly constituted "pater-familias" carefully recording in the household Bible the accessions made by the births of children to the family, but few think it worth the time or trouble to gather together, however briefly, in connected order, the names, births and deaths of those of their race who have preceded them in existence and have now passed away from life's commingled joys, cares and vicissitudes.

Thus doubts and difficulties ever pre-

sent themselves when past family details are referred to. The Bibles or other evidences of record having become scattered among the descendants, who in turn have removed to places distant from each other, precluding their holding but rare and occasional intercourse, till under nature's immutable law, they themselves have passed to "that bourne from whence no traveler returns."

Imperfect tradition must then imperfectly supply the information needed and regrets are frequently expressed that opportunities were not carefully attended to or embraced by preserving annals so important to the social interests of every family circle.

As families are but integral portions of communities, and it is an inherent gratification in almost every one to

*The author of this manuscript was Daniel May Keim, of the fourth generation through Nicholas, son of Johannes Keim, the Founder. He was born in Reading, Pa., in 1806, and died at Bristol, Pa., 1866. This manuscript was written about 1860. The author was in touch with the

second generation. The manuscript is a summary of the descent of the line of Nicholas Keim, fourth of the six children, and third of the four sons of Johannes, the Founder, and is given as left by the author. The additions to date will appear in the progress of the work.

DANIEL MAY KEIM,

Author of *Genealogical Gleanings*, &c. 1866-1866.

peruse the histories of the latter, from their small beginnings, to the development of whatever in national importance they may have attained; would not then a correspondent gratification be awakened in families by having the annals of their forefathers truthfully collected and concisely elaborated, placed before their children?

The impressions thus made might eventuate most salutarily, and the instruction thus derived from the sources of their own checkered existence be rendered as profitable as suggestive to them in contending with the future of their own advancing career.

It is true our sojourn in time is at best but a brief moment and the summary of all is simply that we are born, live and die, yet whilst this truth has to be admitted, it powerfully serves to repress in us all vain glory and false pride, and stimulates our energies in the direction of every good and perfect work.

Influenced by these views the writer has been induced to gather together what yet may be found descriptive or illustrative of the Keim family here the effort becomes more formidable and

difficult than it already appears; with the desire to eschew as far as practicable without proper comment all vague traditions or doubtful sources of information.

The primary stock was German, engrafted by marriage upon those of the French, Scotch and Welsh, and their immigration to America was mainly influenced by the religious persecutions and political rancour, that at the period of their exode agitated almost every portion of Europe.

Wherever as pioneers their footsteps were directed in this then wilderness they carried with them their highly treasured Bible, the teachings of which were so beautifully exemplified in the whole tenor of their lives, by their sincere and unaffected piety, unwearied industry and conscientious integrity.

With considerable educational advantages and reading tendencies they also possessed numerous works upon the theological sentiments of the period, many of which, however, mystical and transcendental they may appear to others, were constantly perused by them with acknowledged instruction and benefit.

Thus "Berniers,* Jacob Boehman,† Law, the Lady Guion,‡ Count de Marsay," and other writers of similar character engrossed much of their attention and imperceptibly infused into their minds those views of abstraction from the outer world and superinduced in them the observance of almost unceasing prayer and devotion.

The persecutions they had endured abroad had served to chasten them, and by their subduing influences alike increased in them the benign spirit of forgiveness with an unbounded adoration of God and love to their fellow man.

Their lives though eventful, were pure and undefiled; their deaths as the exponents, were characterized by a joyous faith and hope in the mercies and ilimitable love of God, who has now severally gathered their immortal spirits among those of the "just made perfect" eternal in the heavens.

The accompanying translation of a family document in German in the possession of the writer, obviously claims precedence in the present undertaking.

It purports to be ||"Nachrichten über das Geschlecht Keim, dessen Ursprung und weitere Verbreitung nach authentischen Quellen der Biblioth; Zu Wien V. Band, 23 Tafel," and is in manuscript and without date.

*Johann Von Berniers Louvigni, Councillor and Treasurer to the French King, at Caen, author of "The Christian Interior," died 1659.

†Bochman, Law and de Marsay, an associate of George de Benneville, in exile in Germany, were promoters of mystical doctrines.

‡Madame Jeanne Marie Bouvieres de la Mothe Guyon, 1648-1717, of French noble family. Her life gives a view of the religious movements of her times and the trials and sacrifices incident thereto. She spent four years in the Bastille at Paris, at Paris.

||An account of the Keim family, their origin and further expansion from au-

Be its value what it may it is still proper to preserve it as a document with many others equally curious that should not become lost or unknown to the numerous posterity of the family.

The FAMILY OF KEIM§ belongs to the oldest and most noted families of the German nobility and are already found in the year A. D. 1020. The first of these was

GOTTSCHALCK KEIM, and was in the aforesaid year advanced to knightly and courtly position by the German King Conrad II., and invested with the castle and possessions of Gerolsek¶ not far distant from Strassburg. The cause of such preferment is unknown, the King only mentioning the aforesaid Gottschalck in the feudal record for his extraordinary love and fidelity.

Gottschalck married at Gerolsek, Elgitha von Wartensleben, and died A. D. 1075.

His two sons [were]

HINKMAR AND THEODABART KEIM. The latter was, in consequence of a fall from a stairs that occurred in his youth, somewhat delicate and unfitted for a soldier's career. He studied, however, medicine, astronomy and alchemy as also astrology and with the king, Henry IV, stood in great honor and consideration." He settled himself at Mainz and there married

thentic sources in the library at Vienna. V volume, 23 plate.

§In the original manuscript of the writer the German narrative and the English translation are given in parallel columns. In this publication the translation only is given. The German original has been examined by myself and preserved in the family.

¶The ruins of Gerolsek still stand in the Vosges Mountains at the entrance of the Taberner Senke defile, watered by the Zorn. It is about fifty minutes' walk from Zabern on the railway. It commands a fine view of the Vosges and plain of the Rhine. A huge tower one half preserved, and an extensive ritter saal or knights' hall are still traceable.

Adelheid von Stator. He was solicited for advice under varying circumstances by many kings, counts and nobles and died at an advanced age A. D. 1143.

In the meantime Hinkmar Keim, his elder brother, had died long previously and left surviving him an only daughter, who brought to her husband, a Knight Von Vinstinger as her dowry, the estate of Geroldsek.

Theodabart, however, left one son who was named

ALBERTUS KEIM, who had acquired his father's skill and knowledge besides being well experienced in mathematics and military engineering, followed the king Conrad III. to the Holy Land A. D. 1150 as physician and military engineer, and where in a sanguinary battle he met his death.

He had married at Mainz and left surviving him a widow with two sons and a daughter, the latter of whom were all very young.

The two sons were named

WALTEMAR AND ANSELM KEIM, of whom Anselm died as Archbishop of Treves. His brother Waltemar, however became body physician to Bishop Hatto, of Mainz.

He married Isabel de Colini, of French extraction. He afterwards became body physician to the German Emperor Frederick Barbarossa and was killed in the mountains of Switzerland by a fall from his horse during a campaign made with the Emperor to Italy A. D. 1189.

He left three sons named

CONRAD, KUNO and WOLFHART KEIM. The first two, however, were killed A. D. 1195, in the Fifth Crusade, and Wolfhart, who loved arms more than the sciences, became an intrepid warrior and prefect

of Mainz. His wife was an Ana Maria Von Ruprecht, an Alsatian by birth. The German Emperor, Philip, A. D. 1200, renewed the patent, and confirmed his ancient honors and armorial bearings.†

These were originally borne by the aforementioned Theodabert inasmuch as he had been a man of erudition. The successors of Wolfhart also assumed [perpetuated] their ancient title and aforesaid arms thenceforward, when then an

ANTON KEIM, who had been Imperial Collegial Councillor at Speier and about the year A. D. 1320 was the only one still living of the entire family and had the same honors again renewed and confirmed to him by the German Emperor Louis, the Bavarian.

Anton's wife was an Ema de Brahe of Swedish nobility and whose acquaintance he had made during a journey undertaken at an early period to Sweden in pursuit of health, accompanied by Hugo Von Waldburg.

His son

JOSEPH KEIM, was a merchant in Speier. Such a lineage long flourished there, having many intelligent merchants and tradesmen, who from their enterprise attained to great prominence.

Alone [entirely] by the terrible convulsions [conflicts] of the thirty years' war* and by the nearly forty years' consequent devastations by the French after such war sank [were] this family [reduced] in members, dignity and prosperity, and A. D. 1690 are only found

GEORGE AND JOSEPH KEIM, who had resided at Speier and left several sons after them. These extended themselves to the Pfaltz, Swabia and Switzerland.

Further accounts are wanting.‡

[To be Continued.]

*Thirty years war from 1618 to 1648.

†Vide Europäische Wappensammlung nebst nachrichten der Bibliothek zu Wien V Band and 23 Tafel [Vide European heraldry with notes in the library at Vienna, V. vol., 23 plate].

‡The German European history of the family quoted is thus referred to in Henry May Keim's account of the Keim

family, Reading, Pa., 1874: "The Keim family, their origin and further expansion from authentic sources in the library at Vienna by Daniel May Keim, Bristol, Pa., A. D. 1845."

The following I have translated from a family transmitted document in my possession, superscribed as above. It is in manuscript. As it gives distinctly the

A PROGRESSIVE LIST OF KEIM AND ALLIED FAMILIES

[The simple numeral preceding a name means the family number of the person indicated in the lineal descent from Johannes Keim, the Founder of the family in America.

The simple numeral with the symbol A means the allied family name belonging thereto, as 2 Katarina Keim, 2A John Henry Schneider, who married 2.

The numeral with the symbol E affixed represents an Emigrant of the name subsequent to the Founder.]

THE LINE OF JOHANNES KEIM, THE FOUNDER.

1. Johannes Keim, 16—, 1698-1753.

1A1 m. first 1706, name unknown.

1A2 m. second 1731, Maria Elizabeth ———.

THE FIRST GENERATION CHILDREN OF FIRST WIFE, SIX, ALL ACCOUNTED FOR.

2 Katarina Keim, 1708-93 m.

2A John Henry Schneider.

3 Johannes Keim, b. 1711.

4 Stephen Keim, b. 1717 m.

4A Uliana ———.

5 [Johannes] Nicholas Keim 1719-1803 m.

5A Barbara Schneider.

6 Elizabeth Keim, b. 1723 m.

6A Christian Hoffert.

7 Jacob Keim, 1724-1799 m.

7A Magdalena Hoch, 1730-1804.

CHILDREN OF SECOND WIFE, TEN IN ALL.

Accounted for:

8 Heinrich Keim, b. 1732.

9 George Keim, living in 1762.

10 Conrad Keim, living in 1762.

11 Maria Keim, m.

11A Jacob Yoder, in 1769. She is recorded in a release as "late wife of."

12A Michael Witman, in 1762. She is recorded in a release as "late wife of."

13 Susanna Keim, m.

sources from whence derived, it is a document more than curious and worthy of being retained and transmitted to the posterity of that family name. [Here follows the Vienna manuscript as given in the opening pages of the Daniel M. Keim family record. There are some slight changes of phraseology incident to translation, but the facts and narration are identical].

After the words in the D. M. K. copy "The successors of Wolfhart thenceforward bore and perpetuated the same." H. M. K. adds, Vide European Heraldry with notes in the library at Vienna.

After Anton Keim in D. M. K. copy it says: "His son, Joseph Keim, was a merchant, etc." In the H. M. K. copy Joseph is here omitted. This record here continues:

"His (Anton's) eldest son,

GILBERT KEIM, after the revolt in Switzerland in 1307, joined William Tell's band of patriots. He afterwards moved to that portion of Alsace bordering on the Rhine."

Then follows in the H. M. K. copy:

"A younger brother, Joseph Keim, was a merchant," etc., as in the D. M. K. copy. After the words "attained great prominence" in the D. M. Keim copy the H. M. K. copy combines "the descendants of Gilbert Keim prospered in Alsace, where they owned large tracts of lands and became prominent and patriotic citizens."

"The thirty years' war, with its terrible havoc and the nearly forty years consequent devastations, diminished this family alike in members and prosperity, but the record of Ludwig Hercourt Keim as a soldier revived something of the ancient name of the family. He fought under Bernhard, of Weimer, and distinguished himself at the capture of Breisach, A. D. 1638. He died A. D. 1664.

He left two sons, George and Joseph, of whom little is known. George left a son John, and the descendants of Joseph, if any, cannot be traced. Johannes Keim was the Founder of the family in America.

13A Frederick Hoffert, in 1762. she is recorded in a release as "late wife of."

THE SUBSEQUENT EMIGRATIONS OF THE KEIM NAME.

[Taken from "Names of Foreigners who took the oath of allegiance to the Province and State of Pennsylvania, 1727-1775, with Foreign arrivals, 1786-1808." Pennsylvania Archives, 2 Series, Vol. XVII, 1890, Official.] Symbol E, emigrant.

OF THE KEIM NAME PROPERLY RECORDED.

1E Michel Keim arrived at Philadelphia on the ship Albany from Rotterdam. Qualified September 4, 1728.

2E Jacob Keim arrived at Philadelphia on the ship St. Andrew Galley from Rotterdam; qualified September 24, 1737.

3E Daniel Keim arrived at Philadelphia on the ship St. Michael from Hamburg. The name thus appears on the list of passengers, in orthography from the copied list furnished the Philadelphia authorities. In this Daniel Keim is noted as qualifying September 8, 1753 under the name of Johann Daniel Klemm, doubtless as near as an English clerk could come to a German name.

4E Johannes Keim arrived at Philadelphia in the ship Adventure from Hamburg, and qualified before the Mayor in the Court House September 25, 1754.

OF THE KEIM NAME, DOUBTLESS, BUT RECORDED KLEIM.

The l in the emigrant names of the families thus recorded as far as known was eliminated and the proper patronymic Keim used by their descendants.

5E Valentin K(Deim) arrived at Philadelphia on the "Ship Britannia, of London," from Rotterdam. He qualified September 21, 1731. In the original passenger list, also printed, this name is given as Valentine Klein, age 20.

6E Andreas K(Deim).

7E George K(Deim).

8E Gotlob K(Deim).

These three arrived at Philadelphia in the "Brigantine Pennsylvania," merchant of London, from Rotterdam, and qualified September 18, 1733.

In the original passenger list of this vessel also given, these names appear Andreas Kleyn, Johan Kleyn, and Gootloop Kleyn. In the passenger list of women on the same ship appear the names of Magdalena Klym, Fraunek Klynen, and among the children under 16 years of age Hendrick Kleym and Caspar Kleym.

9E Lenhart K(Deim) arrived at Philadelphia on the ship Marlborough from Rotterdam, qualified September 23, 1741.

10E Johannes K(Deim) on the same ship qualified September 23, 1741.

It is a singular fact that in the original passenger list of the ship Marlborough the name of Lenhart K(Deim) does not appear at all, nor any name remotely phonetically traceable to it. A christian name Lenhart is not on this original list. There is a name Joanis Cane in the original list of passengers, aged 30, which might have been intended for Johannes K(Deim).

11E Michel K(Deim) arrived at Philadelphia on the ship Speedwell from Rotterdam, and qualified September 25, 1749.

12E Johan Heinrich K(Deim) arrived at Philadelphia on the ship Isaac from Rotterdam, and qualified September 27, 1749.

13E Johan Peter K(Deim) arrived at Philadelphia on the ship Nancy from Rotterdam, and qualified August 31, 1750.

14E Conrath K(Deim) arrived at Philadelphia on the ship Edinburgh from Rotterdam last from Portsmouth, England, and qualified September 14, 1753.

15E F. Kleimh occupation carpenter, 27 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches in height, arrived at Philadelphia on board the brig Newton, from Hamburg, August 11, 1801.

THE BIRTH OF A FAMILY NAME

THE veil of mystery which shrouds the confines of human knowledge and defines the nascent epochs of obliterated events beyond, will always mark the antithesis of the known and the unknown past.

When and where man began will ever remain the inviolable secret of the omniscient, omnipressed and omnispersive Creator of the Universe.

There is an Eden and an Adam and Eve in the history of all mankind, whether as individuals, collectively in families, or aggregately in tribal relations or organized States.

The Holy Word even does not subscribe itself to a fixed era back of the vague symbolization of the Mosaic narration, "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth," the culmination of which on the sixth day was "living creatures of their kind" with man "in the image of God," at the apex and woman of his side as his helpmeet.

The meagre details of terrestrial development afforded by the Genesiac account prior to the cataclysmal disturbance of portion of the earth's surface, so beautifully set forth in the inspired account comprehended a Jewish period of 1655 years.

The first curiosity of woman, still a dominating characteristic, and the pliancy of man to her tender persuasion, very pleasantly phrased, put things in motion according to the Creator's all-wise purposes.

Having substituted for paradisaical innocence a toilet of fig leaves, the first pair went forth to their respective spheres in the economy of nature with the impelling instinct of self preservation and procreation in execution of the divine command "to replenish the earth and subdue it."

We find crime added to original sin in the world and Cain, "a fugitive and a vagabond," seeking refuge among the neighbors of Eden "on the east," in the

land of Nod, a very excellent reference to the Mongoloid mother of living empires, founded but thirteen centuries and a half after the Jewish date of the creation, but possibly before that epoch, and 301 years before the deluge which it survived.

In the day that God created man "in his own image" and woman out of "one of his ribs" and "called their names Adam" and Adam begat a son in his own likeness and "called his name Seth," we have the first recorded origin of proper names as indispensable to individual identification and grammatical construction.

Thus, too, began by Holy Sanction, "the book of the generations of Adam" and the original genealogical records of man in the Jewish line at least, and incidentally of the gentile from the fugitives of Eden through the Noachic tripartite distribution and down the course of time until we can touch bottom, after a journey of fifty notated centuries on an ancient chronicle bearing the Keim name, amid the gloom and gloom of antiquity, doubtless born out of the research and toil of some cloistered scribe.

At all events after all the ups and downs of Mother Earth during this long roll of years we at last come across the patronymic or family name, Keim, appertaining by lineage, birth and inheritance to ourselves.

Judging from the signification of the word "Keim" in the vernacular of the fatherland, it is a wonder that it was not "Keim," "a germ" instead of "Samen" "a seed" in the opening chapters of Moses' inspired characterization of the six days' labor of nature.

Possibly if the original version of the Genesiac account of the beginning of all things had been written in German instead of Hebrew the more discriminating substantive "Keim" instead of the involved phrasing of all the German

translations would have been applied in the narration of the beginning and progression of all living things.

The name word of the race of Keim in its abstract relation to the parts of German speech has a characteristic reference to the vitalizing principle not the seed, but the germ of the seed in all things in animal or vegetable life.

The antiquarian might weave out of the philological use of the surname "Keim" a logical theory of its generic application "in the beginning" to a group of mankind in proper sequence to that period of Babel's linguistic confusion which at some time in the development of languages led into the Indo-Germanic vernacular of the German race.

"In the day that God created man in the likeness of God made he him; male and female created he them and blessed them and called their name Adam [or man], in the day when they were created.—(Genesis.)

The patronymic or surname "Keim" may at some time in the history of the human family have had a similar application to an original people of the German branch of the human race.

Two very valuable works, "A Short Introduction to the Origin of Surnames," by Patrick Dudgeon (Cargen), Edinburg, 1890, and "British Family Names, Their Origin and Meaning in the Lists of Scandanavian, Fusian, Anglo-Saxon and Norman Names," by Henry Barber, M. D., London, 1895, give this subject very comprehensive treatment, including the various sources of names, tribal, place, trade, founding, &c., on the lines indicated.

The word Kami in Japan means certain spirits or divinities believed to be partly elemental subordinate to the sun and moon and partly the spirits of men. Each natural agent and Phenomenon is supposed to have its own Kami spirit or genius.

(Beeton's Dictionary of Universal Information, London.)

It might be conceded from the co-relation of linguistic meaning and racial application that the patronymic "Keim" is as ancient as the German language itself. It has also been the topic of scientific disquisition. The German Dictionary of Jacob and William Grimm, Leipzig, 1873 (Deutsches Wörterbuch, &c.) gives a scientific and historical account of the principal root words of the German language and their derivatives, in which the word Keim, Keimand, Keimbar, Keimblaschen, Keimblume, Keimchen, Keimla, Keimen, Keimflor, Keimern, Keimet, Keimfähig, and a score of other forms, appear.

All the definitions are interesting and show the high value placed upon the word "Keim," as an elementary substantive in the German tongue.

The "Platt" or Low German orthography is "Kime" (Mittelniede deutsches, Worterbuch von Dr. Karl Schiller and Dr. August Lubben Zweiter Band, Bremen, 1876, p. 461, Kime, Kime, &c.)

There are also many derivatives of this Low German orthography.

The German and Anglo-Saxon definitions also show the wide acceptance of the linguistic application of our family name now, as follows:

Keim m. (—es; pl.-e) shoot, bud, sprig, germ; etwas in—e ersticken, to stifle a thing in embryo or birth; figuratively, der—der zweitracht, the seeds of dissension; compos—blume f.

—— hülle, f. perisperm albumen.

—— monat, m. blossom month.

—— voll. adi. and adv., full of germs; figurative, full of promise, talented.

—— zeit f. blossom season, germination. Diet Ger and Eng. Lang. from Hilpert Fingel Gieb Heyse and others, Adler, 1853. Keimen v. n. (aux haben)

to shoot, bud, germinate; figuratively, to begin to show itself; to be developed.

The German American Conversation Lexicon, &c., by Alexander T. Schem, New York, 1872 (Deutsche-Amerikanisches Conversations Lexikon, &c.) Keim (English germ) gives

a lengthy philological account of the meaning of the word.

I wish to incorporate here a translation from the German of an original contribution from a "Name Cousin" in the Fatherland.

KEIM ACCOUNT

OR NOTICE OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS OF THAT NAME IN THE FOLLOWING WAYS OF WRITING--WITH RECORD AND COAT OF ARMS

By Ludwig Keim

(Inspector of Railroads Under the Grand Duke of Baden, Germany.)

[Keim-Kunde oder Nachtricht uber Familien und personen des Namens Keim in folgenden. Schreibarten.]

The following is the list (translated) prepared by Herr Keim:

Caim (i, o, us), Caim, Cam, Caym (e, o, us), Cayn (e, s), Chaim (is), Chain (e, ee), Chayn, Chein (a, e), Chen (e, is), Cheyn (a, e), Chiem (ing, see, ser), Chien (a, is, o), Chim (a, ani, e, o, onius), Chin (aus, e, o), Chyne, Chyen (is), Chyno, Cuyne, Cyment, Geuino, Ghein, Gimo, Kacina, Kaum, Kain (b, bt, d, er, es, i, is, o, pt, s, t), Kain, Kaym, Kayn, Keen, Keian, Keim (ann, el, er, l, t), Kein, Ken (a, e), Keum, Keun, Key (em, en, m, me, mer, n, ne, nes), Khavn, Khien, Khym, Kiem (ing, see, ser), Kien (a, e, er, is, o), Kihm, Kiim, Kim (e, li, o), Kin (e), Koyn (e), Kyamo, Kyan, Kyen (a, e), Kyhm, Kyn (an, aus, b, e, ens, o, onia), Kyn (a, e, er) und so weitere, &c.

The above was accompanied by a letter dated at Waldürn; Baden, 8 of November, 1896.

The use of the word "Keim" as the race name of our ancestors would indicate that the lineage must go back to the designation of the origin of living things in German.

The adaptation of certain physical or other attributes of persons as distinguishing names as we know began

in Eden, and possibly existed among the pre-Edenic races.

Among the earliest reference we have to the word "Keim" as a family name is contained in a manuscript in German—"Das Geschlecht Keim" (The Race Keim) from the Vienna, Austria, Library.

This priceless document begins thus:

"The family (race) Keim is a very ancient one originally living in the high mountains of Graubündten, but in the course of time extending far and wide. Its ancestor was a certain Pelagius de Keim or Kaim. The last name is the older mode of writing it. The people in the vicinity called him Pelagi from the "Kaim," because nobody knew his true and correct Christian and family name."

In reference to the interchangeability of the name Keim and Kaim, I may quote from the Imperial Austrian Biographical Lexicon (Biographisches Lexicon des Kaiserthums Oestereich &c., Von Dr. Constant von Wurzbach, Wien, 1863.)

In Part II, page 134, we find "Keim siehe (see) Kaim, Conrad Valentin Ritter von, Band, 10 S. 354.

Referring to "Kaim" we find Conrad Valentin, Ritter von (knight of) (translated) Fieldmarshal, Lieutenant and Knight of the Order of Maria Theresa.

The name is widely spread over the Bavarian, Baden, and other Rhine Provinces of Germany and wherever found is correctly spelled "Keim," although as our name cousin, Herr Ludwig Keim writes, it has a diversity of modes of spelling.

The ancestors of the American family in Germany and the previous and subsequent emigrations of the name in America held to the correct spelling when written by themselves, but the diabolical carelessness of those in authority or their clerical assistants has left on record a most diverse orthographic rendering.

In order to illustrate and for the information of kinsmen engaged in genealogical research I might quote a few striking instances.

Johannes Keim, the Founder, after his second arrival in America was one of the "pioneer squatters" on the banks of the Manatawny in Oley.

His original homestead tract was applied for and granted under warrant 1719-20, in the name of Hans Keym.

The survey under this warrant, 1720, is in the name of Hans Kime.

The patent issued for this same land, all dates corresponding, in 1735, is in the name of Hans Keym.

The second warrant for land adjoining, date 1737, is made out in the name of John Keyme (with two dots or um-late over the y). The survey under this warrant, 1738, was in the name of John Koyme. The patent on this, 1741, is in the name of John Koyme.

In a number of indentures conveying land to Stephen Keim, of Limerick township, then Philadelphia county, a son of Johannes, the Founder. I find, 1745, the spelling "Stophell Kiem" and "Stophell Kime" in the body of the same instrument. In 1747 it is Stephen Kiem, with a receipt naming Stephen Keim. Again, in 1753, Stephen Kime. Again, in 1754, in a conveyance "unto the said Stophell Kime by the name of Stephen Keim, in fee," &c.

His signature in German script is clearly Stephen Keim.

In an indenture of 1749 it is written "a piece of land in Oley township to Jacob Kines" of Philadelphia; another son of Johannes Keim, the Founder.

In an indenture of 1749 the name is written Nicholas Kine, meaning another son of Johann Keim, the Founder.

In the list of taxables in Oley it is written Nicholas Kime and Kiehm by a clerk.

In a very ancient petition for laying out a road in Oley township preserved in the archives in the City Hall, Philadelphia, I found the signature of "Johannes Keim" written by himself in German and so spelled.

In oaths of allegiance and in every instance which has fallen under my eye the orthography of our family name in America or Europe was Keim. Therefore where it is found otherwise applied to persons whose identification with our race is a matter of documentary record or even tradition reasonably established, the error is either the unfamiliarity of the individual, if purporting to be his signature, with the Anglo-Saxon language or is the work of an ignorant or careless official or clerk.

In the list of German emigrants to Pennsylvania, 1727-1775, the name appears also as Kleim.

The l is undoubtedly the error of an English Quaker clerk in Philadelphia, and is superfluous.

The name is unquestionably very ancient. To the German language "Keim," "a germ," is like "Adam," "a man" to the Hebrew. Both signified a beginning. The first man of the Hebrew was Adam. The germinating principle of all living things in the beginning, ever since and as long as life is reproduced and endures is Keim.

Thus out of the mystery of unrecorded ages found our family name its birth.

A CHRONOLOGICAL STUDY

THE skilled archæologist out of the petrified fragments of some prehistoric monster can super-struct in veri-similitude the animated mass itself in form and ferocity.

The subtle and logical chronologist having here and there a link in the chain of family events can forge without forgery the missing links so as to bring the living present and buried past within logical relation to each other.

The last Adam of the old and the first Adam of the new world at this writing, genealogically speaking with certainty, of the race of Keim was named Johann-es.

The Eden of Johann-es Keim, the Founder of the name and one line of the race in America was situated on the Manatawny, then in Philadelphia county, and was called Oley.

I have made reference elsewhere to an ancient heirloom noted in the appraisalment of Johann-es Keim's American worldly goods in 1754 as a chest or box.

On the lid of this box are portrayed two stately personages in ruffs bearing the legend Ludwig Hercourt and Bertha Keim., 1662.

Although it would be possible to individualize the Keim name through the generations of man for a recorded period of 594 years previous to the birth of Ludwig Hercourt Keim, to one Gottschalek Keim, living in the same Rhine country, which was very near the European home of the American Founder, Johann-es Keim, 687 years later, it is proposed at this time to commence with

Ludwig Hercourt Keim, an officer in the "Thirty Years' War."

serving under Bernhard von Weimer, one of the most brilliant pupils of the Evangelical Champion of that period, Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, born in the Palatinate of the Rhine, near Speier, about	1598
George Keim, of Speier, a son, a merchant, born about	1623
Ludwig Hercourt Keim participated in the storming and capture of Briesach	1638
Johann Keim, son of George, born about	1647
Ludwig Hercourt Keim died after	1662
Johann-es Keim (son of John) born near Speier about	1675
George and Joseph Keim, living at Speier (from ancient Mss)	1690
Johann-es Keim, ruined by the French invasion of the Palatinate, 1688-1697, visited America (Pennsylvania) on a prospecting tour	1693
Johann-es Keim returned to Germany about	1701
Married in Germany	1706
Returned to America (Pennsylvania)	1707
At Germantown, Penna.,	1707
Moved into the wilderness on the Manatawny (Oley)	1708
His first child born in Oley	1708
[For list of children and births see Family Foundation Facts The K. & A. F., Vol. I, No. 1, p. 2.]	
His first tract of land in Oley warranted	1720
Married second time	1731
Died	1753
Will Probated	1754

This completes the connecting link between the family in Europe and America.



DeB. RANDOLPH KEIM.

War Correspondent with Sherman, Grant, Sheridan, Banks. Foreign Correspondent Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia, Three Americas. Washington Correspondent 1868—when not absent from the U. S. Agent of the U. S. to Inspect Consulates of the U. S. in the four quarters of the Globe, 1870-73. Author of Books of Travel, Washington Handbooks, Etiquette and Society.

The Family Circle

To all cousins of the name (Nemens-Vettern), kinsfolk of allied names (Anverwandten) and others whom it may concern:

IT is customary in making a first appearance to bow and look your best. Therefore in extending to you my felicitations in the outstart of the undertaking in which I so confidently and essentially rely upon your co-operation, in the absence of a rostrum and footlights I produce to you a picture that you may know your kinsman talking to you in the family circle at his best.

In the project in which we are about to engage it is proposed to fill a conspicuous gap in the history of American families in general and in Pennsylvania, the birthplace and land of your American ancestors, in particular.

It is here in the family circle that your kinsman by name or marriage wishes to lay aside the garb of editor and greet you all as kindred and friends gathered around the same hearth to

chat pleasantly on subjects of common interest not only born out of the ancestral past, but of the living present.

It is to be hoped that each and every one will have something to say.

As we cannot talk together, write it in a plain unvarnished way.

There are many events and incidents in the lives of us all which seemingly unimportant to ourselves are of interest to others. It is the way history is made and preserved.

Therefore if we wish to make our family talks entertaining and instructive your kinsman will be glad to open a correspondence, hoping that this may lead to the discovery of information which will be of mutual benefit.

The literature of the Keim lineage, I regret to say, is decidedly sparse.

The printed contributions are comprised in a monograph of twenty-six pages octavo under the title "Account of the Keim Family," by Henry May Keim [The Keim Arms], Reading, Pa., printed privately, 1874, with a portrait



of "John Keim, the younger, A. D. 1770."

There is also extant a manuscript entitled "Brief Genealogical Gleanings Connected With the Lineage of Keim Derived from Their Bibles, Manuscripts and Existing Traditions, by a Descendant. [Daniel May Keim, of Bristol, Pa., compiled not later than 1860.]

The publication of this has commenced in this issue.

There are also several German family manuscripts in possession of the editor.

There is doubtless much other material which has never in our time seen light beyond the confines of some ancient chest or between the covers of family Bibles or in the family circle.

It is hoped that any and all information bearing upon the name of Keim or the names allied to it by marriages will be transcribed and sent to your kinsman without delay so that they may be put on permanent record and help along the cause.

In order to remedy this absence of accessible tribute to our ancestral and allied names and those who have honored them by their deeds in private life and public affairs your kinsman is ready to come to the front. He will need in addition substantial co-operation not for his individual remuneration, for that part will be a labor, as results shall prove of highly cherished love but as a fund for cost of engraving, printing, publication and circulation, and out of which each contributory share will obtain value received in the form of a serial which will run through as many months as the material in hand and furnished by any member of the family name or inter-married will require in pages of the character herewith advanced.

Your kinsman has had thirty-six years' in journalistic work, beginning in the civil war as war correspondent with General U. S. Grant, and embracing in addition Washington, Indian and

Cuban war experiences, very extensive foreign travel, and the compilation and writing of ten volumes of works.

The project in his mind is not a soulless array of genealogical names, localities and round of births and marriages and deaths.

The libraries of the land are full of such works immensely valuable, it is true, for specific research, but we propose to go beyond that.

The name and lineage of Keim in America originally nestled for home and expansion among the fountain rivulets of the Manatawny, then an Indian Eden, but a wilderness in the eyes of civilized man, in the province of Pennsylvania.

It has in the full two centuries since reached out until the East and expanding West have received their contributory share of their enterprise and activity in local development.

The material varied in character, which has been accumulated from all sources, beginning at the original homestead of the earliest progenitor of the Keim race in America and thence westward in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kansas, Colorado, and beyond, and covering a period of many, many years, will in itself enable your kinsman to send forth to the family circle each month while it lasts a missive in serial form which will be read with unflagging interest and pride by all.

The columns will be open to contributions in the way of genealogy, biography and incident.

The title page of the present issue No. 1, will convey some idea of the scope and the contents will do the same with respect to the character and variety of matter and treatment.

Take your daily paper and let this be your magazine for the time being. You will find it for young and old the most welcome visitor at your fireside, for it will bring you in touch with the spirit and memory of those to whom in the

receding past you owe your existence in this world and the heritage of a good name and lofty purposes.

The cost of genealogical, like technical works is apparently out of proportion to general literature, for the reason that the circle of contributors is limited.

It is proposed to carry out this work in serial form, so that every member of the family may have an opportunity to contribute whatever he or she may have of family archives, and thus bring into one convenient repository everything written or traditional relating to the family history.

A large volume thrown off at a single stroke, so to speak, would not at all meet the wishes of the writer or the reader.

As we go along together in the work much will undoubtedly come to light and interest in family research will be aroused.

The project will also have the reputation of novelty and be a new departure in family inquiry and publication.

It is proposed to fix the moderate price of 25 cents for each part of the size of the present issue, this one included.

What is asked now is a notice of your contribution, a form for which is herewith included.

If the amount is sufficient to guarantee the cost of printing, engraving, and circulation, very good.

If not, the effort to get our family history in shape where ourselves and our descendants may have it constantly in view will be abandoned.

The number published will be limited to the subscriptions.

Your kinsman, the editor, will communicate with you through this medium and he will hope that you will keep in touch with him in his efforts by correspondence when occasion may require.

Having submitted these necessarily preliminary observations, your kinsman and editor will begin his Family

Circle talks. He is confident that you will do your share in making them interesting and varied.

Always read the Family Circle closely and follow it up in action. Thus you will keep in touch with what will concern you individually, and your branch of the family collectively.

SOME FAMILY RECORDS.

The archives and ancestral documentary possessions of the Berks-Keim family, which is now widely spread over the American States and Territories are enriched by two manuscripts in German from the Imperial Library at Vienna, ancient, ponderous and also less imposing bronze metal-clasped Bibles in German, with marriages, births and deaths carefully recorded, genealogy and notes and sketches; contemporary works in German and French, religious dissertations and thought towards the close and beginning of the 17th and 18th centuries, warrants, surveys and patents of original landed estates in America, preserved traditions and family incidents, family portraits, well-preserved inscribed marble tombs from the first generation, transcripts of wills, deeds and other legal papers beginning with the founder, marriage certificates, church records, family homesteads extant and treasured heirlooms from Germany, Switzerland, France and primitive days in Oley.

A TREASURED HEIRLOOM.

Hon. Henry M. Keim, of Reading, Pa., ex-United States Consul, has in his possession (1898) the lid of a small chest or box, upon which in high colors somewhat faded by years, are represented two figures in court dress, high ruff collar. Underneath is the inscription:

Ludwig Hercourt Keim.

Bertha Keim

Land graf Von Alsace A. D. 1662.

Among the inventoried articles under the will of Hans (Johann) Keim, the Founder, is this ancient box.

OUR KIN IN THE FATHERLAND.

Herr Ludwig Keim former Inspector of Railroads, Baden, Germany, then of at Carlesruhe, now retired and residing at Waldurn, his native place, in 1876 visited the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. He made himself known to his Pennsylvania kinsfolk (Namens vettern) in name at least and was most generously entertained by the late George deB. Keim, then a distinguished official of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. Herr Keim visited Reading and took much interest in the localities associated with the family name in its early and contemporary days.

His resemblance to members of the Berks-Keim branch was so striking that in several instances he was slightly amused at being accosted for one of them.

Our Badenese kinsman sends me the announcement that he has written a history of the Keim lineage in his line in Europe and will send it on. As soon as this valuable contribution shall have been received it will be translated and appear in these columns.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

It is proposed to make these a very prominent feature of this family magazine. Any photographs with the name, date, address, and accompanied by sufficient details for identification will be gladly received and used as soon as reached in regular order.

Also photos of family homes or any manuscripts or other objects of interest. They can all be returned if desired.

The frontispiece represents Nicholas Keim, one of the sons of Johannes Keim, the Founder, and therefore of the first generation, born on American soil. He was one of the very best types of the early Colonists of Pennsylvania. This will appear in the interesting story of his life later.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE.

It is my purpose to keep the type of Number 1 of "The Keim and Allied Families" standing for a reasonable time in order not to disappoint any person within or without the family, lineal or allied, Societies, Libraries and otherwise in securing the first number so as to have the series complete.

If you have any names and addresses of relatives or friends, please send them to the Editor. They will be communicated with. It will not be practicable to secure back numbers after the list shall have been made up.

FAMILY CONTRIBUTIONS TO HISTORY.

My venerable friend, Hon Ainsworth R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, informed me that not less than 800 publications on American families, their genealogy, history, &c., are published each year.

The list will be completed for 1898, when "The Keim and Allied Families" join the procession. Then the comprehensive work can go on in the full assurance that ancestral glories and later activities are not to be permitted to follow the heroic men and women of old into their graves.

The Keim and the Founders



JOHN KEIM.

*Son of Nicholas, Son of John the Founder.
Born in Oley, Pa., 1749. Died at Reading, Pa., 1819.*

The Keim and Allied Families

IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

A Monthly Serial of History, Biography, Genealogy and Folklore,
illustrating the causes, circumstances and consequences of the
German, French and Swiss Emigration to America from
the 17th Century to the present time.

Vol. 1, READING, PA. JANUARY, 1899. HARRISBURG, PA. No 2.

WILLIAM PENN PROPRIETARY

Sown in Faith: Reaped in Dominion

THE ECONOMIC ASPECT OF HIS PROSELYTING TOUR THROUGH HOLLAND AND GERMANY*

THE history of American colonization does not afford a parallel to the journey of William Penn into Holland and Germany in the summer and autumn of 1677 in boldness of conception, fearlessness of execution and magnitude of results.

The contrast of the visits of 1671 and 1677 marks the exclusively sect interest of the one and the sect and secular initiative of the other.

The former was actuated by the vigorous impulse of ardent convictions of religious doctrine and interest and confined itself to a few Holland and Westphalian towns.

The latter was a carefully considered project of missionary labor, with a business inspiration almost prophetic in effect.

William Penn was now in direct touch with American colonization. The thought of establishing an asylum in the New World for persecuted "Quakers" in England had crystallized

into a tangible movement, but the genius of Penn opened the way to a realization which from an asylum for Anglo-Saxon Quakers expanded into a Provincial Republic with English Quaker antecedents, superimposed upon German and Scotch-Irish blood.

In furtherance of the original project in 1673 John Fenwick, a Quaker, trustee for Edward Byllinge, purchased the interest of Lord Berkley in West New Jersey, which had been conveyed by the Duke of York, brother of King Charles II, and grantee from that monarch.

Under this arrangement Fenwick transported a colony of "Friends" and settled them at Salem, in New Jersey.

A dispute between Fenwick and Byllinge was amicably arranged through the friendly intervention of William Penn. This Byllinge subsequently conveyed his nine-tenths interest in the province to William Penn and two others for the benefit of his creditors, Penn being the dominant influence.

Under this management purchasers were found for lands in West New Jersey among "Friends" in Yorkshire and London.

In 1677, in the year that William Penn made his celebrated proselyting

*William Penn's Travels in Holland and Germany in 1677, by Prof. Oswald Seidensticker, Penna. Mag. Hist. and Biog., Vol. II, No. 3, p. 237, 1878, is a most valuable contribution to German-American literature on this subject.

tour through Holland and the Rhine regions of Germany, the ship Kent landed 230 English passengers at Burlington, New Jersey.

In Germany at large, at the time of Penn's visit, the opposition of the Roman Hierarchy, Lutheran Ministerium, and Reformed Synods, and in many places the proscriptive policy of the local governments had repressed to a degree the increasing sect awakening tendencies of the people.

The circumscriptive orthodoxy and barren scholasticism of the day found their antitheses in abstractions of mysticism and Pietism.

The city of Speier, the capital of Rhenish Bavaria, the home of the family of Keim, which extended its lines of consanguinity and sacramental ties widely throughout the Bavarian palatinate and into Baden beyond the Rhine to the East, was the very pulse center of sect agitation when William Penn visited that region.

The Imperial Edict of the Chancery Court of Speier in 1671, intended to brace up ceremonial religion, was a dead letter, owing to the quasi-opposition of the authorities and the free thinking predilections of many of the people.

The simple record of this itinerary of Penn's visitations and intercourse with Friends and the people at large will show that to his sagacity and tact, if not to his prophetic suggestions of the possible realizations of the future, even in the inchoate condition of his own purposes at the time, was due the exodus of a great fragment of a race which had upheaved the deep seated foundations of moribund orthodoxy and godless ritualistic rites and cleared the way to gospel truth and progressive economy in every branch of human activity in the fairest portions of Continental Europe.

After his somewhat sentimental and effusive interchange of courtesies and religion in the presence of the Princess

Elizabeth Stuart, niece of Charles I, of England, and her French lady in waiting at her castle at Herford (Herwerden), in Westphalia, Penn went his wondrous way to the Westphalian town of Paderborn, once a member of the Hanseatic League, thence to Cassel, then the capital of Hesse Cassel, halting at the free city of Frankfort, on August 20, 1677.

His sojourn at that magnificent seat of art, science, letters, industry and trade on the Main, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Nassau, was the key to the conditions which turned to such substantial account when he became, but four years after, "Absolute Proprietor" of a domain nearly as large in area as the combined Kingdoms of Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemberg, and the Grand Duchies of Baden and Hesse.

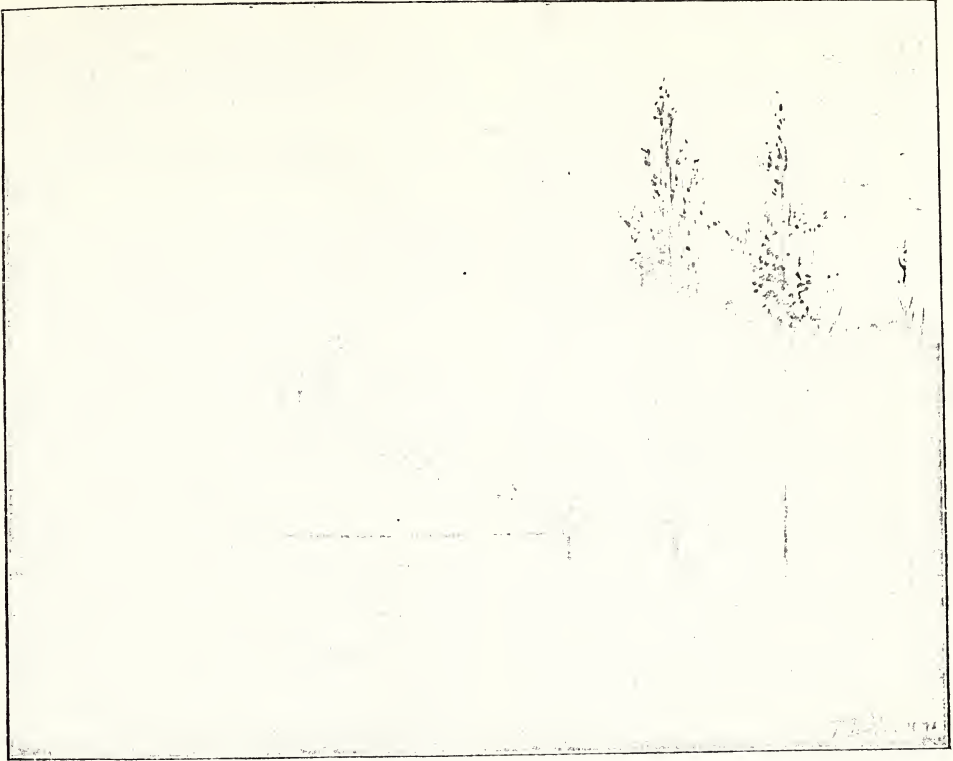
There he met men and women of substantial business and social position of the same religious belief and others of wealth and influence, who, impressed by his zeal and character, when the opportunity offered materialized in the first association of German investors in lands in the Province of Pennsylvania, in America, under the special title of the Frankfort Land Company.

It was this company, through its agent, Francis Daniel Pastorius, and associates, which founded Germantown, near the then infant metropolis Philadelphia, which became the birthplace of the German-American race, the most formidable rival of the Anglo-Saxon in the building up of a British Colonial Empire in America.

Three days later we find the illustrious traveler at Worms, the city of the Diet, where Luther, with a few princely supporters, years before defied the packed convocation of princes and priests of the Papal power.

The same day he visited Krisheim, six miles distant, where a few Quaker husbandmen and weavers kept the "inner light" aglow amid persecution.

The village magistrate, instigated by



"EDGE-MOUNT," READING, PA., RESIDENCE OF DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM.

the clergy, only desisted from interposing in a meeting on account of the presence of a "coach full" of Friends, who had driven over from Worms.

Upon a later visit, while Penn was holding forth in a barn, this curious functionary was caught listening from behind the barn door. The magisterial eavesdropper reported to his all ears clerical auditors that he "heard only what was good."

While at Krisheim Penn made the journey on foot to Mannheim in Baden, to present his views to the Elector Palatine, Charles Louis, his friend and cousin of the Great Elector, Frederick William, of Brandenburg.

The Elector being at his castle at Heidelberg, Penn returned to Krisheim and indicted his celebrated appeal to the prince in behalf of liberty of conscience, a few years after the

corner-stone of his own frame of representative government in Pennsylvania, and the vitalizing principle of progressive American Liberty, which culminated in the War for Independence and the constitution of the United States.

At Frankenthal, fifteen miles southwest of Worms, in Rhenish Bavaria, the temporary abiding place of Jean Bertolot, a Huguenot, the birth village of his daughter, Esther, who became the wife of Dr. George DeBenneville, in Oley, in Pennsylvania, and the mother of Susanna deBenneville, the wife of John Keim, the younger, grandson of Johann-es Keim, the Founder. Penn left the impress of his lofty character which turned many oppressed for religion's sake to seek years after a refuge in the Province of his name and foundation.

On August 28 we hear of him at Mayence, on the Rhine, about thirty-five miles below Frankfort, the home of Gutenberg, the inventor of moveable types, and at one time the first ecclesiastical city of the German Empire.

The same day he returned to Frankfort, where he met the celebrated Johanna Eleonora Von Merlau, a noble lady, and Frau Bauer Von Eiseneck.

These ladies took such a fancy either to the doctrines or the courtly grace of the handsome exponent of "the inner light," then in the splendid manhood of thirty-five years of life, that he was encouraged to continue his religious exhortation "till nine o'clock at night and then staid to supper."

The only disappointment to Penn which marred the completeness of this visit was the absence of John Jacob Spener, the founder of Pietism, the faith of so many of the pioneer German emigrants, including Johann-es Keim, the Founder of that family in America.

The next day Penn and his friends pursued their journey back through Mayence, reaching Heimbach.

Considering the slow and primitive methods of travel on the Rhine and away from its shores in those days, the great Quaker expounder passed over the ground with astonishing celerity.

He thence successively tarried at Bacherach, also on the Rhine, Coblenz, at the mouth of the Moselle, now in Rhenish Prussia, where the grandsons of Charlemagne divided his empire into Germany, France and Italy, and Tressy, probably Breisig or Breisach in Baden.

The next day he reached the imperial city of Cologne, now the capital of Rhenish Prussia, where he found friends to receive him.

At Duisburg, near the Rhine, he met Dr. Von Maastricht, to whom he had a letter of introduction from merchants of Cologne, and who afterwards became

a shareholder in the Frankfort Land Co.

Thence he journeyed to Mulheim and on the same day returned to Duisburg, in the domain of the Count of Bruck and Falkenstein, a Calvinist, to whose daughter, rather Pietistic in her leanings, Penn had letters. He had a clandestine meeting, the paternal count being opposed to Quakers and Pietists.

He next passed a day at Wesel, which furnished two shareholders to the Frankfort Land Company, and the day after was at Emmerich, and later at Cleves, in Westphalia, returning into Holland.

On September 12th he was at Leeuwarden, in Holland, at the castle of the opulent Someldyke family, and met Maria Von Schurman, the next day at Wieward, in Friesland, in Netherland, thence journeying through Groningen, and Delfyzt to Emden, in Honover. There he personally remonstrated with the president of the council and convinced him into toleration of the Quakers.

Thence he went to Leer and Bremen, then one of the free cities or Hansetowns of Germany.

He returned over much of his old ground on a farewell tour through Herford, Wesel, Duisburg and Cologne.

At the latter city he was received by the celebrated Docenius, the official "resident" of the King of Denmark. So much affected was the thoughtful diplomat that he followed Penn to Rotterdam and the Hague. He even made his plans to emigrate to Pennsylvania in 1683, and was only deterred by the very reasonable opposition of his wife.

On October 1st he was at Dusseldorf. At Duisburg he was again thwarted in seeing the old count's daughter. Thence through Wesel, Cleve and Nimenquen we next find him in discussion with the famous Dr.

Galenus Abraham de Haan, leader of the Socinian Mennonites.

Thence he returned to Holland and on the 22d day of October was again in England, after an absence of about three months.

In Westphalia, Rhenish Prussia, Hesse Nassau, Hesse Darmstadt, Rhenish Bavaria (Pfalz or Palatinate of the Rhine) Elsass, Baden, and Wurtemberg, where his proselyting conferences and exhortations were most active and least felt in a religious sense, the economic results later were most effective and far-reaching in the numbers and character of the emigrants to his province.

The affinity between the Quakers and Mennonites on many cardinal points of doctrinal belief made easy the transition from the teachings of Menno Symonds to those of George Fox by individuals rather than by groups, which alone saved the religious side of Penn's tour from comparative failure.

The sequel, however, amply demonstrated that as a political and economical progress, it was a more pronounced triumph than the combined efforts of all the other American colonies to draw the evangelical and sect people of Germany into colonizing schemes in America.

When we analyze the logic of events which followed this journey not only in the colonization of West New Jersey, but the prominence of William Penn's participation in political movements in England, we can reasonably conclude that a Republican Commonwealth in America on lines of Dutch and German thought had its inspiration in the conferences among the Quakers and Mennonites in the cities

and rural districts of the lowlands of Holland and the Valley of the Rhine.

The tide of emigration from the British Isles during 1678 and 1679 set in toward the New Jersey shores of the Delaware with sufficient volume to encourage Penn, fresh from his remarkable experiences in Germany, to feel abundantly assured of the success of a community entirely free from the civil and religious hostilities and entanglements and territorial contiguity of the State and church of the Old World.

Many of the West New Jersey settlers joined the Dutch and Swedes on the opposite shores of the Delaware, which under English control as an appendage to the Duke of York's Province on the Hudson, had not been chartered away by royal favor.

This, together with the spirit of cooperation which he found in the Rhine principalities of Germany, determined the apostle of the "Inner Light" and popular government to revive the claim of his father against the Crown.

One of the first acts of the new proprietor after the grant to him of an American province, March 4, 1681, by King Charles II. was the issue the same year of a German translation in Amsterdam of "some account of the Province of Pennsylvania in America (Eine nachricht wegen der landschaft Pennsylvania in America welche jungstens unter dem grossen siegel in England an Wilhelm Penn.

This document circulated simultaneously, if not in advance in Holland and Germany, established the fact that the Proprietary relied as largely upon the countrymen of his Dutch mother and his earnest friends in Germany as he did upon the countrymen of his birth for success.



THE DAWN OF HISTORY ON THE DELAWARE

IN order to clearly understand the in the colonization of the shores part which the first pioneers took of the Delaware and the back country, it becomes necessary to briefly review certain events in the dawn of history in that region.

The Dutch, under Henry Hudson, were the first to enter the bay later called the Delaware in 1609.

In 1614 Captain Cornelius Jacobsen Mey explored the South or Delaware bay.

In 1616 Cornelius Hendrickson, also in the service of the Dutch West India Company, explored the Delaware as high up as the Schuylkill.

In 1623 Captain Mey and Adrien Jourix Tienpont located fifteen leagues from the mouth of the Delaware a fort called Nassau just below the present town of Gloucester on the New Jersey side.

The Dutch continued their efforts in a small way along the river which was made part of New Netherlands with the colonial government located at New Amsterdam on Manhattan Island, about forty years later known as New York.

In 1634, the previous twenty-five years on the Delaware not having met with satisfactory success, the Dutch abandoned their enterprise in that direction, which left no Europeans on the river.

In 1637 Peter Minuit, formerly in the Dutch service, revived a scheme of protestant colonization in America which had been in contemplation by the ever victorious evangelical warrior in the "Thirty Years' War," Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden.

The project was about to be put into execution by the conquering sovereign in the very year he defeated the imperialists under Wallenstein and sealed that glorious victory for gospel religion

with his life at Lutzen in Germany in 1632.

The project, however, was not abandoned. His daughter and successor, Queen Christina, continued the royal patronage.

Minuit arrived in the Delaware in 1638. In the name of Sweden he purchased land on the western shore from the capes of the Delaware to the falls of Santhikan, now opposite Trenton, New Jersey, and erected a fort and town at Christina, now Wilmington, three miles above the mouth of Minquas creek.

This was the first permanent settlement on the Delaware river.

In 1643, John Printz, an officer of the Swedish army, arriving with a second Swedish colony at Christina, located on Tinicum Island, at the mouth of the Schuylkill, where he built a fort, New Gottenberg, a fine residence, a church and a mill on Cobb creek.

This settlement aroused the Dutch, who reoccupied the Delaware.

In 1648 there were but ninety Swedes and six Dutch settlers on the whole river.

The great bone of contention between the representatives of the two nationalities was the trade of the Schuylkill.

The Swedes however for a time maintained the supremacy.

The Dutch erected Fort Casimir (now New Castle, Del.) about three miles from the Swedish Fort Christina, which was captured by the Swedes in 1653.

In September, 1655, Peter Stuyvesant, the most famous of the Dutch colonial governors at New Amsterdam, at the head of a fleet of seven vessels and 600 men appeared in the Delaware River, and in twenty days took possession of the entire Swedish settlements.



The Swedes had surpassed the Dutch in their improvements. They laid the foundation of Uplandt, now Chester, Pa.; had forts at Passayunk, Manayunk, on the Schuylkill; Wicacoa (Southwark), and other places.

In 1656, not knowing of the Dutch conquest, a Swedish ship with 130 persons on board arrived in the river. With the aid of the Indians it passed the Dutch forts below and landed its living freight among their countrymen.

Charles II. having been restored to the British throne, granted the whole of New York and New Jersey and later Delaware to his brother, the Duke of York, who fitted out an expedition and seized the country, including both sides of the Delaware in 1664.

This led to war between England and Holland, which, however, did not disturb the English possession.

In 1673, however, the Dutch recaptured New York, but the territory was restored to England under the treaty of Westminster the next year.

The next ownership above and below the mouth of the Schuylkill and toward the interior was under the grant, in 1681, of King Charles II. to William Penn, the Quaker, in consideration of a debt due to his father, Admiral Penn, of the region defined as Pennsylvania.

The establishment of Proprietary authority and the organization and setting in motion of the machinery of government belongs to the general history of Pennsylvania. The proprietor ar-

rived in his province to take formal possession on October 27, 1682, and returned to England in 1684, having founded a complete form of representative government and inaugurated a well-balanced system of civil and judicial administration in all its complex details.

Almost simultaneously with the first arrival of the Proprietary in 1682 the pioneer colony of German Mennonites mostly from Crefeld, Germany, near the Holland border, landed at Philadelphia. Under the leadership of Pastorius they founded Germantown, but six miles distant from William Penn's "great towne" of Philadelphia, which became the birthplace of the German-American race in the New World.

Sixteen years after these events Johannes Keim made his first landing at Philadelphia.

At that time Germantown was the limit of European settlement toward the interior along the shores of the Schuylkill.

There had been under the new Proprietary government a rapid influx of population, but with the exception of the thirty German Mennonite families under Pastorius, at Germantown and possibly as many more who landed down to 1698, the bulk of the colonists were English.

The "great city" of Philadelphia had been located. In that year there were 2,000 English and Swedes on the river and not over 100 Germans six miles back from it.

THE MANATAWNY

A RIPPLE OF EMPIRE WESTWARD FROM THE DELAWARE

THE unerring judgment of the German pioneers in the selection of their lands for settlement, in the very outset of their appearance in American colonization, has been thoroughly vindicated in local racial development in population,

industry and wealth, not only in Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland and Virginia, but in other regions in which they voluntarily planted their homes in the New World. Where they did not so locate they had the good sense to seek other lands suited to their

purposes as soon as the opportunity offered.

The great valleys with which the earnest, godly lives and patient and fruitful industry of the colonial German emigrant in large numbers are particularly associated are the Schuylkill, Lebanon, Lehigh, portions of the Susquehanna, Cumberland, Mohawk, and parts of the Shenandoah and Potomac.

When we reduce these areas to the watersheds and basins of tributary streams, we are impressed by the part taken by the German pioneer, with the Bible as his guide and the ax as his weapon, in the subjugation of the wilderness of the Skippack, the Perkiomen, the Manatawny, the Conestoga, the Pequa, the Cocalico, the Lehigh, the Swatara, the Codorus and innumerable lesser streams which nurtured the provincial German settlements planted in the garden spots of Pennsylvania, not to refer at present to similar colonial seats of German thrift in others of the thirteen British colonies of North America.

The picturesque and fertile region drained by the Manatawny was the earliest, being the most contiguous, outlying section visited by the Proprietary surveyors, notably Thomas Fairman and David Powell.

The Manatawny lay in the direction of the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, the infant Quaker metropolis, Germantown, the locally autonomous seat of German-American civil and judicial administration, and the savage country beyond along the Eastern slopes of the Schuylkill and immediately over the first hill barrier, but thirty-five miles distant toward the unexplored savage inland stretch of undefined and mysterious continental area westward.

It was, therefore, natural, that the first ventures should skirt the eastern side hills and valleys of the Schuylkill which had Philadelphia as their immediate point of tidal ingress for emigration from the Old World, to be fol-

lowed by explorations beyond the Schuylkill toward the west in the direction of the Susquehanna.

The daring explorers from Philadelphia and Germantown penetrated the mysterious depths of the wilderness and after absences more or less protracted brought back to the seats of settlement and civilization still cradled along the swashes of the Delaware crude tales of the country, its physical characteristics and aboriginal people along the Schuylkill and its branches.

The earliest recorded mention of the Manatawny is in a warrant, 21 d 8 mo 1701, to Andreas Rudman, the Swedish preacher, for land on the river Schuylkill near Manatawny creek.

In 1714 it was "above the settlement on the Manatawny."

Among the first warrants in which the name Oley is used to indicate a particular group of settlements along the Manatawny is one dated in 1712 to John le Dee Isaac de Turek and John Frederickfull.

In this same region several miles distant Hans Keim "located" in the forest on the borders of the spring of one of the upper tributaries of the Manatawny in 1708. There was born in his rude cabin of logs and sod, in the same year, his first child, Katarina, who, in her early womanhood, became the wife of Johann-es Heinrich Schneider, son of the warrantee, Hans Schneider, of a "plantation" about five miles distant through the silent savage-haunted forest on the head waters of the Monocacy.

Contemporaneously with the early Swedes near the mouth and Hans Keim among the fountain sources of the Manatawny toward the Hills there were doubtless other "squatters" in this weird and wonderful region, although, as with Johann-es Keim, until a few years later the archives of the Proprietary land office of those incipient days of Proprietary government have no record of their names, locations, or areas.





THE HOME OF JOHANNES KEIM THE FOUNDER.

The original homestead was a log cabin built in 1708 in the savage wilderness between the present villages of Lobachville and Pleasantville, Berks county, 15 miles east of Reading, Pa. The stone house in the picture was built in 1730, the year before his second marriage. The six children of his first wife were born in the cabin. The ten children of his second wife in the house represented, and in which he died in 1753. The house is still covered with red tiles made by himself from clay dug in the present orchard. The roof laths being of oak are well preserved. The house, rapidly going to decay, is used as a farm workshop. The great fireplace and other marks of the interior arrangements are still visible. The oak floor has disappeared. The present large stone farm house was built the beginning of the present century. See pp. 9 and 11, No. 1, vol. 1, K. & A. F.

The valley of the Mahanatawny or Manatawny creek was the scene of the first efforts to subdue the savage wilderness when the course of empire started on its westward way from the Delaware.

This entire area was then embraced within the county of Philadelphia, which formed a parallelogram extending from the Delaware at the mouth of the Schuylkill river in a northwesterly direction.

On its northeasterly borders, hugging the Delaware river, lay Bucks and on the southwest lay Chester, the three constituting the original counties of Pennsylvania.

Almost simultaneously explorations extended to the west side of the Schuylkill in the direction of the Pequea, Con-

estoga and Susquehanna, which later, for administrative purposes, became Lancaster county.

The traveler, after leaving Pottstown station on the Pennsylvania railroad, Schuylkill Valley division, has a fine view of the stream and the picturesque stone arch bridge of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad over it.

From the latter road may be had another view and of the ancient stone viaduct built in 1805 of the Philadelphia and Reading turnpike, once a colonial highway, over its widening approach to the Schuylkill.

If we were to alight at Pottstown and follow the course of the Manatawny about twelve miles distant, taking the tributary which enters from the right near the present village of Pleasantville

we would find ourselves at the brink of the spring by the side of which Johann-es Keim built his pioneer cabin.

The Manatawny rising in the Lehigh hills on the north and east traverses the entire Oley valley in a southerly direction. It has a rapidly flowing, shallow current, its waters being cool and sparkling. It furnished the earliest mill power to the pioneer settlers, after the mills on the Skippack and Perkio-

men. Many of these mills are still in operation.

The margin of the stream and the surrounding hills are covered with oak, chestnut, hickory, beech and maple. In the undergrowth abound the dogwood and wild berries in large variety. Also many other trees and shrubs indigenous to the middle parallels of the north temperate zone.

OLEY

A GERMAN-AMERICAN "LAND OF MILK AND HONEY."

IF some New World genealogical antiquary should find himself in need of an idealic region as a starting point for some stray ancestral primate without reference to specific individualisation or associated historic facts I would direct his attention to the vale of Oley as one of the Edens of German colonial life.

The legendary garden on the Euphrates was no doubt largely indebted for its charming physical characteristics to the inspired descriptive powers of the Hebraic historian, law-giver and leader.

The region itself after about thirty-seven centuries of Hebrew chronology presents no scenic vestiges of luxuriant vegetation nor of groves and springs and landscapes generally to recall the innocent retirement of the first pair in Hebrew ancestry so beautifully portrayed on the pages of the sacred volume.

The Oleka of the Lenni Lenape and their kindred was as near an acceptable idea of a terrestrial Eden in its wild state as the elements of air, earth and water could make it.

It was indeed a happy hunting ground to savage man in that part of this world, if the remains of stone implements of the domestic arts, war and the chase indicate anything.

And to-day it comes nearer to Edenic

beauty than most places on the earth's crust whether in the valleys of the Euphrates or other valleys in personal experience too numerous to mention.

In the mundane, mechanical phrasing of some ponderous and pretentious gazetteer this beautiful region, so reminding us of the ancestral homes along the Rhine of our emigrant progenitors is whisked off in wreckless brevity thus: "Oley, a post township of Berks, contains hamlets Friedensburg, Manatawny and Spangville—academy, iron furnace, seven grist mills and a woolen mill. Population, 1,986. Oley postoffice Friedensburg."

In fact, shorn of fancy, Oleka was the first word by which the valley of the Manatawny creek was known to the early prospectors even before the wilderness received the magic touch of civilized man.

The savages who were numerous and peaceful also called it "Wahlink," meaning a tract of land encompassed by hills, as Oleka meant a kettle, both signifying the topographical configuration of the locality.

The first German settlers called it Oelich. While somewhat similar to the aboriginal vernacular in sound it also had a derivative sense meaning oily (Oel German oil). Whether this may be regarded as an ancestral pun or not as a figurative term it was and still is

eminently applicable, for oil and wine the symbol of abundance, did not over-gauge the fecundity of the soil, the abundance of life-giving water and consequent productiveness of nature. The Oelich of Johann-es Keim and his contemporaries naturally became the Oley of the map-makers of the Proprietary.

The first settlement on the Manatawny was by the Swedes in 1701 near its confluence with the Schuylkill. This was followed by the occupation of lands along that creek by what are known on the frontiers in these days as "squatters."

Among the earliest of these were Johann-es Keim, Yost Yoder, and others whose names I shall hope to bring to light in the placing of German families which may have settled in this and other localities before the formalities of high sounding warrants, surveys and patents.

The tardiness of legislative enactment in the infancy of the province may be understood by the fact that while the Oley region on the Manatawny was settled under warrants from the Proprietary as early as 1712 and warrantee settlements followed with increasing rapidity it did not reach the humble dignity of a statutory provincial sub-division for twenty-eight years after.

The township of Oley formed in 1740 as plotted under its original metes and bounds, when carved out of the wild and unsurveyed frontiers of Philadelphia county by act of the Provincial legislature covered considerably more area than it does to-day.

The valley of Oley at that time comprehended about thirty-square miles of as beautiful territory as there exists anywhere.

Out of these extensive colonial boundaries besides the retention of a goodly area for what is now mapped as Oley and since the creation of Berks in 1752, there have been cut out the pres-

ent townships of Rockland in 1758, District in 1759, Earl in 1781, and Pike in 1812.

The township of Oley which has already possessed a local status and a name for over a century and a half survives to-day as an enduring memory of the Oley of our German, French and Swiss ancestors. It lies in the eastern section of the county of Berks in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, one of the original thirteen of the United States of America.

Its western line is about six miles east of the city of Reading, the inland metropolis of the valley of the Schuylkill.

The valley of Oley forms a magnificent amphitheatre, surrounded by a circle of picturesque hills from five to seven hundred feet in height.

In Indian days, at the time of the occupation of the valley of the Manatawny by Johann-es Keim and his few neighboring settlers the Oley hills were the frontier limits between Philadelphia and the hunting grounds of the red savage.

The valley is charmingly undulating and abounds in almost innumerable perennial springs and rippling rivulets contributory to the Manatawny and the Monocacy, the fructifying arteries of Oley, which carry their laughing waters through a region of unsurpassed beauty to the Schuylkill river, which in turn finds its tidal outlet in the Delaware river at Philadelphia.

The Monocacy enters the Schuylkill after winding around the base of a conical elevation of the same name which rises out of the valley to a height of 600 feet. Monocacy hill is a natural land-mark, visible for miles up and down the Schuylkill valley.

If on the borders of our ancestral Rhine its craggy summit would be crowned by a vine clad castle of the imperial days of warlike knights and "ladyes faire."



HANS KEIM, A GERMAN PIONEER

FROM SUMPTUOUS CITIES ON THE RHINE TO SAVAGE HAUNTS ALONG
THE SCHUYLKILL

WHEN Johannes Keim made his first visit, the Province of Pennsylvania was in its teens.

The Skippack and Perkiomen creeks were a day's journey by the forest trail beyond Germantown and the outlying Northern Liberties of Philadelphia. The Oley and Lechay hills still further in the depths of the wilderness, were nature's bulwark against the tomahawk and scalping knife of the bloodthirsty Iroquois, the masters of the country by reason of savage conquest.

Beyond this outer danger line Johannes Keim extended his venturesome journeys into the heart of the wild haunts of the untutored aboriginal occupants of that region.

In the course of these lonely and thrilling wanderings, tradition among his descendants still dwelling on the same soil, tells us he came to a beautiful spring where he rested and drank of its cool and abundant waters.

The beauty and luxuriance of the surrounding scene, the valley abounding in game, sweeping away toward the westward virgin wilds and the hills rising overhead toward the eastward and infant civilization made an impression upon his thoughts and imagination. Then and there he determined the destiny of himself and those who might come after him of his loins.

Blazing the over-growing oak and chestnut, the monarchs of those pristine forests, he made his way back to the thin fringe of civilization then still in the swaddling cloth of colonization along the Delaware river.

A space of years elapsed during which time he had returned to the

Fatherland, had married one of the daughters of the Rhine and in 1707 was again trudging along the forest silent trail from Germantown to the Manatawny with his Bible and a few worldly effects, if not in an ox-cart, on the backs of pack animals, a horse or two, a few cattle and doubtless his own back contributing its share to the burdens of the lonely tramp.

The "squatter sovereign" under the Proprietary government of William Penn was thus early not a novelty in American frontier settlement.

Johannes Keim built his frontier cabin with his own hands possibly aided by the lazy assistance of some friendly Indians from their wigwams nearby, for the Manatawny was one of the favorite haunts of the Lenni Lenape.

It was not until thirteen years later, in the meantime four of his children were born, that Johannes Keim acquired a freehold possession, under the Proprietary laws of the Province.

It will be observed by the survey of this earliest homestead tract that his only neighbor was Anthony Lee on the southwest all the other sides being the common property of the Proprietaries and the hunting ground of savages.

To this time there had been considerably less than a score of warrants issued for lands in the region now known as Berks county. In a future number of this magazine a list of these pioneer freeholder contemporaries will be given.

The following are the two documentary links of original title and ownership of the first Keim homestead tract on American soil.

The following is the entry by warrant:

By the Commissioners of Property, Pennsylvania, ss:

[SEAL] ——— At the request of Hans Keym late of Germany, but now of this Province that we would Grant him to take up one hundred acres of Land at Oley for which he agrees to pay to the use of the Trustees of the Province fifteen pounds money thereof and the yearly quit rent of one Shilling Sterling for the same. These are to authorize and require thee to survey or cause to be surveyed unto the said Hans Keym in ye place aforesaid according to the method of Townships appointed the said One Hundred acres of Land that has not been already Surveyed nor appropriated nor is seated by the Indians and make Return thereof into the Secretary's Office, which survey in case the said Hans Keym fulfill the above agreement within three months after the date hereof shall be valid otherwise the same is to be void as if it had never been made nor this Warrant ever granted.

Given under our hands and the seal of the Province at Philadelphia the 27th day of 11th month Anno Dno 1719-20.

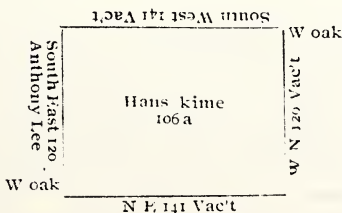
JACOB TAYLOR, Surveyor General.
 RICHD. HILL,
 ISAAC NORRIS,
 JAMES LOGAN.

This Warrant is Endorsed.

Warr't of Hans Keym—for 100 acres—
 Entered—Ret'd 10 June, 1735. No. thir-
 teen Hundred fifty nine—Jon. Hughes—
 N. S.

The above is a copy of the original remaining on file in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg, Pa.

The following is a copy of the Survey returned on the above Warrant.



By Virtue of a Warrant from the Commissioners of Property bearing Date the 27th Day of the 11th Month 1719-20 Surveyed and laid out for Hans kime a certain Tract of Land seituat near Oley in the County of Philadelphia, Beginning at a Post Standing in Anthony Lee's Line Thence by the same South East one hundred perches and by Vact. Land the same course twenty perches to a White Oak Tree marked for a corner, Thence by Vact. Land North East one hundred forty and one perches to a post thence by Vact. Land North West one hundred and twenty perches to a large white oak marked for a corner, Thence by Vact. Land South West one hundred forty & one perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres with allowance of six p. cent. Surveyed June the third Day 1720.

NICHOLAS SCULL.

The Endorsement on the back of this Survey reads:

Hans Kime—100 a. near Oley—Returned into the Secretary's office the 10 day of June 1735.

The above is a copy of the original remaining on file in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, Pa., certified under seal November 2, 1892, by Thomas J. Stewart, Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The Patent for this tract will be produced hereafter, the original parchment being in existence.

The 100 a. cost £15 or about 72 cents U. S. money of present values per acre exclusive of the 6 per cent. allowance always added. There was also an annual quit rent of one English silver shilling for the 100 acres payable to the Proprietary. The patent is dated June 11, 1835.

In the full text the legal phrasing will give an idea of all instruments of that period and substantially down to the assumption of political authority by the commonwealth.

On pages 5 and 11 of No. 1, Vol. I. of K. and A. F., will be found a view of the buildings and diagram of the same on this tract in 1899.

BRIEF GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS

CONNECTED WITH THE LINEAGE KEIM DERIVED FROM THEIR BIBLES,
MANUSCRIPTS AND EXISTING TRADITIONS

By a Descendant *

THE state of hostility and violence that prevailed in continental Europe during and after the "Thirty Years' War" almost exceeds credibility.

This war had been engendered by those intense feelings connected with the almost electric progress of the principles of the Reformation in the early part of the sixteenth century. Catholicism and Protestantism were now arrayed against each other with feelings of embittered distrust and animosity.

The gathering and portentous clouds that obscured the heavens at length burst into a storm of unparalleled violence. The Protestants of Bohemia were the first to encounter its shock and after many vicissitudes by which they were deprived of their churches, the Lutherans driven away and other acts of violence endured, their cause appeared to be in imminent danger.

Events were, however, culminating elsewhere. Under Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden 1628, it again potentially revived. An alliance with France and (however reluctant) the princes of Brandenburg and Saxony aided by the successes of his generals and confederates in Westphalia and Lower Saxony and by the invasion of Bohemia by the Saxons, the Protestants in Franconia were delivered.

The Swedish warrior King became master of the Palatinate and advanced into Bavaria. At the same time the Elector of Saxony had captured Prague.

Under distinguished leaders the conflict was still protracted for a long period with varying results till Frederick III. was at length compelled to conclude a peace which after seven years' negotiations was finally signed at Munster and Osnabruck, October 24, 1648.

Every portion of Germany had participated in this war and at its conclusion, wasted by fire, sword and plague, presented a vast scene of devastation, disorder, and universal destitution.

Wearied and discouraged as all had become under so depressing a condition of things with nothing immediately cheering in the prospect before them, all who ardently desired a greater stability of affairs or coveted exemption from such prolonged contentions, eagerly sought by every means in their power to escape from so disheartening a state of existence.

The "new country of America" as it was then designated, naturally impressed upon their minds all that could be conceived as attractive in a condition of undisturbed quiet yet prosperous life. The tide of immigration from Germany by way of Holland and even England under Queen Anne's proclamation of

*The author of this manuscript was Daniel May Keim, of the fifth generation through Nicholas, son of Johannes Keim, the Founder. He was born in Reading, Pa., in 1806, and died at Bristol, Pa., 1866. This manuscript was written about 1860. The author was in touch with the second generation. The manu-

script is a summary of the descent of the line of Nicholas Keim, fourth of the six children, and third of the four sons of Johannes, the Founder, and is given as left by the author. The additions to date will appear in the progress of our work.



1708 to America at once set in and assumed proportions of such magnitude that thousands even under the disability of scant means and resources left their fatherland and its associations to find an asylum and establish their new homes in the then unbroken wilderness.

From 1707 to 1740 the stream was constant. The influx of Germans into Pennsylvania became so great as to astonish and even excite the apprehension of the colonial secretary, James Logan, who, in 1717, said: "We have of late great numbers of Palatines poured in upon us without any recommendation or notice, which gives the country some uneasiness, for foreigners do not so well among us as our own English people."

However, in 1719, Jonathan Dickinson writes: "We are daily expecting ships from London which bring over Palatines in number about six or seven thousand. We had a parcel who came out about five years ago who purchased land about forty miles west of Philadelphia (in Oley) and prove quiet and industrious."

Many of these had been obliged to flee from their homes in different parts of Europe and had gone to England upon the invitation of Queen Anne previous to their final departure for America.

The preceding causes all conspired to influence the departure of the Keim family from the old country.

PETER KEIM, then living near Lan-

dau, not very distant from Treves, and in the Palatinate of the circle of the Rhine attached to Bavaria was the founder of the American branch of the family.*

The abhorrent vassalage of an oppressive government and the unceasing exactions not only of onerous taxes, but also the arbitrary demands made alike upon both time and labor by the ruling power and also imbued with the hope of bettering his spiritual as well as temporal condition all conduced to sever him from the ties he had formed in the Palatinate. In the year A. D. 1707* accompanied by his only son, JOHN, who had married the preceding year, he left the land of his fathers.

They first landed in New York from whence they left for Oley in Pennsylvania, and having later chosen a suitable quantity of land, commenced operations as farmers:†

The period of his death is now not known, neither that of the birth of his son John, but it is said Peter* lived to an advanced age and was content and prosperous, bequeathing to his descendants, besides his property, a lofty spirit of freedom, accompanied by the inestimable blessing of an unimpeached integrity.

JOHN KEIM, whose date of birth as referred to, is neither known nor found to exist in any of the family Bibles, has left in his own handwriting an account of the dates of both his marriages, as

*Later researches do not sustain this statement as to name; Johann-es Keim being the Founder.

In a letter dated at Cleveland, Ohio, December 4, 1893, Henry M. Keim, Receiver of the Valley Railroad, Ohio, one of the best authorities said: "You say the MS of Daniel M. Keim speaks of Peter Keim being the founder of the American branch of the family. He changed his mind on further research about this. Uncle Daniel and brother

George both put themselves unalterably upon the MS as laid out by me in my "Account of the Keim Family." You may rest assured that I have given all we have of history and tradition.

*This was Johannes Keim's second arrival.

†There is no record of a Peter Keim having purchased land, but Hans Keim did.

*Family Foundation Facts, p. 2, No. 1, Vol. I. K. and A. F.



well as of the births of his children, which is now in possession of the writer.*

It is concise, and commences with the emphatic formula: "I, John Keim," &c., without, however, any other references whatever.

Thus his first marriage is quaintly stated to have been solemnized "in the year 1706, fourteen days before the festival of St. Michael."

The issue by this marriage severally were:

1. KATHARINE, born in Oley, in 1708, on "St. Michael's day," September 29.
2. JOHN, born in Oley, in "1711, four weeks before Easter." As Easter is a moveable Feast this date is vague.
3. STEPHEN, born in Oley, in 1717, March 28.
4. NICHOLAS [Hantz Nickels], born in Oley, in 1719, April 2, married to Barbara Schneider, March 24, 1746. She was born in Oley, October, 1727, died at Reading, June 8, 1788, 62 years. He died at Reading, August 2, 1802, aged 84.*
5. ELIZABETH, born in Oley, February, 1723.
6. JACOB, born in Oley, October 24, 1724.

The second marriage of John [the elder] was solemnized January 1, 1731, and by this marriage

7. HENRY, was born in Oley, April 27, 1732.*

NICHOLAS KEIM, the third son and fourth child of John Keim, was born, in Oley, April 2, 1719; married to Barbara Schneider [daughter of Hans

(John) Schneider] of Oley, March 24, 1746. She was born, in Oley, October, 1727; became ill July 1, 1787, and died at Reading, June 8, 1788, aged 61 years. He died at Reading on the afternoon of the 2 of August, 1802, seventeen minutes before 5 o'clock, aged 84 years.

Their children were:

1. CATHERINE, was born in Oley, January 14, 1747, married to Daniel Messersmith.

Their children were:

1. Susan Messersmith.
2. John Keim Messersmith, born August 1, 1763, died May 26, 1831, aged 61 years, 5 mos., 26 days.

She died March 25, 1773, aged 26 years.

2. JOHN, born in Oley, July 6, 1749; married to Susanna de Benneville October 15, 1771. He died at Reading February 10, 1819, aged 69 years, 7 mos., 4 days. She died at Reading, January 15, 1837, aged 88 years, 8 mos.

3. SUSANNA, born December 3, 1753, in Oley; married to John Bishop, of Exeter, August 13, 1777. Their children were:

Susan, Mrs. Kirchoff, believed to have been the eldest.

George Keim died February 28, 1864.

Daniel.

Mary, now Mrs. Samuel Close.

Kitty, now Mrs. Groff.

In the year 1755, during the November court term, Nicholas Keim moved to Reading, Pa.

(To be continued.)

*The full text of this family manuscript in the original and translated and other relevant matter will be found in "FAMILY FOUNDATION FACTS," page 2, No. 1, Vol. I, Keim and Allied Families.

*This autograph MS. of Johannes Keim

here terminates. Later researches have revealed the names of some of his later children. The article "Family Foundation Facts," p. 2, No. 1, Vol. I, The Keim and Allied Families, should be read in this connection.



JOHN BERTOLET (JEAN BERTHELOT)

A HUGUENOT PIONEER OF OLEY, PA

JEAN BERTOLET (Berthelot)* was born in the village of Chasteaudeux (Chateau d'Oex), in Switzerland, then under the jurisdiction of Bern, now in the canton of Vaud.

The Berthelot family were originally from Bretagne (Brittany). One of the branches established itself in Picardie, one of the old provinces also in the north of France, along the English channel. (*Dictionnaire de la Noblesse de France*, Tome, II, p. 386, Paris, 1771.)

From this branch sprang Jean Bertolet, of Oley, whose father was born in Picardie. This fact is stated in D. M. Keim's MS.

Jean Berthelot (Bertolet) married Susanna, a daughter of Jean Hericourt, in Muhlhaften, by Landau, a short distance southwest of Speier, in the Bavarian Palatinate, the home of Johannes Keim.

On account of persistent persecution they removed, in 1712, to and tenanted a farm belonging to the Chapter of Seltz, a town in Alsace on the Rhine twenty-seven miles northeast of Strasburg, and near Minnefeldten, fourteen years, during which period they were blessed with five children.

There seeming to be no prospect of an end to persecution, in 1726 they determined to emigrate to America.

The high esteem in which Jean Bertolet (Berthelot) was held is shown by the following testimonial given him by

the authorities of the district in which he resided.

This document is in German and is taken from the papers of the late Daniel M. Keim, of Bristol, Pa., prepared in the "fifties," where it appears both in German and English, the translated version reading as follows:

ATTESTATION FOR JOHN BERTOLET (JEAN BERTHELOT.)

We, the undersigned, President Judge of the Principality of Pfalz for the District of the Community of Guttenberg, do hereby testify by virtue of this letter, that the bearer of this, the well reputed and discreet John (Jean) Bertolet (Berthelot), born in Chasteaudeux (Chateau d'Oex) in Switzerland, under the jurisdiction of Bern, with his wife, have for fourteen years, as occupants of the adjoining farm, belonging to the August Chapter of Seltz, conducted themselves piously, honorably, uprightly and justly, and in such manner as is appropriate for virtuous persons praiseworthy conducting themselves, that we of him, as well as of his wife, cannot otherwise speak than to their honor and praise.

Inasmuch as this married couple with their five children under the hope of improving their best interests and opportunities desired to remove themselves to the new country of Pennsylvania, there to settle themselves in a domestic manner and are wholly resolved and determined upon the same. We respectfully, obedient to our numerous duties of station

*The biographical facts are from Daniel M. Keim's MSS. written many years ago, a copy of which I have. He was in touch with the early generations. His grandmother was a Bertolet (Berthelot) thus Dr. George de Benneville, also a French Huguenot, M. Esther Berthelot,

dau. of Jean of Oley, 1745. She was born in Seltz Alsace, Germany, in 1720; John Keim, D. M. Keim's grandfather, son of Nicholas, son of Johann-es the Founder, m. their dan. Susanna de Benneville, 1771.—ED.

and service would in a friendly way solicit and entreat for the aforesaid John (Jean) Bertolet (Berthelot) and his wife Susanna and five children not only that they may pass all places free and without hindrance, but besides, on account of their respectable conduct, to extend to them every desired aid and assistance.

To such are we on similar occasions in the most friendly manner ready and willing to reciprocate the kindness.

To this as a truthful record we, besides our subscribed names, append our usual seal.

So given and done in the Upper Official District of Minnfeldten the twenty-ninth day of the month of April as men enumerate one thousand seven hundred and twenty-six.

J. G. WIMPFEN,
NICOLAUS SCHOENLAUB,
ANWALD (COUNCIL),
HANS EHRIHART BEYER,
des Gerichts Secretary.

[Siegel
16 der 28
Ober Amtz
Minnfeldten.]

QUERIES as to Berthelot. Rev. R. A. Stapleton, of Lewisburg, Pa., who is preparing "Memorials of the Huguenots," with special reference to their emigration to Pennsylvania, asks:

(1) Of Pierre "Bertolette" (bro. of Jean), who came to Oley as early as 1720? No record is found of his arrival either in

the Pennsylvania or New York Records. Said to have settled at Oley Line, not far from where John settled in 1726.

(2) Of the identity of the name with "Berthelot" and "Barthelot," and did the family belong to the Patrician class as is claimed? [Yes. More later.—Ed.]

(3) The name is often pronounced "Bartley," have you ever made any connection between them and the "Bartley"—"Partley" families of Vol. XIV. Penna. Archives? [Have not.—Ed.]

(4) *Harcourt*.—In a late communication from you in N. & Q., I observe that Mrs. deTurk and Mrs. Jean "Bertolette" were sisters. Is that correct? You do not however spell the name quite "Harcourt." Do you follow records? [See text *Harcour* (*Hericourt*).—Ed.]

(5) Have you made any connection between them and *Michel Harcart*, who came 1751 with many other French? (See p. 331) and with the English family *Harcourt*? [Will come to that point.—Ed.]

(6) You will recall that in Mrs. de Turk's noted letter from Oley she styles herself "Eine gebohrene deHeroken." How is that? (Rupps', Berks Co., &c.) [So she signs herself. See text.—Ed.]

(7) *Haccart Jean*, and others with the name variously spelt. See London Huguenot Soc. Proceedings, Vol. I, Penn. State Lib. Hug. refugees at Norwich, Eng.—A. D. 1600. Have you made any connections? [Not reached.—Ed.]

JEAN HERICOURT

A HUGUENOT OF FRANCE

THE family de Hericourt belonged to the ancient nobility of France and took its name from the estate (terre) de Hericourt in la Comite de Saint Pol (Dictionnaire de la Noblesse de France Tome, VIII, a Paris, 1774.)

The town of Saint Pol, as to-day, was in the province of Pas de Calais in Picardie, also the family seat of the Berthelots.

The particular family of Hericourt with which we are concerned, between 1712 and 1726, lived at Muhlhaften, near Landau.

Jean Berthelot, who, in 1726, emigrated from the Alsatian Chapter of Seltz to Oley, Pennsylvania; married before 1712 at Muhlhaften, then his home, Susanna, the daughter of Jean Hericourt.

Another daughter of Jean Hericourt,

Anna Maria, married after landing in America, Isaac de Turck. The latter had fled from France to Franckenthal, near the Rhine, in the Bavarian Palatinate, twenty miles north by west of Spier, and thence went to London during the reign of Queen Anne. Thence he left for America with Rev. Kocherthal. She, in the same party, landed at New York and finally went to Pennsylvania, where they settled at Oley, on the Manatawpy, in 1712, as shall hereafter appear.

The D. M. Keim MS. gives the following children of Jean Hericourt:

Son, Péter.

Daughter, Susanna, married Jean Bertolet.

Son, Paul.

Daughter, Anna Maria; married to Isaac de Turck.

Daughter, Esther; married to Jacob Steiner.

All were born in the Palatinate before 1726.

In reference to the name of the Widow Weimer—in "geborne de Heroken," afterwards wife of Isaac de Turck, of Oley, the Founder, being the daugh-

ter of Jean Hericourt, that point appears to be well established among the families concerned in addition to the statement of the D. M. Keim MS.

As that careful collector of material connected with the Keim, de Benneville, Berthelot, Hericourt, and other lineal and allied names was born in 1806, he would have been old enough, taking the trend of his mind, in 1816 to have remembered what was current among the "old folks."

He was a middle aged man when his grandfather, maternal side, George de Benneville, the youngest son of Esther Berthelot, daughter of Jean and Susanna Hericourt Berthelot, died.

Therefore, what he has written is from the living lips of the persons themselves.

It has also been seen on p. 32, No. 1, vol. I, K. and A. F. that Hericourt (Hericourt) appears as a Christian name of Keim on an ancient box lid brought over by Johann-es Keim the Founder.

The family of the Keim Founder in America lived in the same vicinity of Landau where the de Turcks, Hericourts and Berthelots lived.

A PROGRESSIVE LIST OF KEIM AND ALLIED FAMILIES

(Continued from p. 22, K. & A. F., Vol. I, No. 1.)

[The simple numeral preceding a name means the family number of the person indicated in the lineal descent from Johannes Keim, the Founder of the family in America. The simple numeral with the symbol A means the allied family name belonging thereto, as 2 Katarina Keim. 2A John Henry Schneider, who married 2.

The numeral with the symbol E affixed represents an Emigrant of the name subsequent to the Founder.]

The Founder or Emigrant is considered the first generation, viz: 1; his issue the second, each child having a family number, 2, 3, and so on. A hyphenated number added to the family name will represent the third generation, as 5 Nicholas Keim 5-1 Katarina Keim his daughter; 5-1 A Daniel Messersmith her husband.

After the third generation no family numbers will be assigned at present on account of possible changes.

THE ISSUE OF THE SECOND GENERATION

1 JOHANNES KEIM, 5 NICHOLAS AND

5A BARBARA SCHNEIDER KEIM WAS:

5-1 Catharine Keim, 1747-1773, m.

5-1A Daniel Messersmith,

5-2 John Keim, 1749-1819, m.

5-2A Susanna de Benneville.

5-3 Susanna Keim, b. 1753, m.

5-3A John Bishop.

THE ISSUE OF THE THIRD GENERATION

1 JOHANNES KEIM, 5 NICHOLAS KEIM,
5-1 CATHERINE KEIM AND 5-1A DANIEL
MESSERSMITH, HER HUSBAND:
Susan Messersmith.
John Keim Messersmith, 1763-1831.

THE ISSUE OF THE THIRD GENERATION
1 JOHANNES KEIM, 5 NICHOLAS KEIM,
5-2 JOHN AND 5-2A SUSANNA DE BEN-
NEVILLE KEIM WAS:
Daniel de Benneville Keim, 1772-1837;
m. 1825, Margaret Setley. He died
1866.
Esther de Benneville Keim, 1774-1830.
John Keim, 1777-77.
George de Benneville Keim, 1778-1852;
m. 1799, Mary May, 1781-1854.
Catherine Keim, 1781-84.
John Keim, 1784-88.
Susanna Keim, 1788-90.
Benneville Keim, 1790; m. 1812, Mary
High (Hoch), 1792-1833.

THE ISSUE OF THE THIRD GENERATION
1 JOHANNES KEIM, 5 NICHOLAS KEIM,
5-3 SUSANNA KEIM AND 5-3A JOHN
BISHOP, HER HUSBAND:
Susanna Bishop, m. ——— Kirehoff.
George Keim Bishop, d. 1864.
Daniel Bishop.
Mary Bishop, m. Samuel Close.
Catherine Bishop, m. ——— Groff.

THE ISSUE OF THE LINE OF 7 JACOB AND
7A MAGDALENA HOCH, SON OF 1 JO-
HANNES KEIM, THE FOUNDER:
Their son was:
John Keim, b. Jan. 24, 1756, m.
Susan Weidner; their son was:
Jacob Keim, b. Oct. 7, 1787; m.

Catherine Moyer, May 5, 1815; their
son was:

John Moyer Keim, b. 1822; bachelor.

The following are the names of the
children of Jacob, b. 1787, son of John
b. 1756, son of Jacob b. 1724, son of
Johannes the Founder, and Catherine
[Moyer] Keim:

Esther Keim.
Benjamin Keim.
Sarah Keim.
Daniel Keim.
Jacob Keim.
John Keim.
Samuel Keim.
Catherine Keim.
Anna Keim.
Elizabeth Keim.
Susanna Keim.

The wife of Mahlon de Turck is a
dau. of Susanna Keim dau. of John
Keim son of Jacob Keim, who m. Jacob
Kauffman, of Oley.

The above partial genealogical infor-
mation concerning the descent of
7 Jacob, son of Johannes Keim the
Founder, and 7A Magdalena Hoch
Keim was taken by me, assisted by
John Moyer Keim, the owner, 1896,
from the marble tombstones in the
beautifully located and cared for pri-
vate burial plot on the Keim-Hoch an-
cestral estate near Lobachsville, Berks
county, Pa.

This most excellent type of the rural
branches of the Berks-Keim family died
a bachelor in 1897, leaving three
maiden sisters.

THE GENERATIONS OF PETER KEIM

¶ N No. 1, December, 1898, p. 10.
"The Keim and Allied Families,"
some facts were given apparently
assimilating within the range of con-
sanguinity in America and a common
ancestry in the Fatherland the lines of
Johann-es Keim, the Founder of the
name in the New World, 1698, and pos-

sibly speculative, Johann Peter
K(ö)eim, an emigrant of 1750.

The statement of Daniel M. Keim in
his genealogical notes of a Peter Keim
being the founder of the family in
America, whither he came accom-
panied by his son John if not fully
sustained by the recorded facts as far



JOHN J. KEIM,

(Son of John, son of Nicholas, son of Peter, son of Johann Peter Keim the Emigrant).
Born in Elk Lick, Somerset county, Pa., 1826. Resides 1899 in Salisbury, same county.

as known connected with Johannes Keim's arrival undoubtedly had some foundation in the matter of relationship of Johannes Keim and a Peter Keim in the Fatherland and possibly in America.

It was also more than a coincidence to find Peter Keim settling in Philadelphia, later Berks county, the birthplace of the Keim race in America, where his children were born.

But even more suggestive, though possibly a mistake, is the marriage noted among the children of Peter Keim, of his daughter Mary to Jacob Yoder.

In a release of the old homestead from John Keim, the eldest son of Johannes Keim the Founder, to George Keim and other children of Johannes Keim by his second wife, April 29, 1762, is recorded Maria Keim, late wife of Jacob Yoder. This is a most singular confusion, to say the least.

It might also be mentioned that Elizabeth Keim, a daughter of Peter Keim the Emigrant, is noted as having married a person by the name of Vectors or Fetters.

This bears a striking resemblance to an almost undecipherable inscription found by me on a very much worn

tombstone in the Hans Schneider and Nicholas (son of Johannes) Keim graveyard on the old Gheer (Schneider) farm at Oley line seven miles east of Reading.

It must also be born in mind from the note to the Peter Keim lineage of A. R. Keim, of Nebraska, that the genealogical data of Nicholas (son of Peter Keim) is from the Bible of his Nicholas Keim.

I may further add that I am beginning to find through Mrs. S. J. Davis, of Philadelphia, born Keim, a clue to a Peter Keim in Chester county, Pennsylvania, who may materialize.

This may develop some valuable discoveries hitherto unknown connected with the early expansion of the family on American soil.

The following genealogical data connected with the supposed Johann Peter K(1)eim and positive Peter Keim descent is furnished by Hon. Albert Russell Keim, of Nebraska.

In this connection his letter of 1896, p. 12, No. 1, vol I, K. & A. F., should be read. It is not impossible that we may be able to go back of Peter Keim, whose descent follows, without reference to Johannes Peter K(1)eim, emigrant, 1750.

The known facts of descent from Peter Keim are as follows:

THE DESCENDANTS OF PETER KEIM,
Of Berks county, Pa., probably born in Baden, Germany, m. ———.

Their issue was:

Nicholas Keim, b. February 2, 1768, in Berks county, Pa., d., October 18, 1830, Somerset county, Pa.

Jacob Keim, b. ———, 1769, d. March 16, 1849, aged 80, in Carroll county, Md.

George Keim, lived in Somerset county, Pa., and Holmes county, Ohio.

John Keim.

Samuel Keim.

Mary Keim, married Jacob Yoder. ?

Elizabeth, married Vettters or Fetters.
Peter, b. September 16, 1781, d. ———, 1870. ———, Ind.

THE DESCENDANTS OF NICHOLAS KEIM,
eldest child of Peter Keim:

Nicholas Keim, b. February 2, 1768, in Berks county, Pa, m. Fannie Stutzman. He d. October 18, 1830, Somerset county, Pa. Buried on John Keim's farm.

Their issue was:

Elizabeth, b. December 14, 1790, d. October 10, 1869. Holmes county, Ohio.

John, b. January 6, 1792, d. September 12, 1887. Elk Lick, Pa. m. Barbara Livengood. 1813. She b. 1789 and d. 1883.

Peter, b. ———, 1793, d. in infancy.

Jacob, b. July 1, 1798, d. December 30, 1879.

Daniel, b. June 7, 1800, d. March 7, 1866.

Jonas, b. March 11, 1803, d. August 8, 1865. Somerset county, Pa.

Solomon, b. December 2, 1804, d. March 16, 1854. Holmes county, Ohio.

NICHOLAS KEIM MARRIED THE SECOND-TIME TO FANNIE HOSTETLER.

They had issue:

Susanna, b. April 7, 1809, d. April 27, 1871. ———, Ind.

Moses, b. May 13, 1810, d. November 24, 1884. Louisville, Ohio.

Christena, b. January 6, 1812, d. March 20, 1873. ———, Kansas.

Nicholas, b. December 4, 1812, d. ———. Somerset county, Pa.

Jeremiah, b. July 28, 1814, d. September 15, 1847. Peoria, Ill.

Samuel, b. October 10, 1815, d. May 25, 1838.

Emanuel X., b. December 21, 1816, d. ———.

Mary, b. February 28, 1819, d. October 11, 1880. La Grange county, Ind.

Fanny, b. January 30, 1821.

NICHOLAS KEIM MARRIED THE THIRD TIME TO CATHARINE ASH. In 1821, in Somerset county, Pa. Catharine Ash, b. January 23, 1799, in Berks county, Pa., d. October 20, 1889. Ohio.

They had issue:

Barbary, b. February 26, 1822, d. October 4, 1880.

Christian, b. May 22, 1823, d. ———.

Catharine, b. August 5, 1824, d. ———.

Joseph, b. April 5, 1826, d. ———, 1873. ———, Ill.

Benjamin, b. March 9, 1830, d. ———.

Three more not recorded, who died in their infancy.

The Bible of Nicholas Keim is authority for the dates of the births of the above.

THE DESCENDANTS OF JACOB KEIM,
second child of Peter Keim:

Jacob Keim, b. 1769, m. January 1, 1823, to Barbara Wagner, b. September 15, 1756. She d. August 30, 1852. He d. March 16, 1849, aged 80 years.

They had issue, born in Carroll county, Md.:

Hannah, m. John Myers, lived in Ashland county, Ohio.

Elizabeth, m. Jacob Diehl.

Sarah, b. March 15, 1800, d. August 18, 1881. Waterford, Virginia, m. Lewis Shuey, January 1, 1823, b. March 1, 1801, d. May 2, 1878. Waterford county, Va.

THE DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE KEIM,
third child of Peter Keim, lived in Somerset county, Pa., and Holmes county, Ohio, m. Fannie Berkey.

They had issue:

John, m. Sarah Blough.

Catharine, m. to Jacob Miller.

Martha, m. to Solomon Mishler.

Fannie, m. to Jonas Kauffman.

George, b. January 19, 1810, m. to Mary Steihl, April 13, 1835, resides in St. Joseph, Mich.

Joseph, m. Catharine Shaneman.

THE DESCENDANTS OF PETER KEIM, eighth child and youngest son of Peter Keim.

Peter, b. September 16, 1781, d. ———, 1870, m. Mary Polken.

They had issue:

Abraham.

Samuel, m. to Catharine Berger, in 1831, resided in Holmes county, Ohio. Elizabeth.

Rachel.

David.

Elias, m. to Mary Livengood.

Albert Russel Keim, of Falls City, Nebraska, sends the following additional data from John C. Keim, dated at Monitor, McPherson county, Kansas, February 18, 1887:

Yours of the 7th is at hand. My father said there were three Keim brothers who came from Baden, Germany, and were named Peter, Conrad, and he thinks the other one was George, but is not certain. He did not know whether his grandfather's name was Peter or Conrad. But Samuel Keim and Elias Keim, sons of Peter Keim, both said that their grandfather's name was Peter, for they had often heard their father say that he was named after his father.

You said Jacob Kaub, of Pamona, who married Catharine Keim, said Peter was the name of his wife's grandfather, but you are in error in the name of Jacob Kaub's wife. It was Christena, instead of Catharine. * * * Now as to great-grandfather Peter Keim having more than one wife, I think is a mistake, for the information I got on the subject shows that he was married but once, and that he lived and died in Berks county, near Reading, Pa.

Jacob Kaub has a letter, dated at Pa-

mona, Franklin county, Kansas, January 27, 1887, and forwarded by A. R. Keim:

* * * I learned that you would like to know what the old man Keim's name was—that is old father-in-law, Nicholas Keim. His father's name was Peter, his son's names were Nicholas, he was the oldest of the boys, Jacob, the next, George, the next, John, the next, Samuel, the next. Peter was the youngest of the boys. There were some Keims living at Ashland, Ohio. The old man's name was Conrad. His oldest son's name was John, the next Jacob, the next was George. They were cousins to the old man, Peter Keim. Old Peter had two girls. One was married to Peters; the other I have forgotten her name. * * *

(Signed)

JACOB KAUB.

A. R. Keim, in a note, says: "This Jacob Kaub is a very old man, and was married to one of the daughters of Nicholas Keim, and is still alive" (1896).

Mr. John J. Keim in a letter dated Elk Lick, Somerset county, Pa., Jan. 17, 1899, to the Editor, gives some interesting comments upon this genealogy. He says:

Nicholas Keim came from eastern Pennsylvania to this county soon after the Revolutionary War and settled near Davidsville in Conemaugh township. He moved to Elk Lick township in 1810 and died in 1838. He was married three times, and was the father of twenty-four children.

John, the eldest son, was born in Conemaugh township, Somerset county, Pa., in 1792, and came to this Elk Lick township with his father and died September 12, 1887. He was the oldest man in Elk Lick township. In 1813 he married Barbara Livengood, who was born in 1789 and died in 1883.

Seldom does it fall to the lot of the historian to chronicle the life of a couple so aged as Mr. and Mrs. Keim. They were the parents of ten children: Henry, John J., Elizabeth, Susan, Catharine, Mary, Diana, Nancy, Barbara and Sarah.

Henry and John are farmers in this township.

Jonas Keim was born in Conemaugh township, 1803, and came to Elk Lick in 1810. He was one of the first to agitate the subject of free schools. He was twice elected to the Legislature, the second time on an independent ticket. He also served as Associate Judge of this county.

Judge Jonas Keim was an extensive stock dealer, and one of the foremost business men of the township. He died in 1865.

Peter Keim, brother to Nicholas, moved to Fayette county, Pa., and died there. This is all I know of him.

THE FAMILY RECORD OF JOHN J. KEIM, of Elk Lick, Somerset county, Pa.

John J. Keim, son of John, son of Nicholas, son of Peter, was born July 2, 1826, at Elk Lick, Somerset county, Pa. He removed to the town of Salisbury, Pa., where he lives a retired farmer.

He m., first, Diana Berkley, Nov. 21,

1852. She was b. April 28, 1833. She d. November 25, 1862.

They had issue:

Jeremiah B. Keim, b. January 5, 1854, m. Margaret Livengood.

Norman B. Keim, b. November 11, 1856, m. Sarah Meyers.

Married, second, Sarah Beeghly, Jan. 30, 1863. She was b. October 13, 1837.

They had issue:

Lucinda B., b. Dec. 6, 1863, m. D. Johnson.

Martha B., b. Oct. 1, 1865, m. P. Compton.

Harvey B., b. May 26, 1868, m. Lucy Gould Beachy.

Mary E., b. Oct. 7, 1870, m. R. Beachy. Three children died in infancy.

Two brothers of John Keim, father of John J. Keim above, lived in Elk Lick. One of these was Jacob.

The other brother was Jonas, a man of affairs already noted.

The rest of the family of Nicholas Keim, son of Peter, went west.

A PROGRESSIVE LIST OF ALLIED NAMES

THE following list of family names allied to that of Keim, in America and Europe, will be extended in the progress of this magazine.

The patronymic or family name will be given in alphabetical order, with the Christian name associated with it in parenthesis.

The reference will mean the first appearance of the name only. Its subsequent use in the text as a family or otherwise will be given in a general index at the end of Vol. I.

Brahe (Ema de), No. 1, p. 21.

Colini (Isabel de), No. 1, p. 21.

Hoch, Magdalena, No. 1, p. 22.

Hoffert (Christian), No. 1, p. 3-22.

Huft (Frederick), No. 1, p. 4-22.

Ruprecht (Ana Maria Von), No. 1, p. 21.

Schneider (Barbara), No. 1, p. 3-22.

Schneider (John Henry), No. 1, p. 3-22.

Stator (Adelheid Von), No. 1, p. 21.

Vinstinger (Knight Von), No. 1, p. 21.

Wartensleben (Elgitha Von), No. 1, p. 20.

Witman (Michael), No. 1, p. 4-22.

Yoder (Jacob), No. 1, p. 4-22.

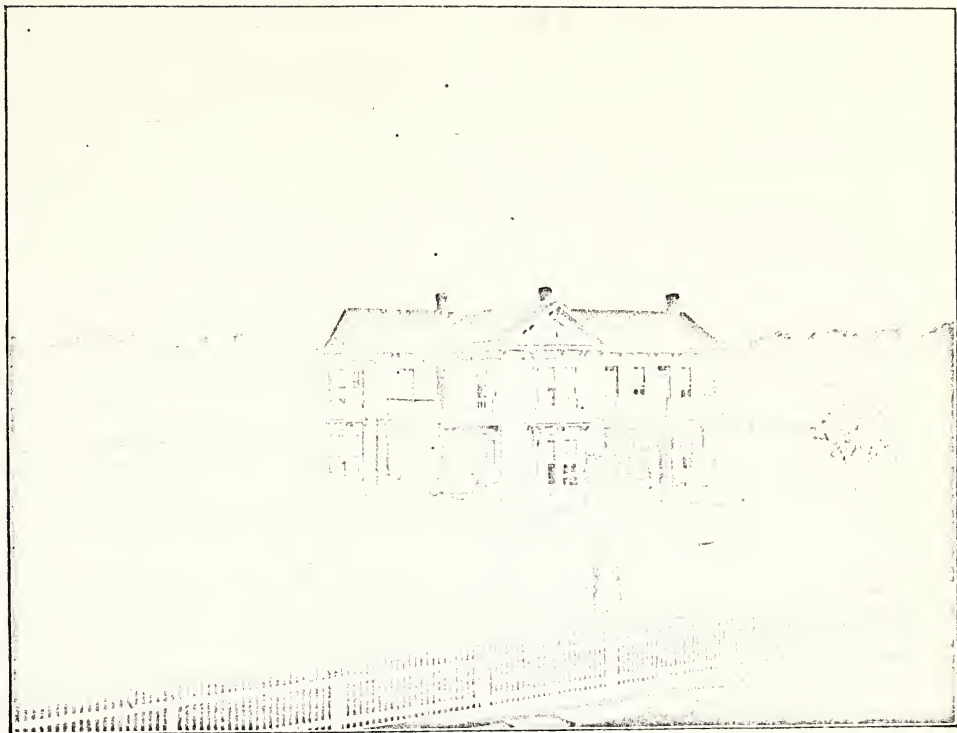
(To be Continued.)

ON THE SPELLING OF FAMILY NAMES

ROSE by any other name will smell as sweet. This will apply among those beautiful creations of the vegetable kingdom, but genealogically a man by any other name than that which the Adam of his race

handed down to him is likely to be lost in a family sense.

I have no doubt if some of the living generations bearing a corruption or an Americanization of an ancient family name could for a moment enjoy preter-



THE RESIDENCE OF JOHN J. KEIM, ELK LICK, PA.

This interesting Keim homestead is situated in the town of Salisbury, of 2,000 inhabitants, Somerset county, Pa., about 44 miles E. of Johnstown, Pa., and 28 miles N. W. of Cumberland, Md. The homestead farm of 427 acres in the heart of Elk Lick township, called "The Farmer's Choice," was purchased 1853 by John J. Keim from his father, John Keim, Sr., son of Nicholas Keim, who was born in Berks county, Pa., and one of the Pioneers of Somerset county. Mr. Keim is a retired farmer, having divided his farm among his three sons. The homestead farm has since been sold to the Merchant Coal Company, of Baltimore, Md.

natural vision they would find some ancestral perturbed souls in the blessed spirit land should the loved ones know the confusion they left behind.

It must be conceded that a distinctive characteristic of the Germans as a race is unsuspecting simplicity. For so many centuries trained to patriarchal and disciplinary domination in collective and individual affairs, in the Fatherland, when they came to America and had literally "to paddle their own canoes," they were too often led to accept in the same confiding spirit the fiction that the government can do no wrong.

Thus unsuspecting in some instances the law and land sharks did the rest.

The system of government and public policy of William Penn was the exponent of his own personality, a combination of paternal Anglo-Saxon business shrewdness with a copious admixture of maternal Dutch conservatism as to methods of State and church and home.

A family name identified through other means in use to-day, not spelled or in fact bearing little or no orthographic or phonetic resemblance to the ancestral way of spelling or pronunciation, must always be complicating to say the least.

This confusion is not confined to foreign names, but still applies more to the group from continental Europe

than to those of Anglo-Saxon, Scotch, Irish or Welsh origin.

The translation of German or French names into the American vernacular equivalent in meaning is one form of the difficulty.

I can give an instance in an important allied family name.

During the first half of the eighteenth century Rudolph Hoch and two brothers landed at Philadelphia. The brother Rudolph parting with his kindred went into Oley and there settled.

A few years later his son, also Hoch, acquired a tract of land known as "the Poplar Neck."

At this period in dealing with the English authorities the translated form of the name, High, was taken up, not only in correspondence, but in legal papers.

The transition under such circumstances from Hoch to High naturally became permanent. Therefore, to-day we find one branch of the descendants of Rudolph Hoch retaining the correct European ancestral name, Hoch, historic in Germany, and France and America, and another branch using the American version, High.

There are not a few similar instances, but this one will illustrate the class.

Therefore, it is not always feasible by the name among German-Americans, to trace their blood. Another complication grows out of the misspelling of German family names by the colonial English officials and their English employes in the civil and judicial administration of provincial affairs.

This has been illustrated in "The Birth of a Family Name," No. 1, p. 24, K. and A. F. What is said there will apply to many German names.

In this case and many others, of course, there exists this difference, no matter how an official, clerk, or scrivener spelled the family name Keim, often any way but the right way, in every

instance where the individual intended appended his own signature to a deed, petition or other paper, it was always Keim. Therefore, when the befuddled scribblers of legal papers put it their way in the text the parties put it the way of their fathers of the Fatherland in the subscription.

Thanks to their self-assertion, a family name known for ages in Europe was possibly preserved for ages in America.

A cause of confusion and uncertainty in many instances in definitely associating a family lineage where misspelling and hence a corrupted form has been used has come from the lack of knowledge of English or indifference on the part of the person who bore it.

The second cause, indifference, was not unnatural.

The unfamiliarity of the German emigrant with the English and the English writer with the German mode of spelling led to the writing of names in legal documents by sound.

The possessors of such perverted names, strangers in a strange land, were often not over guardful or insistent and accepted the corrupt form as sufficient for documentary and individual identification in their new homes in America.

This, therefore, set adrift in the provincial records, a large class of immigrants with Americanized names, which in the disappearance of the possessors of the primitive imported names became detached from the European original.

The shortening of family names by the dropping of silent letters may contribute to the facilitating of pronunciation or writing, but does not very clearly perpetuate family history.

The family names of our ancestors pure and undefiled in this age of progress and defilement or destruction of the landmarks of the past should be held in as much care and reverence as the memory of their lives.

The Family Circle

I DESIRE to express in terms of keen appreciation the words of encouragement and acts of substantial co-operation already received from the members of lineal and allied families and others and libraries.

With such an exhibition of appreciation from distinguished and earnest representatives of the family and others in the East and the West, the North and the South, there exists no doubt of the usefulness, the value and approval of the scheme of genealogical exploitation, treatment and expansion we have in view.

There is every reason to believe, that with the assistance of every one interested, in the contribution of relevant material, genealogical, historical, biographical or traditional, and the literary treatment of the same our Serial will take a conspicuous place along the lines upon which it started out.

The present number will afford a still better idea of what is proposed.

It must be fully understood that each one substantially associated is regarded as having a direct interest. It is the wish of your Editor to make some recognition of that fact in the progress of the work.

It might be added in reply to many inquiries that it is not designed to exclude those not allied but who have shown real interest in the general scope.

It is not a characteristic of the Keim and Allied Families to "go back on their friends." Representing this sentiment editorially, families and individuals who have taken a tangible interest must feel at perfect liberty to contribute their family material so long as it is in line with the general objects in view.

There are many facts of family history now in the Editor's hands which with literary elaboration will equal if

they do not surpass in thrilling interest the strained efforts of the very best periodicals in the country so evidently overworked in their competitive attempts to revamp old facts and make wornout themes appear new.

This contribution to magazine literature is entering a new field. It will be surprising to discover as we go along that there are some things, historically speaking, new under the sun.

At the same time I wish to enlarge the stock of solid entertaining materials, so that besides the calm enumeration of names, births, marriages and deaths, we may have some of the sweets of romance.

I would be delighted to receive from any member of the lineal or allied families or friends in interest any fact concerning themselves or their kindred, no matter how ancient or how recent, or what the subject, transcripts of family Bibles or other records of marriages, births or deaths, with all names and dates. These are of incalculable value in making up family history. Send them along and you and your children, your friends and their kindred and friends will always have access to them, despite the work of time which so soon gnaws to destruction the cherished memorials of ancestral happenings.

NEARING THE CENTURY MARK.

The oldest living representative of the Keim and Allied Families in America, so far as known to your Editor, is Mrs. Harriet deBenneville Keim, of Philadelphia, who was born on March 21, 1803, and will, therefore, be 96 years of age on her next birthday.

She resides on a large inherited Colonial estate of over 100 acres within the limits of the city of Philadelphia.

This venerable lady, by marriage, represents some of the earliest branches

of the family. She was the granddaughter of Dr. George deBenneville, the Founder of that family in America, and married the grandson of Susanna deBenneville, the sister of her father, the wife of John Keim, grandson of Johann-es Keim the Founder.

This unites the Keims, the deBennevilles, the Bertolets, the Hericourts, the Mays, the Roberts, possibly the de-Turcks and their kindred of over a century ago.

It might be added that Mrs. Keim is but the third in succession of three persons, grandfather, father and daughter, whose aggregate lives to this time (1899), represents over two and three-quarters (276) centuries of human life.

She was born in Pennsylvania in 1803, exactly one hundred years after the birth of her Huguenot grandfather, in London, in 1703. Therefore, but one person, her father, stands between her and the birth of her grandfather 196 years ago. She reads without glasses and takes a deep interest in current affairs and literature.

Such instances of continued longevity in human life are rare.

OLEY CONTEMPORARIES AND NEIGHBORS OF JOHANN-ES KEIM.

In an entertaining letter, Rev. A. Stapleton, under the caption "Oley Contemporaries and Neighbors of Johann-es Keim," gives a snap shot view of these grand old days of the Pioneers, wrestling with the Pennsylvania wilderness. He continues among them:

"The de Turks—(1721)—Hoch—Jost Yoder, whose plantation almost adjoined that of Keim—Robert P. Stapleton, two miles south, 1720-'54. The Hills, Fochts, Jägers (ancestor of Col. Daniel Hunter of the Revolution). The Delaware Indians whose village was quite near Keim as late as 1760.

The Griesemers, Guldings, LeVan's and others, with whom he lived and moved

and had his being in the beautiful valley of Oley which the Indians called "Wah-link"—HILL ENCIRCLED.

We might mention that he lived at the northern terminus of the "King's Highway," which was run by compass from the Swedish colony of Molatton (now Douglassville) on the Schuylkill, right through the heart of Oley in 1717.

We must describe the commerce, business, &c. When he went to mill, the road to Skippack, Perkiomen, &c. The old burying places, &c.

When he died it was the custom to bury on the plantation, but just at that period several public burial places were opened. One a half mile south of his plantation, and which now is part of the Union Cemetery at Pleasantville (see N. & Q., xxvii-xxix, '97, another in the "Oley Hills" now Hill church (see Notes and Queries (Egle) xxvii., &c., 1898). Another in Amity township, 1746 (N. & Q., xxxviii, '97), and where some of my ancestors were buried as early as 1754.

Incidentally you can appropriately mention his close proximity to and probable acquaintance with Mordecai Lincoln, the ancestor of the great President, and Boone. He must have been on terms of intimacy with Christopher Sower, the colonial printer: Heyndrick Phannebecker, the surveyor and ancestor of the Pennepacker family, of Rintynghusen of Germantown, whose descendants have added lustre to our country's history. He was probably well acquainted with Conrad Weiser, the great provincial agent and interpreter, &c. [Nicholas Keim, his son, bought his store in Reading.—Ed.] When Count Zinzendorf visited Oley and preached at Bertolettes and de Turks in 1742 he probably heard him, as de Turk's was only two miles distant."

AN INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

I have pleasure in acknowledging the friendly courtesy of one whom I have known for many years with increasing admiration, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, November 3, 1898.

DEAR MR. KEIM: * * * * *

Your friend may send to our Embassy in Berlin the document you refer to addressed to you, and I will request our Ambassador there to see that it is forwarded.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) JOHN HAY,

Hon. Andrew White, the Ambassador of the United States at Berlin, Germany, writes me from Venice, Italy, under date of Dec. 26, 1898: "Your letter of December 10 finds me here on my way to Berlin. * * * I will very gladly see that the document [The Keim MS. by Herr Ludwig Keim] to which you refer is forwarded to its address and it will give me pleasure to see also the copy which you propose to send me.

Will also have the German official lists examined to see whether they contain the name of KEIM as soon after my return as possible."

WHAT A GERMAN KINSMAN SAYS.

It must always be pleasing to hear from name cousins in the Fatherland.

The following is the translation of a letter from Herr Keim, written several years ago, which refers to topics of family interest:

[TRANSLATION.]

WALDURN, BADEN,
8 of November, 1896.

HIGHLY HONORED NAME COUSIN:

Just in possession of your much prized likeness.

I hasten to express to you my most heartfelt thanks for the friendly remembrance and in return send you my photograph taken on the occasion of my visit to Philadelphia in 1876.

I was then 50 years old. Thus we will become acquainted through pictures, if not decreed as yet to meet personally.

Your honored cousin, Mrs. Behne, had the kindness to communicate to me that you were inclined to comply with my wish regarding the publication of the

Keim-Kunde, * * * [See p. 26, vol. 1, No. I, K. and A. F.—Ed.]

In ordering my papers I find that I have not all the necessary material here in Waldurn.

I should go to Konstanz for my papers left there. * * * May I beg your indulgence if I send the paper later. May I inquire if you already have the Biography of General Keim in Munich and that of Chemist Adolph Keim in Grünwald, near Munich. * * * * *

Although many hundred years have passed since we came from the same Keim (germ or sprout) a bond of friendship unites us as though we were very nearly related.

This picture now will ever show how true our hearts were in the west.

With most polite compliments to your frau consort and to Mrs. Behne,

I remain with most friendly greeting,

Your entirely devoted,

LUDWIG KEIM,

Inspector of Railroads, Baden.

I have a very recent letter from our name-cousin, Ludwig Keim Bahn, inspector, a, D. dated at his native town of Waldurn, Baden, to which he has retired to enjoy in quiet his advancing years, in which he announces progress in his account of the Keim race in Europe, from researches he has made.

THE STORY OF COUNT DEBONNEVAL.

The following interesting facts appear in the romantic career of one of the deBonneval name, as presented by Mrs. Mears, from Meriri, an early authority:

"Claud Alexander, known at first as knight and afterwards as Count de Bonneval, was born in 1680. He began to serve in the French Navy at the age of ten years. He was made ensign of the vessel in 1691, at the age of eleven years. He left the naval service and obtained a sub-lieutenancy in the regiment of the Guards in 1698, being then but eighteen years of age.

This precocious hero of France was made colonel of the regiment of Tabor by commission June 22, 1701. Although but twenty-one years of age he served with distinguished bravery at the head of this regiment in the army in Italy until 1706, when he passed into the Turkish service.

The Sultan made him first commander in chief of the battle. He next advanced him to command of a regiment of 2,300 men, and later declared him chancellor of his court, and promoted him to general of artillery. He passed into the court of the Great Lord, who made him generalissimo of the Ottoman troops, and gave him among other charges that of Topige Pasha. He was still in possession of the title when he died at Constantinople, March 22, 1747.

This charge was given to his son, called Count de la Tour, and since under the name of Solyman Aga.

The Count de Bonneval had married, May 7, 1717, Judith Charlotte de Goutant Biron, daughter of Armand Charles de Goutant, peer and marshal of France, and sister of the Marshal and Duke of Biron, colonel of the regiment of guards. She died without issue April 10, 1747.

A plaster bust in medallion of Count deBonneval, brought to America in 1741 by Dr. George deBenneville, first a resident of Oley, and later of Miletown, Philadelphia county, is in the possession of Mrs. Harriet deBenneville Keim, a granddaughter.

A CLUE TO DE BONNEVAL.

Mrs. Ann deBenneville Mears, a great-granddaughter of Dr. George and Esther Bertolet deBenneville, both born in Europe, has for years been an indefatigable exploiter of the deBenneville and deBonneval names and lineages in Europe.

Bearing on this subject she has an interesting epistolary contribution from *Heralds' College*, London, E. C., December 28, 1898. Extract, as follows:

"Isaac Bonneval was naturalized 21 March, 1688. The Rev. Anthoine Ligonier de Bonneval was pasteur of the French church at Portarlinton in Ireland. He died 16 Sept., 1733. He married Judith Julie, widow of Auguste de la Blachiere. Her will, dated 6 July, was proved 4 Oct., 1758.

"A search in the wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury might furnish some particulars of George de Benneville, between 1690-1740.

JOHN KEIM AND HIS SPINET.

True to his German lineage John Keim, the grandson of Johann-es the Founder, was a musician.

He was the richest man in Berks county in his day, and therefore had the means to gratify his musical instincts.

This he did by purchasing from an importer, in Philadelphia, what we call a piano. It was doubtless of the Spinet variety, such as Mrs. Washington had at Mount Vernon, which may still be seen there, and then in vogue.

He had it in his residence in Reading, then the finest in the infant town, and still standing.

This wonderful instrument was brought up from Philadelphia over the Colonial turnpike, still in use, in one of his father's wagons.

It was, as may be imagined, a great curiosity to the inhabitants of the frontier town. The traders, trappers, farmers and Indians who then came to Reading on foot, horseback or on bullock carts or horse wagons, for trade or lounging, were much interested in this ancient instrument and often clamored to see it.

For a long time it was the only instrument of the kind in the town. The "Fiddle," fife, drum and jews harp were the chief promoters of the cadences of the fashionable minuets or the musical performances of the rural tavern "Shakedown" in those days.

John Keim was quite deaf, but had

contrived an instrument of reed which by holding one end in his mouth and placing the other on the sounding board carried the harmonious vibrations to his ear.—[Conversations of Mrs. Harriet deB. Keim, his niece, and later granddaughter by marriage, who was sixteen years of age when her uncle died.—Ed.]

MEMORIALS OF THE HUGUENOTS.

A work having special reference to their emigration to Pennsylvania is in course of preparation by Rev. A. Stapleton, of Lewisburg, Pa. It will give an account of the memorable struggle of the Huguenots, or French Protestants of France. The Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The dreadful persecutions and calamities that befell them. Their flight. Their establishment of colonies in various parts of the world. The settlement of nearly a thousand in Pennsylvania who are mentioned by name with much of their family history. Their influence in America as Statesmen, Soldiers, Jurists, Educators, Philanthropists, &c.

THE KEIM NAME IN THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

Ever since the day when Knight Gottschalck Keim served under his Emperor Conrad II, in the Eleventh Century and doubtless before that remote period the name of Keim has had its place among the war-like men of the times.

I shall have many interesting details of this fact as we progress.

I desire now to incorporate for family information the following appreciated communication.

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
BERLIN, *January 10, 1899.*

DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM, ESQ.:

* * * * *

"Returning to Berlin. I am able to look at the Civil, Military and Navy Lists with

regard to the name "Keim." It does not appear in the latest Imperial Civil Service list which we have here, and it only appears among subordinate functionaries of the Prussian Civil Service at Dusseldorf, where one Keim is "Feuerlosch Revisor," which is simply a position in the fire protection system of that city.

In the Prussian Army I find the following:

Colonel Keim, Infantry Regiment, No. 40, Aix la Chapelle.

Captain Keim, Field Artillery Regiment, No. 8, Sarlouis.

Lieutenant Keim, Infantry Regiment, 115, Darmstadt.

In the Navy list I find no one by that name.

I remain, dear sir,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) AND. D. WHITE.

The Keim name and family for ages have been associated with military and civil affairs in Bavaria, Rhenish Bavaria and Baden. Ernst Keim is a Major General in the Bavarian Army, stationed near Munich.

General Keim has a most estimable wife a native of the Tyrol and a fine family, three of his sons being officers in the Bavarian Army.

The family of Ludwig Keim have been in the service of the Grand Duke of Baden for many years.

THE RESIDENCE OF DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM (see page 35).

On the southern slope of Mount Penn, 560 feet above the sea and overlooking the city of Reading, Pa., stands "Edge Mount." The mansion was erected in 1875 by Mr. Keim and has since been his family home, his professional residence being Washington, D. C. It has been the scene of many distinguished hospitalities. Among its guests at different times were Wm. M. Evarts, Secretary of State, Gen. Charles Devens, U. S., Attorney General, Geo. W. McCrary, Secretary of War, Gen.

McKee Dunn, Judge Advocate General, U. S. A., Admiral Kaznakoff, commanding Russian fleet in Columbian Review, 1893, and Russian officers, and many others.

KIND WORDS.

Dr. William H. Egle, author of many volumes of Notes and Queries, a History of Pennsylvania Genealogies and many other contributions to family history, says: "I think you are doing excellent work and the Keim and other families allied thereto owe you a debt of gratitude which they will never be able to repay."

Dr. S. P. Heilman inquires whether "Our Allied Families" is to be understood in the generic or inclusive sense. I might say generic as meaning a genus comprehending all instead of a species of the Keim blood only. The project might at present be called cumulative, as it will grow by increasing ratio as we get further from the root.

I shall quote what the learned Doctor says about the generic sense: "Then it is the more commendable for the reason that it is a larger field to work in and will bring to your aid matter from other sources that deserves to be printed, for the printing of which except in book or pamphlet form no journal to my knowledge exists, and your journal, if started on this broader plan, will at last open the way for the publication of much that is most worthy and will be of immeasurable value, especially in relation to Pennsylvania Germans and their ancestors." I think the suggestion is entitled to consideration.

Librarian Brett, of the Cleveland, Ohio, Public Library: "I am sure that

it will prove to be of great interest and value to genealogists and historians."

Mr. Charles F. Mayer, of the Ulmer-Mayer family, Baltimore, Md.: "I know you have spent much time, care and research upon it."

Mr. Israel M. Bertolet, of Oley, the birthplace of the Keim Bertolets and many of the Keim and Allied Families, writes: "I am highly pleased with it and the manner in which it is presented."

Mr. Albert N. Keim, of Philadelphia: "Permit me to say that I am in hearty sympathy with the purposes of the publication * * * shows a judicious selection of materials and care in the preparation of the subject matter, with much promise of entertaining matter for the future."

Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia, says, January 29, 1899: "I am obliged to you for sending me No. 1 of the Keim Family. It is very interesting and does you great credit. I shall want the later numbers."

The husband of a reader not within the range of the Allied Families says that his wife cosily reading "The Keim and Allied Families" by the fireside, with the mercury skirmishing in the direction of minus zero, after an unusually protracted silence said: "This is the first publication on genealogy I have ever known to be interesting." Thanks, number two will be more so and each one after will be still more so. We advance by increasing ratio in value of solid facts, opening of new fields of genealogical research and widening fluency of romance.

There has already so much of valued testimony accumulated that it must be submitted on the instalment plan.



GEORGE DEBENNEVILLE KEIM.

*Son of John Keim, Second of the Name : Son of Nicholas Keim : Son of
Johann-es Keim, The Founder.
Born at Reading, Pa., 1778, Died there 1852.*

The Keim and Allied Families

IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

A Monthly Serial of History, Biography, Genealogy and Folklore,
illustrating the causes, circumstances and consequences of the
German, French and Swiss Emigration to America from
the 17th Century to the present time.

Vol. 1, READING, PA. FEBRUARY, 1899. HARRISBURG, PA. No 3.

PENNSYLVANIA

THE BIRTH OF AN AMERICAN COMMONWEALTH

THIS physique, instincts and characteristics William Penn was more a Dutchman than an Englishman. He may have inherited some of the distinguished abilities of his father, but the qualities for which he was world-wide in his fame as a founder, law-giver and promoter were drawn from the maternal side.

The mother of William Penn, Margaret Jasper, was the daughter of John Jasper, a successful merchant of Rotterdam, Holland. She was a woman of exceptional force. We find her described by an acquaintance, somewhat ungallantly as to terms, as "a well-looking, fat, short old Dutch woman, but one that hath been hitherto pretty handsome and is now very discreet and I believe hath more wit than her husband.*

With remarkable business promptness, no sooner were the letters patent for the Province of Pennsylvania signed, sealed and delivered to William Penn by the royal favor, than the new Proprietary, simultaneously with his labors upon the "Frame of Government," "Conditions or Concessions," and other preliminary instruments of an organic character, established agencies in London, Bristol and other parts of England, also in Holland and Ger-

many, for the sale of land and promotion of emigration.

The effect was immediate and spontaneous.

The activity and utilitarian methods displayed by Penn in his Holland and German travels four years before were manifested in the rapidity of events which chronicled his acquisition and control of his province.

The royal signature which gave sanction to the vast possessions in America which the King bestowed upon this favored, untitled subject was appended to the royal parchment on May 4, 1681. The formal assumption of authority, a paternal letter to the inhabitants, the appointment of his deputy, the arrival of that officer in the province, and the "conditions and concessions" agreed upon between the Proprietary and the adventurers and purchasers in the province were accomplished facts by July 11 of the same year, or within a few days of four months from the chartered grant.

The earliest grant of land in Pennsylvania by the Proprietary to a purchaser so far as a specified date is given in the general list was for 500 acres to William Isaac, possibly an Israelite, on March 20, 1681, or but sixteen days af-

*Diary and correspondence of Samuel Pepy's, Vol. II, P. 160, 1858, London.

ter the date of the letters patent. The second was to John Reyte, possibly a German, for 250 acres, Sept. 9, 1681. The third was to Edward Jeffries, probably an Englishman, Oct. 20, 1681, for 500 acres.

The total of grants to purchasers among his countrymen before the departure of the Proprietary for his American province, in August, 1682, or within about seventeen months after the date of the royal grant, aggregated 566,000 acres in fifty-seven lots, representing 467 tracts from 100 to 10,000 acres, mostly of individual ownership.

In this list there were 36 tracts of 5,000, one of 7,500 and two of 10,000 acres, of individual ownership, and two tracts of 10,000 each purchased by the Society of Traders.*

At forty shillings per 100 acres (\$9.60 American money to-day), these grants to purchasers should have realized £11,320 sterling, or about \$56,000 United States money of to-day.

At 1 shilling (24 cents) quit rent per year for each 100 acres should have realized about \$5,660.

Of these grants two of 10,000 acres were evidently donations to members of the Proprietary's immediate family.

On September 31, 1681, the Proprietary gave instructions to the three commissioners in regard to the settling of the colony referring to the fact that his cousin, William Markham, his deputy, was "then on the spot."

On October 25, 1681, the Proprietary, in a letter to James Harrison, at Boulton, England, said that he delayed his departure on account of business and empowered him to sell lands in England during his absence.†

On October 27, 1682, William Penn, Proprietary of Pennsylvania, reached Newcastle, Delaware. The next day he

took possession of the Delaware territories under the deeds of the Duke of York. He was well received and spoke kindly to the old magistrates. The settlers there were mainly Dutch, the Swedes mostly occupied Christina, Tinicum and Wicacoa.

The English who were Quakers had established themselves at Shackamaxon and at the lower falls of the Delaware.

The total numbers did not exceed 2,000.

On October 29, 1682, the Proprietary reached the Swedish settlement at Upland, which he at once named Chester, in honor of the home of his friend and companion Pearson and formally assumed the reins of authority.

In early November the Proprietary in a barge proceeded up the Delaware to the "high bold shore covered with lofty pines, called Coaquannoek, about four miles above the mouth of the Schuylkill.

Not a very long time, possibly four or five months after Deputy Markham departed for his new post of duty in the wilds of America, there followed four commissioners, one of whom died on the voyage, specially charged with the selection of the site and the laying out of the "Great town" provided for in the concessions of 1681. They were also intrusted by the thoughtful founder with the general outline of the "great town," which was accomplished by May, 1682.

The location was known in England before the departure of the Proprietary, and greatly stimulated sales of land. Thomas Fairman, an English resident at Shackamaxon during the previous rule of the English under Andross and Thomas Holme, a surveyor sent out by the Proprietary immediately after, a noted delineator of

*Annals of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania in the olden time, &c., J. F. Watson, Vol. 1, Philadelphia, 1877.

†An account of Lands in Pennsylvania granted by Wm. Penn, Esq., Chief Pro-

prietary and Governor of that Province, to several purchasers in the kingdom of England, Ireland and Scotland, etc. Penna. Arch. Vol. 1, P. 40.

the topography and surveys of the infant province, plotted the city lines upon the ground.

It is not necessary to enter into the details of this initial work, suffice it to say that the name must have been suggested to the religious mind of Penn by one of the seven early Christian churches, Philadelphia (Brotherly Love) in Lydia, Asia Minor.

The name first appeared in official form in a warrant July 10, 1682, and before the arrival of the Proprietary.

The mystery of the origin of the name of the infant metropolis received elucidation in the Proprietary's own words in his apotheosis embalmed in a parting communication to the divers "meetings" of his denominational followers.

"And thou Philadelphia the virgin settlement of the Province named before thou wert born, what love, what care, what service, what travail has there been to bring thee forth and preserve thee from such as would abuse and defile thee."

An Indian village, Coaquannoc (grove of long pine trees) stood within the limits of its bounds. Near by were the primitive villages of the Redman Passyunk on the east bank of the Schuylkill, south of Gray's Ferry. Wicaco, further east near the Delaware, the Poutaxet or Muskarisk-Kitton of the natives, Shackamaxon, Wingohocking or Frankford run on the Delaware, Wittabaconk on the Schuylkill near the falls. Poquessing on that stream tributary to the Delaware, Pennipacka on the Pennypack, and Wequiaqueske which Pennsylvania archaeologists have not definitely placed.

The chief tributary of the Delaware was known in the Indian dialect as the Lennilikbi or libunk (Lindentree), Ganshuwen or Manainuk, also the name of a village Maunink of the natives, the Mene Jackse of Linstrom; Skiar Kjhu or Linde Klin of Campanius or Schoolkill of the Dutch.

There were numerous small tributaries entering the Delaware across the site or in the vicinity.

A few Swedes and Dutch, the fore-runners, and a few English pioneers in the march of civilization, gave their welcoming salutations to the founder of the metropolis.

Within the year of the grant two pioneer ships arrived and several in 1682. The Proprietary and many personal friends among the number arrived in the meantime in October of the latter year.

Many proceeded at once to the "great town," thus beginning with the first year of its existence the conversion of the pine forest into a heart centre of infant colonial expansion.

It is not improbable that several hundred emigrants had preceded the founder. Owing to inadequate accommodations many were introduced to their new homes by seeking temporary shelter in caves dug in the river bank.

The eminent Proprietary deferring to the ceremonial duties of his position upon his arrival dispatched two messengers to Lord Baltimore to inquire after his health, "offer kind neighborhood" and asking a time when they might meet in order to establish it. He visited New York as a duty of etiquette to his friend the princely Proprietor, the Duke of York.

Upon his return about the end of November, he gave the first example of his policy of peace and justice toward the natives in the great treaty under the mighty elm at Shackamaxon.

Some are disposed to question the actuality of this event. The Penn Society of Philadelphia considered the tradition of sufficient reliability as a fact to place a monument there in 1827 to commemorate as the author says, the "Treaty Ground of William Penn and the Indian natives" and "to mark the site of the Great Elm Tree."

The arrival of the Proprietary had been awaited to set the machinery of

the government which had been planned in England, in motion.

Accordingly, on December 7, 1682, the organizing assembly gathered at Chester, Pa.

There were present properly constituted delegates from the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester, Newcastle, Kent and Sussex.

This gathering, the earliest suggestion of an American convention, prepared the way to what was to follow. It enacted three fundamental laws,—the union of the Province and territories,—the naturalization of the inhabitants of other nationalities than British and the adoption of the code of laws agreed upon in England, with sundry amendments and additions to fit unforeseen circumstances or conditions.

The Proprietary met the first Council on March 10, 1683, at the infant city of Philadelphia, and the first Assembly fully equipped for business two days later at the same place.

After full discussion on the night of April 2, 1683, the "Great Charter," of the Province was "read, signed, sealed and delivered" by ye Governor to ye

inhabitants and received by ye hands of James Harrison (of the Council) and ye Speaker, who were ordered to return "ye old one with ye hearty thanks of ye whole House," which accordingly they did.

The fundamental act of Proprietary authority was thus consummated by William Penn himself.

The next step of the Proprietary in the orderly procession of events was the formal extension of territory subject to settlement, by two Indian purchases, one in June, 1683, for lands from the Neshaminy to Peunneback and the other in July following, for land between the Schuylkill and Chester Creek, which were subsequently greatly extended.

He also visited the interior and wrote a description of the Province addressed to the "Society of Free Traders" in London. It contains the most graphic account of the physical features of the region and of the manners and customs of the natives which had yet been penned of any of the English colonies in America.

THE VANGUARD OF THE GERMAN EXODUS TO AMERICA

AN ATLANTIC EMIGRANT SHIP OVER TWO CENTURIES AGO

THE event second only in time and importance to the inauguration of the Proprietary government of Pennsylvania, was the arrival of the vanguard of the German exodus.

On June 18, 1683, the pioneer colony of Germans organized at Crefeld,* a town near the Holland border in what is now Rhenish Prussia, for emigration to Pennsylvania.

Having descended the Rhine they had reached Rotterdam, the point of embarkation for the voyage across the

Atlantic. They were accompanied by Jacob Tellner, Dirk Sipman, and Jan Streypers, the original Crefeld purchasers.

At Rotterdam these German pioneers continued their agreements in business and arrangements for sailing. It appears that Telner conveyed 2,000 acres of his purchase to the three Op den Graffs. Sipman constituted Herman, one of the three, his attorney. Jan Streypers out of his purchase conveyed 100 acres to his brother Willem, and

*Crefeld or Krefeld is near the Rhine and 12 miles N. W. of Dusseldorf. It is one of the chief cities in Germany for the

manufacture of velvets, ribbons, laces and silk, cotton and woollen fabrics generally and has besides other industries.

to Jan Seimens and Peter Keurlis each 200 acres.

Johannes Bleickers and Jan Leneken purchased each 200 acres from Benjamin Furley, agent for the Frankfort purchasers, as well as agent for the Proprietary.*

James Claypoole, a Quaker merchant in London, who had had business intercourse with Telner, had made arrangements to settle in Pennsylvania with his family.

In his valuable correspondence which has been preserved, Claypoole has handed down to posterity many interesting details connected with the departure of the Crefeld Colony for America and at the same time has given many interesting particulars concerning the cost, dangers and difficulties of intercourse between the two hemispheres in those primitive days.

He had taken passage for himself and family on the ship "Concord," which was about to sail for the Delaware. Upon this ship through Telner passage was engaged for the Crefeld colony.

We will permit the contemporary epistolary records of Claypoole to tell its own story of this initial event in the Germanic movement toward the shores of America.

On February 6, 1683, Claypoole, in a letter to Robert Turner, alluding to his inclination to go to Pennsylvania in the "Concord" refers to that craft as "a brave ship of 500 tons, 26 guns," "accounted the best ship that sails to the West Indies," with a complement of 40 men. The piratical practices of the commerce of those times and the almost ceaseless hostilities among the nations of Europe made the appliances of offence and defence, part of the equipment of a merchantman. Captain William Jeffries, the commander of the "Concord," was also referred to as

long in the Virginia trade, having made seven or eight voyages; as familiar with the sailing route, its dangers from the elements and the hand of man and as "civil and accommodating."

In the same letter some idea is given of the cost of the voyage in freights and passage. "We are to give," writes Claypoole, "40s (\$9.60 present values) per ton for dry goods, 25s. (\$6.00 present values), for liquors, and to pay full £5 (about \$24.30 present values) per head for all above 12 years of age and all under 12 years 50s. (\$12.00) and sucking children free."†

The "Concord," Claypoole wrote to Edward Claypoole, was to be "ready at Gravesend to sail if wind and weather permits on 30, 2 mo., (April), 1683, so that through the help of the Lord we may hope to be in Pennsylvania before mid summer."

The voyages, all things fair, ran "from 29 days to 5 weeks."

In a letter to James Freeman, London, March 13, 1683, Claypoole mentions his agreement with the ship "Concord" to go to Pennsylvania, which would sail from Gravesend at a fixed date "upon a great penalty."

The ship was to be at Gravesend on June 20, 1683.

In a letter, London, May 15, 1683, Claypoole informs Penn's agent, Benjamin Furley at Rotterdam of the arrangements so that "thou mayst advise the Frankfurts that they may be ready against the time." He also offered to engage passage for them as the accommodations were limited to 120 or 130 persons, but requested him to advance one-half the passage money or 50s. (\$12.00 present values) per man, which being paid "ye master is obliged under penalty not to sail without them till the day limited which is to be 30 + mo." (June).

*The settlement of Germantown, &c., by S. W. Pennypacker, Pa. Mag. Hist. & Biog., Vol. IV., No. 1, 1880, is one of the

best authorities on this subject.

†Jas. Claypoole's Letter Book, Penna. Mag. Hist. & Biog., Vol. X.

In the same letter he says "Pastorius and his friends talk of going on the ship which will be or pretends to be gone next week."

In a letter to Benjamin Furley, London, June 5, 1683, Claypoole, "according to orders secured passage for 33 persons named in the letter in the Concord and agreed to pay 50s. for every one that is wanting upon July 6, the day limiting sailing from Gravesend, wind and weather permitting, upon penalty of £500 (\$2,430 present values) and "if ye stay the ship I must pay the ship £5 (\$24.30 present values) per day after July 6, the master to be at Gravesend to receive passengers and entertain them at the ship's charge on the 30th inst."

On June 15 Claypoole again informed Furley that he had agreed with Capt. Jeffries of the "Concord" for the passage of the thirty-three Dutchmen."

On the 19th he informed him that he believed that the ship would not sail from Gravesend until the middle of next month (July). He also referred to reports of scarcity in Pennsylvania and of Penn coming home, but would assure him "that there was no bad news."

Owing to some unexplained delay between Rotterdam and Gravesend, the points of embarkation, the Crefeld colony failed to appear as originally agreed.

On July 11 Claypoole again wrote to Furley of his trouble that the Crefeld friends had not come, but that the wind was still contrary and "doubt we shall go away without them."

He notified him, however, that the ship "went to Gravesend 7th and intends for the Downs 17th and then off with the first fair wind."

They "loitered several days on their (Crefeld people's) account and shall do so still which may be £50 demurrage to the ship."

He hoped that they would arrive so as not to lose the money they had paid.

They had delayed by common consent, but if beyond the time agreed upon must pay £5 per day demurrage.

In his anxiety to have the belated Crefelders reach the ship before her sailing, Claypoole sent his son to Gravesend to look for them and to ask two more days delay.

In writing of the arrangements on the ship, Claypoole says, we "have many convenient cabins made and private rooms for families, fourteen excellent oxen killed, 30 tuns of beer, abundance of bread and water, victualled for 120 people.

The Crefelders, however, finally reached Gravesend and were taken on board, ready for the first favoring wind to waft them away to the shores of the New World.

On July 24, 1683, the "Concord" spread her sails.

Thence westward beyond the Atlantic the star of empire of the Germanic race took its way.

The same valued authority in a letter to his brother Edward Claypoole next writes from Philadelphia on December 10, 1683, and gives us all that is known in detail of the voyage. He says:

The last of the passengers, including the tardy Crefelders, went aboard the "Concord" at Gravesend on July 24, "and after we lost sight of England, which was in about three weeks time, we were 49 days before we saw land in America."

On October 1, 1683, some of us went ashore in Pennsylvania. * * "The blessing of the Lord did attend us so that we had a very comfortable passage and had our health all the way." * * "We came to this city (Philadelphia) October 8 or 10."*

The only event recorded outside of the usual routine of a ship's voyage at sea under sail was the birth of a son to Johannes Bleickers, one of the Crefelders, who was named Peter.†

*Jas. Claypoole's Letter Book Penna. Mag. Hist. & Biog., Vol. X.

†Abington Meeting Records.

‡List of Crefelders Germantown Grund and Lager Buch, Recorder's Office, Phila.



HENRY MAY KEIM.

Son of Hon. George M. Keim ; son of George deB. Keim ; son of John Keim, second of the name ; son of Nicholas Keim ; son of Johann-es Keim, of Oley, Pa., (The Founder). Born in Reading, Pa., August 16, 1842 ; died there February 18, 1899.

HENRY MAY KEIM

IN the pioneer log home of Johannes Keim, "Yeoman," the founder of the name in America, in the savage forests of Oley 180 years ago, was born Nicholas Keim.

In the succession of generations after him through John Keim the younger, George De B. Keim, and George May Keim, we arrive at the subject of this sketch. He fittingly exemplified in his own career the public spirit, distinction and usefulness of his race and family.

Henry May Keim, whose demise took place at his residence, 245 North Fifth street, Reading, Pa., at 11.45 Saturday night, February 18, 1899, was born in the same city on August 16, 1842. He was the youngest son of Hon. George May and Julia Mayer Keim.

He attended the Pennsylvania Military Institute in Reading, under the superintendence of Col. John B. Batchelder, in later years the distinguished official historian of the Battle of Gettys-

burg, Pa. He then spent four years in the Reading High School, from which he graduated in 1859 at the age of 17 years at the head of his class. Subsequently he took a regular course of study at Union College, Schenectady, and graduated in 1862.

He studied law in the office of Jacob S. Livingood and was admitted to the bar, August 7, 1865.

In the fall of 1862 he enlisted as a private in Co. I, 11th Regiment, Penn'a Militia, and was with the Penn'a division of Major General Reynolds, which held the road to Hagerstown during the battle of Antietam. During the invasion of Pennsylvania in July, 1863, he enlisted in Co. A, 53d Regiment, P. V., and was commissioned first lieutenant.

Shortly after being mustered into service he was detailed with other first lieutenants to pass an examination for the purpose of relieving Lieut. Petriken, of the regular army, as ordnance

officer of the Lehigh district, and being successful, he was appointed to this office by Major General Franz Sigel.

His company was mustered out of service in the latter part of August, 1863, but he was retained in this position. At the end of three months an application was made by him for his discharge, but General Sigel issued an order prohibiting him to be mustered out at that time, and in a letter explanatory of his action said:

"It is absolutely necessary, and in the interest of the service, to retain Lieut. Keim. No officer could be found at that time to act in the aforesaid capacity and it would have been injurious to the service to discharge him after he had made himself acquainted with the duties involved in his office."

His duties required much labor and great responsibility. Ordnance stores valued at over a million and a quarter dollars were in his possession at one time, and he aided in arming and equipping 27,000 men for the military service. Nor did his interest in military affairs end with the war. Subsequently he became a member of Post 76, G. A. R., of Reading, and of the Sons of the Revolution, at meetings of which his eloquent remarks were always warmly welcomed.

Mr. Keim was one of the last three City Auditors of Reading, having served for the year 1874-75, when that office was abolished by the city charter of 1874, and the office of Controller substituted.

In 1875 he received the nomination of the Democratic party for Mayor, but was defeated by Chas. F. Evans.

In 1876 he served as chairman of the Democratic County Committee during the Tilden campaign and was chairman of the committee of arrangements during the jubilee festival of the party in Reading, when a great parade was held, followed by the roasting of two buffaloes.

He held a number of prominent positions of trust and responsibility. He

was one of the managers of the Reading Iron Company, a trustee of Charles Evans Cemetery Company for 20 years and for three years Secretary and Treasurer of the Reading Library and of St. Luke's Hospital, South Bethlehem. He was a vestryman of Christ Episcopal Church for many years, his grandfather, George deB. Keim, having been its first Senior Warden when the parish was organized, in 1822, from old St. Mary's. He represented the fifth generation of the family in that church. He was a member of the committee which raised the endowment of the new Protestant Episcopal diocese of Central Pennsylvania, was a delegate to the primary convention of the diocese, held at Harrisburg in 1871, and served for five years on its standing committee. He was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and at times contributed articles of real interest to the Pennsylvania Magazine, the quarterly issued by the Society. A notable contribution from his pen was a historical sketch of the first Episcopal mission—now Christ church.

He was, besides, a member of the Philadelphia club, Colonial society, and the Rowfant club, of Cleveland, Ohio, the last named a literary organization of high character well-known in that section of the State. He was also an associate member of the Reading Press club, a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, a past master of St. John's Lodge, F. and A. M., Reading, and member of the Liberty Fire Company, of which he was for a time president.

In June, 1885, Mr. Keim was honored by President Cleveland with the appointment of Consul to Prince Edward Island, which he held with distinction. He was the fourth person in the history of the county who received a foreign appointment from the National Government.

In 1890 Mr. Keim was invited to accept the position of treasurer of the Valley Railway of Ohio, one of the im-

portant interior lines of that State, extending from Canton, the residence of President McKinley, to Cleveland. Subsequently, the road going into the hands of receivers, Mr. Keim became its chief receiver. And it was due largely to his faithful and capable management that the road was placed in condition for its subsequent reorganization.

Early in 1896 he resigned his position on the road, and returned to his residence in Reading.

On June 6, 1867, Mr. Keim married Emma Elizabeth Trexler, daughter of Horatio Trexler, president of the National Union bank, of Reading; who survives him. Also by his sisters, Mrs. Julia M. Behne, for many years a resident, with her late husband, a distinguished artist, of Munich, Bavaria, but now of Reading, and Mrs. Mary May Weidman, wife of the eminent physician and surgeon, Dr. W. Murray Weidman, of Reading.

The deceased was brother of George deB. Keim, president of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company; Charles W. Keim, treasurer of the Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad Company and Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, and Mrs. Susan Douglas Mayer, of Baltimore, wife of Charles F. Mayer ex-president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad,—all deceased.

His last association with public affairs was as a member of the Reading Sesqui-Centennial Executive Committee in June, 1898, and Chairman of the Committee on Woman's Day Exercises, to the success of which his labors largely contributed.

He possessed a large collection of relics of the earliest generations of the Keim name on American soil. He was also author of "An account of the Keim Family," printed for private circulation in 1874.

The eminent German-American translator and poet, Thomas C. Zimmerman, of Reading, Pa., whose rendering of Luther's "Battle Hymn" is

considered the finest in the Anglo-Saxon tongue, pays this tribute in his Journal, to his departed fellow townsman and friend.

"In the death of Henry May Keim, the city of Reading loses one of its best-known citizens. He had been prominent in the social, political and business life of this city for upwards of forty years, while in matters pertaining to the welfare of the city—in all the more important movements of a public nature intended to add lustre to the fair fame of our people or the municipality—he invariably lent a helping hand. He was a Democrat in more than a partisan sense, and hence was easily approachable by everybody in the community, no matter how humble the calling in life of those who sought his presence or who desired a friendly word to aid them in a betterment of their condition. Mr. Keim had many excellent qualities of heart and head, which made him an agreeable and entertaining companion. He was an important factor in the social life of Reading. He had a pleasant and easy manner which was characterized by affability and good nature. Of good descent and liberal education; of attractive appearance and personal magnetism, he won his way easily into the graces of friends and admirers. The subject of these remarks possessed a genuine love of the fine arts, surrounded as he had been in his father's home in the days of his youth by some of the finest specimens of painting and sculpture that were ever seen in Reading, and which afforded him the opportunity for a close study of art as well as to enable him to enjoy the society of many celebrated painters and sculptors who were frequent visitors to the hospitable fireside of his lamented father, himself a genuine connoisseur of the finer products of the brush and chisel. Mr. Keim was also deeply devoted to historical research, particularly in a local direction, and was one of the founders of the first Reading Historical Society. He came from a long line of distinguished ancestors, who were naturally a source of pardonable family pride to him.

FIELD MARSHAL CONRAD VALENTINE KEIM

HERO IN MANY WARS—SOLDIER OF FORTUNE—KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF
MARIA THERESA

THE name of Keim has been conspicuous in many notable instances, in the wars of Europe since the eleventh century and doubtless before that period.*

In the village of Offenburg on the river Kinzig in Briesgah, now in Baden, then in Austria, about 17 miles southwest of Carlsruhe, the present grand ducal capital, was born in the year 1731 an infant boy of the family name Keim, to which his parents prefixed Conrad Valentine.

The thrilling story of his life tells us nothing of his childhood, nor of his youth, whether passed in athletic exercises antecedent to the profession of arms or in academic training for the varied vocations of peace. It suffices to say that his first service in his brilliant career as a soldier was under the French flag in the Seven Years' War, 1756-63, which involved the great powers of Central Europe and colonial America and made England the foremost commercial and colonial nation on the globe.

From this war he transferred his allegiance to Austria, entering the imperial service as Major of Infantry.

In November, 1788, he was advanced to Colonel.

In the disturbance of the old order of things, the Netherlands having risen in open revolt in 1789, Col. Keim was in command of the important fortress of Luxemburg.

This strategic position, next to Gibraltar, was the strongest in Europe. The powerful defenses were built on a

rocky promontory two hundred feet high which controlled the valley above and below.

The rebellious subjects of the House of Orange made a desperate attempt by storm and siege to capture this important place, but the brave defenders under Col. Keim held the fortress against overwhelming numbers.

The following year he took the field against the revolt, which was finally suppressed.

In April, 1792, a French army having undertaken the invasion of Flanders was driven back, pursued by the Prussians and Austrians.

The activity of Dumouriez with a hastily organized force of French, aided by disease and famine among the allies, reversed the tide of war. He invaded the Netherlands with 100,000 Frenchmen and after a desperate and protracted stand by 40,000 Austrians, won by overwhelming numbers the battle of Jamappes.

The slaughter on both sides was fearful. The whole of the Austrian Netherlands with the exception of the Fortress of Luxemburg fell into the hands of the French.

In this series of bloody conflicts in 1792 Col. Keim, on May 15, carried by storm, with but four companies of his regiment, the French town of Orchises, whose frowning walls were defended by seven hundred Frenchmen.

On Sept. 7, when the routed French stole out of their fortified camp at Maulde, Col. Keim rapidly pursued the fugitives. Overtaking the enemy at

*The Biographical Lexicon of the Austrian Empire, &c., Dr. Constant von Wurzbach, Vienna, 1864 [Biographisches Lexikon des Kaiserthums Oesterreich, &c.]

furnishes the foundation facts for this account of one of the family name among the martial heroes of his times.

Montagne, he forced them to battle at Chateau d' Aba, where he routed them so completely that on the following day he captured the town of St. Amand, guns, ammunition and provisions, a large quantity of other military stores falling into his hands.

Had Col. Keim been in command of the Austrians the Netherlands might have been saved from French conquest.

For his valiant services in this campaign Col. Keim, on November 19, was promoted to Major General and received the Ritter (Knight's) Cross of the Order of Maria Theresa, one of the greatest tributes to the valor of a soldier of the Empire.

In the campaign of 1793 in the Netherlands, the allies, in which Gen. Keim was conspicuous, were again, largely through his genius and bravery, successful at Aldenhoven, Neerwinden and Willemstadt.

The routed French General Dumouriez, fearful of the guillotine of the Jacobin rule at Paris, deserted to the allies, and his successor, Dampierre, was routed and killed at Famars.

In the campaign of 1794, the Austrians, Dutch, English and Hanoverians in the Netherlands, under the personal command of the Austrian Emperor, for a time continued their successful operations against the French, but the overwhelming of Clairfait, the Austrian General, at Kortryk, the disaster to the Prince of Coburg at Tournay and Fleures, left the French in control in Flanders and invading Holland.

In 1795 the Prussians having abandoned the alliance and Hanover and Hesse Cassel following in the same footsteps, Austria and England were left to fight it out alone with France.

In September the French, under Jourdans, who had routed the Austrians the year before, and also had the honor of having served under D'Estaing in America, when Washington gave the finishing blow to the English

at Yorktown, crossed the Rhine, attacked Dusseldorf and drove the Austrians across the river Main.

The Austrians under Clairfait offered battle behind the Main by attacking the French at Höchststadt, in the vicinity of Frankfort in October.

In these actions Gen. Keim, with his brigade, fought with splendid valor, particularly at Mainz, and stormed Weissenburg on June 28, forcing the French to fall back across the Rhine.

Pichegru, who had overwhelmed Clairfait the year before, again effected a crossing of the Rhine at Mannheim and occupied that stronghold. Wurmsers, with a body of Austrians, too late to relieve Mannheim, routed a French army in the neighborhood and recaptured that city after a short siege.

The French military operations of 1796 against Austria were on a still larger scale. The Lower and Upper Rhine and Italy were simultaneously invaded.

Gen. Keim served in the army of the Lower Rhine, commanded by the Arch Duke Charles in person.

The French, under Jourdans, after a few successes in June, were driven back across the Rhine, but Moreau crossing at Strassburg, succeeded in reducing Swabia. Jourdans, with a fresh army, appeared before Frankfort, which he took by bombardment, but was completely routed by the Archduke Charles, supported by Keim's veterans, in August at Amberg, and again, Sept. 3, at Würzburg, the old Franconian capital.

In the battle of Kehl, on the Rhine opposite Strassburg and almost within sight of the village of his birth on the Kinzig, in 1797, Gen. Keim led the Austrian grenadiers with such irresistible bravery that he was honored by his Emperor with the baton of Field Marshal.

While the roar of battle was reverberating along the Rhine and victory perched on the banners of the Aus-

trians, under the Archduke Charles and the veterans Wurmser and Keim, the young Corsican Bonaparte having yielded to the seductive charms of the beautiful Josephine, hurried from his nuptial couch to the camp in Northern Italy.

In the months of April and May, 1796, he was winning victory after victory, which made the thrones of Europe tremble and writing a storm of letters to "his first love," "his Josephine," all burning with the fire of a love sick swain, sometimes tender and then reproachful for not being responsive enough to his own emotional genius.

His heart's idol joined him at the Serbelloni Palace in Milan, where surrounded by his conquering battalions he led a lover's ease.

As she was leaving toward Brescia at the opening of a new campaign having sighted the enemy in her pathway and returning in great fright and fear her lover-husband exclaimed as she clung to him, weeping and trembling: "Wurmser shall pay me dearly for the tears he has caused you to shed."

A fanfare of trumpets proclaimed the advance. With the image of Josephine upon his heart he avenged her tears in the annihilation of three Austrian armies, driving Wurmser, who had been recalled from Germany with 30,000 Austrians, into Mantua, capturing his entire force and forcing Austria into a hasty peace.

The desperate straits of the Austrian army forced the transfer of the Archduke Charles from the Rhine to oppose Napoleon in Northern Italy.

The command of Field Marshal Keim was part of this column. The peace of Campo Formio, October, 1797, however, terminated hostilities for a time.

The plans for 1798, an invasion of Great Britain having been changed to an aggressive campaign against British India by way of Egypt, Napoleon sailed for the land of the Pharaohs in May,

with a well-equipped veteran army.

The secret surrender of the whole left bank of the Rhine by Austria to France, when divulged through the negotiations at Rastadt led to a new declaration of war in March, 1799, by France against Austria.

In this conflict England and Russia were the allies of Austria.

Less than a month later the famous Russian General Suwaroff (Suwarrow) with his army formed a junction with the Austrians.

The veteran Russian within thirty days after taking the field defeated the French at Cassano. Within three months he drove them back over the Alps and held the plains of Lombardy.

In the battle of Verona in this campaign Field Marshal Keim was wounded at the head of his troops.

After these masterly strokes of arms, Suwaroff turned his attention toward one of Napoleon's favorite marshals, Macdonald, who was advancing from Naples.

Before moving to engage the French, the brilliant Suwaroff assigned the post of honor and desperate undertaking—the storming of the citadel of Turin, Piedmont's Alp-surrounded capital—to Field Marshal Keim, to whom he sent the following friendly note:

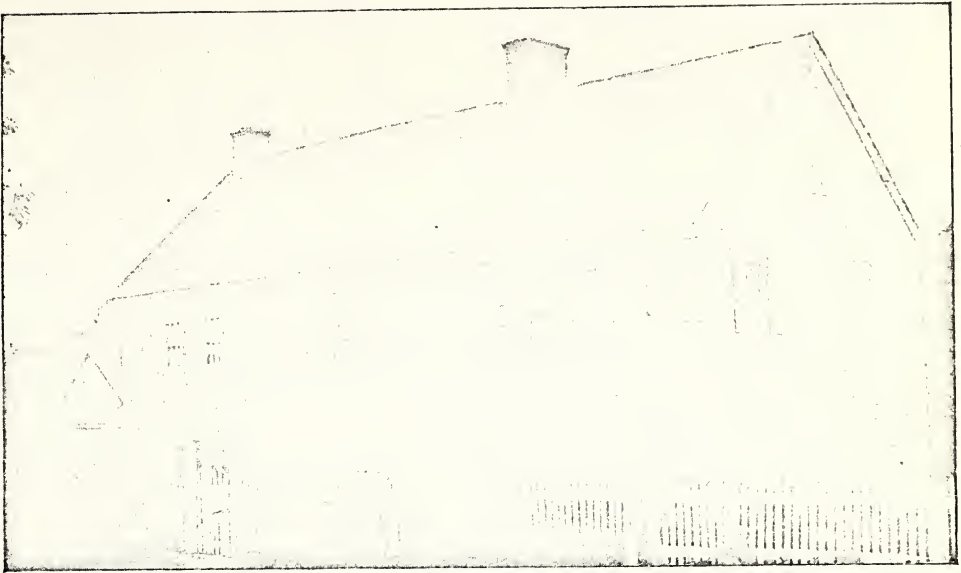
"My Dear General: I go to Piacenza, where I will conquer MacDonald. Conquer quickly the Fortress of Turin that I can sing the Te Deum before it."

The Russian General-in-Chief's confidence in his favorite veteran, Keim, was not misplaced.

During three bloody days in June, 1799, the storm of war waged savagely on the banks of the Trebbia.

Macdonald threw his fierce battalions against the solid columns of the Russians with varying results until the French having lost one third their number, gave way at every point.

While Suwaroff, with his Russians, was fighting desperately at Piacenza Keim was hurling his steadfast Aus-



THE "PLANTATION" OF JACOB KEIM, OF OLEY, SON OF JOHANNES KEIM, THE FOUNDER.

The "Plantation" of several hundred acres upon which this ancient family mansion stands was presented to Jacob Keim, the first, by his father-in-law, Johann Hoch. The older portion was erected in the summer of 1753 by masons brought from Philadelphia. The David Beretot and Levan mansions were erected the same summer. The persons beginning on the left are deB. Randolph Keim, the Editor; Mrs. Harriet V. Keim, daughter; Mrs. Keim, wife; Johann Keim, owner, hurried in from superintending the harvesters; Rev. H. W. Warmkessel, Lutheran church; Seymour deB. Keim, nephew; Frederick D. Owen, brother-in-law. John Keim, bachelor, deceased (1899), and three maiden sisters occupied the mansion in 1897. The ancient German colonial interior consists of heavy oak beam ceilings, immense fireplace with cranes and pots and kettles, all cooking being done on the hearth. The furniture is colonial. The many outbuildings give the appearance of a village.

trians against the powerful walled citadel of Turin, which finally capitulated, making good Suwaroff's request.

In August another French army entered the field in Italy under Joubert, and was routed by the allies at Novi.

The dissensions and jealousies between the Russians and Austrians led the former to continue the war in Switzerland and the latter in Italy.

Thus divided the Russians were forced to retreat over the towering Alps into the valley of the Rhine, and the Austrians were routed by Soult.

The Russians went into winter quarters in Bavaria, and were finally recalled by the Czar from the field.

After the return of Napoleon in the autumn of 1799 from his romantic but profitless expedition into Egypt he again let loose the dogs of war. Austria having rejected proposals of peace,

Napoleon organized a fresh army, and hastily crossing the great St. Bernard pass in the Alps, debouched upon the plains of Lombardy.

Field Marshal Keim, who was in command of the Austrian corps of observation, encountered Napoleon's advance at Mount Cenis on April 8, 1800. A desperate battle ensued in which Keim captured 16 cannon, 8 officers and 300 men and put the French to flight.

Had Keim's movement been supported with equal skill by the Austrian general or had Keim been in command, the career of Napoleon Bonaparte and the French might readily have been cut short. Years of blood and treasure which deluged and despoiled Europe would have been stayed and Austria might have been a dominating power in European affairs.

As it was, on June 14 following, began the bloody and fateful battle of Marengo in which 28,000 Austrians were engaged against 22,000 French under the eye of Napoleon himself. The Austrian charges under Keim having broken the French lines put the French under Napoleon in general retreat.

At this crisis Desaix, with a French force, approaching late in the afternoon exclaimed to Napoleon: "The battle is lost. I suppose, General, all I can now do is to secure your retreat."

"Not so," exclaimed the audacious Napoleon, "push forward your columns. I shall rally our disordered lines in your rear."

Thus suddenly stemming the tide of defeat, the French scored a victory which Napoleon always called his "Sun of Marengo," leading to ascendant events which placed him on an imperial throne, as the forsaking of the idol of his first love Josephine began the descendant train which led to Waterloo and ended at St. Helena.

In the subsequent manoeuvres an attempt to effect the passage of the Mincio, a rugged stream but 38 miles long, a tributary of the Po and upon which historic Mantua stands, confronted by a French force flushed with Napoleonic victory was made on the day after Christmas, 1800.

Field Marshal Keim always assigned to the post of greatest danger and desperation led his veterans amid a storm of shot of cannon and musketry into the rapid current, stubbornly fighting for every inch of vantage on the enemy's shore.

Within the grasp of victory, Conrad Valentine Keim fell at the head of his charging columns, covered with the honor and glory of forty-two years of war.

Seldom does it happen amid the manifold perils of the profession of arms that a soldier so constantly in the face of death at the head of his battalions finds a glorious death at last as was the meed of fortune to Field Marshal Keim, at the advanced age of seventy years.

The rushing Mincio carrying the icy meltings of the Alps into the Po and across the sunny plains of Italy toward the sea intoned his soldier's requiem.

The thunders of war and the expedients of peace went on until Saint Helena's wave dashed rock held imprisoned the genius so long the arbiter of the fate of nations.

And to-day when we read of the wager of battle so often fought to a finish on that historic stream, let us remember the heroism and the soldier's death of Conrad Valentine Keim.

THE BERTHELOTS IN FRANCE

THE family Berthelot, says the *Dictionnaire de la Noblesse (Nobility) de France, 1771*, was originally from Brittany, where it comprised several branches one of which established itself in Picardie.

The particular branch given at length in the "Dictionary" examined is that from the isle of Orleans erected into a Comte (County or Earldom) under the name St. Laurent.

Simon Bethelot, one of the name, had by his marriage with Catherine Germain four children.

After enumerating a long succession of offspring from Simon through his second son, Francois, b. 1626, and Etienne, second son of Francois, b. 1663, being of a line of soldiers, secretaries to the King or Counsellors this French authorized account says generally that there were other noble families of the name, one of which remained in Brittany (Bretagne), one of the old provinces in the north of France, lying in the peninsula formed by the English channel on one side and the Atlantic ocean on the other.

Picardy or Picardie, the home of the Berthelots, from which the American line sprang was an old Province adjoining in the north of France, having on the north and west the English channel.

In this province is the present town of Calais, familiar to almost every American going from London, England, to Paris, France.

It is in daily communication with Dover, across the straits of Dover, only twenty-six miles distant, the white cliffs of Dover, on a clear day, being in sight.

It has been repeatedly fought over by the English and French for centuries. Edward III of England captured it in 1347 and held it as a stepping stone to the continent during the wars of over two centuries. In 1558 the Duke of Guise captured it.

This Duke of that distinguished family, by name Francois de Lorraine, Duke de Guise, was born in 1519 and became not only one of the foremost leaders of the Catholic party in France, but one of the greatest generals of his day.

He was a brother of the Cardinal of the ducal name, who was one of the most implacable foes of the Protestants, the champion of establishing the Inquisition in France, and it is charged approved of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, although absent at the time.

Francois' defense of Metz in 1553 against Charles V, who lost 30,000 men, led his King, Henry II, to invest in him almost absolute power.

His capture of Calais and his victories of Guines and Thionville raised him to the highest pitch of applause.

It was through him, aided by his brother, the Cardinal, that the conspir-

acy of Amboise by the Protestant Prince of Conde and other leaders was defeated. He finally took the Prince of Conde prisoner at Dreux.

The Duke Francois met his fate at the hands of a Calvinist enthusiast, who stabbed him to death in 1563.

It was these events which forced upon Henry IV of France toleration to his Protestant subjects, under the Edict of Nantes, in 1598, confirmed by Louis XIII, 1610, and Louis XIV in 1652, and revoked by the latter King, 1685.

In these events the Protestant branch of the Berthelots of Brittany divided up and sought refuge in Germany, then in England, and through Jean Berthelot in Pennsylvania in America, where was continued a line of descendants worthy of the lineage and its history.

Another branch of the noble family of Berthelot established itself in Poitou, one of the old Provinces of France, in Vendee, a maritime department in the west of France having the Atlantic ocean on the north.

The Dictionary studiously ignores the two families of the same origin as those which are given. These were undoubtedly the Huguenot branches, one of which, headed by Jean Bertolet, after living in Switzerland and the German Palatinate emigrated to Pennsylvania.

The State Religion being Roman, the names of their ancestors would not appear on the official roll of the nobility.

The arms of the last of the family recorded are of Azure with chevrons of gold, accompanied by three Besans of the same, (round pieces of gold or silver with which the escutcheon is charged) two in chef and one in points.

THE ULMER-MAYERS

THE European antecedents during a known stretch of 383 years and the chronicle of 147 years of the Ulmer-Mayers and their alliances in America cover a period of European and American genealogy of

compassing value to American family histories.

The line of descents which will be treated with heightening interest as we progress begins with

Melchior Mayer, born 1495, in Ulm,

then a free imperial city of Germany, now in Wurtemberg, on the bank of the Danube. He was stadthauptmann or Commander of the military forces of that city, 1550, and conducted expeditions against the robber barons, Stirps (a stem or race).

From him in lineal descent were :

1. Lorenz Mayer, son, b. 1554, d. 1609.

Coat of arms granted to him 1570.

2. Hans (John) George Mayer, m. A. M. Kupfer.

3. John Melchior Mayer, son, b. in Ulm, 1636, d. 1703.

Of the Pennsylvania branch.

4. George Bartholomew Mayer, b. 1681, son of No. 3, first American ancestor in America, arrived 1752, landed at Annapolis, Md., went to Fredericktown (Monocacy station then), died there the same year and children removed to Penna.

From this source sprang the York and Lancaster, Pa., South Carolina, Georgia and Nova Scotia branches of this family.

5. Christopher Bartholomew Mayer, a son, b. 1702, founder of the Pennsylvania family 1752, b. Carlsruhe, November, 1702, m. September, 1724, at Ulm, Eva Margaretha Scheifel. She b. in that city November 24, 1704, daughter of Surgeon Bartholomew Scheifel and Anna Maria Bergfelder, his wife. With his wife, two sons, two daughters, son-in-law and daughter-in-law, he emigrated to America, 1752, having left Ulm for The Hague, Holland, 1751. He d. November, 1752; buried in Lutheran church graveyard Frederick, Md. She d. in Philadelphia, September 27, 1765, and buried there in the Lutheran churchyard.

Had issue, 6. George Ludwig Mayer, (first of name) b. Ulm, Germany, August 10, 1727, O. S.; m. 1 April 25, 1752, to Maria Barbara Diemer, of Ulm. She d. at Lancaster, Pa., October 30, 1777; m. 2 February 7, 1779, Maria Barbara Haller, of Frederick Town, Md., October, 1758, daughter of Geo. Haller, a relative of his first wife. He d. at Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 10, 1793. She m. 2 John Leibley, of Lancaster, Pa. He d. She d.

March 28, 1837, at York, Pa. Had issue

Sybilla M. Mayer (Houseal), b. in Ulm August 4, 1733; m. at Rotterdam, Holland, 1752, before emigration of family, Rev. Bernard Michael Houseal, of Evangelical Lutheran Church. He was b. at Heilbronn, Wurtemberg, 1727. She d. 1824 at Stonehouse, Devonshire, England, and buried there. He d. March 9, 1799, at Halifax, Nova Scotia. Had issue

Dorothea Regina Mayer, b. in Ulm, October 6, 1739. She m. in Lancaster, Pa., December 14, 1761, to Jacob Schuler. Had issue:

John Jacob Mayer (first of the name), b. Ulm, Jan. 16, 1741; m. in Lutheran church in Philadelphia, Nov. 24, 1762, to Maria Juliana Stachlin, parents from Carlsruhe, Baden. The German family, &c., sprung from this

Maryland Branch.

4. Marcus Mayer, b. April 18, 1684, at Leipheim. Also son of No. 3. Emigrant of 1784, d. July 21, 1740. Learned trade of book binder, worked abroad and in Ulm, m. 1 Aug. 18, 1708, Euphrosina Lanzemberger, daughter of Christian Lanzemberger, a rich merchant, b. Jan. 11, 1684. She d. Oct. 8, 1732, had 16 children. Her son was

5. Christian Mayer (first of name), b. Ulm, Sept. 18, 1714. He d. there Aug. 5, 1788. He was president of the Guild of Bookbinders. He followed his father's trade. m. July 21, 1738, Fraulein Dorothea Weber, b. July 21, 1719, daughter of Johannes Weber, a silversmith. He d. at Ulm Aug. 5, 1788.

6. Johannes Mayer (first of name), son, b. in Ulm, 21 Aug., 1741. Became an opulent gold and silversmith; m. Nov. 9, 1762, Maria Barbara Zorn, daughter of Jacob Zorn, of Kreuzhoff and Anna Maria Reidmayer. Met accidental death Sept. 11, 1809, by drowning during a flood in the river Blau, a tributary of the Danube, near the Gögglinger bridge of Ulm on his way home from Blumenschein, one of the favorite evening resorts of the Ulmers. His wife had d. Aug. 20, 1803, from an accident to her

carriage during an afternoon drive at Ueberkingen near Ulm, where she was spending the summer.

7. Christian Mayer (second of the name), b. Sept. 30, 1763; d. 1842; founder of the Maryland family in 1785. He was prepared for orders in the Lutheran church, but that was abandoned for a mercantile career as linen dealer.

In 1785 he settled in Maryland in a Netherlands mercantile house in Baltimore and became a citizen of the United States. m. February 3, 1785, Anna Katarina Baum, b. near Kutztown, Berks county, Pa., April 1, 1767. She was the daughter of Christian Baum, a soldier of the War for Independence died on the field of Brandywine and Hannah Henningeur, his wife, who removed from Pennsylvania to Baltimore, 1782.

The Henningeurs were French from Alsace after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, settling in the valley of Vir-

ginia, between the headwaters of the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers.

Christian Mayer above d. Sept. 14, 1842. She d. January 20, 1843.

Of their issue:

Julia Mayer m. in 1827, George May Keim, of Reading, Pa. [See p. 84 this number K. & A. F.]

Maria Barbara Mayer, m. 1814, Col. Thomas Beverley Randolph, U. S. Army, of Virginia. She named after her mother, was the daughter of Christopher Bartholomew Mayer (second of the name), of Lancaster, son of George Ludwig (first of the name) Mayer, emigrant. Their daughters Lucy Jane Randolph m. Gen. William H. Keim; Martha Elizabeth Randolph m. Col. John H. Keim, and a son, Christopher M. Randolph m. Emily S. Keim, in direct line from Johannes Keim the Founder. Two sisters and a brother m. two brothers and a sister.

BRIEF GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS

CONNECTED WITH THE LINEAGE KEIM DERIVED FROM THEIR BIBLES,
MANUSCRIPTS AND EXISTING TRADITIONS

By Daniel May Keim

IN the present number this valuable and in some respects, contemporaneous contribution of the lineage Keim will conclude for lack of further material.

In the course of these remaining lines will be found a few autobiographic notes of the author, which will be read with deep interest.

The Keim line of Nicholas, son of Johannes Keim, the Founder, is greatly indebted to this member of the family for rescuing from oblivion much remote valuable genealogical information.

Mr. Keim continues his story:

John Keim (the younger, see frontispiece No. 2. "K. and A. F.") was the only son and second child of Nich-

olas and Barbara (Schneider) Keim. He was b. in Oley July 6, 1749; moved with his parents to Reading in October, 1755; m. Susanna de Benneville, of Milestown, Philadelphia county, October 15, 1771. He was then established at Reading as a merchant—hardware, iron and general merchandise.

His marriage certificate in possession of the writer, reads as follows:

"Phila" Co. to wit:

To all persons whom it may concern that on the 15 day of October 1771 Before me Jacob Hall one of the justices of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia viz: Came John Keim (Keim) of the county of Berks in Reading town singleman and Susannah Bene-

vall (de Benneville) in the County of Philadelphia and Township of Bristol single woman and took each other for man and wife in the presence of the witnesses here unto subscribed.

And I do hereby pronounce them the aforesaid John Keim (Keim) and Susannah Renevall (de Benneville) lawful man and wife. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the day and Date above written.

JOHN KEIM,
SUSANNA KEIM.

JACOB HALL [L. S.].

Harmina Hall, Esther Brown, Thomas Quinlan, William Peters, George Williams, Samuel Boutcher, Sarah Hall, George de Benneville, Nicholas Keim, Jacob Brown, Daniel Messersmith, Mary Benneville, Barbara Keim, Wm. Anderson.

He died at Reading February 10 [Wednesday morning, 4.30 o'clock], 1819.

She died at Reading January 15, 1837.

Their children were:

1. Daniel DeB. Keim, b. at Reading Tuesday morning, at 2 o'clock, September 8, 1772, "im Wasserman." m. Margaret Settley, 1825.

Their children were:

Susan Keim, b. 1828.

Daniel Keim.

Catherine Keim.

He died March 16, 1837.

Margaret Settley, widow of D. deB. Keim, after m. ——— Wyman.

She d. July 6, 1866.

2. Esther deB. Keim, b. at Reading Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, March 23, 1774, "im Leb." D. single, December 7, 1830.

3. John Keim, b. at Reading Thursday evening, 8.30 o'clock, February 20, 1777. D. at quarter past 8 o'clock on the evening of December 21, same year.

4. George deB. Keim, b. at Reading Monday evening, 10 minutes past 11 o'clock, December 16, 1778, "im shuts." m. Mary, daughter of James May, Esq., of Reading, February 4, 1799. She was b. at Pottsgrove, now

Pottstown, Montgomery county, Pa., February 6, 1781. He d. at Reading August 20, 1852. She d. at Reading December 4, 1854.

5. Catherine Keim, b. on Sunday at quarter past 10 o'clock in the evening, August 3, 1781, "im Wasserman," in the evening at 10 o'clock, January 9, 1784.
6. John Keim, b. Monday morning, at quarter past 11 o'clock on the 13 September, 1784, "in der Jungfrau." D. on Monday morning at 20 min. of 8 o'clock, February 11, 1788.
7. Susannah Keim, b. on Friday morning, at 20 minutes to 4 o'clock, on the 15th of February, 1788, "im Geisbok." D. on Saturday evening, at 10 minutes past 6 o'clock, July 22, 1790.
8. Benneville Keim, b. on Tuesday morning, 10 minutes before 8 o'clock, November 30, 1790, "in der Jungfrau." M. Mary High (Hoch), daughter of Isaac High (Hoch), of Poplar Neck, August 2, 1812. She was b. at Poplar Neck, June 16, 1792. She d. on Sunday morning, July 14, 1833.

Their children were:

1. William High Keim, b. June 25, 1813. Married Lucy Jane Randolph, b. at Green Creek, Cumberland county, Va., September 28, 1819, on November 8, 1836. He d. May 18, 1862.

[Left issue, but not given. Will appear elsewhere.—Ed.]

2. Matilda High (Hoch) Keim, b. February 26, 1815, m. George E. Ludwig.

Left issue, deB. Keim Ludwig.

3. John High (Hoch) Keim, b. January 26, 1817, m. September 3, 1839, at Winchester, Va., to Martha Elizabeth Randolph.

[Left issue, but not given. Will appear elsewhere.—Ed.]

4. Esther High (Hoch) Keim, b. December 31, 1818, d. single.
5. A son, b. July 20, 1820, d. in infancy.
6. Isaac High (Hoch) Keim, b. August 14, 1821, married, but left no issue.
7. deBenneville Keim, b. March 5, 1824, married Sarah Dunn.



HON. ALBERT RUSSEL KEIM.

Son of Christian L. Keim; son of Hon. Jonas Keim; son of Nicholas Keim (2d wife); son of Peter Keim, of Oley, Pa.; the Emigrant or his son. Born near Stoyestown, Pa., Feb. 22, 1859, Resides (1899) at Falls City, Nebraska.

They left no issue.

8. A son, b. 1826, d. in infancy.

9. A daughter, b. 1827, d. in infancy.

10. Sarah Ann Keim, b. August 30, 1828, d. February 27, 1830.

11. Emily Susan Keim, b. ——. M. Christopher M. Randolph, February 19, 1856. She d. at Dolorosa, Mo., January 27, 1860.

Left one son, William Keim Randolph, b. at Reading, Pa., February 19, 1857.

George deB. Keim (first of the name), commenced business with his father, John Keim, the younger. He moved to Philadelphia February 12, 1810, and in connection with William Allibone, in 1810, went into the flour business under the firm name of Allibone & Keim, at the N. E. corner of Race and Water streets, afterwards united with Benneville de Brown (Braun), as successors to Harvey & Worth, in the hardware business, under the firm name of Keim & Brown (Braun), at No. 62 N. Front street.

At the close of the War of 1812-14 he returned with his family to Reading and resumed business with his brother under

the name of George & Benneville Keim, and upon separation, George deB. Keim and George deB. Keim & Son, upon the maturity of his son.

His private residences in Philadelphia were:

1. No. 16 Race street, near Front, S. Side.

2. No. 309 Race street, between Third and Fourth streets, N. Side, opposite the Swan.

3. No. — Arch street, above Sixth street, N. Side, on site of Theater, about 1845 or '50.

4. No. 53 Fourth street, above Race, E. Side, which he had purchased.

His residences at Reading were:

1. At his store, corner of Callowhill (Fifth) and Penn streets, N. Side.

2. At his property, Callowhill street, above Penn street, East Side, where he died.

The following were the children of George deB. and Mary May Keim, the fourth child of John and Susanna deBenneville Keim:

1. John May Keim, b. in Reading, October 29, 1799. M. Harriet, daughter

ter of Dr. George deBenneville, of Milestown, Philadelphia county, November 15, 1821. She was b. at Milestown, March 21, 1803. He died in Philadelphia July 5, 1844, aged 44 y., 8 mo., 6 d.

Their children were:

1. Ellen deB. Keim, b. at Reading, December 13, 1822, m. John B. Wickersham, at Reading, 1845.

Their children were:

1. John M. Keim Wickersham, b. October 20, 1846, at Philadelphia.
 2. Amos Wickersham, b. Nov. 28, 1848, at N. Y. City.
 3. Ellen Stewart Wickersham, b. December 22, 1854, (3), at New York City.
 4. Sarah Evans Wickersham, b. June 18, 1858.
2. Mary deB Keim, b. at Reading, December 20, 1824; m. to Isaac Lathrop, Dec. 22, 1851, b. 1816. No issue. He died March 15, 1854, aged 38 years. She died in Philadelphia, Jan. 9, 1861.
 3. Esther deB. Keim, b. at Reading, May 15, 1827; m. to Leonard Myers, of Philadelphia, Dec., 1852.

Their children were:

1. Henry Myers, b. Nov. 11, 1855.
 2. Leonard Myers, b. May 29, 1858.
 3. John May Keim Myers, b. Jan. 1860.
- Flourett G. Myers, b. 1862.—
(Ed.)
4. George deB. Keim, b. at Reading, July 9, 1829; d. at Reading, July 29, 1829.
 5. George deB. Keim, b. at Reading, Jan. 18, 1831; m. Sarah Childs, of Milestown.
- Their children were:
- Harriet deB. Keim.
Mary L. Keim.
Ellen W. Keim.
Walter May Keim.
Anna deB. Keim, b. at Reading, Oct. 27, 1838.

John May Keim, b. at Reading, May 10, 1842.

2. Anna M. Keim, b. at Reading, Oct. 13, 1801; m. to Wm. P. Orrick, of Virginia, Oct. 5, 1825. He b. April 24, 1789; d. St. Charles, Missouri, 1860. She d. at Reading, Aug. 5, 1850.

Their issue was:

1. A daughter, b. 1826.
2. Mary Virginia Orrick, b. Oct. 17, 1827 m. to Samuel P. C. Johnson.

Their children were:

- Anna Keim Johnson.
3. A child, b. 1829; d. in infancy.
 4. Caroline Eugenia Girard Orrick, b. Dec. 1, 1831.

From Forney's Philadelphia Press, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1863: Rowland Orrick m. on Thursday, Sept. 3, at Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., Col. William S. Rowland, commanding New Jersey Rifle Corps, to C. Eugenie Girard Daly, daughter of the late William P. Orrick, of Philadelphia.

Caroline Eugenie Girard Orrick, m. to Charles Daly. He died in England, 1860.

5. Francis Rebecca Orrick, b. Sept. 9, 1833.
 3. James M. Keim, b. at Reading Dec. 15, 1803. D. at Reading, May 9, 1804.
 4. George May Keim, b. at Reading, Mar. 23, 1805. D. at Reading, June 10, 1861. M. in Philadelphia, May 1, 1827, Julia, daughter of Christopher Mayer, of Lancaster. She b. at Lancaster, Pa., April 3, 1806; d. at Reading, May 12, 1857.
- Their children were:
1. Susan Mayer Keim, b. at Reading, Mar. 11, 1828; d. at Reading, Nov. 16, 1883.
 2. Julia M. Keim, b. at Reading, April 21, 1829; m. to Gustav Behne, of Reading, resided in Texas, Cuba and Munich, Germany. No issue.
 3. George deB. Keim (third of name) b. at Reading, December 10, 1830,

m. to Elizabeth C. Trezevant April 24, 1855, at Memphis, Tenn.

They had children:

1. Julia May Keim, b. February 1, 1860.
2. Susan Douglass Keim (second of the name), b. August 27, 1867.—[Ed.]
4. Susan Douglass (first of the name) b. at Reading, Pa., December 28, 1833, m. first Frank Hewson, Civil Engineer, who d. October 20, 1859; no issue. M. second, her cousin, Charles Frederick Mayer (second of the name), at Pottsville, Pa., December 4, 1866.—[Ed.] She d. ———.—[Ed.]
5. Mary May Keim, b. at Reading, Pa., June 28, 1835, m. William Murray Weidman, M. D., February 23, 1864.—[Ed.]

Their children.—[Ed.]

1. Laura Farquhar Weidman, b. March 16, 1867, d. March 27, 1870.
2. Helen Murray Weidman, b. March 13, 1869, d. January 10, 1871.
3. Julia Keim Weidman, b. February 5, 1875, m. Graham Dove Johnson.
4. Bessie Murray Weidman, b. February 11, 1873.
5. Marion Douglass Weidman, b. June 13, 1875.
6. Charles Wetherill Keim, b. at Reading, Pa., November 2, 1836, m. at Reading, Pa., November 14, 1872, Mrs. Ella Lauman Hiester, b. Lauman, widow of Frank Hiester, M. D.—[Ed.]
7. Louisa Hiester Keim, b. at Reading, Pa., July 30, 1839, d. September 16, 1842.
8. Margaretta Wetherill Keim, b. at Reading, Pa., January 4, 1841, d. July 28, 1841.
9. Henry May Keim, b. at Reading, Pa., August 16, 1842, m. at Reading, Pa., June 6, 1867, Emma Elizabeth Trexler. No issue.—[Ed.]
5. Daniel May Keim, b. at Reading, October 4, 1806, m. to Mary Living-

ton Shewell, dau. of Thomas Shewell, merchant, of Philadelphia, November 17, 1829. She b. in Philadelphia, May 5, 1805.

Their marriage certificate reads as follows:

Philadelphia, Nov. 17, 1829.

"This may certify that on the day and date above written, Daniel M. Keim, of the one part, and Mary L. Shewell, of the other, he of Reading, Pa., she of Philadelphia, were united in the bonds of matrimony according to the form observed in the First Baptist Church in this city.

W. T. Brantley,
Pastor.

L. Shewell, Emily G. Cauffman, W. H. Keim, E. B. Shewell, George deB. Keim, Mary Keim, Mary S. Currie, Hannah Shewell, Harriet T. Currie, Thomas F. Shewell, S. Dunlap, Thos. S. Currie, Susan L. Wattson, Thomas Shewell, Julia D. Shewell, M. H. Keim, M. M. Dunlap, Thos. Wattson.

Benneville D. Brown.

They commenced life together at Reading, where he was engaged in the hardware business with his brother, John, under the several firms of John M. Keim & Co.; John & Daniel M. Keim, and Daniel M. Keim & Co., and the Iron business at Windsor Furnace, &c., with Jonathan Jones, John, George and Daniel M. Keim, under the firm of Jones, Keim & Co.

They removed to Philadelphia after he had sold out his interests at Reading, where he established himself in the foreign and domestic hardware business in connection with John Parker and Granville Shewell, under the firm of Parker, Keim & Shewell. The business with the peculiar pressure of the times proved disastrous and D. M. Keim and family removed to Bristol, Bucks county.

In 1842 he received the appointment of inspector in the Custom House, Philadelphia, during the Presidency of John Tyler. Mr. Thomas Smith then being the Collector, which position he retained under every succeeding administration

until the Republican party under Abraham Lincoln went into power, when under the collectorship of William B. Thomas he was retired from his post.

Their children were:

1. A son, b. at Reading, September 28, 1830, d.
2. Sarah Linington Keim, b. at Reading, February 18, 1832; d. February 25, 1832; 7 days.
3. Thomas Shewell Keim, b. at Reading, January 3, 1834.
4. Joseph de Brown Keim, b. at Reading, Thursday, November 26, 1835.
5. Esther Laura K., b. at Philadelphia, Wednesday, November 15, 1837.
6. Augusta Shewell K., b. at Philadelphia, September 6, 1840.
7. Mary Shewell K., b. at Bristol, Friday, December 1, 1843.
8. Anneta Adamina Faber K., b. at Bristol, Monday, December 29, 1845; d. 10 a. m., Thursday, December 20, 1860, from severe injuries received by the explosion of a coal oil lamp.
6. Susan deB. (M.?) K., b. at Reading, March 6, 1808; m. to John B. Mayer, of Lancaster, September 4, 1827. He b. there March 4, 1802; d. at Reading, July 4, 1831.

Their children:

1. A daughter, October, 1828; d.
2. Mary May Mayer, b. at McKeans-

burg, Schuylkill county, October 1, 1829. She m. 2, Samuel Reeve, of Philadelphia, August 7, 1833.

Their children:

1. Julia Keim Reeve, b. in Philadelphia, June 17, 1834; m. to George B. Wood, October 13, 1858.
2. Victoria Reeve, b. in Philadelphia, 1836; d. at Richmond, Va., 1847. She d. at Reading, Friday, October 5, 1838; aged 30 y., 6 mo., 29 d.
7. Esther M. Keim, b. at Philadelphia, December 14, 1811; d. infant.
8. Catherine Rowe Keim, b. in Philadelphia, August 3, 1814, Wednesday; m. to Daniel L. Boyer, son of George Boyer, of Reading, April 11, 1833.
 1. A son; 1834; d.
 2. George D. Boyer, b. October 9, 1835; m. in Texas to Eliza Jane Radcliff, 1860.
9. De Benneville Keim, b. in Philadelphia, Friday, April 12, 1816; d. June 1, 1820.
10. Sarah May Keim, b. in Philadelphia, January 25, 1818; d. at Reading, June 2, 1820.
11. Rebecca Price Keim, b. at Reading, February 27, 1821; m. to Wirt Robinson, civil engineer, of Richmond, Va., December 12, 1839.

Their children were:

 1. Keim Robinson, b. at Reading, 1840; d. 1841.
 2. Russell Robinson, b. at Reading, March, 1842.

(Concluded.)

THE DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE KEIM

WAS HE THE SON OR GRANDSON OF JOHANN THE FOUNDER?

MEWTON KEIM, attorney-at-law, 404 Arch street, Philadelphia, has contributed the following valuable summary of the line of George

Keim, whose descendants dwell in Philadelphia, Chester, Berks and Montgomery counties, and in the western States.

In his letter Mr. Keim says, "I have

added memoranda of some of these collaterals to my own line, fragmentary only, but possibly useful in supplementing other information in your hands."

Upon this excellent foundation it should be possible to rear a complete superstructure of the Keim and allied families of this line.

The subject should be taken up by the individuals each giving a complete list of names, marriages, births and deaths of deceased, of their own families also showing the link uniting them in ascent to George and Catherine Shenkel Keim. Bible records or tombstone inscriptions and location if identified with any of the family lines are always valuable contributions to family history.

In reference to the spelling of the name Mr. Keim writes: "The name in the marriage certificate (of George Keim below) is Keim written apparently by the minister. I have not seen the name as written by George Keim (the elder), but the generations succeeding and down to about forty years ago wrote it Kimes, some Kime."

This form of spelling was the mistake of the English officials and subordinates. In not a single instance in the warrants, surveys and patents, early list of taxables and other papers is the name of Johann-es Keim the Founder spelled Keim and in no instance in German or English where written by himself is it written in any other way than Keim.

Michael Schlatter, "minister of the gospel," who signs the George Keim marriage certificate mentioned was familiar with the orthography of German proper names and particularly that of Keim as he frequently visited Olev in the course of his itinerant pastoral duties.

A.

George Keim, married Cathrin Schenkel (see marriage certificate). April 11, 1774. Owned large farm in East Nantmeal (now Warwick) township, Chester coun-

ty, part of which is now owned by his grandson, Jonathan Keim, residing near Pottstown. Neighboring farms are occupied by other descendants, one by another Jonathan Keim, a great-grandson of George Keim, the third generation in line in occupation of that homestead.

Marriage Certificate.

"Lectori Benevolo Salutem.

I Do Certify that Georg Keim of Goshen in Chester County, Bachelor ——— and Cathrin Schenkel of Said place Spinner were lawfully joynd together in Holy Matrimony the Eleventh Day of April in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-four.

Given in Springfield Township, Philadelphia County.

Witness my Hand and Seal.

[Wax Seal MICHAEL SCHLATTER,
with Minister of the Gospel.
impression.]

This certificate is endorsed—

"Marriage Certificate to Mr. George Keim and M. Cathrin Schenkel, 1774."

B.

The children of George Keim were Jacob, John, Samuel, Mary (intermarried with John Haldeman), Elisabeth (interm. John Amole), Sarah (interm. George Ergood), Catherine (interm. David Knauer), Barbara (interm. John Stoneback) (probably German, Steinbach).

C¹.

The children of Jacob Keim (B.) were David, Samuel, Kezia intermarried with David Wells. She aged about 88 and her husband about 93 are still living near Kenilworth, Chester county, near Pottstown), Hester (interm. Joseph Wells), George (living aged about 84 at Kenilworth), Jonathan (living at Pottstown, aged about 80).

C².

The children of John Keim (B) with Hannah Swineheart (probably German,

Schweinhirt), first wife, were Jacob (living in Philadelphia, aged 78), Margaret, Sophia, Elisabeth; with second wife, Ann Shingle, were John E., Levi, Susanna (interm. (1) Dr. S. M. Meredith, (2) ——— Newhouse), Simeon, Cyrus.

C³.

The children of Samuel Keim (B) were John (living at Reading, aged about 78, with family, children and grandchildren), Samuel (living at Atlantic City, with children and grandchildren), Uriah (living), Eliza (interm. William Lomas), Hannah (interm. John Houck), Sarah, Henry.

C⁴.

The children of Mary Halderman (B) were David Halderman (living in Warwick township, Chester county), and others.

C⁵.

The children of Elisabeth Amole (B) were:

George (resided till his decease on farm in Warwick township now occupied by his son Hiram. Had large family: Hiram, Eli, Sarah, Elisabeth, John, Mary A., Daniel and others).

Levi (removed to Ohio).

Ann (interm. Isaac Koplín. Her son John Koplín founded the town of Buckley, Ohio, where he resides. Prominent banker, member of Legislature some years ago).

Mary (interm. John Titlow), and others.

C⁶.

The children of Sarah Ergood (B) were Jesse, George, Jacob (living near Pottstown, in Chester county), and others.

C⁷.

The children of Catherine Knauer (B) were Thomas, Daniel, Davis (living at Knauertown, Chester county), Jesse, and others.

C⁸.

The children of Barbara Stoneback (B)

were George, Jacob, Samuel, Isaac, and others.

D¹.

The children of David Keim (C¹) were Hiram (living near Knauertown, Chester county), George (dec'd), Ann (interm. Stephen Brownback (living in Philadelphia), Mary (interm. David Bitler, living near Warwick, Chester county), James (dec'd), Jonah (living at Reading). These have families, children and grandchildren, except George.

D².

The children of Samuel Keim (C¹) were Hamilton (residing at Mt. Carroll, Illinois), Josiah (dec'd), Daniel (dec'd), Hannah (interm. ——— Halderman), Jonathan (residing on old homestead in Warwick township, Chester county), Keziah (interm. ———). Have families, a number residing in and near Pottstown.

D³.

Hezekiah (C¹) and David Wells had no children.

D⁴.

The children of Hester Wells (C¹) were Reuben, Hannah (interm. Frank Newlin), Keziah, Mary (interm. Thomas Wills), George, Edmund (Baptist clergyman), Allen, Joseph, Annie (interm. N. Bratten). Nearly all have families, many residing at and near Pottstown.

D⁵.

The children of George Keim (C¹) were James (dec'd; his son Alfred N., attorney, Philadelphia), Mary (interm. P. W. Reagan, Pottstown), Martha (interm. ———). All had families. Pottstown and vicinity.

DD¹.

The children of Jacob Keim (C²), interm. Anna Knauer, were Milton, Newton and Addison (dec'd). Milton Keim, M. D., dentist, Philadelphia; married Camilla F. Dilks. They have son Milton N., who married Helen Maull, and these have son Milton L.

Newton Keim, attorney, Philadelphia, married Frances S. Yewdall, and has three daughters, Alice, Jeannette, Mildred.

DD².

The children of John Keim (C²) (interm. —) were Sherman, and others. Resides at Cornwall, Lebanon county.

DD³.

The children of Levi Keim (C²) interm. Keturah Hall, were Laura (interm. George Wainwright, residing at Reading, Pa.) and Sumner, residing at Spring City, Pa.

DD⁴.

Simeon Keim (C²) had family, resides at Royer's Ford, Pa.

DD⁵.

Cyrus Keim (C²) interm. Grace Loomis; has family, living at Chester Springs, Pa.

Having accomplished this much, the next objective point of our researches must be the placing of the missing link between George Keim, progenitor of the line we have given, married, 1774, and probably born about 1750, and the first of the name in his line in America, in other words the Emigrant.

There must be aged people in this line who can convey positive or traditional information on this subject.

It is my opinion that George Keim, of the line we are considering, was the son or grandson of Johann-es Keim the Founder.

If grandson we would be limited to the three eldest sons of his first wife, Johann-es, born 1711; Stephen, born 1717, and Nicholas, born 1719.

The ancestor could not have been

Nicholas as he had but one son, John, born in 1749.

Stephen Keim, the second son of the Founder, was a large land holder in Limerick township, below Pottstown, where many of this George's descendants lived as early as 1747, and could have had a son in 1750. While not conclusive that the George mentioned was not his son, it is noticeable that the name Stephen does not appear either among his own three sons or among the sons of his descendants. He might have been the grandson of Johann-es the Founder. In that case George's second son, John, would have the name of his grandfather.

Jacob, born in 1742, son of the Founder, could not be the father of this George, although the latter's eldest son bears that name.

It would be possible for George Keim mentioned to be the son. The Founder, who died in 1753, had a son George by his second wife. The date of his birth is not yet known. The son preceding him was born 1732, and two children were born after him.

But if born any time between 1735 and 1745 he could have been married in 1774, the first date making him 39 and the last 29 years of age. He had eight children, according to the above list. The probability is that he married younger.

The Christian names of six of his eight children are the same as of the six of the twelve known of the Founder.

The founder of the family arrived before immigrants were obliged to qualify upon landing. The first emigrant after the lists were kept was Michael Keim in 1728.

There is no emigrant named George Keim in these lists down to 1754.

KEIM OF WARTENBURG, GERMANY

THE AMERICAN DESCENT OF THIS LINE

IT will be observed as we proceed that the family name as we have it direct from the Fatherland without the transmutation incident to the English Colonial Scriveners and their musty records of "ve olden time" is K-e-i-m.

It is also a significant fact that the very latest emigrations of the name like those of the eighteenth century correctly recorded started from the Valley of the Rhine and in every instance thus far known came from the Pfalz or Palatinate of Rhenish Bavaria or the Grand Duchy of Baden.

This fully sustains the earlier researches and established facts in localizing the home of the parent Germanic stock in the Fatherland.

I have before me from a name-cousin the following valuable contemporary information on this subject:

John Peter Keim, b. in 1800, in Wartenburg. Oberamt, Nurtinger unter Boinger.

Nurtinger is on the Neckar 13 m. S. E. of Stuttgart.

He had one brother, name not known.

John Peter Keim above had two sons.

John Peter Keim, b. 1827.

Bonaventure, b. 1829.

John Peter Keim, second, 1853; m. Mary Kathering Lang, daughter of John Lang, of Wartenberg, Oberamt, Nurtinger unter Boinger. She d. April 18, 1892, in Olean, N. Y.

On May 2, 1853, John Peter (second) and Mary (Lang) Keim arrived in New York City.

They had issue in the United States.

Louesa, b. 1855.

William, b. 1857.

Karl Frederick, b. 1859; d. October 2, 1891.

John Godfried, b. 1861.

Henry Godfried, b. 1864. ?

Mary Magadalene, b. 1867.

Anna Paulina, b. 1876.

KEIM OF MERGENTHEIM, WURTEMBERG, GERMANY

THE AMERICAN DESCENT FROM THIS LINE

IAM obliged to Herr Moritz Keim, of Washington, D. C., for this valuable information concerning a branch of the Wurtemberger-Keim name.

The descent of this line are:

Augustin Keim, b. date not known, at Neidenau Baden, Germany. m. Korudula Korbin.

They had issue:

Franz Joseph Keim, b. 1792, in Neidenau Baden, Germany; m. first date not known. He d. 1867, in Buffalo, N. Y.

Had issue:

Michael Keim, b. 1823; d. 1881, in Buffalo, N. Y. His wife Mary Keim, and daughter Lena Keim, survive him (1899), they residing in Buffalo, N. Y.

Married, second, Franziska Josepha Hoffman, Nov. 28, 1828. She b. in 1800, on the Tauber, 56 m. N. E. of Stuttgart, in Mergentheim, or Marienthal, Wurtemberg, Germany. She d. in Buffalo, N. Y., 1884. They arrived in the United States 1854.

Had issue:

Moritz Keim, b. on March 9, 1832, in Mergentheim, Wurtemberg, Germany. Educated at the Academy of Mergentheim; was student and scribe. He arrived in the United States in September, 1849; m. in Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1854. Christina Andre, b. in Offenheim, Hesse, Darmstadt, Germany, October 27, 1825. Her parents Conrad and Elizabeth Heck Andre arrived in the United States

in July, 1849. He died in Buffalo, N. Y., 1862, aged 65 years. She died in Buffalo, N. Y., 1873, aged 75 years.

They had issue:

Susan, b. in Buffalo, N. Y., 1857; m. Vanderbelt Quick, of Ashburn, Va., 1880.
Lilly, b. 1859, in Buffalo, N. Y.

Conrad, b. 1860, in Allegany, N. Y.; d. 1870, in Ashburn, Va.

Hattie V., b. 1870; in Ashburn, Va.

Alfred Harry, b. 1873, in Danville, Va.

Mary Jeanette, b. 1879, in Ashburn, Va.; d. 1879.

ABSTRACTS OF PENNSYLVANIA LAND WARRANTS SHOWING NAME OF WARRANTEE, DATE, QUANTITY OF LAND, LOCATION, AND OTHER IDENTIFYING INFORMATION

THE Archives of Pennsylvania, printed from time to time under authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has made accessible to delvers after facts of Provincial history and genealogical data a vast fund of information from original sources.

The tabulated or collated information, useful as it is, as far as it goes, baring errors of orthography and dates as compared with the original, lacks the whole value which might have been reached had the bald dates been supplemented after elimination of legal tautology and sublimation of high sounding and empty documentary phrasing, by abstracts giving the essence of the document itself.

But these documents have been printed and are much sought after as far as they go.

It is proposed under the auspices of the Keim and Allied Families Magazine to open a new field of contributive detail to general genealogical research in Pennsylvania by the publication of abstracts of Proprietary Land Warrants of Pennsylvania, beginning in 1700, the first in that series.

These have never before been accessible to the public eye from the dusty shelves and musty volumes, some over two centuries ago, which are sacredly guarded against all casualties, save the tooth of time, in the Department of Internal Affairs at Harrisburg, Pa., under the personal care of Maj. R. H. Forster, whom we salute for attention.

In this work therefore every subscriber to this magazine can take to himself or herself the unction that individually and collectively besides exploiting his or her own family historically, biographically and genealogically, and many other families, in a manner artistically not surpassed by any other they are rendering an enduring service to every other being of original colonial freehold ancestry and extending the personality of Pennsylvania history.

The ancient volume from which we draw this wealth of yet unrevealed material is preceded in the archives of the colonial period by:

The book of original purchases of lands sold by William Penn, Proprietary in England, before he sailed for Pennsylvania.

The second treasured folio is:

The Book of "Old Rights" which contains simply the name of warrantee, amount and date of warrant and survey, but no identifying material because it is not there.

Then follows the volume with which we have to do.

Its titlehead below was doubtless a master effort of chirography in its day.

In fact the general scenic effect of its flourishes is what might be imagined of an Irish "gentleman" describing his shillelah in the air in certain gyratory circumvolutions prior to lodging it upon the scene of some offending "son of the bog."

The following is the initial phrasing

of this desperate encounter of the ink-horn and the quill in the hand of the Quaker scribe of 1700:

THE COPIES OF THE PROPRIETARY WARRANTS, 1700,
COMMISSIONERS.

The following is the first entry:
[Locis Sigili.]

William Penn Proprietary and Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties annexed.

At the request of EDWARD HOPTON that I would grant him to take up two hundred and fifty acres of land in right of Richard Jordain old Purchaser. These are to will and require you to survey or cause to be surveyed unto him the said number of acres in the first Township that shall be laid out in the County of Phila Bucks or Chester or in any convenient vacant place not yet taken up in any Township already laid out, And make Return thereof into my Secretary's Office. Given at Philadelphia the 27 day of 1st month 1700.

(Signed) William Penn.
To Edward Penington, Surveyor General.

This form of original granting away and plotting of the savage wilds of Pennsylvania, was continued with such modifications or extensions as will be quoted in the text as we proceed. All are "given" at Philadelphia unless otherwise stated.

Practically warrants begin "At the request of."

THOMAS BYE, 600 a. warrant ordering survey in right of Edward Crew, Nathaniel Paske and Samuel Martin, old purchasers, "according to the method of Townships by me appointed." Two distinct settlements to be thereon within one year after it shall be laid out. Given 2 d 2 m 1700.

THOMAS PARSONS, old Purchaser, 500 a. "I require thee forthwith to survey or cause to be surveyed unto him the said number of acres of such land as is not yet laid out according to the

method of Townships by me appointed." Given 6 d 2 m 1700.

JAMES STREATER 500 a. under George Jackman, old Purchaser. Given—[defaced] of the 2 month, 1700.

JOHN SMITH, of the County of Bucks, Blacksmith, 200 a in right of John Rowland, old Purchaser. Given 20 d 2 m 1700.

MARGARET ATKINSON 500 acres "in right of her late husband, Christopher Atkinson, Purchaser in England." Given 17 d 3 m 1700.

WILLIAM COWPER 500 a in right of Christopher Atkinson, Purchaser in England. Given 17 d 3 m 1700.

WILLIAM PARLET, late of the Isle of Wight, 100 a "at the yearly rent of one penny Sterling per acre." Given 17 d 3 m 1700.

JAMES BROOK, "That I would grant him and four of his brothers and sisters to take up 750 a of land in right of their Father John Brook, Purchaser in England. Given 18 d 3 m 1700.

JAMES ATKINSON right "to resurvey a certain tract of land situate in the Township of Dublin, in the Co. of Phila., between the lands of Joseph Fisher and Allen Foster, formerly laid out to him, the said James Atkinson by my warrant." Given 31 d 3 m 1700.

PETER WORRAL 400 a in right of John Alsop, old Purchaser. Given 5 d 4 m 1700.

WILLIAM GIBSON, by his attorney, to grant 500 a. "in right of his Father, William Gibson. Given 27 d 4 m 1700.

CHRISTOPHER PENNOCK resurvey 200 a "of land formerly laid out to him upon the river Schuylkill and situate between the land of William Sherlow and Morgan Davis. Given 2 d 4 m 1700.

MERCY PHILLIPS, 400 a "in right of her former husband, Edward Jefferson, old Purchaser." Given 29 d 4 m 1700.

SUSANNAH OSMOND, 500 a in right of her father, Bernard Osmond, deceased, "surveyed to her the said number of acres in some good, convenient place as near the land of her daughter, Latetia Penn,

as may be, where it is not yet taken up." Given 3 d 5 m 1700.

RICHARD TACKER, 500 a in right of his wife's purchase of 250 a. and in consideration of other land by him returned to me surveyed "in some convenient place in in the County of Phila., (or the adjacent as he shall chuse)." Given 28 d 3 m 1700.

MARGARET COOK, a "Lott in the High Street of Phila., proportionable to a purchase of a 1,000 a. made by Francis Burroughs with the right to which she now stands invested." * * "She fencing it within three months and building upon it within three years after it is actually surveyed." Given 4 d 5m 1700.

MARGARET COOK, 16 a of "Liberty Land in right of a thousand acres bought by her late husband, Arthur Cook, of Francis Burroughs, first Purchaser." Ordered surveyed "within the liberties of the town of Phila., where it is not yet laid out." Given 4 d 5 m 1700.

NATHANIEL PUCKLE, 300 a. in right of William Wade, old Purchaser of 1,200 a to be surveyed on "land in this Province not already taken up," &c. Given 9 d 5 m 1700.

JOSEPH TANNER, "by his attorney, Nathaniel Puckle," 300 a "in right of an old purchase by him made." Given 10 d 5 m 1700.

CHRISTOPHER PENNOCK, 100 a of "Liberty Land," in behalf of Richard Pierce, James Craven, Thomas Pierce, Thomas Felps and Samuel Taverner, old joint Purchasers of 5,000 a. "survey in Liberty Lands of Phila., beyond Schuylkill. He or they clearing the same within three years after date of survey, &c." Given 18 d 5 m 1700.

WILLIAM FISHER, 100 a on the Forks of Cedar Creek, in the County of Sussex on Old Kent." Given 9 d 5 m 1700.

JOSEPH PIKE, by his attorney, Thomas Story, 100 a "in the Liberties of Phila., in right of 5,000 a. purchased by Samuel Rowles, of the Kingdom of Ireland, and by him sold to the said Joseph Pike. Given 25 d 5 m 1700.

JOHN PENINGTON, Daniel Wharley, William Penington and thyself, 100 a of "Liberty land in right of a purchase of 5,000 a. I do hereby permit and require thee forthwith to survey * * * for your use and behoof the foresaid number of acres." Given 25 d 5 m 1700.

JOSEPH PENNOCK, by his father, Christopher Pennoek, 500 a "in right of George Collet, Purchaser of 5,000 a. "not yet taken up and that has not been concealed." Given 25 d 5 m 1700.

BENJAMIN CHAMBERS, 13 a of Liberty Land remaining due to him and company, in right of a purchase of 5,000 a. by them made. "That I would grant to be taken up adjoining on the northwest side of his brother, John Chambers's land, already taken up in the said Liberties." Granted providing "not already taken up." Given 10 d 6 m 1700.

RICHARD VICKRIS by his Attorney Benjamin Davis 32 a. of "Liberty Land in the city of Phila., in the right of an old purchase of 2000 acres by him made in England. Given 13 d 5 m 1700.

WILLIAM CLARK 50 a. "of vacant land in (defaced) neck in the County of Sussex situate between some land that was his own and a tract formerly laid out to John Johnson negro" x to be held by him upon old rent. Given 1 d 6 m 1700.

DAVID POWEL Surveyor in the year 1684 received of me a verbal order to survey and lay out in behalf of Richard Vickris of Bristol a certain tract of land on or near the river Delaware above the Falls thereof "500 a. which he accordingly did actually survey but made no returns." The Surveyor General is directed to require Powel to make a "just and true return of said survey" into the office * * * and thence unto my Secretary's Office "and of this both thou and he are required not to fail." Given 16 d 6 m 1700.

ANNE AND SARAH BENNETT 400 a in right of their father William Bennett purchaser of 1000 a whereof 400 are already taken up * * * "land in this province that has not been already taken up

nor concealed, not cleared by the Indians." Given 15d 6m 1700.

WILLIAM JENKINS 250 a of an old purchase of 1000 a by himself formerly made. Given 16 d 6 m 1700.

JOSEPH PHIPPS at his request in pursuance of my former warrant, "purchaser of 1100 a for himself and in right of William and John Tanner purchasers of 1000 a and in right of Nathaniel Branson purchaser of 1250 and in right of William Lamboll purchaser of 625 a and in right of John Bay purchaser of 625 a in all 4500 a "to take up their proportion of land in the Liberties of the city of Phila. Given 15 d 6 m 1700.

GEORGE PIERCE for himself and William Watson to grant them in right of John Jones and Michael Jones of Bristol purchasers of 1000 a to take up their proportion * * * within the northern Liberties of the City of Phila. to their said purchase belonging "ordered survey" of 20a in the said Liberties not already taken up. They settling and improving the same according to Regulations. Given 15 d 6 m 1700.

JOHN CARVER a resurvey on his Plantation with the lands adjoining situate between the lands of Job Howel, William Hibbs and John Hybert and Potquessin Creek in the County of Phila. reputed to be 500 a. Given 15 d 6 m 1700.

CHRISTOPHER PENNOCK resurvey of land on the River Schuylkill between John Holland and Wm Sharlo—(defaced) reputed to be 1000 a "according to the lines of Subdivision within the said tract dividing the lands of Morgan David, Cadwallader Lewis, and Matthew Clements purchaser of the said land under the said Christopher Pennoek. Given 16 d 6 m 1700.

MARY AND ALICE HIND Administratrices on the Estate of John Atkinson joint purchaser with his brother Christopher Atkinson 1500 a permission to take up 500 a in right of John Atkinson's children. * * * They taking out a Patent for the same within three months after

thou shalt make return thereof * * * which thou art required to do with all convenient speed. Given 2 September 1700.

DANIEL JACKSON 500 a in right of Joseph Baines old Purchaser. Given 26 d 6 m 1700. "If he can have 250 a in the first township let him."

JOSEPH PIKE by his attorney Thomas Stoy resurvey (defaced) 1000 acres "being part of 30000 a laid out to Sr Matthias Vincent and Company Chester.

WILLIAM PENN Absolute Proprietary and Governour in Chief of the Province of Pensylvania and Counties annexed. Locus Sigili. According to the Primitive Regulation for laying out of lands in this Province by which it was provided that one-tenth part of all the lands therein surveyed should be appropriated to me the Proprietary thereof He commands to his proper use and behoof and his heirs after him a survey of "500 a in every township consisting of 5000 a that shall be surveyed" as "generally one tenth part of all the lands that shall be laid out in this Province or Territories. Given 1 Sept. 1700.

JOSEPH PENNOCK by his father Christopher Pennoek 500 a in the right of George Collett old purchaser * * * he taking out a patent for the same within three months. The Survey to be made with all convenient speed. Given at Pensbury 2 d 7 m 1700.

This provision is incorporated in many warrants at this time.

MARTHA HATTEN daughter of William Hatten dec'd 500 a in right of James Harrison old purchaser. Given Pensbury 2 d 7 m 1700.

CHRISTOPHER PENNOCK Attorney for Samuel Taverner 500 a in right of his said "constituent purchaser of 1000 a. Given Penbury 2 d 7 m 1700.

CHRISTOPHER PENNOCK Attorney for Thomas Phipps (or Tho Phillips note) 500 a right of his said constituent old Purchaser of 1000 a. Given Pensbury 2 d 7 m 1700.

The Family Circle

I KNOW that all kinsmen including their wives or sweethearts, kinswomen, including their husbands and all their sons and daughters, married or single of the name or allied names, and as well those whom it may concern who hold a friendly interest in our work, will be pleased to read the following highly appreciated missive, which will need no explanation.

LUDWIG KEIM AND KEIM-KUNDE.

Walldurn, Baden.

the 21 February, 1899.

Honored Name Cousin:

In answer to your prized letter, I have the honor to inform you that to-day I have sent my manuscript relative to Keim—Kunde (Keim account) to this address:

DeB. Randolph Keim, Esq.,

Care of the Honorable

Andrew D. White,

Ambassador Extraordinary

of the United States of America,

At Berlin.

The package contains all the material collected by me, with one exception—that of the Italian family Caimi. This "Coat of Arms" I will send you when I visit Constanza again.

I willingly let you have this material to use as you think best, for unfortunately my plan of finishing the history has been frustrated by my advanced age. *

Wishing you much success in your undertaking, and thanks for the December number of your Keim Magazine, I remain with friendly greeting,

Your most devoted

LUDWIG KEIM,

Inspector of Railroads,

a. D. (Out of Service or on Pension).

This manuscript in German is now in my hands. It is the most complete work of the kind possessed by any family in the United States.

An American translation will begin in March number of this magazine.

AN OLD-FASHIONED BLIZZARD.

The very scant knowledge handed down to us of the antics of old boreas during his visits to the frontier settlements of our ancestors is sufficient to show at least that the wintry manifestations of the same old myth of the land of frozen mercury, icebergs, and other refrigerating conditions were as vigorous and more so than now. A scrap of family information which has escaped the casualties of time affords a striking example of the fact.

As a record breaker 1740 has not been "seen and raised" not even by the blizzardic demonstrations of 1888 and 1899. In that colonial year the snow fell in Oley to a depth of four feet.

The settlements were cut off from one another for days. The Indians of Oley, a shiftless set, then as later, would have suffered if not starved had it not been for the white man.

The weight of snow on the branches of the large pines of the valley so bent them over as to form caves. Johann Keim, Yost Yoder and their neighbors who were great hunters as well as industrious tillers of the soil, risking the danger of being buried in the fleecy element, went into the pine forests for game.

A record has been kept of Yost Yoder having come upon one of these shelters provided by the same kindly nature which tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, and finding beneath the snowy covering a herd of seven deer.

There being no means of escape except over his body, Yost, who was a man of limb and muscle, slew the entire herd, which gave him not only abundance of food for himself and family and neighbors, but Indians of

the savage village near by soon put in an appearance, hungry and begging, Yost Yoder giving them of his abundance.

THE WORD FROM THOMAS C.
ZIMMERMAN.

I salute the rhythmic editor of the Times and Dispatch and Berks and Schuylkill Journal established in 1816. Therefore not a chicken in the field, I mean the journal, the genial "Colonel" himself, dating his achievements of the quill before, during and since the Civil War.

The tuneful rendition in vernacular and metre of Luther's Battle hymn "Ein Feste Burg," u. s. w., is one of his myrtle leaves of fame; the following is another:

"The Keim and Allied Families in America and Europe," is the title of a monthly serial issued by our townsman, DeB. Randolph Keim, Esq., the general plan and scope of which have already been outlined in these columns.

This publication is intended as a bi-centennial commemoration—comprehending, so far as the history of the Keim family is concerned, the two hundred years that have elapsed since the first arrival of Johannes Keim, the Founder of the family in America.

The Keim family is certainly very fortunate in having the editorship of this important local historical publication in such competent hands, inasmuch as Mr. Keim has had long journalistic experience and other literary training, qualifications which are happily supplemented by a fondness for historical research, untiring industry, and clear statement.

This serial, which will be issued in monthly parts just so long as the material

shall warrant it, is to be devoted to history, biography, genealogy and folk-lore, illustrating the cause, circumstances and consequences of the German, French and Swiss emigration to America during the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.

In the undertaking of this work, Mr. Keim well says: "As an adjunct to American history the value of these publications is beyond computation. These works enter into the details of individual effort and family achievement in the whole range of human activity, which is impossible of record in general history, and therefore soon forgotten or lost to descendants."

Inasmuch as Mr. Keim has given years to the collection of family material, with a promised ungrudging bestowal of his time and toil to the completion of his important historical venture, he certainly fully merits the co-operation he asks in the preparation of the forthcoming number of the serial.

All the illustrations are of more than common local interest, embracing as they do representations of the "plantations" and homesteads of the Keims who settled in Oley township, Berks county, in the early part of the last century, as well as portraits of the then owners of the properties—Johannes Keim, the Founder of the family in America, and some of his descendants; a picture of "Edge Mount," the residence of DeB. Randolph Keim, as also the residence of John J. Keim, in Somerset county, Pa.

This is the kind of work the Historical Society of Berks County is anxious to forward and encourage. As the serials are issued to no one but subscribers, our home organization should see to it that its name be entered upon the list. Many public institutions have already so subscribed.



HERR LUDWIG KEIM.

*Inspector of Railroads under the Grand Duke of Baden, Germany.
Author of The Keim Account.*

The Keim and Allied Families

IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

A Monthly Serial of History, Biography, Genealogy and Folklore,
illustrating the causes, circumstances and consequences of the
German, French and Swiss Emigrations to America from
the 17th Century to the present time.

Vol. 1, READING, PA. MARCH, 1899. HARRISBURG, PA. No 4.

THE KEIM ACCOUNT

OR THE HISTORY OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS OF THAT NAME IN THE
DIFFERENT STYLES OF WRITING:

[Keim-Kunde oder Nachricht uber Familien and Personen des Namens Keim in folgenden Schriebarten—.]

WITH ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS AND COATS OF ARMS

BY LUDWIG KEIM

(Inspector of Railroads Under the Grand Duke of Baden, Germany.)

Extended American Edition Issued By

deB. RANDOLPH KEIM

No matter how much, and with what pleasurable interest, from our youth up, we study history, general and universal, we shall find at last that the special, particular and individual facts regarding men and events furnish us the best information.—*Goethe*. Translated by *Thomas C. Zimmerman*.

PREFACE.

THE incentive to this work came from America. In order to explain it becomes necessary to mention a few particulars.

In the autumn of 1875 I accompanied to that country two daughters of my sister, the wife of Albert Glockner, of Pittsburg, Pa. They had been in Germany for their education. My father had resided for six years in that country, he having taken refuge there for political reasons.

After his return to Germany he related much of interest, especially how he had made, in Reading, Penna., the acquaintance of an American name-cousin (Namensvetter), General George May Keim; who I may say bore a re-

markable resemblance to my own father (Karl Thaddeus Keim. See part., A2a).

The high respect with which my father spoke of the Reading family awakened in me an ardent wish to make their acquaintance.

This fact is what in reality led me to at last make the journey.

I enjoyed free passes on the railways and traveled through many portions of the United States.

I visited another sister in Belleville, Ill., who was married to August Conrad Huckle. I met in St. Louis, Mo., the president of the Kansas Pacific railway, Adolphus Meyer, who received me with great friendship and hospitality. He told me of Mr. Beverley R. Keim, of Kansas City and requested

me on my trip to California to visit him.

In a singular manner I was led to make this acquaintance in Jacksonville, Fla.

It was a coincidence that quite unexpectedly I should meet this member of the family whose acquaintance I much desired, that person being Beverley R. Keim, of Kansas City.

Mr. Beverley Keim received me in a most friendly manner. At parting he gave me letters of introduction to relations in St. Louis, Baltimore and Philadelphia, who also were most hospitable.

Indeed my reception by George deB. Keim, vice-president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, at the time of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, 1876, was so heartfelt that the nearest relative could hardly have expected so much.

From Philadelphia I went to Reading, the ancient family seat (Stammort).

There I was received by Henry M. Keim, attorney-at-law, as a guest in the most friendly way. Through him I became acquainted with other members of the family.

Although this family had been in America nearly two hundred years and was entirely American yet they were still proud of their German ancestors.

They had a very warm side for the fatherland of their forefathers.

Mr. Henry M. Keim handed me some copies of his book, family account (Familien-Kunde)* with the remark that he wished to have more and fuller information about the family, a duty which I am very glad to perform.

According to my promise when I returned to my home in Baden in 1877, I went to my celebrated name-cousin

Dr. Theodore Keim† in Giessen, to whom I brought one of the Reading family records as an evidence of my high reverence for him.

He was very much pleased with the book and gratified at the mark of appreciation of him.

Some time after my return from America I received a letter from Mr. Henry M. Keim in which he quoted from a Reading weekly newspaper June 15, 1799, taken from the *London Gazette* April 27, same year as follows:

"The battle of Verona commenced by the French early on the morning of the 29th of March. Their plan was to take the town of Verona by assault. They were twice repulsed with great loss after taking the plaza of St. Lucia. The French were also driven back seven times from Santa Massino. The battle lasted, with varying results, for eighteen hours. Gen. Keim, who was a marvel of bravery, before his officers and men, was carried from the field wounded."

Who was this Gen. Keim?

To answer this question of Mr. Henry M. Keim I visited the State library in Carlsruhe and found the record.

The life history of this General Keim was very interesting.‡

Then I began to collect other life histories of celebrated persons of the name Keim.

I became more and more deeply interested in my researches and contemplated having the results printed.

So, as I said in the beginning, the incentive to this work came from America.

I wished to make this biography very complete, but I did not have all the information I desired in my neighborhood. I found that there was relevant material to be had far and wide.

*Account of the Keim Family by Henry May Keim, Reading, Pa., 1874.

†(Karl) Theodor Keim. See part A, 2 a.

‡See (Johann) Konrad Valentine

Ritter von Keim. Seite A, 2 a.

Also see Field Marshal Conrad Valentine Keim, No. 3 Keim and Allied Families, p. 74.

This volume which I have undertaken has three objects in view:

1. The advancing of the history of the Keim family.

2. To honor the memory of those who have gone before.

3. To inspire the younger members to follow their example.

In conclusion I thank all those who have assisted me in this undertaking.

LUDWIG KEIM.

Carlsruhe, Baden, May, 1886.

Supplementary.

A short time ago Mr. DeBenville Randolph Keim, of Reading, through his cousin, Mrs. Julia M. Behne, born Keim, let me know that he was making a similar book and that he would like to have some of my material.

In considering my advanced age it is doubtful whether I shall ever be able to finish the work. I have therefore concluded to hand over all my material to my above mentioned name-cousin, whom I desire to edit and continue the work

LUDWIG KEIM.

Walldürn, Baden, 1896.

INTRODUCTION.

THE ORIGIN OF PERSONAL NAMES IN GENERAL.

It is necessary to give here something concerning the names of persons in general.

By the ancient oriental peoples names were given to persons on account of some remarkable circumstances before or at the time of their birth or by reason of some condition or physical characteristic after.

Later they took the names of their fathers or grandfathers. Princes changed their names upon ascending the throne, and private persons were identified by the name of some important association or public office in which they had been placed.

The Greeks in the most ancient times had no race or family names, but the new-born child was given a name by

its parents somewhat in the style which we now give Christian (Vornamen) names.

According to the earliest custom which obtained among the Greeks so far as we know by history, the oldest son was named from the father. According to this practice was named Miltiades, the famous Greek warrior, who was given the name of his father Kimon.

As a rule the Greeks had but one name, which they added to the name of their father.

In daily life the humor of the people often accorded names to individuals more or less conspicuous among them, such as nicknames (spitzname) on account of idiosyncracies or from some bodily symmetry or deformity or from some quality of mind, characteristic or attribute.

Among the Romans at first the designating names (Kännernamen) of freemen were single as Romulus, Faustus, &c. Then two names came in vogue as Numa Pompilius, Ancus Martius, &c. Then even from the early days of the Republic we find the established custom of three names for each person. The namen (name) or middle name of a Roman citizen of good birth represented the gens or clan to which he belonged and often ended in ius as Fabius, Julius, &c. Example, Marcus Junius Brutus, that is of the gens or clan of the Junii.

The Praenomen (Vorname) was the name placed before the family name to denote the individual as Caius or Marcus. These were often abbreviated as C for Caius or M for Marcus, &c., and represented the first or Christian name of to-day.

The cognomen (zumane) or surname was the name added to the name of a Roman citizen to indicate the particular family to which he belonged, as Caius Julius Caesar, Marcus Tullius Cicero and applied to all patricians.

To these three parts of the names

of citizens of good birth both in early and later Roman times was added a fourth name or epithet known as the *Agnumen* (*Beiname*), applied in allusion to some peculiarity, achievement or circumstance as *Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus Major*, the conqueror of Carthage in Africa. The distinguishing designation, *Major*, was added there being a *Publius Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus Africanus Minor*. There was also a *Scipio Asiaticus*.

Among the earliest Germans, who had neither family nor baptismal names, as we know them at the present time, but one name was used to distinguish one person from another.

The very earliest names known in the history of the German branch of the human family were exceedingly simple, like *Ernst*, *Karl*, *Ida*, &c. Later came longer names, such as *Arnold*, *Wolfram*, masculine; *Kunigunde*, feminine.

The German person-names so continued until after the Christian era, representing localities as towns, nature, as fields, cliffs, &c., occupations, professions, office, official functions civil and ecclesiastical, qualities of the mind, habits and parts of the body, weapons, complexion, colors, flowers, fruits, nick or nurse names, bynames or sobriquets.

In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries foreign names came to be quite commonly used, as Greek *Philip Nicolaus*, *Alexander*, Roman as *Julius August*, also from the French, Italian, Russian, &c., also from the saints as *John*, *George*, *Martin*, from the Bible.

Also names were invented to suit the ear or choice.

In order to avoid losing the individuality of the person a last name came to be added. The oldest and most distinctive of these in Germany were from persons who held office from the King, Prince, Bishop or Abbots.

In the twelfth century and earlier the German nobility began to take

their names from their patrimonial estates, or those which they may have acquired.

This gave rise to the use of the German predicate *Von* of or from as *Von Berg*.

In the cities many nobles of the higher order took the name of the section in which they lived as *Vor dem Munster* (before the Cathedral-church).

About that time and earlier came the *Ritter* or *Knights'* names with (*von*) designating localities, actions, prowess or qualities.

The citizen (*Burger*) names were derived from their homes or surroundings as *Schwabe* (Swabian), office, *Schultz* (a magistrate), *Ritcher* (judge), occupations, *Schmidt* (blacksmith), business, *Schneider* (tailor), or physical or other characteristics, *Langbein* (long-bone), *Kurtz* (short), *Frohlich* (joyful), &c.

The employees of the government who were bound to service and belonged to the retinues of the court, but not of the nobility, took names from their places. Federal Knights took their names from their castles like *Sonnenberg*, a knight who dwelt on a mountain where the sun shines.

On every castle was emblazoned the coat of arms and name of the feudal occupant. Next followed names like *Ludwig*, *Jacob*, *Haag* (*Hugo*), *Dietz*, from *Dietrich*.

They often took the genitive of the Latin names as *Pauli*, *Georgi*, &c., or the German genitive like *Heinrichs*, *Jakobs*, &c. Sometimes they added *son*, *sen*, *ing*, *ung*, *mann*.

The general use of permanent family names began in the fifteenth century, although they occurred among the upper classes in South Germany and Switzerland and on the Rhine earlier. In *Cologne* 1136, *Zurich* 1145, *Basel* 1168. A little later in Middle Germany as in *Nordhausen* in the thirteenth century and later in North Germany. The use of surnames by the

Jews in Germany began in the sixteenth century, but could only be obtained by legal methods.

The early Russians and Servians took a baptismal and the name of the saint of the birthday or eight days before or after if the saint of the day on the calendar was not satisfactory. The Russians added the Christian name of the father with the ending vitch, masculine, owna, feminine, as Pavlovitch, son of Paul, Pavlowna, Paul's daughter. The Northmen took fitz from filius, son of.

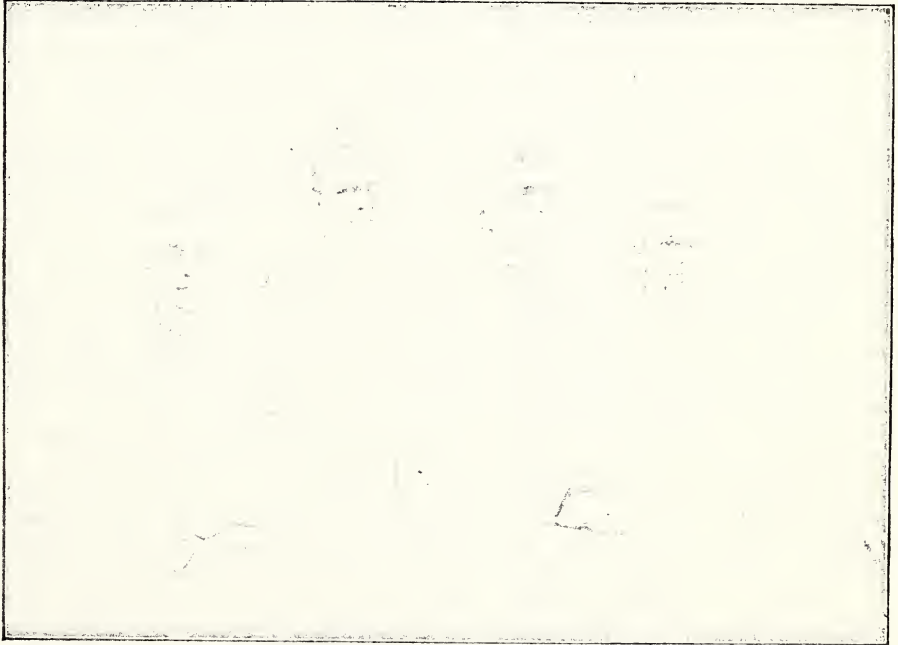
The Scotch used the family name of the father with Mac or Irish O for son of.

In England and America there is a practice of taking the mother's as the Christian name. The Swedes affix son, as Erricson; Danes sen, as Martensen; the Spaniards ez, Hernandez.

In the latter country noblemen join the name of the mother with y (and) as Hernandez y Garcia. The Arabians use Abou-Bekir for the first born.

Among poets names were often assumed to suit their own tastes.*

(To be Continued.)



THOMAS BEVERLEY KEIM AND FAMILY, OF ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

THOMAS BEVERLEY AND ELIZABETH MORRIS (COX) KEIM.

THE intermarriage of Thomas Beverley Keim and Elizabeth Morris Cox, united in the sacramental tie and parental blood four families conspicuous in the foremost eras of American colonial and national life. The progenitor of the American fam-

*Meyers Conversations, Lexikon, 3 E, 1898.

ily of Keim of the line with which, in this instance, we have to do, brought from the fatherland after centuries of participation in European affairs, chiefly military, the pioneer spirit and practice of Evangelical religion, civil liberty and industrial activity subsequently exemplified in conspicuous identification with the material, agricultural, manufacturing, mercantile and financial development of Eastern Pennsylvania, besides participation in State and national, civic and military affairs.

Not to know of the Randolphs, of Virginia, being the maternal line of Mr. Keim, is to be ignorant of the personality of some of the most momentous events in colonial expansion, the struggle for American independence, the birth of the present Constitution of the United States, the establishment of its government and the progress of legislation under its provisions during the first half century of its life.

On the side of Mrs. Keim the Morris family was one of remarkable distinction and influence in the infant and maturing stages of the Province of Pennsylvania and during the struggle of the North American colonies of Great Britain against tyranny.

Anthony Morris, the Founder of this line in America, was justice of the peace, judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions and Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, mayor of Philadelphia, member of the Provincial Council and a Representative of the Colonial Assembly.

His son was alderman, associate justice of the Supreme Court, member of the Common Council, mayor of Philadelphia and a Representative in the Pennsylvania Assembly.

His son was city assessor, overseer of the poor and a man of public spirit. Another son, Major Anthony Morris, was killed in the battle of Princeton,

N. J., with General Mercer. Still another son, Samuel Morris, was first captain of the City Troop of Philadelphia during the Revolutionary War.

After the battle of Germantown in October, 1777, the American Army, after considerable manoeuvring, on October 20th, encamped at Whitpain, Montgomery county, seventeen miles from Philadelphia. General Washington, while in this camp, established his headquarters in James Morris' residence, famous in local and revolutionary history as "Dawesfield."

In this mansion on October 29th, General Washington held a council of war at which it was determined not to attack Philadelphia. It was from "Dawesfield" that Washington transferred his headquarters to White Marsh and thence in December following to Valley Forge, the scene of the most sad and impressive of all the memorable sacrifices of our Continental fathers for Liberty and Independence. In William Penny Cox, the father of Mrs. Keim, we have represented the indomitable energy and keen business perceptions of an English-born citizen, who, proud of his birth, was even prouder of the land of his adoption. He was associated with one of the most noted and earliest promoters of coal mining and coal transportation to tide-water in Pennsylvania in his day.

William Penny Cox, the subject of this reference was born in Hinton, St. George, Somersetshire, England, in 1816. Reaching America, at the age of 14 years, he settled in New Jersey. He subsequently removed to the Lehigh Valley, where he acquired an education, literally by the flickering light of the blazing pine knot. At an early age he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for several years, when the late Judge Asa Packer employed him as superintendent of a coal barge line running to Philadelphia. During this time he lived in

Reading, where he married. In 1848 he removed to Philadelphia, where he engaged in coal shipping. In 1862 he retired from business, owing to ill health, and went to Europe. The trip abroad restored his health and upon his return he was made President of the Conshohocken Stone Quarry Company, and a director in the Corn Exchange National Bank, which latter position he held at the time of his death. He was for a number of years President of the Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railroad Company, one of the greatest of the municipal lines of the Pennsylvania metropolis.

Mr. Cox died in Philadelphia in 1884, and his remains were interred in the Charles Evans cemetery, Reading, Pa. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. J. F. Powers, of the Advent Protestant Episcopal church, of Philadelphia, assisted by Rev. Dr. Orrick, Dean of Christ P. E. Cathedral, Reading, Pa.

As an estimate of his character by his distinguished business associates I quote the resolution of the Board of Directors of the Corn Exchange of Philadelphia upon the death of Mr. Cox, who for a quarter of a century, was one of the Directors:

"The Board lost one of its most active and worthy members who possessed in a high degree every qualification for the responsible position, and who, by his unassuming manners, kindness of heart and great personal worth, won the respect of all with whom he came in contact."

The Keim and Randolph lineages will be subjects of other consideration. The maternal lineage of Mrs. Keim, who is the seventh in descent from Anthony Morris, the emigrant, will be made a record here. Her earliest recorded ancestor in that line was:

Anthony Morris,* born about 1600, who was at one time in his career a resident of Reading, England. Subsequently he resided in Barbadoes, West Indies. He was of Welsh extraction.

His son Anthony Morris, "mariner," of London, was born about 1630. About 1653 he married Elizabeth Senior. He made voyages between London and Barbadoes and was lost at sea.

Their son, Anthony Morris, the emigrant and founder in America, was born in Old Gravel Lane, Stepney, London, England, Aug. 23, 1654. In 1675 he joined the Society of Friends. He married four times, 1, Mary Jones, b. in London, England, m. 1 mo. 30, 1676, and emigrated to America.

Their son, Anthony Morris, 3, b. in London, England, March 15, 1681-2, was brought to Philadelphia by his parents, at the age of ten months. They landed at Burlington, N. J., a colony of Friends. In 1685 the family removed to Philadelphia, Penn's new "great town."

He married in Philadelphia, 3 m. 10, 1704, Phoebe Guest, dau. of George and Alice Guest. Their eldest child,

Anthony Morris, fourth, was b. 11 m. 14, 1705. He was connected with his father in the brewing business and visited Barbadoes 1728-9. Married twice in Philadelphia. Secondly, m. Elizabeth Hudson, 4 mo. 30, 1752, a granddaughter of William Hudson, member of the Provincial Council and Mayor of Philadelphia 1725-6, and his wife, Mary Richardson, whose father was also a Provincial Councillor.

They had issue, 3 children, eldest, William Hudson Morris, b. 3 mo. 10, 1753, m. 9 mo. 5, 1776, Sarah Warder. He d. 9 mo. 14, 1807.

William Hudson and Sarah (Warder) Morris had nine children, among them Jeremiah Morris, b. April 7, 1784.

Jeremiah Morris, son of William

*The most complete work is "The Morris Family of Phila., descendants of

Anthony Morris," by Robert C. Moon, M. D. 3 Vols., pp. 1260. Phila., 1898.

Hudson and Sarah (Warder) Morris, born April 7, 1784, m. Mar. 7, 1808 Sarah Billington, who died Jan. 21, 1851. He died July 20, 1825.

They had seven children, the youngest, Mary Elizabeth Morris, born in Philadelphia Feb. 20, 1823, m. in Reading, Pa., March 17, 1845, William Penny Cox, b. in Hinton, St. George, Somersetshire, England, Nov. 1, 1816. She died in Reading, Pa., Sept. 21, 1893. He died in Philadelphia July 7, 1884.

They had issue, six children. Among them:

Elizabeth Morris Cox, b. in Philadelphia Jan. 12, 1851, m. May 31, 1876, Thomas Beverley Keim, son of John High and Martha Elizabeth (Randolph) Keim, son of Benneville Keim, son of John Keim, son of Nicholas Keim, son of Johannes Keim, the Founder, and dau. Col. Thomas Beverley Randolph, great-granddaughter of Beverley Ran-

dolph, a prominent diplomat and Governor of Virginia, and lingal descendant (9 generation) of Pocahontas, the Indian Princess.

Thomas Beverley and Elizabeth Morris (Cox) Keim had issue:

William Penny Cox Keim, b. in Reading, Pa., Dec. 25, 1880.

Mary Morris Keim, b. in Reading, Pa., June 2, 1882, d. in Reading, Pa., Feb. 1, 1885.

Thomas Beverley Keim, second of the name, b. in Reading, Pa., Feb. 26, 1884. 11 in descent from Pocahontas.

Henry May Keim, b. in Reading, Pa., Nov. 9, 1888, d. in Reading, Pa., April 22, 1889.

Mr. Keim, skilled as mechanical engineer, was prominently engaged in iron manufacture in Reading, Pa., prior to removing with his wife and sons to Minnesota.

CALENDAR RECKONINGS

THE QUAKER NOTATION OF TIME EXPLAINED FOR GENEALOGICAL CONVENIENCE.

THE story of the computation of time and the changes of style in the Calendar is as interesting as it is instructive and complicated.

It is not necessary to our purpose to dive into its mysteries very deeply; suffice it to say that time which was and is and always shall be to the final trump, is an important factor in the intelligible notation of mundane happenings.

The particular reason for the introduction of the subject is to avoid misunderstanding in the matter of dates, according to the style maintained by the Quakers at Philadelphia for seventy years.

It would make an unscientific head ache to go into details.

The earth has had time ever since it swung off in its orbit through space and began to whirl round and round itself every 24 hours and then wind around

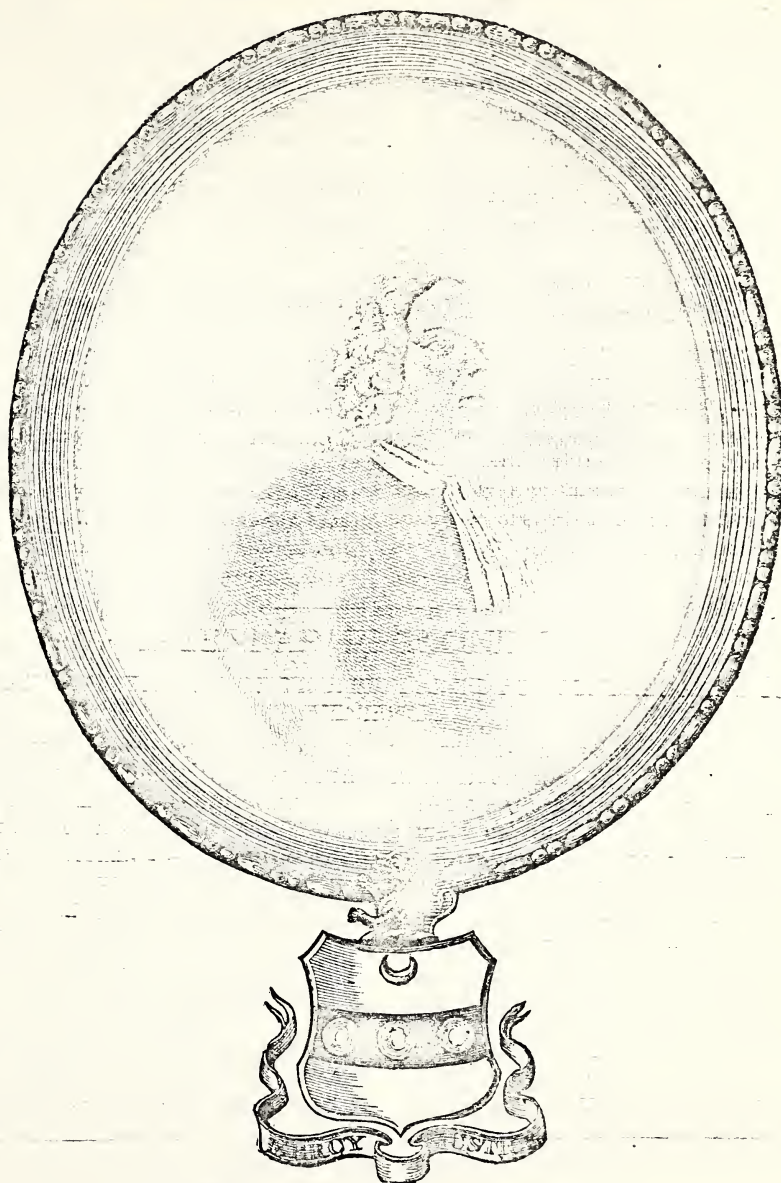
the sun as the solar centre every 365 and a fraction days.

Before the Christian era old Father Time found himself in a fine mess by the introduction of intercalary months and other high-sounding scientific antics until the year fell out of all harmony with the appointed natural periodicity of the seasons.

Then Caesar, an original expansionist as well as imperialist, having conquered about everything in sight, tackled time, which he might regulate but could not conquer. With the assistance of an erudite Egyptian of reputation in mathematics, he evolved what in practically the present method of computation.

He started the brand new machinery 45 years before Christ, and it has been running with a few corrections ever since.

The system became known as the



WILLIAM PENN PROPRIETARY AND FOUNDER OF THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
*Born in London 1644; Charter for Pennsylvania 1681; Visited Pennsylvania, 1682-4
and 1699-1701; Died at Rushcombe, England, 1718.*

Julian Calendar now familiar as the "Old Style."

Then the ecclesiastical feature supervened in order to get at some rule with respect to Easter and other movable festivals of the church. The vernal equinox, when the days and nights are equal had fallen behind according to the Julian Calendar by the time of the great council of the early Christian church at Nice in Asia Minor, in the 325th year of grace.

In Ceasar's time it fell on March 25, while at the time of the council they found it should be March 21.

It was then declared that Easter should be the first Sunday after the first full moon, which happened next after the twenty-first of March. If the said full moon fell upon a Sunday Easter was to be the Sunday after.

But again old Father Time lagged behind, being ten days in arrears, according to methods of human contriving.

A loss of ten days in 1257 years was an item. The Pope of that day with the aid of an astronomer of Naples, once more set the clock of time on the point of the stars by making October 5, October 15, in the year 1582, and issued a bull to that effect.

Now came another phase of the question. Gospel religion and an Evangelical church had commenced to struggle for a share in human affairs in Europe. But the inexorable law of nature and the exactitude of science proved themselves paramount to ecclesiastical regulation or doctrinal dispute.

The Lutherans of Germany, the Calvinists of Switzerland and the progressive people of the Netherlands surrendered to the inevitable in the year 1700 when the tide of emigration was turning with increasing volume toward America.

But the Anglo-Saxon of the British Isles held out over a half century longer, notwithstanding the percepti-

ble loss during a period of nearly two centuries.

In the year 1751 Parliament passed an act conforming the Calendar in Great Britain, Ireland and the Colonies to the more accurate method then in use by other nations of Europe, except Russia, which to this day (1899) adheres to the old style and consequently finds that colossus of the north about twelve days behind the procession.

To be exact, as it is a matter which concerns Keim and allied as well as other chronology of early colonial events, under the act of the British Parliament the last day of the "Old Style," Wednesday, September 2, was followed the next day by the first day of the "New Style" or Thursday, September 14, instead of the 3d, 1752.

The year also was required to begin on January 1, instead of March 25, as under the "Old Style."

In the "great law" of the Province of Pennsylvania and Territories, passed by the Provincial Assembly at Chester (Upland) 7 day, 10 mo., called December, 1682, it was enacted "that the dayes of the week and ye months of the year shall be called as in Scripture and not by heathen names (as are vulgarly used) as the first, second and third days of ye week and first, second and third months of ye year and beginning with ye day called Sunday and the month called March."

In the writings of William Penn and under his Quaker government where double dating is used, it will be found that March 25, was the beginning of the next year.

This will explain the double dating in the first warrant to Johannes Keim for land from the Proprietary which is given as 27th day of 11 month, 1719-20.

According to the Proprietary's style Johannes Keim's warrant was dated January 27, 1719, but under the Julian or "old style" the date was January 27,

1720, otherwise counting by "new style" the 11 month would have been November, which would have made it November 27, 1719. Under the Gregorian or "new style" in vogue after 1752, it would have been about 12 days later.

The survey on this warrant made the following June, of course was in the year 1720.

When Parliament took up the matter and by satutory enactment commanded the "new style" in the British dominions, the yearly meeting of the "Society of Friends" held at Philadelphia put itself in communication with the meetings of Friends in London. They finally agreed to an adapted style in conformity with the Act of Parliament, to the effect that "the first of the eleventh month (January) next shall be deemed the first day of the year, 1752, and that the month called January shall be successively accounted the first month of the year and not the month called March * * * and to be so styled in all the Records and writings of Friends instead of computing from the month called March."

The calling of the months numerically was also required.

They also provided in their calendar for dropping eleven nominal days, making Sept. 3, Sept. 14, and the next day Sept. 15, 1752, and so on.

Therefore in all references to dates

in Quaker style prior to 1752 Sunday is first day and March is first month. The previous year, however, in Quaker style did not break off until March 25. From January to March 25, there was generally double dating. The ecclesiastical and the historical year does not specially concern us although as we are on the subject it might be interesting to add that in England whence we directly derived most of our colonial institutions until we established our own from the 7th to the 13th centuries the year began on Christmas day (Dec. 25). Then the Anglican church shifted it to commence March 25 (Annunciation or Lady's Day) and it so remained until the "new style" in 1752, being known as the ecclesiastical, legal or civil year.

The historical year beginning January 1 started from the time of the conquest, A. D. 1066.

The calculation of the Dominical Letters in order to ascertain on what day of the week a certain event took place or may take place or having the day of the week what day of the month will correspond to it is of value to the chronologist, and might be called into our own wrestling with simple family or associated dates.

There are divers methods of making the calculation, some rather complicated and others comparatively simple, with which, however, I shall not burden you.

BERTOLET ESTATES AND BIBLES

A GENEALOGICAL STUDY OF THE OLEY BRANCHES OF THE NAME

AS the Israelites of old bore with them in their wanderings the Ark of the Covenant, so Jean Bertolet with his wife and five children, carried with him the Holy Bible as the gospel covenant between himself and his God, as did thousands of Germans, French and Swiss Protestants who preceded or came after him to America.

This family sprang from a race dis-

tinguished among the nobility of France in Brittany and Picardie for a recorded period of several centuries. Having been cast out by the relentless Romanish persecution which followed the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, 1685, they sought refuge in Calvinistic Switzerland, thence in the Lutheran Palatinate and thence in Quaker Pennsylvania, across the Atlantic.

Under the benign spirit of the Provincial Republic of Penn in America, the name and generations of Bertholet of France, Germanized into Bertolet on the Rhine, which orthographic rendering of the noble name was carried to America, expanded in numbers and flourished in spiritual and temporal affairs.

The Bertolets removing into Germany settled in that part of the Palatinate of the Rhine which also became the temporary home of the de Tureks and Hericourts when they, too, fled from the crimes of the church and state against Protestant subjects of France, and prior to their emigrations to free America.

It was at Mulhaften that Jean Bertolet married Susannah Hericourt, prior to 1712, and in the latter year settled at Minnefeldten, near there, until he emigrated with his wife and five children to the New World. It was from Franckenthal, but a few miles distant, that Isaac de Turek went to London, England, during the reign of Queen Anne.

The self-confident Anna Maria (Heroken) Weimer, a widowed daughter of the same Jean Hericourt, with her daughter yet a child, also boldly set forth to London about the same time and was on the same ship bound for America with Isaac de Turek, who made her his wife soon after his landing in New York in 1709.

In the same section, within a radius of twenty miles of Speier, and in that city, dwelt the family of Keim.

It is an interesting fact that these families, after years of fierce experiences, finally founded, within a few miles of each other, free homes for themselves and posterity, at Oley in Pennsylvania, in America, Johannes Keim in 1708, Isaac de Turek in 1712 and Jean Bertolet in 1726.

The earliest Bertolet Bible which had been as a lamp unto their feet in

their flight from the land of their forefathers, which had buoyed their hopes of the future in Switzerland and Germany, and was carried by Jean Bertolet, the emigrant, across the mysterious Atlantic and made the cornerstone of his home in the New World, is to-day (1899) in possession of Cyrus Frederick Bertolet, bachelor, son of Daniel F. Bertolet, son of John Bertolet, son of Jean Bertolet, the emigrant, who resides with his sister, Sarah Bertolet, on one of the patrimonial estates.

This beautiful expanse of arable soil is situated on a branch of the Manatawny Creek, in the vale of Oley, county of Berks, about thirteen miles east of Reading, Pa.

In the substantial and commodious stone farm-house, well cared for, against time and casualty, is preserved this treasured heirloom.

Its title-page reads thus:—

“La Bible qui est Tove La Saincta Ecritures **. Par Francois Perrin Pour Antoine Vincent MDLXVII.”

It contains much Biblical information, Historical Calendar, &c., of the day.

Its fly-leaf bears the inscription, “Le presante Bible apartien a Jean Bertolet” (This Bible belongs to Jean Bertolet). This, therefore, was the Founder's Bible, brought over with him from the Fatherland.

The family record is entered in German, as follows:

1. Abraham Bertolet, ist geboren, (is born). 1712. 11 Dec.
2. Marie Bertolet, ist geboren, 1715. 12 July.
3. Jean Bertolet, geb. (born) 28 Sept., 1717 [ancestor of the Pottstown, Pa., branch.—Ed.]
4. Esther Bertolet, geb. 1720, 12 Aug. [Married Dr. George de Benneville, emigrant.—Ed.]
5. Susanna Bertolet, geb. 17 Nov. 1724.

This ancient record is covered with much valuable elaboration in the family Bible owned by Israel Bertolet, of Oley, Pa., son of Jacob, son of Daniel, son of Daniel, son of Jean Bertolet, the Founder, printed by Matthew Carey, in Philadelphia, in 1815, in English.

The entries are in German.

The following is a translation:

Jean Bertolet, born "Chastieu duise" (Chateau d'Oex) in Switzerland, came to America with his wife and five children in the year 1726.

The children born to him in Europe were as follows:

1. Abraham Bertolet (first of the name), born Dec. 11, 1712, d. 1766.

2. Maria Bertolet, born July 12, 1715, m. H. Bernet.

3. John Bertolet, born Sept. 28, 1717.

4. Esther Bertolet, b. May, 1720, m. Dr. (George) de Benneville. She d. Mar. 1795.

5. Susannah Bertolet, born Sept. 17, 1725, m. Jacob Fry. She d. Feb. 2, 1805.

The children of Abraham Bertolet (first of the name), by his wife Esther de Turk, "are so far as I know:"

1. Maria Bertolet, b. Sept. 18, 1736, m. — Hoch. She d. July 17, 1802, a. 65 y. 10 m.

2. Elizabeth Bertolet.

3. Daniel Bertolet (first of the name), b. May 9, 1741, m. Maria (Mary) Yoder, b. Feb. 13, 1749. He d. Nov. 19, 1799.

4. Samuel Bertolet (first of the name), b. 1744, served in the Revolutionary War, d. Jan. 1, 1805, "aged 61 years."

5. Esther.

6. John.

The children of Daniel (first of the name), and Maria (Yoder) Bertolet were:

1. Esther Bertolet, b. Oct. 21, 1769.

2. Abraham Bertolet (second of the name), b. Feb. 28, 1772.

3. Catherine Bertolet, b. July 23, 1775, m. Daniel Grim, d. 1802, bur. in the Grim burial lot in Maxatawny twp., Berks co., Pa. (Her only son, Daniel Grim, was living in 1861.)

4. Charlotte Bertolet, b. Feb. 10, 1778.

5. Daniel Bertolet (second of the name), b. June 11, 1781, m. Maria (Mary) Griesimer Oct. 3, 1802.

6. John Bertolet, b. Feb. 21, 1784.

7. Maria Bertolet, b. Jan. 9, 1788.

8. Samuel Bertolet (second of the name), b. May 4, 1791.

The children of Daniel (second of the name) and Maria (Griesemer) Bertolet were:

1. Abraham Bertolet (third of the name), b. Nov. 4, 1803, d. Oct. 1, 1835.

2. Samuel Bertolet (third of the name) born Nov. 15, 1804.

3. Maria Bertolet, b. Dec. 3, 1807.

4. Daniel Bertolet (third of the name), b. Jan. 17, 1809.

5. Isaac Bertolet, b. April 14, 1810.

6. Esther Bertolet, b. May 15, 1811.

7. Jacob Bertolet, b. Nov. 3, 1815, m. 1, Hannah Mattis Oct. 24, 1841. She b. Oct. 29, 1818, d. Mar. 15, 1853, a. 34 y., 5 m. and 7 d. M. 2d, Lucetta Shearer, Sept. 11, 1860.

8. Hannah Bertolet, b. Nov. 21, 1817.

9. Peter Bertolet, b. June 11, 1822.

The following were children of Jacob and Hannah (Mattis) Bertolet:

1. Israel Bertolet, b. Sept. 2, 1842.

2. Mary Ann Bertolet, b. May 29, 1844, m. W. Y. Antrim. She d. June 9, 1876.

3. Elizabeth Bertolet, b. June 7, 1846.

4. Sarah Bertolet, b. Mar. 21, 1848.

5. Catherine Bertolet, b. April 20, 1849.

6. Hannah Bertolet, b. Jan. 24, 1851.

7. Jacob Bertolet, b. Mar. 4, 1853, d. June 15, 1855, a. 3 mo. 11 d.

THE FAMILY OF ISRAEL BERTOLET:

Israel Bertolet of this line, son of Jacob and Hannah (Mattis) Bertolet, m. Oct. 24, 1841, resides on his beautiful farm, 138 a. in Oley, one mile below Friedensburg, Berks co., Pa. It comprises the earlier Bertolet and Levan farms. He was b. Sept. 2, 1842.

He m. 1st Annie Hoch, of Oley, dau. Henry Hoch, in 1868.

They had issue:

1. Henry Bertolet, b. 1870, d. 1891.
 2. Frederick Bertolet, b. 1872, d. 1873.
M. 2d, Annie Ely, of Maxatawny, dau.
of Solon Ely.
- They had issue:
1. Heyman Bertolet, b. 1875.
 2. Samuel Bertolet, b. 1877, attorney-at-law, Reading, Pa.
 3. Irene Bertolet, b. 1881.
 4. Mabel Bertolet, b. 1883.
 5. Helen Bertolet, b. 1888.
 6. Annie) twins, b. 1891.
 7. Marie)

Among the deaths I find:

"Esther Bertolet, witwe von A. Bertolet, gestorben in July, 1798; alt 87 J., 8 m., 1 Tg. (Esther Bertolet, widow of A. Bertolet, died July, 1798, aged 87 y., 8 m., 1 d.)

Another entry says:

"Die oben gemalt Esther Bertolet sohn tochter Von Isaac de Turck und Maria geboren Heroken wurde geboren Sept. 29, 1711, gest. den 19 Mai 1798, alt 86 J., 7 m., 20 T. Dieser Esther namens Catherine(?) Weimer war verheiratet mit Abraham Levan. Dieser Catherine(?) war geb 22 Feb., 1706, starb 29 Sept., 1768, alt 62 J., 7 m., 7 T.

(The above mentioned Esther Bertolet was daughter-in-law of Isaac de Turck and Marie born Heroken, was b. Sept. 29, 1711; d. May 19, 1798; a. 86 y., 7 m., 20 d. This Esther named Catherine(?) Weimer, m. Abraham Levan. This Catherine(?) was b. Feb. 22, 1706; d. Sept. 29, 1768; aged 62 y., 1 m., 7 d.

Their son-in-law, Daniel Bertolet, d. Dec. 31, 1846; a. 77 y., 20 10 m.; bur. Jan. 2, 1847, in Oley, Berks county, Pa.

JOHANN-ES KEIM, A PIONEER EXPANSIONIST

JOHANN-ES KEIM, like all colonial Americans, particularly German colonial Americans, was an expansionist. He cleared a little patch of the bosom of mother earth at the foot of the savage side of the Oley Hills, on the borders of a beautiful spring, in 1708, and began his American career as "a squatter sovereign," under Penn's Quaker Republic.

In January, 1719, as the Quakers computed, or 1720, as every one else then began the year of the Julian period, this pioneer of the fountains of the Manatawny after twelve years of patient industry as a farmer acquired a freehold title to his original homestead tract under warrant from the proprietary.

For seventeen years, having tilled his acres of virgin soil with profit, with a family of sons and daughters grown or growing up around him, having taken unto himself a second wife and having besides accumulated well of this world's goods, we find him expanding his territorial possessions into the adjacent wilderness.

The following is the form of the warrant for the second tract:
Pennsylvania, ss;

By The Proprietaries.

[SEAL.] Whereas John Keyme of the County of Philadelphia hath requested that we would grant him to take up One Hundred Acres of Land adjoining his other Land in Oley Township in the said County of Philadelphia for which he agrees to pay to our Use the Sum of Fifteen Pounds Ten Shillings current Money of this Province for said one Hundred Acres and the Yearly Quit-rent of one Half-Penny sterling for every Acre thereof: These are therefore to authorize and require thee to survey or cause to be surveyed unto the said John Keyme at the place aforesaid, according to the method of Townships appointed, the said quantity of One Hundred Acres, if not already survey'd, or appropriated and make Return thereof unto the Secretary's Office, in order for further Confirmation: for which this shall be thy sufficient Warrant; which Survey in case the said John Keyme fulfil the above Agreement within Six Months from the

Date hereof, shall be valid, otherwise void.

Given under my Hand, and the Lesser Seal of our Province, at Philadelphia this 16th Day of November Anno Dom. 1737.

THO. PENN.

To Benjamin Eastburn, Surveyer General.

Endorsed on the back 1737, Philadelphia, Nov. 16th—John Keyme 100a.—Received 28 Octr. 1741.

The above copy of the original remaining on file in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania was certified to me Nov. 2, 1892, by Thos. J. Stewart, Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The following is the return of survey on this warrant:

By Virtue of a Warrant from the Proprietaries Dated the 16th Day of November 1737 Surveyed the Twenty ninth Day of April 1738 to John Keyme the above Described Tract of Land Situate in Oley in the County of Philada. containing One hundred Acres & ninety eight perches, with the usual allowance of Six p. cent.

NICHO. SCULL.

Endorsed on the back

John Keyme 100a—P. C.
Returned &c the 28th Octr 1741

The above copy certified from the original remaining on file in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania at

Harrisburg, Nov. 2, 1892, by Thomas J. Stewart, Secretary of Internal Affairs.

In the warrant survey and patent for this additional tract the stupidity of the clerk at Philadelphia, in matters of German orthography is somewhat pronounced. The Hans Keym of 1719-20 and 1735 and Keyme in 1737 becomes Köyme in 1738 and 1741.

The dates correspond with the warrant and survey and description is the same as in the survey.

The consideration for the 100 acres and 98 perches in the second patent was 15 pounds 12 shillings. In addition three fifths parts net of all royal mines is added, also "one fifth part of the ore of all other mines delivered at the pits mouth," instead of one English silver shilling per 100 acres yearly, the second patent requires an annual rental from March 1, 1741, of one half penny sterling "for every acre of the same" which would be about one cent United States money, present value, per acre, or little over 4 shillings, about 96 cents United States in 1741, as against 24 cents per 100 acres in 1735. This patent is dated Nov. 10, 1741, the fifteenth year of King George II and twenty-fourth year of the proprietary government of John, Thomas and Richard Penn. George Thomas, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor. Recorded Dec. 24, 1741.

THE PROPRIETARY PATENT TO JOHANN-ES KEIM

THE FORM OF THESE CONFIRMATORY INSTRUMENTS OF TITLE.

UNDER the forms adopted in the earliest days of Proprietary administration in Pennsylvania for the taking up and perfection of title to lands under the Royal Charter to William Penn and the divers purchases made by him or his heirs of lands from the Indian occupants, the first step was the issue, in the name of the Proprietary of a warrant to the applicant stating the amount desired, ap-

proximate location and directing a survey to be made in accordance therewith.

The next step was a survey of the amount of land called for by the warrant by the Proprietary Surveyor to be returned into the office at Philadelphia.

Upon this survey a Proprietary patent completing title was issued when the purchase money was paid.

It happened in most cases the dates

of the survey and patent represented quite a stretch of intervening years.

The form of patent herewith given is applicable to the similar completion of title by all purchasers of Proprietary lands at that period and so continued without radical change until the termination of Proprietary authority at the time of war for American Independence.

John Penn Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esqrs, true and absolute Proprietaries and Governors in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware.

To all unto whom these Presents shall come, GREETING:

Whereas, in pursuance and by Virtue of a Warrant from the Late Commissioners of property under our lesser Seal bearing date the Twenty seventh day of January in the year of our Lord 1719|20 there was Surveyed and Laid out on the third day of June then next ensuing unto HANS KEYM of the County of Philadelphia a certain Tract of Land Situate near Oley in the said County: *Beginning* at a Post in a Line of Anthony Lee's Land thence by the same and by Vacant Land South east One hundred and Twenty perches to a *White Oak*, thence by Vacant Land Northeast One Hundred and *ffourty* one perches to a Post, thence by Vacant Land North West one hundred and twenty perches to a *White Oak*, thence by Vacant Land South West One hundred and *ffourty* one perches to the place of *Beginning*, Containing One hundred acres with the Allowance of Six acres for roads and highways as in and by the Survey thereof remaining in the Surveyor General's Office may appear. NOW at the instance and request of the said Hans Keym that we would be pleased to grant him a confirmation of the same: KNOW YE. That in consideration of the sum of Fifteen Pounds lawful money of Pennsylvania, to our use, paid by the said Hans Keym the receipt whereof we hereby acknowledge and

thereof do acquit and forever discharge the said Hans Keym his heirs and assigns, by these presents, and also of [for] the Yearly Quit-rent hereinafter mentioned and reserved, WE have given, granted, released and confirmed, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, DO give, grant, release and confirm unto the said Hans Keym and his heirs the said One Hundred acres of land, as the same is now set forth, bounded and limited as aforesaid; with all Mines, Minerals, Quarries, Meadows, Marshes, Savannahs, Swamps, Cripples, Woods, Underwoods, Timber and Trees, Ways, Waters, Water-courses, Liberties, Profits, Commodities, Advantages, Hereditaments, and Appurtenances whatsoever to the said One Hundred acres of land belonging or in any wise appertaining and lying within the bounds and limits aforesaid, (Three full and clear fifth parts of all Royal mines, free from all deductions and reprisals for digging and refining the same: only excepted and hereby reserved) and also free leave, right and liberty to and for the said Hans Keym his heirs and assigns, to hawk, hunt, fish and fowl, in and upon the hereby granted land and premises or upon any part thereof; TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said One Hundred acres of land and premises hereby granted (except as before excepted,) with their appurtenances unto the said Hans Keym his heirs and assigns. To the only use and behoof of the said Hans Keym his heirs and assigns forever: To be holden of us, our heirs and successors, Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, as of the Manor or reputed *Mannor* of Springettsbury in the County of Philadelphia aforesaid, in free and common socage by fealty only, in lieu of all other services: YIELDING AND PAYING yearly to us, our heirs and successors, at the City of Philadelphia, at or upon the first day of March in every year, from the first Survey thereof One English Silver Shilling, for the said One Hundred acres of the same, or value thereof in coin-

current, according as the exchange shall then be between our said province and the city of London, to such person or persons as shall, from time to time, be appointed to receive the same. And in case of non-payment thereof within ninety days next after the same shall become due, that then it shall and may be lawful for us, our heirs and successors, our and their receiver or receivers, into and upon the hereby granted land and premises to re-enter, and the same to hold and possess until the said Quit-rent, and all arrears thereof, together with the charges accruing by means of such non-payment and re-entry aforesaid be fully paid and discharged.

IN WITNESS, whereof the said John Penn, and Thomas Penn in their own right and by authority from the said Richard Penn hath caused the Great Seal of the said province to be hereunto affixed at Philadelphia, this eleventh day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and thirty-five, the eighth year of the reign of King George the Second, over Great Britain, &c., and the seventeenth year of our Government.

JOHN PENN, [L. S.]
THOMAS PENN. [L. S.]

Recorded—The Eighth day of June, 1735:

Endorsed on back Patent John Keym 100 acres Philad. County.

HENRY HOWARD KEIM,

Of Ladoga, Indiana.

A PREACHER AMONG THE "BRETHREN" AND PROMOTER OF PASTORAL INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

IN looking backward to the beautiful vale of Oley in the county of Berks, the seat of the first settlement of the Keim race in the vast wilderness of the new world we have from many sources among the "old folks" and family oracles, traditional information of a Peter Keim "of Berks county.

It is one of the interesting objective points of our genealogical researches, which is meeting with positive encouragement to place this yet mythical personage from the Fatherland.

That a person of the name of Keim, "had his being," including home comforts and environments in Oley is indisputably established by the fact that he had six sons and two daughters, the eldest of the sons being Nicholas Keim, born within the patrimonial sphere of influence along the Manatawny on February 2, 1768.

This representative of the family was in the van of American empire as its

star moved westward from the Atlantic seaboard and "located his settlement" in the valley of the Youghiogony on the Ohio watershed of the Appalachian chain in the political division known in this day in Pennsylvania as Somerset county.

A son of this pioneer of the Youghiogony region was Jonas Keim, born at the family homestead in Somerest county in 1803, well known in state and local happenings of his day, the father of Silas Clark Keim.

This last member of the race of Keim was born October 6, 1835, at Elk Lick, Somerset county, Pa., the ancient family seat of the pioneer Nicholas. He married Annie Arnold in Mineral county, West Virginia, January 12, 1858, and died at Elk Lick, his birth-place, March 10, 1882.

Their son, the fifth generation on American soil, is the subject of this sketch.

Howard Henry Keim is an elder in

the Brethren (Dunker) Church and the only preacher living (1899) of the name in the church's list of ministers.

He is a farmer and stockman, the organizer of the American Cheviot Sheep Breeders' Association, 1891, the National Cheviot Sheep Society, 1894, and is now acting secretary of the latter. He is the most widely known Cheviot sheep breeder in America.

He was born at Elk Lick, Somerset county, Pa., August 1, 1860. He was married October 9, 1888, to Emma Harshbarger, November 18, 1864, of Ladoga, Ind.

Her father, William R. Harshbarger, was a son of Samuel H. Harshbarger, who emigrated from Virginia about 1835. Her mother was Anna Pefley, daughter of John B. Pefley, of Virginia, who emigrated to Indiana in 1840, b. 1813, and was 86 years old March 19th, 1899.

MORE KIND WORDS.

William Keim, of Allegany, N. Y., says he was very much surprised * * "to know that such a book was being published. And I am very much pleased to have my name on your subscription list and to aid you the little I can in completing your good work." * *

"If there is anything in which I can help you to in completing the family record I will be pleased to do all I can."

Mrs. Lillie Thomas Keim, writing from Edge Water Park, N. J., says, February 13, 1899: "I am more than delighted with the 'Keim and Allied Families' than I can find words to express. You are greatly to be congratulated upon the undertaking, which is vast and represents tremendous research and labor. The work will be a master piece of its kind and all members of the Keim family should feel

Mr. Keim removed to Indiana, Montgomery county, Feb. 14, 1891, to establish the Wild Rose Sheep Farm.

His children are:

1. William Harshbarger Keim, b. Oct. 7, 1890.
2. Silas Arnold Keim, b. April 8, 1892.
3. Annie Keim, b. Sept. 23, 1893.
4. Wallace Burch Keim, b. March 1, 1895.
5. George Merritt Keim, b. Nov. 18, 1898; d. Jan. 5, 1899.

Mr. Keim is a fine type of the intelligence, public spirit, progressive energy, enterprise and industry which has characterized the representative men of the race and name of Keim, whether in eastern or western Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, or in any other State of the "settled" east or the vast and expanding west, where their interests and ambitions in life have taken them.

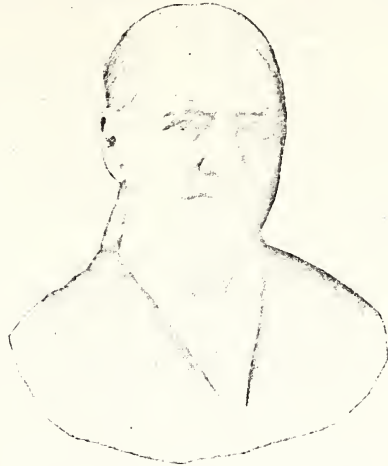
they owe you a debt of deep gratitude."

WHAT AMBASSADOR WHITE, A NOTABLE EDUCATOR, SAYS.

Andrew D. White, Ambassador of the U. S. of A., at Berlin, under date January 24, 1899, says:

"I wish to thank you for No. 1 of your book on the Keim and Allied Families recently received. I have only had time to glance through it as yet, but it seems to me done in a much more interesting style than genealogical books usually are, and I hope to find many matters of interest in it."

When we get warmed up in the race, and the Keim and Allied Families begin to make their innings there will be nothing else in sight in really fresh and refreshing reading. His Excellency, as they designated him in Berlin, is a valued authority, as he is an educator of high elevation, long range and discriminating judgment.



MRS. HARRIET DEBENNEVILLE KEIM.

A granddaughter of Dr. George deBenneville, founder of Universalism in America. Born at Milestown near Philadelphia, Pa., 1803, married John May Keim, of Reading, Pa., 1821, resides (1899) on her extensive Colonial estate of 110 acres in Philadelphia (Logan) Pa.

DR. GEORGE DeBENNEVILLE

Translated from the manuscripts of Daniel May Keim, Second Part, entitled,
BRIEF GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS CONNECTED WITH THE LINEAGE OF
KEIM DeBENNEVILLE,

Derived from their Bibles, Manuscripts, and Existing Traditions.

[By far the most eminent among the mystics as an avowed believer in and preacher of Universalism was Dr. Geo. deBenneville, who came to America and settled in Pennsylvania, 1741.*]

The Edict of Nantz, or Nantes, promulgated by Henry IV. in 1598, was to secure to the Protestants of France their civil rights and confirm to them the free exercise of their religion and give them an equality of claims with the Catholics to all places of honor and trust.

The reform views of Luther, Zwinglius, and particularly Calvin, had previously made great inroads into France during the reign of Francis, 1515-47, despite his penal laws, prohibitions of

their works and even the infliction of capital punishment for their suppression.

They, in fact, under Henry II. seemed to give renewed impulse to the spread of their doctrines, and they made greater progress among the people in proportion as they were more violently persecuted.

Partisan zeal became rife. The Bourbons, as the Protestant leaders, and the five Princes of Guise as the Catholic, under the government of

*Universalism in America: A History by Richard Eddy, Vol. I. Boston. 1884. Universalist Publishing House.

John Keim, the Younger. See frontispiece, No. 2. K. and A. F., married his daughter Susanna.

Francis II. made use of the religious dispute to accomplish their political ends.

The adherents of the court took the initiative from those in power around them, one party wishing to enrich themselves by the estates of the heretics who had either been executed or banished, the other to popularize themselves by securing their punishment.

An appropriately named chamber was established by every parliament, called the "Chambre ardente," or "burning chamber" for the examination and punishment of Protestants, inasmuch as all who were there convicted of heresy were certainly burnt.

The estates of all those who fled were promptly sold, whilst the children who were left behind were obliged to endure the most cruel sufferings.

Under the existence of such barbarities a rebellion had not for a moment been conceived till by the encouragement of a Prince of the blood, by the promises of his assistance, they were emboldened to the formation of a conspiracy in 1560.

They privately selected the brave Prince Louis of Conde as their leader. A Protestant gentleman of Perigord, John Dubarry, seigneur of Renaudie, was appointed his deputy to direct their movements.

At the time fixed for carrying their designs into execution they found their plot was betrayed, and the Protestants who had armed themselves were taken and executed, few only finding mercy, and over 1200 expiating their offences with their lives.

The Queen-mother, Catherine de Medicis' control of the government of her son Charles IX. during his minority made the contest of parties more intense, and alone from motives of state policy was she induced to issue the edict of January, 1562, granting

the Protestants a free exercise of their religion with freedom of conscience, to preserve the balance of power between them.

Thus, while a renewed confidence was infused into them, a rancorous antagonism was begotten by the Catholics, and scenes of hostility and bloodshed desolated all France, with but slight intervals of repose, to the close of the 16th century, the intriguing and vacillating character of Catherine producing events that horribly culminated in the bloody massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572.

The House of Valois became extinct by the assassination of Henry III. and the Protestant King Henry of Navarre had to sustain a severe struggle for the possession of the vacant throne.

Though five years antecedently, by the advice of Sully, he had become a Catholic, yet in 1598 he proclaimed the memorable edict of Nantz, by which he confirmed to the Huguenots their civil rights, the free exercise of their religion and placing them on an equality with the Catholics in their political claims to all official relations and honors.

From this period to that of Louis XIV. in his newly assumed devotional character, the vicissitudes of the Protestant cause were great, but generally disastrous.

Under the councils of Madame de Maintenon and his confessor, he was induced, in 1681, to deprive them of their civil rights and commenced an unhallowed persecution. Emigration in large numbers was the consequence, and over 500,000 are said to have fled to Switzerland, Germany, Holland and England, leaving an estimate of 500,000 more remaining, many of whom were obliged to renounce their faith.

Under the impressions studiously made upon his mind by his courtiers, that he had nearly exterminated Protestantism in France, and thus was

entitled to the greatest meed of honor, Louis XIV., in his zeal to consummate the work, revoked the edict of Nantz October 22, 1685.

This impolitic and unjust act alienated from France an immense number of its richest and useful inhabitants, whose industry, wealth and skill found a welcome reception wherever they went.

Until the year 1762 they now became timorous and hunted fugitives in their own "la Belle France," when a reaction in sympathy and compassion began to manifest itself in their behalf by the Catholics themselves, many of whom protected and sheltered them; whilst the writings of Montesquieu and Voltaire, the latter of whom by his essay on Toleration in 1762, effected a radical change in their condition and prospects.

Under these expectations numbers were induced to seek an asylum in America, then an unsettled but remarkably attractive country of great fertility of soil as well as bountiful in natural resources of every kind.

Settlements were formed in New York between 1650-60 at New Rochelle, West Chester county, Esopus, Ulster county, from whence they gradually diverged to other locations and States, and can be traced by the names of their descendants, clustering at points as distant as South Carolina.

In Pennsylvania the French Huguenots were numerous, as the still existing names and families of the Bertollets, Bessonets, Beseurs, Berdos, De Tureks, DeBenneville, De Normandies, DeLongs, De la Plaines, Jandons, La Rues, Levans, Loras, Sharodin will evidence.

Many had settled in Oley between 1704-10, where their descendants are still to be found in the enjoyment of their highly cultivated patrimonial estates and the comforts flowing from industrious and well spent lives. Their

fathers had brought over with them a characteristic and cultivated taste not only for the most careful and elaborate details of their farms and stock, but also for the propagation of the most desirable varieties of fruits which they early introduced from France into their neighborhoods and have since extended to most distant places in the luscious pears, apples, &c., and in great repute at this day.

The history of the deBenneville of the Huguenot branch of that family from Rouen in Normandy, France, is one of peculiar interest and historic value. The Roman Catholics of the family were prominently associated with the French court and public affairs. The Protestant branch maintained much of its prestige as shown by its relations with the Protestant court of Holland.

George deBenneville was born at Rouen, the capital of the French province of Normandy, on the right bank of the Seine, date unknown. He married a Granville, both being connected with the ennobled families of their country. Having adopted the tenets of John Calvin, then rapidly spreading through France, they became odious to the government and under the designation of Huguenots were severely persecuted.

At the invitation of King William, he, with his family and connections, went over to England, where they were kindly received by the court. His wife, whom he married in 1697, bore him nine children within five years, having had twins four years successively, and died upon giving birth to her son George deBenneville, July 26, 1703.

Whether any other of the children survived her is not known, inasmuch as her son, during his protracted life, seemed studiously to avoid all references to his family or connections. A tradition orally transmitted, however,

exists that one sister lived and was subsequently married into the Limerick peerage.

George deBenneville, the father, also died when his son was still in childhood. Upon the death of the mother, Queen Anne, who entertained for her a deep attachment, in fulfilment of a promise, took charge of the infant and appointed a nurse for him. Upon the death of Queen Anne, in 1714, the boy, then eleven years of age, was consigned to the care of an uncle.

Further accounts of the family in Europe here cease.*

George deBenneville, the only known son of the preceding, was born in London, July 26, 1703.

As the life of Dr. George deBenneville was an eventful one, before entering upon his lineage it may not be amiss to briefly dwell upon its leading incidents.

We find his education to have been carefully directed and every attention paid to the highest development of his mental culture.

At twelve years of age, 1715, he acknowledges himself to have been "very wild" and thoughtless, believing

himself superior to the mass of mankind and self exalted far beyond others.

Among his varied studies that of navigation was conceived to be of importance for his future and to facilitate the purpose he was sent to sea in a vessel of war attached to a small fleet then on its way to the coast of Barbary, conveying presents and to renew the peace with Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli.

Whilst at Algiers an affecting occurrence among some Moors who had brought them refreshments suddenly awakened his mind to his sinful condition, which, though partially effaced on his return to London, yet again powerfully manifested itself whilst at a ball which he attended, inducing him loudly to exclaim that he was "damned."

His friends believing him to have become melancholy and bereft of his senses, caused prayers to be offered in the French churches in his behalf and he was constantly visited by the clergy, who would console him with the idea that he had not committed any great sins and had only been acting conformably to his rank and station.

* See, in Philadelphia Library, No. 778, Memoirs of the Bashaw Count Bonneville from his birth to his death, showing the motives which induced him to quit the service and dominions of France; his entrance into and sudden rise in the imperial armies; his exploits in Italy, Hungary, &c.; his quarrel with the Marquis de Brie and its consequences, the true cause of his trouble at the Court of Vienna and the reasons which occasioned him to seek an asylum among the Turks with his various fortunes, while in the service of the Porte, &c., &c., written by himself and collected from his papers, London, MDCCCL, with an engraved portrait of Osman Pasha, commonly called Count Bonneval.

Was related to the royal blood of France, by those of Foix, formerly King of Navarre and of Albert. Entered the musketeers at 16. Fought the battle of Fleuers, 1689; campaign of 1693, under Louis XIV; married a daughter of Marquis de Biron, after Duke Biron. Entered the imperial service under Prince Eugene. Entered the service of the Porte.

Made a Bassa of 3 horse tails and Governor of Arabia Petra p. 93—last letters to a Br. Marquis de Bonneval. His post was Topigi Bashaw or Master of Ordnance—Osman Topigi—Bashaw, real name Claudius Alexander de Bonneval.

There is another life falsely ascribed to the above.

Finding him, however, persistent in his views they then told him that "he might be looked upon as a man that preadventure was destined from the beginning to condemnation" and relaxed in their visits to him.

Under such prostration and anguish of mind he was much exercised for a length of time, till by the intercession of prayer and great self-abasement he was brought to the feet of his Savior, and in the fountain of his divine love found his sins washed away and the burden of his iniquities all removed.

The universal love of God to his creatures was then made manifest to his soul and the eventual restoration to holiness and happiness of all of Adam's race made him rapturously promulgate everywhere this sublime conviction.

This conversion obtained great notoriety, as on all occasions, wherever he went he was zealous in urging upon everyone to submit to the love of God just as they found themselves, and although their sins were many and great yet his grace was greater to receive and to pardon.

The French clergy became very uneasy at this conduct. They expressed

doubt as to his being a true Protestant, soliciting from him a written confession of his faith. This request he met by appearing before them, replying to their questions, repudiating predestination and boldly enunciating the tender mercies and unalloyed love of Christ for all mankind.

They then excised him from their church membership and he now only associated with many whom he found leading lives of retirement, having through grace received a deep knowledge of themselves, but even here they were persecuted and had to encounter much reproach.

He now became impressed that he should go and preach the gospel in France, which he visited several times till, being stricken with a severe illness, he at length yielded himself to the duty and upon an immediate restoration to more than usual health, he prepared to enter upon the great work.


He secured his passage at Dover for Calais, 1720, and immediately upon his arrival at the latter place began to proclaim in the market the eternal love of God and boundless salvation by Christ.

(To be Continued.)

JOHANN-ES KEIM

Second of the Name

THE FIRST MALE CHILD OF THE KEIM NAME BORN ON AMERICAN SOIL.

 THNIEL A. KEIM, of Reading, Pa., after careful and diligent research has collected much new and valuable genealogical information bearing upon the lines of descent from Johann-es Keim, the Emigrant and Founder of the name in America.

In Number 3 Keim and Allied Families, pages 86-89, Newton Keim, of Philadelphia, contributes a valuable paper on the descendants of George Keim, who married Catherine Schenkel in 1774, and continues the descent from that point.

The following contribution by Othniel A. Keim goes back of the date of that George Keim's marriage, sustained by recorded facts as follows:

The second child and eldest son of Johann-es Keim, the Emigrant and Founder, also named Johann-es (second of the name), was born in Oley, Pa., in 1711. His son Johann-es Keim (third of the name) was born about 1732 and married about 1752.

Of the lineage of this Johann-es Keim, grandson of the Founder, Othniel A. Keim says:

Johann-es Keim (third of the name, b. about 1732, and m. about 1752) had 4 sons:

George Keim, eldest, born Dec. 3, 1753; John Keim; Peter Keim; Stephen Keim.

The above Johann-es Keim is supposed to have been the eldest son of Johann-es Keim the Founder, from Oley. He located on a farm at Harmonyville and built a log house.

The farm and log house were afterwards owned and occupied by his eldest son, George Keim, who built a stone house in 1811. The house is still standing and with the farm is owned by Jonathan Keim, and known as the French Creek Farm. A portion of this farm was leased by E. and G. Brooke and many thousand tons of iron ore were mined and carried away, the mines being known as the French Creek mines.

Nothing is known of John and Peter Keim.

Stephen Keim married, had a family living near Warwick, Chester county.

George Keim, eldest son of Johann-es Keim, was born at Harmonyville, Chester county, Dec. 3, 1753; d. Dec. 3, 1836; m. Catherine Shingle (Schenkel), 1774. (See K. and A. F., No. 3, p. 87.) She b. Jan. 5, 1757. She d. June 5, 1838.

George and Catherine (Schenkel) Keim had 3 sons and 5 daughters:

Jacob Keim, b. Feb. 6, 1776; Samuel Keim; John Keim; Sarah Keim (m. Geo. Ergood); Barbara Keim (m. John Stoneback); Catherine Keim (m. David Knauer); two names not known; (Mary Keim m. John Haldeman; Elizabeth Keim m. John Amole.) (Compare B, p. 87, K. and A. F.)

Jacob Keim, eldest son of George and Catherine (Schenkel) Keim, was b. Feb. 6, 1776; d. Sept. 21, 1823; m. Hannah Switzer, dau. of Ulrich and Hester (Urner) Switzer.

They had issue:

1. David Keim, b. June 5, 1802.
2. Samuel Keim, b. Aug. 28, 1805.
3. Esther (Hester) Keim, b. April 27,

1808; m. Joseph Wells, living 1899, near Kenilworth, Chester county, Pa., near Pottstown.

4. Keziah Keim, b. Aug. 28, 1810; m. David Wells, living 1899, near Kenilworth, Chester county, Pa., near Pottstown.

5. George Keim, b. June 16, 1814; living near Pottstown, Pa.

6. Jonathan Keim, b. Nov. 5, 1817; living near Pottstown, Pa.

(See C1, No. 3, p. 87, K. and A. F.)

Samuel Keim, second son of George and Catherine (Schenkel) Keim, had issue, 2 sons:

Of his first wife—

Samuel Keim, living 1899, at Atlantic City, N. J., with children and grandchildren.

John Keim, living 1899, at Reading, Pa., aged about 78 years, with family and grandchildren.

Of his second wife—

Uriah Keim, living 1899, near St. Peter's P. O., Chester county.

Elizabeth Keim, m. William Lomas. Hannah, m. John Houck.

Sarah and Henry.

(See C3, No. 3, p. 88, K. and A. F.)

John Keim, third son of George and Catherine (Schenkel) Keim, had 5 children:

Of his first wife—

Jacob.

Margaret.

Sophie.

Of his second wife—

Levi.

John.

Jacob, of this generation, is the father of

Milton Keim and Newton Keim, of Philadelphia.

David Keim, eldest son of Jacob and Hannah (Switzer) Keim. He b. June 5, 1802. He d. Oct. 29, 1896. m. — and had 8 children: Hiram Keim; Ann Keim; Nathan Keim; George Keim; James Keim; Mary Keim; Jonas Keim, living in Reading; David Keim.

Samuel Keim, second son of Jacob and Hannah (Switzer) Keim. He b. Aug. 28, 1805. He d. ———. m. ———.

Had children: Josiah Keim; Jonathan Keim; Daniel Keim; C. Hamilton Keim; Hannah Keim; Keziah Keim.

The above Jonathan has a son, Wm. P. Keim, living in Reading.

Esther (Hester) Keim, eldest daughter of Jacob and Hannah (Switzer) Keim, m. Joseph Wells. She b. April 27, 1805. She d. Nov. 9, 1886.

They had issue: Reuben Wells; Mary Wells; George Wells; Keziah Wells; Edward Wells; Allen Wells; Annie Wells; Joseph Wells.

Keziah Keim, second daughter of Jacob

and Hannah (Switzer) Keim; m. David Wells. She b. Aug. 28, 1810; living 1899. No children.

George Keim, third son of Jacob and Hannah (Switzer) Keim. He b. June 16, 1814. m. Kitty Wells. Living.

Has 5 children: James Keim; Mary Keim; Martha Keim; Herman Keim; Elizabeth Keim.

Jonathan Keim, fourth son of Jacob and Hannah (Switzer) Keim. He b. Nov. 5, 1817; m. Edith Lloyd.

They had issue: Catharine Keim; David Keim; Fremont Keim; OTHNIEL A. KEIM, compiler of this lineage; Lloyd Keim; Flora Keim; Sallie Keim; May Keim; Edgar Keim.

ABSTRACTS OF PENNSYLVANIA LAND WARRANTS.

SHOWING NAME AND WARRANTEE, DATE, QUANTITY OF LAND, LOCATION, AND OTHER IDENTIFYING INFORMATION.

CHRISTOPHER PENNOCK Attorney for Thomas Pierce 500 a "constituent old purchaser of 1000 a. Given 2 d 7 m 1700.

CHRISTOPHER PENNOCK Attorney for James Craven 500 a "constituent old Purchaser of 1000 a. Given 2 d 7 m 1700.

JOHN WILMORE purchaser in England original warrant 3000 a to survey 500 a in the first township next laid out. Given Pensbury 2 d 7 m 1700.

RICHARD HAINES by his attorney Edward Ingleton (defaced) a in right of Matthew Marks old Purchaser of 5000 a. Given Pensbury 2 d 7 m 1700.

CHRISTOPHER PENNOCK Attorney for Richard Pierce 500 a in right of "his said constituent old Purchaser of 1000 a. Given Phila 4 Sept 1700.

JOSEPH PIKE by his Attorney 500 a in right of Samuel Rowles purchaser of 5000 a. Given Phila 10 d 7 ber 1700.

JOHN ROWLAND old Purchaser of 4250a for "himself Brother and wife 500 a more than already taken up in right of his first purchase. Given 17 d 7 m 1700.

JAMES THOMAS 300 a in right of William

Jenkins old purchaser of 1000 a. Given Pensbury 2 d 7 1700.

WILLIAM PENN "all that tract of land called the Governor's lying on the River Schuylkill and bordering upon Warner's, on part of which Hugh ——— (defaced) is seated together with all the vacant land beyond the same. Given 13 d Sept 1700.

RANDOLPH MEALING resurvey in County of Chester "that he now dwells upon formerly laid out to himself for 250 a" according to old lines. Given 12 d 8 m 1700.

THOMAS DEWER resurvey in the County of Bucks between formerly John Luff's and Ann Milkum laid out to Jeffrey Hawkins about 33 a. Given 12 d 8 m 1700.

MARY EVANS, 32 a within the Liberties of the City of Philadelphia 16 acres in right of purchase made by John Love and 8 a in right of Edward Blenman which said 24 a have already been laid out to her and 8 a in right of purchase made by Amy Child. Given 12 October 1700.

CHRISTOPHER PENNOCK, resurvey tract in Liberties of Philadelphia beyond the

Schuylkill, laid out to George Collect and Company, 100 a. Given 12 d 8 m 1700.

JEDEDIAH ALLEN, 230 a in right of Nicholas Walne's purchase of 1000 a. Given 12 d 8 m 1700.

JOHN GILMORE, in England. a general. Warrant 3,000 a in this province. Order survey 500 a part of 3000 a. Given New Castle 1 d 9 m 1700.

RICHARD HAINES by his Attorney Edward Singleton 500 a in right of a purchase of 2500 a from Matthew Marks first purchaser of 5000 of which 2500 a 1500 a are already granted to be taken up 12 d 10 m 1700

RICHARD HOUGH 300 a in Bucks Co bet Robert Luces Wm Beales and Wm Venables 30 d 9 m 1700

JOSEPH PIKE by his Attorney Thos Story 500 in right of Samuel Rowles old purchase of 5000 a 29 d — m 1700

THOMAS MERCER 250a in right of his old purchase of 500 a given at Newcastle 29 Sber 1700

RICHARD HAYNES by his Attorney Edward Singleton 500 a in right of a purchase by Mathew Marks first purchase of 5000 a of which 2500 already granted to be taken up and 500 surveyed 12 d 10 m 1700

RICHARD HAYNES by his Attorney Edward Singleton 500 a in right of a purchase of 2500 a by him made of Matthew Marks first purchaser of 5000 a of which 2500 a 1000 a already granted to be surveyed to the said Richard Haines 12 d xber 1700

RICHARD HAINES by his Attorney Edward Singleton 450 a in right of purchase of 2500 a of Matthew Marks first purchaser of 5000 of which 2500 a 2000 a are already granted to be taken up 12 d 10 m 1700

RICHARD HAINES by his Attorney Edward Singleton 50 a in the Liberties of Phila in right of a purchase of 2500 a from Matthew Marks first purchaser of 5000 a of which 2500 a 2450 a already granted to be taken up 12 d 10 m 1700

THOMAS MERCER 250 a in right of 500

a bought of Wm Ashby first purchaser to be surveyed jointly with the former 250 a 14 d 10 m 1700

GEORGE PIERCE 400 a on rent or purchase 14 d 10 m 1700

Executors of Thomas Lloyd 1250 a "in ye Welsh tract in this province formerly granted by a warrant from my commissioners of property to ye said Thomas Lloyd in right of Margaret Davis joint purchaser with the said Lloyd 13 d 10 m 1700

JOHN POWELL resurvey of tract on Schuylkill bet. lands Wm Smith and Barbara Wilcox laid out to his father Wm Powell 7 d 5 m 1684 for 150 a 16 d 10 m 1700

GEORGE SMEDLY resurvey tract in Dublin Township Phila Co adj. lands Richard Hilliard Joseph Fisher and John Mason 200 a land to pr John Goodin and Thomas Kitchen on warrants to Kitchen dated 10 8 m 1683 and to Goodin 19 d 4 m 1684 100 a each now in possession of Geo Smedley 10 d 10 m 1700

RICHARD HILLIARD resurvey tract in Dublin Tp, Co Phila adjoining lands of Geo Smedley and Robert Whott—laid out 30 d 12 m 1687 by virtue warrant 29 d 2 mo 1683 for 300 a to his father Richard Hilliard dec'd 16 10 mo 1700

JOHN MENDENHALL Thos Martin and Nathaniel Newlin 375 a on S. Side of Brandywine Ck Chester Co in right of purchase of 500 a 20 June 1682 by Roger Ewen of Co. of Wilts * * * conveyed to Moses Mendenhall who by deed of gift conveyed it to his 2 brothers John and Benjamin Mendenhall and to his two sisters Margery wife of Thos Martin and Mary wife of Nathaniel Newlin. Benj Mendenhall 125 a rights of Wm Vestal of Westtown this Province

PETER JONES resurvey 156¼ a Upper Merion Tp bet Rowland Ellis and Reece Thomas 25 10 m 1700

DANIEL FALKNER, JOHANNES KELPIUS and JOHANNES JAWORT Agents for ye German Society 120 a in Liberties of Phila in part of 200 a formerly Warrant

16, 5 m 1684 in right of part of their original purchase.

THOMAS WITHERS 100 a part in right of an old purchase by his father Wm Withers 20, 10 m 1700

THOMAS WITHERS agent for Jas Wallace of Bristol Merchant 500 a in right of an old purchase of 1000 a by said Jas Wallace in England 28 10 m 1700

JOHN SIMCOCK 100 a Liberties of Phila his proportion of 5000 a on the back of Wm Warners land on Schuylkill by warrant 13, 7 m 1683 10 11 m 1700

JAMES LOGAN, Atty for Edw Watts of Taunton in Somersett and his wife Edith formerly wife of Matthew Parvin, resurvey, 500 a between Thos Fitzwater and Nicholas Scullberg a moiety of 1000 a laid out to Wm Salway and said Matthew Parvin 8 11 m 1700

RICHARD HOUGH of Bucks resurvey 250 a to him on warrant 1685 in right of his purchase of 500 a in England between Henry Baker and Proprietary Manor of Highlands and 8 11 m 1700

RICHARD HOUGH of Bucks resurvey 250 in said Co by virtue of his purchase 500 a in England & c 8 d 11 m 1700

LETITIA PENN dau of Propr. lot in Phila 10 11 m 1700

WILLIAM EDWARD 20 a in Northern

Liberties of Phila in right of Josua Hastings purchaser of 1000 a 10 11 1700

PHINEHAS PEMBERTON resurvey 800 a in Wright's Town Bucks Co along Neshaminch creek laid out to his father James Harrison in a tract of 1000 a in right of his purchases of 5000 a 10 11 m 1700

JOSEPH KISLO resurvey a in Southampton Tp Bucks laid out to Richard Wood for 490 a 10 11 176 1

ABBOTT JANNEY resurvey 250 a in Wakefield Tp Bucks part of 500 laid out to his father Thos Janney decd left to his son Jacob and sold to his brother Abbott 10 11 m 1700

THOMAS JANNEY resurvey 300 a in Wakefield Tp Bucks as above 10 d 11 m 1700

ANDERSON ELLIOTT resurvey 300 a Wakefield Tp Bucks 10 d 11 m 1700

WM BILES resurvey 100 a in Talls Tp Bucks formerly laid out to Christopher Bonnett yearly rent ½ penny acre 10 11 m 1700

WM WAITE resurvey 100 a Southampton Tp Bucks laid out originally in right of Edward Jefferson's purchase 1500 a 10, 11 m 1700

THOMAS TERRIE 100 a Bristol Tp Bucks part of largest warrant to Ralph Smith 11 11 m 1700

(Continued.)

PROGRESSIVE LIST OF AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN FAMILIES ALLIED TO KEIM.

(Continued from p. 56, K. & A. F., Vol. I, No. 2.)

Ash, (Catherine), No. 2, P. 54.

Beachy, (Lucy Gould), No. 2, P. 56.

Beaghy, (Sarah), No. 2, P. 56.

Berger, (Catherine), No. 2, P. 55.

Berkey, (Fannie), No. 2, P. 54.

Berkley, (Diana), No. 2, P. 55.

Bertolet, (Esther), No. 2, P. 49.

Bertholet, (Jean), No. 2, P. 49.

Bishop, (John), No. 2, P. 48.

Blough, (Sarah), No. 2, P. 54.

Close, (Samuel), No. 2, P. 48.

Compton, (P.), No. 2, P. 56.

DeBenneville, (Susanna), No. 2, P. 48.

DeTurck, (Mahlon), No. 2, P. 52.

Diehl, (Jacob), No. 2, P. 54.

Fetters, (—), No. 2, P. 54.

Folken, (Mary), No. 2, P. 52.

Groff, (—), No. 2, P. 48.

Hericourt, (Jean), No. 2, P. 49.
 Hericourt, (Susanna), No. 2, P. 50.
 High, (Hoch), (Mary), No. 2, P. 52.
 Hostetler, (Fannie), No. 2, P. 54.
 Johnson, (D.), No. 2, P. 55.
 Kaub, (Jacob), No. 2, P. 55.
 Kauffman, (Jonas), No. 2, P. 55.
 Kirchoff, (———), No. 2, P. 48.
 Livengood, (Barbara), No. 2, P. 54.
 Livengood, (Mary), No. 2, P. 55.
 Livengood, (Margaret), No. 2, P. 56.

Messersmith, (Daniel), No. 2, P. 48.
 Miller, (Jacob), No. 2, P. 55.
 Mishler, (Solomon), No. 2, P. 55.
 Moyer, (Catherine), No. 2, P. 52.

Myers, (John), No. 2, P. 54.
 Myers, (Sarah), No. 2, P. 56.

Shaneman, (Catherine), No. 2, P. 55.
 Settley, (Margaret), No. 2, P. 52.
 Shuey, (Lewis), No. 2, P. 54.
 Stutzman, (Fannie), No. 2, P. 54.
 Steihl, (Mary), No. 2, P. 52.
 Steiner, (Jacob), No. 2, P. 51.

Vetters, (———), No. 2, P. 54.
 Wagner, (Barbara), No. 2, P. 54.
 Weidner, (Susan), No. 2, P. 52.

Yoder, (Jacob), No. 2, P. 54.

(Continued from K. and A. F., Vol. I, No. 3.)

Amole, (John), No. 3, P. 87.
 Andre, (Christina), No. 3, P. 90.
 Behne, (Gustave), No. 3, Pp. 73, 84.
 Beiler, (David), No. 3, P. 88.
 Bogert, (George), No. 3, P. 86.
 Brownback (bach), (Stephen), No. 3, P.
 88.
 Childs, (Sarah), No. 3, P. 84.
 DeBenneville, (Harriet), No. 3, Pp. 83, 84.
 DeBenneville (Susanna), No. 3, P. 81.
 Dilk, (Camilla F.), No. 3, P. 88.
 Dunn, (Sarah L.), No. 3, P. 82.
 Ergood, (George), No. 3, P. 87.
 Haldeman, (John), No. 3, P. 87.
 Haldeman, (———), No. 3, P. 88.
 Hall, (Keturah), No. 3, P. 89.
 Hewson, (Frank), No. 3, P. 85.
 High, (Hoch), Mary, No. 3, P. 82.
 Hoffman, (Franziska Josepha), No. 3, P.
 90.
 Houck, (John), No. 3, P. 88.
 Knauer, (Ann), No. 3, P. 88.
 Knauer, (David), No. 3, P. 87.
 Korbin, (Kordula), No. 3, P. 90.
 Lang, (Mary Kathering), No. 3, P. 90.
 Lathrop, (Isaac), No. 3, P. 84.
 Lauman (Ella [Hiester] wid.), No. 3, P.
 85.
 Lomas, (William), No. 3, P. 88.
 Loomis, (Grace), No. 3, P. 89.
 Ludwig, (George E.), No. 3, P. 82.
 Maull, (Helen), No. 3, P. 88.

May, (Mary), No. 3, P. 82.
 Mayer, (Charles F.), No. 3, P. 73, 85.
 Mayer, (John B.), No. 3, P. 86.
 Mayer, (Julia), No. 3, P. 84.
 Mayer-Ulmer, No. 3, P. 79-80.
 Meredith, (Dr. S. M.), No. 3, P. 87.
 Myers, (Hon. Leonard), No. 3, P. 84.
 Newhouse, (———), No. 3, P. 87.
 Orrick, (Wm. P.), No. 3, P. 84.
 Quick, (Vanderbilt), No. 3, P. 91.
 Randolph, (Christopher M.), No. 3, P. 81,
 83.
 Randolph, (Lucy Jane), No. 3, Pp. 81, 82.
 Randolph, (Martha Elizabeth), No. 3, P.
 81.
 Randolph of Virginia.
 Reagan, (P. W.), No. 3, P. 88.
 Robinson, (Wirt), No. 3, P. 86.
 Schenkel, Catherin, No. 3, P. 87.
 Settley, (Margaret), No. 3, P. 82.
 Shewell, (Mary Livingston), No. 3, P. 85.
 Shingle, (Ann), No. 3, P. 88.
 Stoneback (bach), (John), No. 3, P. 87.
 Swinehart, (Hannah), No. 3, P. 87.
 Trexler, (Emma Elizabeth), No. 3, P. 73.
 Trezevant, (Elizabeth C.), No. 3, P. 85.
 Wainwright, (George), No. 3, P. 89.
 Weidman, Dr. W. Murray, No. 3, P. 73, 85.
 Wells, (David), No. 3, P. 87.
 Wells, (Joseph), No. 3, P. 87.
 Wickersham, (John B.), No. 3, P. 84.
 Yewdall, (Frances), No. 3, P. 89.

THE INDIANS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE SAVAGE NEIGHBORS OF OUR ANCESTORS.

IN order to clearly understand the conditions which confronted our forefathers when they landed upon the shores of the New World it is necessary to say something about the aboriginal population with which they came in contact.

To subjugate the wilderness required but a strong arm, the will to direct it, and a progressive and undaunted spirit.

To contend against a fierce race of men in possession of a continent, inured to savage war and hardship and jealous of their hunting grounds, menaced by a strange people, required almost superhuman heroism on the part of both men and women.*

The dangers, trials and bloodshed at Jamestown, in Virginia, and Plymouth, in Massachusetts, would have been enough to have deterred, unaided by armed force, any further undertaking of the hazardous experiment of European colonization on the mainland of America.

The settlement of the Dutch at New Amsterdam, later New York, in 1614, met with less antagonism from the native occupants of the soil.

It was these European people, extending their explorations from the Nordt (North or Hudson) to the Soudt (South or Delaware) rivers, who first occupied (1623) the latter stream.

They were followed by the Swedes in 1638. Both nationalities displayed great rivalry in trade with the Indians, which proceeded peacefully and were succeeded by the English and later by William Penn, who established the policy of fair dealing.

To follow the somewhat mythical story of the Indians of North America prior to the time of the arrival of the

pioneer European colonists would unnecessarily divert us from that which directly interests us, concerning the Indian experiences of our ancestors.

It might be said generally, however, that when the Dutch began the colonization of the shores of the two rivers, Hudson and Delaware, as they were known by the English, and the bays through which they found their outlets to the sea, the Algonquin on the south, the Lenape in the centre, and Iroquois on the north, occupied the Atlantic coast from Jamestown to Plymouth and inland to the Alleghanies.

The Iroquois, or the confederation of the Five Indian Nations, ranged among the headwaters of the Ohio, St. Lawrence and the Susquehanna, along the shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario, and over the region west of Lake Champlain and the upper Hudson River, which embraced the colony of New York.

The tribes along the Delaware called themselves the Lenne-Lenape, meaning "original or unmixed men" (Lenne, man; Nape, male), and claimed that 40 tribes recognized them as "grandfathers."

At the time of the arrival of William Penn and during the previous dominion of the Dutch, Swedes and English on the river and bay, the Delawares, as the Lenne-Lenape now came to be called by the white man, were represented by three tribal divisions: The Unami, or Turtle, claiming precedence, the Minsi, or Wolf, which had separated themselves from the Delawares, and the Unalachtgo, or Turkey.

The Delawares and the Minsis occupied the region from the Atlantic westward, the Minsi being on the north. On the west they were separated from

the Nanticokes and the Susquehannocks by the drainage summits of the mountains which separated the waters tributary to the Delaware and those tributary to the Susquehanna and Chesapeake.

East of the Delaware the Lenape were separated from the Mohawks and Minsis by the Catskill Mountains.

At the falls of the Delaware were the Sankhicans.

At this time the Delawares were broken into a number of small tribes largely occupying the valley of the Schuylkill to the headwaters of that stream.

In the Indian language as well as custom of that day they had been made "women" by the Iroquois or Five Nations, meaning that they were a subject race.

In all his land dealing with the Indians dwelling within his province in his day, Penn purchased possession from the Delawares, and sovereignty from the Iroquois. That powerful confederation of savage diplomacy and valor held dominion over all the races to the south as far as the Susquehanna.

Having obtained fire arms and powder in barter with the Dutch and French pioneers, the Iroquois renewed hostilities against the Lenne-Lenape. The latter, taken at so great a disadvantage, were finally compelled to yield, which they did through their chiefs at a council held at Fort Orange (Albany) in 1617, in the presence of the Dutch, who were then in control.

The Lenne-Lenape made one more effort to regain their freedom from Iroquois dominion but the arrival of the white man on the Delaware thwarted their warlike purposes. The bloodthirsty Iroquois continued to

dominate all negotiations with the tribes in the province of Penn.

At the time of the first Penn treaty under the Elm Tree at Shackamaxon in 1682, the Shawanese, a conquered tribe from the south, were also present.

In 1698, having applied to the Proprietary, they were permitted to live on the Conestoga and Pequa creeks, now in Lancaster county.

In 1728 they extended westward into Ohio and had 700 fighting men in Pennsylvania.

The Delawares and Shawanese were, therefore, the native tribes with which our ancestors in Pennsylvania came in immediate contact.

They possessed all the savage instincts of the Red Man, but under the just treatment they received from the great Quaker Proprietary, were as a rule peaceful and hospitable.

In the midst of the frontier settlements of Johann-es Keim, Yost Yoder, Isaac DeTurck, Hans Schneider, Anthony Lee, Rudolph Hoch, Jean Bertholet and other pioneers of Oley, were several Indian villages.

The valley of the Manatawny was one of the favorite hunting grounds of the savage. For years peace reigned between the white and the redman. At last the fierce Iroquois, whose deeds of treachery and cruelty as allies of the French or of the English, in all the wars of the colonies down to the close of the American Revolution, form such a bloody page in American colonial history, tomahawk and scalping-knife in hand, fell upon the frontiers of Pennsylvania, carrying murder and alarm into the very settlements on the Tulpehocken, but a single day's journey from Oley, and attacked the settlers along the Blue Mountains.

The Family Circle

THE first installment of the Keim-Kunde, or account of the Keim family, by our name cousin, Herr Ludwig Keim, of Baden, Germany, appears in the present number.

The body of the original is written in German in a beautiful hand. A portion in Italian and there are some contributions from American and English sources in Anglo-Saxon.

It is a work showing the most painstaking research and patient collaboration, not to speak of the intellectual labor of its composition and manual labor of its writing.

I know that all my kindred of the name or in ties of marriage as well as friends interested in the exploitation of the German-American race, collectively and individually, in America and back into the Fatherland, will unite with me in sending across the Atlantic, to our beloved name-cousin at Walldurn, a most profound expression of grateful appreciation, at the same time trusting that his advancing years may be surrounded with every happiness and the enjoyment of good health.

YOST YODER THE HUNTER.

The wolves in Oley were a great injury to the sheep and hogs of the settlers. It was customary to make pitfalls and thus trap them.

Many stories are told of Yost Yoder's efforts at their extermination. He sometimes disposed of five in a single night. Yost was a man of famous courage and remarkable strength and powers of endurance.

It was customary with him every fall to make hunting trips alone with his dog and trusty rifle into the Blue mountains and remain away for weeks. On his trail at different stages of his

journeys through the trackless forest he had places of deposit for supplies in hollow trees.

A VOICE FROM LONDON.

In my researches my eye fell upon the following in "Notes and Queries" 22 Took's Court, Chancery Lane, E. C. by John C. Francis, 7 series, vol. 3, Jan.-June, 1887, p. 168.

Keim Horwitz; Morwitz. Will some correspondent be good enough to give me the origin and meaning of the surnames and inform me if these families are armigerous. We cannot find any armorial bearings for them in Reitsap. Philadelphia, U. S. Patronymica, p. 273.

Keim Horwitz; Morwitz, 7, S. 3, p. 168 "Patronymica," as for the origin and meaning of these names and whether them in Rietsap. Keim is German for a bud. A German architect named Keim died in 1864. Horwitz and Morwitz are probably Slav names. Horwitz is a Jewish name. There used to be many Horwitzes in the Judenstadt at Frankfurt. If both the two after names are Jewish they are not likely to be found in any armorial or wappenbuch.

LEFT HOME AND FATHERLAND.

Of the causes which led to the abandonment of the Fatherland for a home in the New World and the arrival in the Province of Pennsylvania of the founder of the race and name of Keim of our line two centuries ago the late Henry May Keim in his account of the Keim family 1874, p. 3, says:

The Keim family were * * * principally physicians and engineers until the "Thirty Years' War." when every man took up arms, and at least one member of the family, Ludwig Hiercourt Keim, became a distinguished officer in the

army of Bernhard von Weimer, the pupil of Gustavus Adolphus.

This long and disastrous war, with its consequent calamities scattered the family and nearly exterminated it, when John Keim, the Elder, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, to obtain freedom of conscience, moved to the "New Country of America," and eventually passed up the "Germantown Valley" and settled in Oley, now in the county of Berks, a French Huguenot settlement "remarkable in the annals of Pennsylvania." Here he took up land, lived a quiet life, and died beloved by the whole settlement in 1753" * * *

AN EXPLODED CORNER ON AMERICAN THOROUGHBREDS.

The report of the Maine Genealogical Society at Portland, received through the kindness of Joseph Porter Thompson, Librarian, shows to January 12, 1899, that the Department of Family Histories alone contains over 650 different genealogies, and this is but a fraction of those published in the past ten years. The Keim and Allied Families and their contemporaries and neighbors can easily add as many more in course of time from an entirely new source of supply. It might readily have been concluded from the stereotype roster of what were considered blue-blooded American families as late as fifteen or twenty years ago that "thoroughbreds" were very scarce. In fact as Mrs. Van Rensselaer has recently told us, the 400 Gotham "selects" chronicled by the late Ward MacAlister should be boiled down to twenty. She promulgated the soul harrowing assertion, said the newspapers, that the inimitable Ward himself was "not in it." Nor were the Vanderbilts, the Whitneys nor the Bloodgoods. The good bloods therefore must be scarce and the purse proude are not eligible.

According to this state of things New

York City must be hard up except for cash. It is said that codfish is an important component of casharistocracy.

There is no patented aristocracy in the U. S. of America, Asia, Oceanica and the West Indies, but of the people. Pedigree will not save a man or woman unless he or she exemplifies the qualities which made their forefathers and foremothers respected or distinguished or both.

GODSPEEDS FOR AMERICA.

The interest felt by the Evangelical churches of Germany and Holland in their countrymen or friends who were on their way to found free homes and a church for themselves in the wilds of America has come down to us.

An instance is recorded where the Synod of South Holland was in session at Dort 1731, 800 exiled Palatines passed through the place to take ship at Rotterdam for America. They were visited by the whole Synod in a body and were furnished with provisions and medicine. After Christian exhortation, prayers and singing, they were dismissed with the assurance that they might rely upon the church of Holland for support in their new abode.—German Reformed Almanac, p. 22, for 1865, Sept. 21, 1731, among the arrivals at Phila., Valentine Keim.

Mr. Converse Cleaves says: * * * "I have read with genuine interest. Your publication is entirely unique in the field of genealogical research and seems to have already passed the experimental stage. It is gratifying to learn that your Family Chronicles are to be popularized by literary treatment and the text embellished with family portraits, old homesteads, manors, heirlooms, etc., and I want to say I believe you have made 'a hit, a very palpable hit,' insuring you contemporaneous praise and the gratitude of posterity."



HON. BENNEVILLE KEIM.

1790, Reading, Pa., 1872.

*(Son of John Keim, Son of Nicholas Keim, Son of Johannes Keim, the
Founder.)*

The Keim and Allied Families

IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

A Monthly Serial of History, Biography, Genealogy and Folklore,
illustrating the causes, circumstances and consequences of the
German, French and Swiss Emigrations to America from
the 17th Century to the present time.

Vol. 1. READING, PA.

APRIL, 1899.

HARRISBURG, PA. No 5.

THE KEIM ACCOUNT

(Keim-Kunde)

BY LUDWIG KEIM

Inspector of Railroads under the Grand Duke of Baden.

American Edition Issued by

deB. RANDOLPH KEIM

[Continued from Keim and Allied Families No. 4, p 97.]

The education of man is brought about by two factors: the world around him and his own destiny. He gets from the world, opinions, manners, ideas, hopes, fears, prejudices. Many are successful in freeing themselves from prejudices, and arrive at a clear perception of their own time only at the end of their lives. In our artificial conditions of life we find, indeed, very little in ourselves and very little that we may call our own. It is by his destiny that man's character is made strong or weak, rough or mild, and that the nature and extent of his activity are determined. Therein, properly speaking, lies the call addressed to him by Providence, telling him when, where and how he has to perform his work. If a good soil has been allotted to him, where, without too much trouble, he can sow and secure a fruitful yield, it is to be considered a blessing wherewith his good will is rewarded. Man's innermost life and his individuality, which are essentially his own, can be destroyed neither by his destiny nor by the influences of circumstances; it is the seal of God that stamps him as a being different from all others of his kind.—*From the German of S. J. Muller. Translation by Thomas C. Zimmerman.*

I. THE FAMILY NAME KEIM.

THE SIGNIFICATION AND ORIGIN OF THE WORD.

THE name Keim in its principal and associated forms is found, especially in ancient records, very differently written. Nor is this confined to the records, but even in the same family variations are found in the manner of spelling.

The following are examples of the

1 The principal forms with m.

Caími, Caimo, Camus, Cam, Cayme, Caymis, Caymo, Caymus, Chaim, Chaimis, Chaymis, Chien, Chim, Chima, Chim-

ani, Chime, Chimo, Chimonius, Cina, Cimo, Cyma, Cymen, Cymo, Gimo, Kaum, Kaim, Kaimb, Kaimbt, Kaimd, Kaimel, Kaimer, Kaimes, Kaimi, Kaimis, Kaimo, Kaimpt, Kaims, Kaimt, Kayeman, Kayhem, Kahym, KEIM, Keimann, Keimb, Keimel, Keimer, Keimis, Keiml, Keimt, Kem, Kemli, Kemlin, Keum, Keyem, Keym, Keyme, Keymeler, Keymer, Keymis, Keyms, Khaim, Khaimb, Kheim, Kheimb, Kheum, Khiemann, Khym, Kiem, Kiemer, Kihm, Kiim, Kim, Kime, Kinli, Kimm, Kimo, Kyamo, Kyhm, Kym,

Kymaus, Kyman, Kym, Kyme, Kymens, Kymius, Kymo, Kymonia, &c.

2. The other forms with or without n.
Cain, Cains, Cayne, Coyns, Chain, Chaine, Chayn, Chein, Cheina, Cheine, Cheins, Chene, Chenis, Cheyna, Cheyne, Chien, Chiena, Chiener, Chienis, Chieno, Chiensis, Chin, Chinaus, Chine, Chino, Chayne, Chaynis, Chyno, Cuyne, Geuino, Gaein, Kaeina, Kai, Kaili, Kain, Kay, Kaye, Kayen, Kayhen, Kayn, Keen, Kei, Keian, Kein, Kena, Kene, Keuin, Keun, Key, Keye, Keyen, Keny, Keyne, Keynt, Khain, Khayn, Kheun, Kien, Kiene, Kiener, Kienis, Kieno, Kiin, Kyan, Keyne, Kyan, Kyna, Kyne, Kyner, Kynia, &c.

[The learned author then gives a philological consideration of the word "Keim" in its divers linguistic orthographic forms, etymological relations and family uses and variations, citing in the latter connection an instance in which the name of a Hans Keim, of Weingarten, in Wurtemberg, appears also as Kaim, Kain and Ken, another in which a feudal Knight Reinhart Kimo Von Baden sometimes spelled it Chime and Chim.—Ed.]

[He then gives examples of the different ways of spelling in Switzerland. Also examples in Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands and Middle Germany, where the i is y, Greece, Rome, and other countries.—Ed.]

This erudite consideration then extends to

The origin and meaning of the word "Keim" and the other corresponding methods of writing it in the various nationalities and periods.

In this highly scientific consideration of the word, Herr Keim has not only made a very thorough study of the vocabularies and Grammars of the "Deutsche Sprache," but also demonstrates that "Keim" is a word having the same grammatical use in other languages, and is sprung from a root word in the remotest antiquity of speech.

The word he traces through the following linguistic divisions:

1. Indo-Aryan base language before the division of the Aryan parent speech into European and Asiatic forms.

2. In the Aryan or Asiatic united languages before the division of the Aryan into the Indian and Iranian.

3. In the European united languages before the division between Northern and Southern European languages.

4. In the Greek and Italian (Italo-Celtic) and the Germanic Litho-Slavic form of Northern Europe.

5. In the Slavish Germanic the word signifying to move, to revive.

In old high German the form was "Keimo."

In the new modern German it is "KEIM."

The author adds that in all languages the word "Keim" or its kindred forms, according to the modes of spelling and vocalization of the language means a germ or a sprout.

The word through all its varied forms transmitted down the ages in modern high German culminated and settled down to "Keim."

He mentions that Reichard, who wrote on gardening, used "Keim" in the sense of to sprout.

Certain of the forms are shown to have appeared in the Rheinisch Worte-Buch in 1500.

The Gothic branch of the Indo-Germanic had an expressive verb Keianen, to sprout.

Our distinguished name-cousin, in a recapitulation, says that the word "Keim," as in its different forms in all languages, conveys the idea of origin, rooting, movement, strength, etc., in its philological meaning, force and application.

The author gives a very striking illustration of the evolutions of the word "Keim," derived from its own meaning "to sprout," as shown in a very rare freak of nature in an ancient tree,

which grows in the Hospital Bastion of the Fortress of Rotherburg, on the Tauber.

Through the hollow trunk a strong growth bursts forth which gives the crown of the tree new life.

"We can show," Mr. Keim writes,

"that with the Roman and Gothic times we can join the German renaissance from the sixteenth century, when the new Keim appeared.

[The next number will contain III. The Age and Expansion of the Name Keim.—Ed.]



SARAH (HOTTENSTEIN) HIGH (HOCH).

1767, Cumru Township, Berks County, Pa., 1843.

Daughter of William Hottenstein, Son of Jacob Hottenstein, of Cumru Township, Philadelphia County, Pa., the Founder, Son of Ernst von Hottenstein, of Esslingen, Germany, descendant of Frankish Province Count Riebold von Hottenstein of the Spessart Walde, A. D. 380.

COUNT RIEBOLD VON HOTTENSTEIN

A FRANKISH KNIGHT OF THE HERCYNIAN FOREST ON THE MAIN, GERMANY, AND HIS DESCENDANTS FIFTEEN CENTURIES AFTER ON THE SCHUYLKILL IN AMERICA.

IN 1878 William Hottenstein, of Maxatawny Township, Berks county, issued from the "Journal" press of Kutztown, Pa., a valuable compilation from a record of the patronymic "Hottenstein," procured from Vienna, by the late Lewis K. Hottenstein.

The document, which is in German, also contains the heraldic arms of the family.

The Hottensteins are there recorded among the Frankish Knights. The origin of the family is traced back to the Spessart Walde, or Forest of Spessard, a remnant of the Hercynian Forest of the Romans near Aschaffenburg, on the Main, Germany.

In 380, A. D., there lived in this forest a Frankish Province Count Riebold von Hottenstein, said to signify in ancient German, "holy stone," from the

rock upon which the Count held council over his territory and vassals.

His coat of arms inferentially derived from service during the forays of the Salic Franks into Gaul and other parts of the Empire during the fifth century, contained two fields, white (wisdom) and red (justice). In the red field was a white falcon (courage). The crest was a Count's crown on a visored helmet also surmounted by a falcon.

The arms were held by the family and so remain to-day.

This Count married Ilseboda, daughter of a Westphalian Count. Count Riebold died A. D. 415.

In 506 Alfred von Hottenstein, then the only known representative of the family, had his title of Provincial Count (Gangraff) and Coat of Arms confirmed to him by Clovis, the real founder of the Frankish Monarchy. This document, one of the most ancient of the kind, is preserved in the Reichsherolden-Gericht (Imperial court archives), at Vienna. It is dated at Mayence, signed by the Merovingian King himself, and sealed by the head of his sword. Alfred was killed in battle with the Frisian Warriors 538. His wife, Anna von Heroldsecke, was from Alsace province.

They had two sons, Suena and Percivil von Hottenstein.

The former died a monk, at Fulda. The latter, a warrior, erected at the family seat a castle bearing the family name. He married Hirlanda von Bremhorst.

In the reign of Clotaire III (656 A. D.) Theobald and Ansgar von H. brothers occupied the family castle: The latter married Waldine von Elmfurt. He held the office of Truchsess, or Master of Ceremonies, from Clovis III, during whose reign Pepin was Mayor of the Palace, and received the title Truchsessen von Hottenstein. Ansgar left a son, Filbert.

There were five Knights von Hot-

tenstein in the fifth crusade under Baldwin, Count of Flanders, who took Constantinople 1203. Some of these perished in a shipwreck off the coast of Dalmatia.

At the close of these so-called Holy Wars, about 1288, Giselbert von Hottenstein held the castle of his ancestors. He married Kunigunde von Velleres, of Poitou, in France.

In 1282 the German Emperor of the House of Hapsburg confirmed to him the family titles and arms, and made him Imperial Marshal. This document is preserved at Vienna. He died 1317 and was buried at Anspach, leaving three sons, Herman, Carl and Hartung.

The latter, who married Lea von Dannenburg, alone left descendants.

In 1524, during the Bauern Krieg, or Peasant's War, the family castle was destroyed by the Peasants. Kuno von Hottenstein, in the service of the German Emperor, Charles V, then in Italy, survived.

In 1527 he participated under General Bourbon and Philibert, of Aurania, in the war with the Pope and storming of Rome.

After his return he was appointed by the free city of Esslingen as their City Commander (Stadthauptmann). There he married Louisa von Berg, of a noble family. He died 1563, leaving two sons, Nicholas and Ernst von Hottenstein.

The former served under the Emperor, and left descendants in Austria. The latter became Mayor of Esslingen, and died in 1618, leaving three sons, of whom no record remains, in the European accounts of the family. They are traced, however, to America.

Sarah Hottenstein, a daughter of William, son of Jacob Hottenstein, the emigrant from Esslingen, and of the descent from the Frankish Count of the Spessart Forest (Bavaria), married Isaac Hoch, son of Rudolph Hoch, a settler in Oley, Pa., and contemporary

and neighbor of Johann-es Keim, the Founder.

The daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Hottenstein) Hoch, Mary High (Hoch,

Americanized), became, in 1812, the wife of Benneville Keim, great-grandson of Johann-es, the Founder of the name in America.

ALLEGIANCE TO THE KING: FIDELITY TO THE PROPRIETARY: OBEDIENCE TO THE ESTABLISHED CONSTITUTION

THE FIRST STATUTORY ESPIONAGE OVER EUROPEAN EMIGRATION TO AMERICA ENACTED BY PENN'S ANGLO-GERMAN PROVINCIAL REPUBLIC

BEFORE a Council at Phila 10 of ye 7 mo 1683 William Penn Propr. & Govr presiding Capt Gabriel Rappe and 7 others "did solemnly promise before this honorable board, faith and allegiance to ye King and fidelity and lawful obedience to Wm Penn Propr & Governor."

Before a Council at Phila, die Jovis 19 May 1698 was submitted a certificate executed by a "London Notary & Tabellion public" of having "seen and perused certain letters patents of denization granted by King William & Queen Mary under the Broad Seal of England" dated April 15 1693 to certain parties among others named "who though born beyond the seas are made their Majesties Liege Subjects the same as if they were natural born."

At a Council Phila 18, Sbr 1703 a "recusant member" was allowed to qualify only "upon allegiance to the Crown and fidelity to the Governor." "The law of England was conceded the fittest to prescribe the form of taking that allegiance as the provincial laws made no mention of it."

In 1705 John Henry Sproegel and his brother Lodvick Christian were naturalized by order of Council "according to ye act of assembly of this government" (Pa).

At a council held at Philadelphia May 15th, 1706, during the administration of John Evans, Lieutenant Governor, Johannes Koster and about 150 other "high and low Germans," presented a petition for themselves and

"other aliens to the kingdom of England," who by the encouragement of the Proprietor had transported themselves into this province and by their industry had changed the uncultivated lands they had purchased into good settlements and for twenty-two years past had behaved themselves as liege and loyal subjects of England. They further declared that above 60 of them on "the 7th of ye 3 m, 1691" had in open court promised allegiance to King William and Queen Mary and fidelity to the Proprietor, besides many others had done the like" Also that such as had not already obliged themselves were ready to do so when they should be admitted. They therefore requested (seeing they were not at present believed to be secure in their estates) as a means of remedying "the unhappiness they might be engaged in if they should still be considered as foreigners:" that the assembly might be convened and that a naturalization bill might be passed so that they might enjoy the same rights as natural born British subjects in the right to hold, enjoy, alienate, sell and dispose of any of their lands and also that they might be capable of electing and being elected to serve in the assembly and other offices.

It was also petitioned that some of their number being "Mennists" (Mennonites) who (with their predecessors for above 150 years past) could not for conscience sake take an oath, the

same provision might be made for them by a law as was made for those called Quakers in the Province.

The Council thereupon approving of the terms authorized the petitioners "to procure the Attorney General to draw up a bill for that purpose, to be laid before this Board," where it should meet with all due encouragement.

In pursuance of this order a draught of a bill for their naturalization was prepared and was recommended to the House by order of Council August 17, 1709.

On September 29, 1709, the Lieutenant Governor, Charles Gookin, informed the Council that the night before "The speaker, attended by several members of the House submitted to him the bill for naturalizing the Germans which he desired to pass. He accordingly gave his assent." The bill being entitled:

"An act for the better Enabling of Divers inhabitants of the Province of Pennsylvania to hold and enjoy lands, tenements and plantations in the same province, and by which are naturalized the persons following."

Then follows the list headed by Francis Daniel Pastorius, the forerunner and founder of the German race in America. There were eighty-seven naturalized by name under this act and included practically all the immigrants of German nationality and a few Hollanders who were accessible at that time (1709), having planted themselves at Germantown.

A small number had already begun to extend themselves in the van of provincial settlement and civilization inland along the Schuylkill and its tributary streams and therefore were not included.

At a Council held in Philadelphia, September 9, 1717, William Keith, Lieutenant Governor, the captains of three vessels, presented each a list of the Palatines (Germans) they had "im-

ported from London," which included respectively 164, 91 and 108 in number.

It was then customary for many refugees from the Rhine to make their way to London and thence ship to America.

In later years Rotterdam became the chief port of departure.

These were the first lists of German arrivals in Pennsylvania submitted to the authorities. Subsequent to that date the names of German emigrants to Pennsylvania, heads of families or males over sixteen years of age were qualified but not recorded.

At a Council at Philadelphia, September 17, 1717, the Lieutenant Governor, William Keith, called attention to the fact that great numbers of foreigners from Germany "strangers to our language and Constitution," were being "lately imported" into the Province, and "dispersed themselves immediately after landing," without producing any certificates from "whence they came or what they were." He referred to the fact that "they seemed first to have landed in England and afterward to have left it without any license from the government or so much as their knowledge and so in the same manner they behaved after arrival without making the least application to himself or to any of the magistrates."

The Lieutenant Governor thought this practice might be of very dangerous consequence since by the same method any number of foreigners from any Nation whatever, as well enemies as friends, might throw themselves upon the Province.

At his suggestion it was ordered that all the masters of vessels "who had lately imported any of these foreigners be summoned to appear before the Board to render an account of the number and character of their passengers respectively from Britain."

That all who were landed be required by a proclamation to repair within one month to some magistrate

to take such oaths appointed by law to assure loyalty and allegiance to the King and government. Those against oath-taking were permitted to give "any equivalent assurance in their own way and manner."

The naval officer of Philadelphia was required not to admit any inward-bound vessels to entry "until the master gave an exact list of all the passengers imported by him."

From 1682 to 1707 it is estimated that not over 200 Germans, heads of families, arrived in America and they settled, chiefly at Germantown. They were mainly Platt Deutsch or Low Germans from the Westphalian Duchy of Cleves, who came in between 1683-5.

There were no official lists of any kind of emigrants into Pennsylvania before 1727. Therefore all we have of

names of those who arrived during that period comes down to us through the insufficient sources of warrant records, special naturalization acts, signatures, surveys and patent lists; taxables; petitions of divers kinds, including new roads, letters and divers fugitive sources which have survived the abundant casualties of time.

At a Council held in Philadelphia, February 10, 1724-5 a petition from "divers Palatines" (Germans) was read praying that the Governor and Council would "recommend them to the favorable usage of the Proprietor's Agents and that they might be allowed to purchase lands in the Province, &c."

An order was given to the proper officers to consider the petition and report to the Board.

A WAR-RIVEN FATHERLAND AND HIERARCHICAL FAITH FORESWORN.

THE STATUTORY ABJURATION OF POPISH PRECEDENCE OR PARTICIPATION IN THE POWERS OF THE STATE IN AMERICA, WHICH FIRST MATERIALIZED AMONG THE EVANGELICAL GERMAN SETTLERS IN PENN'S ANGLO-GERMAN PROVINCIAL REPUBLIC.

IN 1691 the few Germans who had arrived in the Province to that time very generally took an oath of allegiance. In 1706 a concerted movement was made to invest foreign Protestant settlers with the same rights as natural born subjects.

As a result a simple act of naturalization was passed in 1709 by the Provincial government of Pennsylvania.

This, however, was soon outgrown by the increasing number of immigrants in the Province from Germany, Switzerland and France.

In 1717 Lieutenant-Governor Keith urged legislation for the purposes of port regulation and requiring by pro-

clamation the taking of an oath or an equivalent to assure loyalty to the King and the government.

On September 14, 1727, ten years later, Governor Patrick Gordon again called the attention of the Council to the largely increasing arrivals of "Palatines," and expected arrival of others who designed to settle in the back parts of the Province; that they arrived without leave from the crown and settled themselves upon "the proprietor's untaken up lands without any application to the proprietor or his commissioners of property or to the government in general, and that precautionary measures should be concerted ac-

cordingly against strangers daily pouring, in who, being ignorant of our language and laws and settling in a body together make a distinct people from his majesty's subjects."

As these emigrants were placed by the people themselves upon "the score of their religious liberties and came under the protection of his majesty, it was considered requisite that an oath of allegiance or its equivalent to the King; promise of fidelity to the proprietor and obedience to the established constitution," should be taken.

It was ordered by the Council that masters of vessels "importing" these foreigners should show their authority from the "court of Britain" for bringing them into the Province; should make a list of their names, occupations, places from whence they came and their intentions.

They were also required to sign the following declaration (order of Council, Philadelphia, September 21, 1727):

"The Subscribers, Natives and late inhabitants of the Palatinate upon the Rhine and places adjacent, having transported ourselves and families into this Province of Pennsylvania, a colony subject to the crown of Great Britain in hopes and expectation of finding a retreat and peaceable settlement therein Do Solemnly promise and engage that we will be faithful and bear true allegiance to his present Majesty, King George the Second and his Successors, Kings of Great Britain, and will be faithful to the Proprietor of this Province; And that we will demean ourselves peacefully to all the said Majesty's Subjects and strictly observe and conform to the Laws of England and of this Province to the utmost of our power and best of our understanding."

*The individual of this name seems to have appeared on the record in order to disappear on the soil as nothing has reappeared, in these researches to identify him as an ancestor of any of the

About 109 Germans with their families, making nearly 400 persons, being called in repeated and subscribed to the above.

This was the beginning of the full official lists of names which are so valuable to-day.

(See Minutes Prov. Coun. Pa., Vol. III, beginning p. 284. Also Pa. Arch. 2 Ser. Vol. XVII Edited lists 1727-1775 and 1786-1808.)

The same form somewhat elaborated as to the oath was adopted for all subsequent arrivals.

The first of the name to "repeat and sign" this declaration was Michel Keim,* who arrived in the "ship 'Albany,' Lazarus Oxman master, from Rotterdam, but last from Portsmouth, England," having cleared from that port June 22, 1728. There were thirty families in all, making one hundred persons.

This list appears also in minute of the Provincial Council at Philadelphia, September 4, 1728.

The first visit of Johann-es Keim the Founder of the family, to America was at a date 1698-1705, when the number of Germans in the province was so small, even including the Germantown settlement, that they were not regarded with apprehension.

At the time of the Koster petition for naturalization in 1706 Johann-es Keim was in Germany.

When that special law became operative, in 1709, he was in Oley on the frontier living with his wife and daughter, Katarina, born the year before on a tract of land on one of the fountain tributaries of the Manatawny, for which eleven years after he obtained a warrant which was surveyed and later patented to him, which would have

branches of the Keim race. Nor has his Christian name, Michel, as yet been discovered in any of the many male descendants accounted for.

brought him under the law of naturalization.

At the court house in Philadelphia on August 29, 1730, Lieutenant Governor Patrick Gordon, the mayor of Philadelphia, and several of the city magistrates being present, a list of seventy-seven Palatines with their families, in all 260 persons, was produced.

They were brought in and having "declared that their intentions were to settle and live peaceably in the Province," were made to repeat and sign the Declaration inserted in the minute of September 21, 1727 (already given), and likewise took and subscribed the Declaration of Fidelity and Abjuration.

This was the first requirement of this oath of Fidelity and Abjuration from the German or other emigrants.

As it may also be interesting to know what was required of our ancestors in changing their civil allegiance from the Fatherland to England and in acknowledging their independence of the hierarchical authority of Rome, I give these declarations at length.

Until the Independence of the United States of America of the Crown of England was declared our German forefathers upon landing in Pennsylvania complied with these requirements.

The Germans being wholly Protestants complied without a violation of their religious convictions.

The following is the text of this oath which was the same as in force in England:

"I ——— do solemnly and sincerely promise and declare that I will be true and faithful to King George the Second and do solemnly sincerely and truly Profess Testify and Declare that I do from my heart abhor, detest and renounce as impious and heretical that wicked Doctrine and Position that Princes Excommunicated or deprived by the Pope or any authority of the See of Rome may be deposed or murdered by

their subjects or any other whatsoever. And I do declare that no foreign Prince Person Prelate, State or Potentate hath or ought to have any power jurisdiction, Superiority, Pre-eminence or Authority Ecclesiastical or Spiritual within the Realm of Great Britain or the Dominions thereunto belonging."

A more elaborate form to meet the existing religious and political conditions was subsequently adopted. It read:

"I ——— do solemnly sincerely and truly acknowledge and profess testify and declare that King George the Second is the lawful and rightful King of the Realm of Great Britain and of all others his Dominions & Countries thereunto belonging and I do solemnly & sincerely declare that I do believe the Person pretending to be Prince of Wales during the Life of the late King James and since his Decease pretending to be taken upon himself the Stile and Title of King of England by the Name James the Third or of Scotland by the Name of James the Eighth or the stile and title of King of Great Britain hath not any right or title whatsoever to the Crown of the Realm of Great Britain nor any other the Dominions thereunto belonging. And I do renounce & refuse any allegiance or obedience to him & do solemnly promise that I will be true and faithful and bear true Allegiance to King George the Second and to him will be faithfull against all traitorous Conspiracies & attempts whatsoever which shall be made against his Person Crown & Dignity & I will doe my best Endeavors to desclose and make Known to King George the Second and his successors all Treasons and traitorous conspiracies which I shall know to be made against him or any of them. And I will be true and faithful to the succession to the Crown & all other Persons whatsoever as the same is & stands settled by An Act entitled an Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects & settling the succession of the Crown to

the late Queen Anne & the Heirs of her Body being Protestants and as the same by one other Act Entitled an Act for the further Limitation of the Crown & better securing the Rights & Liberties of the Subject is & stands settled and Entailed after the Decease of the said late Queen & for Default of Issue of the said late Queen to the late Princess, Sophia Electoress & Duchess Dowager at Hanover the Heirs of Her Body being Prot-

estants and all these things I do plainly & sincerely acknowledge, promise and declare according to these express words by me spoken & according to the plan & common sense and understanding of the same words, without any Equivocation, Mental Evasion or Secret Reservation whatsoever. And I do make this Recognition, Acknowledgement, Renunciation & Promise heartily willingly and truly."

JOHANN-ES KEIM

Second of the Name

THE PROGENITOR OF THE CHESTER-KEIM LINE FROM THE FOUNDER ESTABLISHED

It appears to have been conclusively revealed and established that Johann-es Keim, the second child and eldest son of Johann-es Keim the Founder, born in the pioneer cabin on the headwaters of the Manatawny at the western foot of the Oley Hills, in Philadelphia county, Pa., "in 1711, four weeks before Easter" (1711 vier wochenvon Ostern), was the progenitor of that numerous and influential line of the Oley-Keim race, which extended from the parent hive at Oley into Chester county.

This position has been sustained by valuable contributive genealogical data from Newton Keim, of Philadelphia, and Othniel A. Keim, of Reading.

I can here add another important link in the chain of fact, in fact, what in these days of expressive Americanism would be called a "clincher."

It is contained in the following clear and conclusive contribution from Alfred N. Keim, attorney-at-law, Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Keim says:

In the February number of "The Keim and Allied Families," you have published a summary (prepared by Newton Keim, Esq., of this city,) of a branch of the Keim family, beginning with one George Keim, of Goshen, as the propositus.

The summary in question is specially interesting to me as I happen to be in this particular line (being of the fifth generation starting with the above mentioned George Keim, and of the eighth generation from Johann-es Keim, the Founder, as I shall presently attempt to show).

My own father was James W. Keim (deceased), son of George Keim (born 1814, still living), son of Jacob Keim (born July 5, 1776, died September 21, 1823), son of the George Keim, of Goshen, mentioned in the February article.

From "A History of the Coventry Brethren Church in Chester County, Pennsylvania," prepared by Isaac N. Urner, LL. D., I find that this last-mentioned George Keim (a copy of whose marriage certificate is exhibited in the February article.) was born December 3, 1753, and died December 3, 1838.

The same authority, citing Rupp's "Collection of Thirty Thousand Names," further states that the history of the Keim family in America begins with the early settlement on the fertile lands of Wählank (Oley), between 1709 and 1717. "Subsequently members of the family moved out in different directions. One branch located in Reading, one in Bucks County, and a third in Chester County at the Yellow Springs."

The head of this last branch was named Hans or Johannes, in English

John. Afterwards this Hans or John settled at or near the present village of Harmonyville, in Warwick Township. He had four sons,

1. George Keim.
2. John Keim.
3. Peter Keim.
4. Samuel Keim.

George Keim, just named, was the grandfather of Rev. David Keim.

As the Rev. David Keim was a brother of my grandfather, George Keim, it follows that my grandfather's great-grandfather was named Johannes or John. As the founder had a son named Johannes or John born 1711, who had brothers named George and Stephen, the transmission of these identical names by John Keim, of Harmonyville, to two of his four sons, would, *prima facie*, indicate that the last mentioned John Keim was the eldest son of the Founder.

Another circumstance confirming this theory is that the period of time between 1711 and 1753, makes it possible for the Founder's eldest son to be the grandfather of George Keim, of Goshen.

My own grandfather residing at Kenilworth (opposite Pottstown) Chester County, who is now eighty-five years of age, tells me that he distinctly remembers his grandfather's brother, Stephen,

whom he described as being of a somewhat improvident nature.

Mr. Urner's statements made as the result of careful personal investigation, and numerous interviews with elderly members of our family, is entitled to the highest respect. The above conclusions in respect to the ancestor of this particular line, are in accordance with my own belief.

It may be interesting to add, that the homestead of Johannes Keim above mentioned (and supposed son of the Founder), at Harmonyville, has been in the possession of the Keim family ever since. The present owner is Jonathan Keim, of Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

It will now be in order to contribute details as to individual families of the surname and allied names of this line, always connecting the head of the family with the main stem back to the Founder and always giving dates where possible.

It is also observable that among the sons of Johannes Keim, second of the name is a Peter Keim.

It is not improbable that this Peter Keim was the progenitor of the branch of the family which extended into the frontier regions of Pennsylvania, now Somerset county, toward the close of the eighteenth century.

MORE FRIENDLY GREETINGS.

The New England Biblioplist, Vol. X, No. 6, April, 1899, a quarterly published by the New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, Mass., page 139, quoting the title, has this to say, page 141:

"Of the pamphlet-periodical entitled 'The Keim and Allied Families,' the first two numbers are before us (Dec., 1898, and Jan., 1899). Its editor is a life-member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and a member of the Pennsylvania German Society. Its pages abound in information of exceptional importance re-

lating not only to the Keim family, but also to the German, Huguenot and Swiss settlers of Pennsylvania. We have seen but few similar publications that can favorably compare with this in the value of the material presented, and the care with which it is edited."

H. M. M. Richards, Secretary of the Pennsylvania German Society, says: "There can be no question as to the value of the magazine. Its appearance as a serial makes it most interesting to the reader and is certainly a pleasant departure from the ordinary genealogical publications."

THE BERTOLET NOBILITY.

A LINE OF NORMAN BLOOD ON AMERICAN SOIL

THE nobility of Normandy, &c., giving the results of the great judicial researches covering the nobility of that Province, armorial bearings and the origin and genealogies of the extinct and existing families from 1443 until 1789, by Gabriel O'Gilly, London, 1864, vol. 1, p. 157, says:

Berthelot (Germanized and Americanized Bertolet), 1470, ennobled by warrant of the francs-fief (francs-fee)

and new acquisitions: The widow Blesot Bertolot of the vic. of Conches and Breteuil was taxed at five livres.

Bertolot, 1470, ennobled by warrant of the francs-fiefs (francs-fee) and new acquisitions: Jean Bertelot of the vic. de Conches and Breteuil was taxed at fifteen livres.

Bertolet de Mezernay vic. de Caen arms of blue helmet with front of silver, lowered under two cuirasses of the same.

EX
BIBLIOTH.
VIEN.

Im Jahr 1470

Keim

*Es war sehr alt und ward hochgeachtet von Grou-
denen als Stammvater, von dem alle und Lünke das
Gebirge und es erben hat. In Wien
unter Kaiserthum ist im Jahr 1470*

Requis de Keim oder Keim.

Langsam ist man die dem ältesten Vorfahren zu sein

"DAS GESCHLECHT KEIM."

Facsimile of the initial page of an ancient manuscript from Vienna Library on "The Race of Keim" from the 11th to the 18th centuries.

DAS GESCHLECHT KEIM.

(The Race of Keim)

THE STRANGE HISTORY OF AN ANCIENT FAMILY MANUSCRIPT

FOR many years there has been in possession of the Reading branch of the Keim family a manuscript giving a narration of the "race of Keim

in Europe in the Medieval ages and later.

The paper and ink are much faded by years. It is written in German

script on paper showing antiquity and in the upper left-hand corner in black letters is stamped "Ex Biblioth Vienc."

It was among the papers of the late George deB. Keim, who found it among some old papers belonging to his father.

This would carry it back over forty years. He was unable to give any account of the document except that it had been in the family before his time, which might be put in legal phrasing, "in time whereof the memory of man (the Keims) runneth not to the contrary."

The following translation was made by Major Charles E. Behle, a scholarly German, in 1893, who fought through the Civil War and has long been prominent among his countrymen in America:

The family (race) KEIM is a very ancient one, originally living in the high Mountains of Graubündten, but in the course of time extending far and wide. Its ancestor is (was) a certain

PELAGIUS DEKEIM OR KAIM.

The last name is the oldest mode of writing it. Pelagius, it is said, was born in Italy. After a great many bitter experiences and a great deal of buffeting in the storms of life he is reported as having retired to the summits of a high mountain in Graubündten, where he and his son, a boy of thirteen years, led the lives of hermits. He lived by hunting and the profits of a small herd of goats. The people living in this vicinity called him

PELAGI FROM THE "KAIM,"

because nobody knew his true and correct Christian and family name. He was buried by an avalanche about 1079 and his body was never found. His son, a fiery youth, to whom the lonely life had ere long been distasteful, got his father's belongings to-

gether, which were not inconsiderable, and after donating his hut with utensils and the goats to a poor settler of those mountains wandered cheerfully forth into the world.

His wanderings brought him to France, where he purchased a small farm near Besancon and married the daughter of a farmer, calling himself

CLEMENS DE KAIM OR KEIM,

namely from the ridge (range) or summit of the mountain.

He had already several children and led the life of a farmer and at times of hunter, when Pope Urban the Second at Clermont proclaimed a crusade to Jerusalem. Clemens took his bow, lance and sword and enrolled himself in the ranks of those who in 1096 and 97 organized in France and who under the leadership of Duke Godfrey, of Loraine, marched through Germany, Hungary, by way of Constantinople to Asia and finally to Jerusalem.

Clemens reached that city safely and during the many assaults on that city he showed so much bravery that the most distinguished captain considered him worthy of Knighthood and a title of nobility.

After the city had finally been taken Clemens was knighted by Duke Godfrey in person. On his return home he learned that robbers had entered his house and had murdered his wife and children. For this reason he went to Germany and after many adventurous roving settled at last in Saxony, where he called himself

CLEMENS VOM. KEIM.

He acquired a property in the neighborhood of Weimer by the marriage of a noble maiden by the name of Amelia von Gersdorff.

He excelled in all knightly exercises, although he had not learned them in his youth. He died at last in 1136 and left three sons:

BERTRAM, ALOYS AND LEOPOLD VOM
KEIM.

The German Emperor, Conrad the Third, granted to them as a permanent family escutcheon the one which their father had adopted and also by patent solemnly confirmed their title of knight-hood and nobility as is shown at the present day by the patent of nobility and coat of arms to be found at Vienna.

They resided all three on the homestead of their father, but they did not possess a chateau or castle, only a fortified house situated in the plain, but protected somewhat by a walled ditch (moat).

Here also lived their descendants, the most of whom, however, took service in foreign countries and perished therein, so that about 1241 in the great battle of the Mongols in Silesia only three of the name appear, of whom only

ALBERT VOM KEIM

escaped with his life. The others were killed. This Albert was an orphan and since the ancestral home had long passed into other hands he, Albert, took service with the Duke of Austria, who gave him as hereditary lien the castle and sovereignty of Reidenstein, on the Bohemian frontier. His wife was a Baroness Von Mansfeldt. He died 1293. Two sons survived him:

NORBERT AND BENEDICT VON KEIM,

or also only Keim, who had married two sisters out of the House of Stalhremberg.

Norbert was commander of a body of cavalry which guarded and protected the frontiers of Austria towards Hungary. He was tall and powerful of limb and had killed many enemies, robbers, &c., in his own person. But he never married.

His brothers resided quietly at Reidenstein because the Bohemians had been punished so badly that they did not venture to undertake anything serious against the Emperor.

He was killed in 1346 by a fall "with his horse."

His son,

EUGEN KEIM,

and also the son of this one of the same name, lived in quiet there till in consequence of the burning of Huss the disturbances in Bohemia and in 1415 the Hussite War began.

During this war the Bohemians took Reidenstein and destroyed it. All of its inhabitants regardless of age or sex were killed by the furious Bohemians.

Only a little boy, a son of the Lord of the Castle, escaped the slaughter, solely because he happened to be at Vienna with an uncle on his mother's side.

The boy's name was

SEBASTIAN KEIM,

and since his uncle was a lawyer he made him study jurisprudence so that he became, in course of time, Imperial Counsellor and Court Judge. He died in 1492, leaving three sons.

The race of Keim, which sprang from them, extended throughout Saxony, Northern Germany and other parts of Germany and also toward the Rhine.

Although not very numerous the family still flourished in the middle of the eighteenth century and counted among themselves many men who were distinguished as merchants, servants, warriors and artists.

Their nobility, however, the majority of them renounced and had themselves enumerated as citizens.

THE WILL OF JOHANNES KEIM

THE EMIGRANT AND FOUNDER OF THE NAME IN AMERICA

THE testamentary literature of a locality often affords much that is valuable in the lives of those who were sufficiently possessed of this

world's goods to leave such a substantial posthumous record of their thrift, activity and comfort in life.

The original copy of the last will

and testament of Johann-es Keim, the Founder, is preserved, with other similar records of those infant days of the German-American county of Berks, in a tin fire-proof file box, carefully guarded in a fire-proof apartment in the court house at Reading, Pa.

This testament is contained on a folded sheet of very heavy paper 8½ by 16 inches.

The writing of the translation was by an expert in English.

It is probable that Johann-es Keim was the author of the German original and Caspar Creesmer (Griesemer) his executor, the translator.

The scribe and the scrivener were scarce in those days in Oley and evidently the translator was more familiar with the elector Palatine's German than he was with "the king's English." The ancient folio, "Will Book No. 1, Berks County," is remarkably well preserved, but for greater protection its leather back and sides are covered with heavy canvass.

The thick antique paper pages also show great care against wear on the edges.

The English hand in which these documents are recorded is a credit to the skill of a century and a half ago. The ink also is as bright as the day it was applied.

The first entry in the folio is dated Oct. 19, 1752, being the will of Thomas Lloyd, of Cumru township, "yeoman."

The English language being the vehicle of official record, wills submitted in German were refused and required to be translated and certified. The second will presented was thus rejected and a translation proven by two witnesses before Conrad Weiser, "Esq.," one of His Majesty's justices of the peace, "was accepted and registered."

The same rule was applied in the case of letters of administration April 30, 1753, which were granted on pre-

sentation of a properly authenticated translation of the German original last will and testament of Jacob Hottenstein, late of Manatawny (Berks county), to Jacob and William Hottenstein, sons of the testator, his widow, Mary Dorothy, declining to serve.

The ninth entry in the record is "1754, January 1. The Last Will and Testament of Johann-es Keim."

It is evident from the phrasing of this ancient and earliest specimen of Keim family testamentary literature that the revered author wished to avoid complications on account of the officially discarded vernacular of the Fatherland. He therefore adopted the Anglo-Saxon diction in which he and his friends Creesmer (Griesemer) Lobach and the Potts were evidently neither versed nor fluent.

The following is a copy of the last will and testament of Johann-es Keim, the first of the name in America verbatim et literatim.

JOHN KEIM HIS LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT MADE PRONOUNCED AND SEALED IN THE YEAR 1747.

Whereas I John Keim of Oley in ye County of Berks perceive that all my children from my First wife leave me as from them comes to their age saying to me. Father what you have, you have occasion for your own self. We will go and see, to get our own living for ourself, and so did all my six children from my First wife Catharina, John, Stephan, Nicles, Elizabeth and Jacob, the youngest followed their example in the month of October 1746.

Then I John Keim resolved to make my Last Will and Testament and [ap] praise together my whole estate well knowing what the said estate is Worth. My Land and Plantation containing Two hundred acres of Land shall be [ap] praised at the sum of Two Hundred and fifty Pounds current money of Pennsylv with all the Buildings Corn in

the ground with the whole Improvement. And all the moveables in the House and out the Dor Bras Pewter, Iron, Wooden and Earthen Things, Waggon, both great and smal, Plows and Irons belonging to it—item Iron stoves suma all the Household gods further the Creatures Horses, Mares, Colts, Cows and all the cattle, old and young, sheeps, old and young, item Swines and all the guears belonging to Horses and Waggon shall be at the time of my decease be rated and [ap] praised at the sum of Two Hundred and fifty Pounds Currant Lawful Money of Pennsylv.

Now being uncertain of the Time of my Death or not being able to Speack and my wife charged with Ten smal children without any assistance I Therefore will and do order that my dearley beloved wife Maria Elisabeth shall be my sole Executrix of this my Last Will and Testament. I likewise constitute maike and ordain Caspar Creesmer of Oley in the County of Berks yeoman to be Executor with my wife. All my Whole Estate Real and Personal shall remain together in ther Hand untill the Children of Her Comes to their age.

And my wife shall pay out of my estate to the six Children of my First Wife To Each of them Ten Pounds Currant Money of Pensylv, and them who has received more shall restitute the same to be Equal Parts.

I do further order

When my wife Maria Elisabeth my children brought to their age untill the youngest of all the children is in Age. Then she and my other Executor shall [ap] praise all my whole Estate Creatures Household goods in suma all my Movables Land &c Except the Turners Tools shall not be [ap] praised. My wife shall have the Power to give the same to who she thincks proper of my children. Then my wife Maria Elisabeth shall have Tirty Pounds Currant Money on Hand paid to her out of my Estate; item she shall have yearly Six Pound in

Money and the Chuse of the Cows, one wich shall be feed with the rest; item the Bed as god we had it, with Bed sted, curtins four sheets wich she pleases, Two Hand Tools, two Table Cloaths and her own chusing, four pewter Plates, four Pewter Dishes, two Iron Pots her Walnut Chest, Spinning Wheel and the side saddle and at Least the Seat in the House where I live in during her Life and if any of my children then having the Possession of this my House and Place should not like to live with her Then He or She the children shall build her another House sufficient to live in. Touching the Devise of my Land while my children are all under age I therefore give full Power to my wife to give my devise the same to her children wich she finds proper. And when them comes to their Age when her Portion is first deducted shall have Equal parts.

These have I John Keim by good Health and Perfect Memory Thanks God to be given therefore writ with my own Hand and I declare herewith These and no other to be my last Will and Testament done in ye year 1747.

(The German signature)

JOHANNES KEIM.

(Written in German.)

Signed Sealed and Pronounced in ye presence of us by the said John Keim as his last Will and Testament

William Pott, (Signed in German.)

Peter Lobach. (Signed in German.)

John William Pott. (Signed in German.)

Endorsed Copy of

John Keim the

his Register's

Last Will and Testament Seal

Inventory & Copy of in [SEAL.]

Probate Letters Testam- wax.

mentary to Maria

Elisabeth his Widow &

Caspar Creesmer, Jan-

uary 1. 1754.

Probated January 1 1754 before James Read D Reg.

[COPY]

State of Pennsylvania,
Berks County, ss:

I the undersigned hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and accurate copy or the Last Will and Testament of John Keim, late of Oley Twp., Berks co., Pa., dec'd., as the same remains now of file and record in this office.

Witness my hand and official seal this 26th day of July, A. D. 1895.

(Signed) Wm. SHAFFNER, Reg'r.

Per H. S. STRUNK, D. Reg'd. [SEAL.]

The following certificate is attached to John Keim's will:

Signed sealed and pronounced in ye presence of us by the said John Keim as his last Will and Testament, William Pott, Peter Lobach (name in German), John William Pott (name in German). Reading in Berks County January the first Day Anno Domini 1754. Then personally appeared William Pott, Petter Lobach both of the County of Berks two of the witnesses to the above written will and upon their solemn Affirmation according to Law (being Peoples called Mennonists who conscientiously scruple the taking an oath) did severally declare and affirm that they saw and heard the

above named John Keim the Testator sign seal publish and declare the said will to be his last will and testament and that at the time of the doing thereof he was of sound mind memory and understanding, and that William Pott the other witness was also present at the same time and did subscribe his name thereto as witness together with these affirmants John William Pott and Petter Lobach in the presence and at the request of the said Testator

Coramme

JAMES READ D Regr.

Register General's office Reading Berks County 1 January 1754

Letters Testamentary in common form and under the seal of the said office on the will afore written of the said Testator John Keim were granted to Maria Elizabeth Keim Executrix and Casper Creesmer Executor, in the said Testament named being first solemnly attested upon the solemn affirmation according to law.

Inventory to be Exhibited on or before the first day of February next and an account of their administration when therunto required.

Registered-Examined

by JAMES READ D Regr.

**THE ESTATE OF JOHANN-ES KEIM, FOUNDER.
AN INVENTORY OF THE WORLDLY GOODS OF A GERMAN AMERICAN
PIONEER.**

THE following itemized inventory of the real and personal estate of Johann-es Keim presents a specially valuable contribution to German-American colonial history, as it is one of the few comprehensive documents of the kind which have come down to us.

All instruments of this character give us an authoritative insight into the every day domestic life and industrial activity of the times.

In the inventory of Johann-es Keim we have a most vivid picture of how a Pennsylvania colonial German-Ameri-

can family of thrift lived in the infancy of the British Colonies of North America, which fought their way to Independence and were the nucleus of the invincible American Republic of today:

Inventory of John Keim's deceas. Estate Appraised ye 11 of December 1753

	£	s	d
His Cloaths and apparell.....	1	5	0
Sadle and Bridle	1	0	6
Four shirts	0	12	0
Hand toels	0	7	0
Table Cloaths	1	6	0
Bed Cloaths	1	0	0

Four Bed coverlets	1	10	0
One Bed	1	15	0
3 old Beds	7	10	0
2 other Beds	6	0	0
Pewter Dishes	3	3	6
Old Porringer	0	5	6
Plates and spoons	0	17	6
Two Danckarts	0	4	6
Two Copper Kettles	5	1	3
Two old Tubs	0	6	6
Two old Tubs	0	5	0
Butter Towner	0	5	0
Old Peckin with Iron Hups ..	0	1	0
Pockets and other wooden goods,	0	3	6
Tin Wares	0	5	0
Copper Kitchen goods	0	4	6
Thee Kettel	0	15	0
Coffee Mill	0	4	6
A small clock	1	5	3
Two Bibles	1	16	0
Iron Potts	0	18	0
Candle sticks	0	2	0
Freyen Panns	0	6	0
Tree Spinning wheels	0	16	1
One Paire Skillows	0	12	0
Woolen Spinnen wheels & cards	0	11	6
Other Wooden Household goods	1	5	0
Old Sickels	0	3	0
A chest	0	15	3
Some Smal and Large chairs..	0	10	0
Table	0	4	6
3 old Barrells	0	7	0
Backing Trowf	0	3	0
Some Cyder with the Casks...	0	16	0
Old Casks	0	12	6
Fire Tongs Schovel & Pott henger	0	2	9
For Bags old and New.....	0	17	0
Tung Forek and Hoek.....	0	3	6
Ax Crobing How	0	6	0
Hows & Shovel and Old Spade	0	5	6
Waggon	6	0	0
Plow and Plow iron	1	10	0
Harrow	0	11	6
Chains	0	15	0
4 old Collars & Stroups	0	16	0
Cutting Box	0	7	6

Lock-Chain	0	2	0
Old Waggon	1	15	0
The old iron on the old Block waggon	0	2	0
Two Cyder Casks	0	8	0
Two young Horses each at 10£	20	0	0
Another young Horse	6	0	0
The old Horse	1	10	
Two young Colts	3	1	6
Four Cows & tree Heafers ...	20	0	0
Nine young Heafers & Steers	11	5	0
five Cafes	2	0	0
16 Sheep @ 5 sh p head.....	4	0	0
Tree Piggs	0	10	6
Guees	0	10	0
Corn in the ground	9	0	0
Two Hundred Acres and Improvement	250	0	0
In Bills and Bonds	40	—	—
In Cash	23	—	—

450 8 1

Apraised by us the subscribers to the Best of our Knowledge and understanding

JOHN YODER. [SEAL.]
PETER LOBACH. [SEAL.]

(Signed in German.)

Endorsed: 1754 Inventory of John Keim deceased Estate K Exhibited Peter Lobach affirmed thereto Jan 1 1754 Copy

In this treasured document of record we can picture to ourselves the domestic life of Johann-es Keim on his "plantation" in Oley. Household furniture, pewter dishes, plates and spoons, copper kettles, tea kettles, coffee mill, spinning wheels for flax and wool, cards, a chest, implements of house bandry, cider casks, horses, cows, heifers, calves, sheep, pigs, geese, two hundred acres, &c., &c., all in addition to the home comforts and amenities which had accumulated in the twenty years of patient industry which he led in a savage wilderness, without neighbors and but few neighbors.

The economy and thrift of the man is also emphasized by forty pounds of English money about \$194.40

values "in Bills and Bonds," and \$111.78 in cash.

What bonds we may well ask were in existence in Oley in those days?

Johann-es Keim (frontier settler and

yeoman) a bondholder one hundred and forty-six years (1753-1899) ago.

The aggregate value of his estate was \$2,198.96 present values in American money.

THE KEIM-URNER INTERMARRIAGES

A FAMILY ALLIANCE OF THE GERMAN AND SWISS ON AMERICAN COLONIAL SOIL

THE Urn^{er}s* were the founders of the Coventry Brethren (First Day German Baptist, Dunker or Tunker Church), and its preachers and bishops for the first eighty-seven years of its existence.

The township of Coventry in the upper part of Chester county, Pa., took its name in 1724 contemporaneously with the church.

The first Brethren church was begun 1708 in Schwarzenau, Province Witgenstein. Persecution drove its members into Holland, and some to Crefeld, in the Duchy of Cleves. The mother church was moved to Serustervin, Friesland. In 1719 the congregation consisting of twenty families, emigrated in a body to Pennsylvania, and settled at Germantown, which had been founded by their fellow countrymen thirty-seven years before. Some spread to Skippack, Falekner's Swamp and Oley.

On December 25, 1723, the baptism in the Wissahickon creek of six "persons on the Schuylkill," living thirty-five miles above Philadelphia, included Martin Urner, son of the emigrant, his female house mate, and four neighbors.

The organization of the German-town church took place at the same time, Martin Urner being a member. On the evening following took place the first "love feast" in America, which

created a great stir in the neighborhood.

On November 7, 1724, the Coventry Brethren church was organized, being the second in America. Martin Urner was made preacher and in 1729 was ordained bishop by Alexander Mack, who had arrived from the Brethren in Germany with whom they maintained relations.

On November 12, 1724, the Conestoga church, now in Lancaster county, the third in America, was organized.

This was the foundation of the famous Ephrata church, so named subsequently, of which the celebrated Conrad Beissel was first preacher and fomented, 1728, the schism of the First and Seventh Day Baptists, his side and thence into Sabbatarianism, monachism and celibacy. He also built, near Ephrata, a monastery and nunnery, the interesting remains of which are still (1898) standing.

In 1729 there was another emigration of the Brethren, about thirty families, from Europe to Pennsylvania. The Oley church was founded in 1732, and others followed.

Feet-washing, trine immersion, peculiarity of dress, cloistered life at Ephrata and hermit seclusion in the Conestoga, greatly disturbed church order and regimen.

The members were chiefly farmers. From the Coventry church there was

*Genealogy of the Urner family, &c., by Isaac N. Urner. Phila., 1893. (Eight generations down to 1893.)

considerable colonization in other localities offering fertile lands. Some located in Franklin and Perry counties, Pennsylvania, Washington, Carroll and Frederick counties in Maryland, and the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia.

The Urners were represented in these movements. The ties of blood and marriage took with them contemporaneously or later the name and representatives of the race of Keim.

GENERATIONS OF JACOB AND HANNAH (SWITZER) KEIM.

Ulrich Urner, from Alsace, Europe, 1708, and three sons, Jacob, Martin and Hans, arrived in Pennsylvania and settled near Roxborough, near Philadelphia, Pa., in 1712.

The family originally came from Canton Uri, in Switzerland, where the inhabitants were called Urners. It was one of the three original cantons of Switzerland and with its capital, Altorf, was the scene of the exploits of the Swiss hero, Wm. Tell.* The banner under which the warriors of Uri (the Urners) fought bore the figure or head of an ox.

Jacob Urner, d. Aug. or Sept., 1744, m. Ann ———, who d. 1758. They lived in Montgomery, then Phila. co., 1 m. N. E. of Pottsgrove (Pottstown), farmer, d. young, bur. originally in Sprogel's grave-yard, Pottsgrove, near the works of the Pottstown Iron Co. For monument see Coventry Brethren grave-yard, 1 m. S. Pottstown and ½ m. S. of Mt. Zion cemetery, on Urner homestead tract. Ann Urner, bur. Coventry Brethren grave-yard. Her name also on one of the monuments. His will rec. Phila., Bk. G., p. 144.

Hester—dau. of Jacob and Ann—Urner b. Sept. 20, 1740, m. Ulrich Switzer, an-

other name from the Canton Schwytz, Switzerland. He b. Aug. 26, 1731. She d. Mar. 24, 1813. He d. Aug. 26, 1823. Both bur. in Coventry Brethren grave-yard. For will see Register's office, Westchester, Pa., Vol. 15, p. 10-12.

Ulrich Switzer's father, Matheis, came to America from Switzerland and the Rhine and landed in Philadelphia Oct. 16, 1727, from the ship "Friendship," of Bristol, from Rotterdam, last from Cowes. [Col. Rec., Vol. 111, p. 290.] Bur. in Coventry Brethren grave-yard.

Hannah, the youngest dau. of Ulrich and Hester (Urner) Switzer, b. June 2, 1781, m. Jacob Keim, b. July 5, 1776. She d. April 4, 1855. He d. Sept. 21, 1823. Bur. at Second Reformed church, Coventry twp. (Shenkel's), Chester co., Pa.

This Jacob Keim was the eldest son of George and Catherine Schenkel Keim, of Chester co. See p. 87, K. and A. F., from Johann-es Keim, eldest son of Johann-es Keim, The Founder. See p. 2, K. and A. F.

The children of Jacob and Hannah (Switzer) Keim, Coventry, Chester co., Pa. (See p. 87, K. and A. F. No. 3), were:

Rev. David Keim, b. 1802, m. Sarah Turner, preacher of the Brethren church, Chester co. Bishop of the Brethren church. She d. 1848. She bur. in Coventry Brethren grave-yard.

M. 2d Rebecca Hause. Harmonyville. Chester co., Pa.

Samuel Keim, b. Aug. 28, 1805, m. Eliza Hamilton.

Hester Keim, b. April 27, 1808, m. Joseph Wells, b. Aug. 26, 1800. Farm on N. side Madison and lower end of Pottstown, Pa. She d. Nov. 9, 1886. He d. Aug. 9, 1863.

Both bur. in the Brethren grave-yard.

Kesiah Keim, b. Aug. 28, 1810, m. David Wells, b. Nov. 2, 1802, Polktown, Cov-

*It is an interesting relevant fact that the late Henry M. Keim, of Reading, Pa., left among his valuable relics of the Keim family a steel bow-gun bearing

the inscription, "Gilbert de Keim, 1306, which was used during the Tell Rebellion in Switzerland.

entry twp., Chester co. Both living 1899.

George Keim, m. Kitty Wells. She b. Dec. 1817, Kenilworth, Chester co., Pa. (He living 1899.)

Jonathan, m. Edith Lloyd. She b. July 22, 1823 She d. Mar. 20, 1892, Pottstown, Pa. Nurseryman. (Living 1899.)

For names of children, except of Jonathan, of above issue of Jacob and Hannah (Switzer) Keim also see No. 3, p. 88, K. and A. F.

SIXTH GENERATION: Catherine Keim, m. Charles Reinhart. He was the son of Rev. Abraham Reinhart, b. April 15, 1770, Brethren preacher and farmer, of Coventry twp., Chester co., and Catherine Brower, his wife, b. Nov. 9, 1772, East Coventry twp., Chester co. He d. Mar. 20, 1842. She d. Feb. 1, 1850. He the son of John and Hannah (Frick) Reinhart. She b. June 23, 1750. He b. July 7, 1743, Chester co., Pa. Lived Coventry twp., Chester co., farmer. She d. Sept. 29, 1823. He d. April 21, 1823. Both bur. Union Meeting-house grave-yard, Parkerford, Pa.

Ulrich Reinhart, father of John, arrived in America Aug. 28, 1733, ship "Hope," via Rotterdam, last from Cowes Hannah (Frick) Reinhart above was dau. Elizabeth Urner. The latter was b. 1724, d. 1757.

Jacob Frick was b. Mar. 23, 1717, d. Mar. 23, 1799, Chester co., Pa. She bur. Coventry Brethren grave-yard. He at Union Meeting-house, Parkerford, Pa., Oakwood cem. Benjamin Frick, of Limerick Bridge, later Linfield, Montgomery co., is a grandson of this Jacob.

Elizabeth Frick was dau. of Jacob and Ann Urner, of the 2 generation. He also the ancestor of Hannah Switzer, who m. Jacob Keim.

SIXTH GENERATION: THE CHILDREN OF REV. DAVID KEIM, PREACHER OF BRETHREN CHURCH AND FARMER, AND SARAH TURNER, AND SECOND REBECCA HAUSE, HARMONYVILLE, CHESTER CO., PA.

1. Hiram Keim, m. Mary Hulby, South Coventry twp., Chester co., Pa.

2. Ann Keim, m. Stephen Brownback, Warwick tp., Chester co., Pa.

3. Nathan Keim, d. aged 2 years.

4. George Keim, b. June 19, 1837, d. June 27, 1864, in Georgia.

5. James Keim, m. Julia Diffendorfer, South Coventry twp., Chester co., Pa.

6. Mary Keim, m. David Bitler, near Hopeville, Chester co., Pa

7. Jonah Keim, m. Elizabeth Keim, Reading, Pa.

8. David Wells Keim, d. aged 14 y., 7 m., 22 d.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND ELIZA. (HAMILTON) KEIM, 2 CHILD OF JACOB AND HANNAH URNER (SWITZER) KEIM:

1. Josiah Keim, m. Zenet Knauer, Pottstown, Pa., builder.

2. Hamilton Keim, m. Leah Miller, Mount Carroll, Ill.

3. Hannah Keim, m. Isaac Halderman, of Halderman's Mill, North Coventry tp., Chester co., Pa., farmer and miller.

4. Jonathan Keim, m. Margaret Crosly.

5. Daniel H. Keim, m. Alice Brown, Pottstown, Pa., merchant.

6. Kesiah Keim, m. Newlin Brannan,

7. Isaac Keim, d. young.

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH AND ESTHER (HESTER) (KEIM) WELLS, SHE 3 CHILD OF JACOB AND HANNAH (SWITZER) KEIM. HE FARMER LOWER END OF POTTSTOWN, PA.:

1. Reuben Wells, State of Indiana. Railroad contractor.

2. Kesiah Wells, never married.

3. Mary Keim Wells, m. Capt. Thos. R. Wills, Oct. 26, 1889. Bur. Zion cemetery, near Pottstown.

4. Edmond Wells, never m. Baptist preacher, Mount Carroll, Ill.

5. Hannah Wells, m. Frank Newlin, Pottstown, Pa., merchant and superintendent Pottstown Iron Co.

6. George Keim Wells, m. Mary Stufflebine. Residence, Pottstown, Pa.

7. Annie Keim Wells, m. Levi Thomas. Residence, Glasgow, near Pottstown, Pa.

8. Joseph Keim Wells, m. Ella Logen-acker, Pottstown Pa.

9. Allen Wells, m. Mary Bartlet.

See p. 88, No. 3, K. and A. F.

THE CHILDREN OF KESIAH:

David and Kesiah (Keim) Wells, she the 4 child of Hannah Urner Switzer and Jacob Keim. He of Polktown, Chester county, Pa. Had no children.

THE CHILDREN OF GEORGE AND KITTY (WELLS) KEIM 5 CHILD OF HANNAH URNER (SWITZER) AND JACOB KEIM, Kenilworth, Chester county, Pa.

1. James W. Keim, m. Annie Kepner, Kenilworth, Chester county, Pa., merchant.

2. Herman Keim, d. young.

3. Elizabeth Keim, d. young.

4. Mary Keim, m. Wiley P. Reagan, Pottstown, Pa., merchant.

5. Martha Keim, m. James Healy, Pottstown, Pa., coal and lumber merchant.

THE CHILDREN OF JONATHAN AND EDITH (LLOYD) KEIM. HE 6 AND YOUNGEST CHILD OF HANNAH URNER SWITZER AND JACOB KEIM, Pottstown, Pa.

1. J. Fremont Keim, m. ——— Laver, Pottstown, Pa.

2. Othniel A. Keim, Reading, Pa.

3. Kate Keim.

4. Lloyd C. Keim, Pottstown, Pa., greenhouses.

5. Flora Keim, m. Dr. F. B. Keller, Pottstown, Pa.

6. Mary, m. Rev. Paul J. Lux, Nanuet, N. Y., Baptist preacher.

7. Sally Keim, m. A. J. Bernhart.

8. Edgar C. Keim.

DR. GEORGE DeBENNEVILLE

BRIEF GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS CONNECTED WITH THE LINEAGE OF KEIM DeBENNEVILLE,

Derived from their Bibles, Manuscripts, and Existing Traditions.

By Daniel M. Keim.

(Continued from No. 4, p. 115, K. and A. F.)

AS soon as he had ceased he was arrested and taken before a magistrate, who after reprimanding him, informed him that his conduct was in violation of a royal enactment, and had him removed to prison.

Here he realized great complacency of mind, accompanied by a divine illumination of soul, when after a few days he was again conducted before the tribunal and interrogated at great length as to who he was and by what authority he preached, to all of which he frankly replied, adding that he "was drawn (moved) by the especial grace and love of God to teach the nations."

Whilst under examination "an old man with a white beard" entered the apartment, the magistrates all saluting him, upon which he said unto them,

"have nothing to do with this person, for I have suffered much during the past night on his account," and immediately retired. As this was his first offense he was sentenced to eight days imprisonment, after which he was conducted beyond the bounds (limits) of the city and informed that if he was a second time found similarly engaged his life would be seriously endangered.

He, however, remained in France about two years, 1722, preaching the gospel in high and low Normandy, the country of his father, associated with Durant de la Cheverette, Dumoulin Lachar, and others, frequently to the number of three hundred or more, of all ages, sexes and conditions, assembling in the forests and other passes of the mountains for the worship and praise of the triune God. During these

two years many of them were arrested, sometimes through informants among their own brethren, who would apprise the soldiers of their places of meeting. Many were hanged, others whipped by the hands of the executioner and branded with hot irons, their goods all confiscated and others condemned to the galleys, but all this did not appear to terrify, discourage or weaken them.

On one occasion when they were assembled on the side of a ditch they were captured as prisoners, among whom were Durant of Geneva, about 24 years of age, and DeBenneville himself.

They were imprisoned about a month and then severally condemned to death. Durant to be hanged and DeBenneville to be beheaded.

They were conducted together to the place of execution. Durant on singing the 116th Psalm, met his fate joyfully, after which DeBenneville was placed upon the scaffold, his eyes ordered to be bandaged, which upon his earnest importunity was omitted.

Falling upon his knees he fervently prayed God would not require his blood at their hands.

The executioner then proceeded to bind his hands, and whilst thus engaged a courier arrived from the king, Louis XV, with his reprieve. The state of his feelings were suddenly changed from the ecstatic joy of the martyr to those of darkness and impenetrable gloom, though in all these remarkable events he could triumphantly trace the grace and love of God, who never forsakes those who trust in him and are faithful unto death.

He was then conveyed to a prison at Paris, where he was confined for some time, when at the intercession of the queen he obtained his final liberation.

He now went to Germany, 1722-3, where he immediately applied himself to the study and with great difficulty

acquired a knowledge of the language. Wherever he traveled he found among the French refugees many retired persons, who had been convinced by grace at Berlin, Madgeburg, Bradenburg, Brunswick, the Palatinate, in the cities of Hamburg, Altona, Gluckstadt and Bremen, Hanover, Flanders and Brabant, the Netherlands of Holland, the country of the Waldenses, and many other places.

He enjoyed a large acquaintance with the nobility of Germany and Holland, and was in general communion with the sisters and brethren wherever he went.

Traveling and preaching the divine word was now his sole occupation, in the French, German and Dutch languages, to assemblages of brethren, sometimes in places where an undisturbed public liberty attended him; at others in secluded spots or within the precincts of private families.

An intimacy was begotten with a numerous association of persons of note residing together in a district not far from Siegen (or Liegen), several of whom were married, but all lived together in the concord and unity of brothers and sisters; among them were the Baron of Penchinek, the Lords of Fleishbein and the Count of Marsey, who were occupied in writing works that were afterward published in French and German. They led secluded lives, but were filled with love and boundless attachment to the whole creation and charitable alike to both their enemies and friends.

This acquaintance originated under peculiar circumstances. It appears that whilst he was in the Palatinate devotionally engaged and about twenty leagues from the Count de Marsey, the latter had an impressive vision respecting him which after some time influenced him to write him the following letter:

"My Much Beloved and Endear'd Brother
in Christ our Lord:

The most Holy Trinity reveals to its children many marvels because they are founded on the rock of salvation and have their eyes of Faith fixed upon their Supreme Benefaction. He honors them with his all pervading presence and embraces them with his glowing Heavenly Love. Whilst the consolations of God have been given to me to see you in his Holy Presence, I trust you will not deny me in the body that communion that we in the spirit have held with each other to the praise of the glory of our God, through Jesus Christ our Lord and the influences of his Holy Spirit.

MARSEY,

Your Brother united by the Grace of
God."

Having for about eighteen years (to 1740?) thus zealously devoted himself both in Germany and Holland he became sick with symptoms of a consumptive tendency, from his incessant labors and great mental solicitude for the salvation of souls, inasmuch as the greater portion of mankind still pursuing their evil courses and neglecting the means of salvation producing in him a great despondency that penetrated his heart as he believed his happiness to be incomplete as long as a fellow being remained in such a condition. At times he was through grace somewhat comforted, but rarely of any long duration.

At this period he was residing in the country with the brethren near the city of Mons in Hennegau, under the imperial jurisdiction, not far from the borders of France. His fever had much preyed upon him and emaciated him to almost a skeleton so that he was obliged like a child to be fed by others.

During this enfeebled condition he was favored by grace with many beatific visions, yielding him the assurances that in a short time he should behold the wonders of God in the restora-

tion of all the human species without exception.

His debility still rapidly advanced and induced him to believe that his death was near. He, however, would continue to exhort the brethren, enjoining them to be faithful unto the end, to be steadfast and firm and always to be turning inward with an exalted faith to behold with the fixed gaze of the believers' eyes the Lamb of God and hearken to his eternal word within them; assuring them that they would receive of the fullness of Christ grace upon grace by which they would be strengthened so as to abide steadfast unto the end.

He had been in happy communion with many assemblies of the brethren but more particularly with the one including his dear Brother Marsey within its members, the brethren of which now had a vision or premonition of his death.

They sent Brother Marsey to see him, who on arrival found him in the supposed agonies of death, when having embraced him and in the name of the Brethren, saluted him with the kiss of love and peace, he commended the Brethren to him and desired that he would remember them before the throne of God and the Lamb

Count de Marsey then affectionately took leave of him when gradually sinking as he supposed into the sleep of death, at precisely the hour of midnight his spirit became freed from the body and for a time was cognizant of those around him washing the body in conformity with the custom of the country.

His wish to be free from the sight of his body was suddenly succeeded by a translation to celestial spheres, where accompanied by a guardian spirit he had instinctively unfolded to him those wonderful and seraphic evidences of the love of God through Christ for every created being.

At the close of this vision he was reconducted by his attendant spirit to the house from whence he had gone and there perceived the people assembled and his body prepared for interment lying in a coffin when his spirit again reunited with it and once more tenanted its earthly tabernacle.

His beloved friend Marsey, with others, were around him and informed him that after his supposed death seventeen hours had elapsed before his body had been placed in the coffin and that he had occupied it for twenty-five hours, making together forty-two hours, whilst the time of absence to him had seemed to be as many years.

At an after period of life whilst living near Germantown (Pennsylvania) he was induced to assent to the publication through the press of his friend, C. Sower, of a full account of this vision

or trance, which accompanied by a brief yet admirable preface by Elhanan Winchester, obtained an extended circulation.

It had originally been written in French and translated into the English and German languages.

The English copies are now very rare and but few known to exist; the German are more numerous.

As soon as he was again able he recommenced with unabated zeal to preach the gospel in its universality. He was once more imprisoned, only upon his liberation to again resume his labors.

He visited, however, all the Brethren that he could and bade them a tender farewell, having conceived that God had called him to go to America to preach the everlasting gospel there.

(To be continued.)

ROBERT P. STAPLETON

A NEIGHBOR AND CONTEMPORARY OF JOHANN-ES KEIM.

A Reminiscence by Rev. A. Stapleton

IN 1861-63, when I lived with my grandmother, Elizabeth Stapleton, of Oley (1795-1874), the widow of William Stapleton, of Oley (1781-1849), she informed me that my ancestor, Robert P. Stapleton, was of the English nobility. Becoming a Quaker he was ostracized by his kindred and came to Pennsylvania. He "settled" the plantation known as the "Stapleton Place." In his old age he went to Virginia and there died.

I was a mere boy then, but determined to unravel my family history if it took a lifetime.

It took me over twenty-five years of most recondite and seemingly hopeless research before I was able to give a fairly satisfactory account of him and his family. He seems to have been a younger scion of the Carlton branch of the family, the baronial name of which is "Beaumont." A full history

going back to A. D. 1308, is found in "Burke's British Peerage," and "Burke's County Families of the United Kingdom."

The date of his coming to Oley I have not ascertained. His plantation of over four hundred acres lay on the Manatawny Creek in Oley, immediately south of the Oley churches. The small brick house built by the emigrant sometime prior to 1745 may still be seen, just across the field to the east of where the pike turns at right angle toward Reading, at the toll gate near Spangsville.

In 1734 he had surveyed a tract of land in Oley "adjoining his own." This land was on the east side of the creek.

In 1736 he had a warrant granted him for two hundred acres, originally surveyed for Thomas Miller, "millwright," March 20, 1719, who sold his right to said Robert (Pa. Arch., III

Series, Vol. 2). But this was after he warranted land "adjoining his own"—and does not settle the date of his coming.

Robert and Catharine Stapleton had children, as follows:

I. Tobias, who patented land in Albany township, 1747, and where he died at a very advanced age in 1803, leaving descendants.

II. John, who died, 1754, on the old home, leaving an only son John, 2d; b. 1751, d. 1820, who was my great-grandfather.

III. William, b. 1720, d. 1785, on the lower half of the original plantation. Left no issue.

IV. Charles, emigrated with his father to Shenandoah Valley, Va., became a great land owner there.

V. Elizabeth, m. Mich. Keltner; emigrated to Virginia.

VI. Catharine, m. Samuel Dark; emigrated to Virginia.

VII. Mary, m. Fred Painter; emigrated to Virginia.

VIII. Sarah, m. Conrad Arnold; emigrated to Virginia.

IX. Margaret, m. 1st, Jacob Reich; 2d, Fred Cutley, Virginia.

In 1750 a considerable emigration took place from Oley to the newly surveyed lands of Lord Fairfax in Virginia. The wife of Lord Fairfax being a Stapleton, it is probable that there was some connection with that fact and the emigration of Robert P. Stapleton, of Oley, to that region, as he seems to have been a promoter of the movement from Oley. Stapleton left his son John in charge of the Oley plantation,

while he started anew on a plantation of 428 acres on Holman's creek, seventeen miles southwest of Woodstock, Virginia. Here he died near the beginning of 1753, at which time his will, which is at Winchester, Va., was probated. Unfortunately his son John died in Oley near the same time (December, 1754).

The family Stapleton, descendants of Robert, is very small. The descendants of Charles in Virginia cannot now be differentiated from those of Sir John Stapleton of Virginia, who seems to have been a close connection of Lady Fairfax.

The descendants of Tobias are few and scattered in the mountainous district of Albany township, Berks and Penn township in Schuylkill county. They spell their name Stevelton and are thoroughly Germanized. William, as said, had no issue, John had an only son, John, Jr. He was a first lieutenant in the Revolutionary war.

This John, Jr., in 1780(?) married Rosina Miller, daughter of John Wilhelm Miller, who in 1751 came from Ittlingen, near Carlsruhe, Baden, to Pennsylvania, and settled at now Pleasantville, in Oley, on the Manatawny, about one-half mile from Johannes Keim. He was the first potter and tiler in the valley.

John Stapleton, Jr., grandson of the emigrant, had two sons and five daughters. Sons: William, 1781-1849; John, 1790-1861. William only was married of the sons. He had a large family, but only two sons, who had issue, viz: William, b. 1815 (my father); died 1899; and John, 1816-1897.

GERMAN, FRENCH AND SWISS WARRANTEE SETTLERS ON THE PENNSYLVANIA FRONTIER, 1700-20

ABSTRACTS OF PENNSYLVANIA LAND WARRANTS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE PIONEERS OF THESE NATIONALITIES AND THE REGIONS COLONIZED BY THEM

(Continued from No. 4, K. and A. F.)

A CAREFUL study of the abstracts of Pennsylvania Land Warrants "which began at 1 mo. 1700 and are carried complete, as to names, down to 11 mo. of that year in Numbers 3 and 4 of "Keim and Allied Families," shows that the entire personnel of the warrantee settlements in Pennsylvania for that period was made up of British subjects from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales and confined to the region contiguous to the Delaware.

Before that date the sales as a rule represented those by the Proprietary to first purchasers in England and the Frankfort Company, in Germany, which were made in blocks, on paper of from 1,000 to 10,000 acres, largely among Friends and subject to location in the Province of Pennsylvania after the machinery of government was in motion.

It will have been observed in the lists given in this Magazine, which was the beginning after the "Book of Old Rights," that but few of the lands located were upon the direct request of the warrantee, but largely under the English purchases.

After 1700 we find the warrants for survey of vacant lands increasing on direct application to the Proprietary.

It is somewhat surprising that between the years 1700 and 1715 the whole number of warrants issued by the Proprietary Commissioners of Property did not exceed 575. In that number the warrantees of German or other foreign nationalities were apparently very few in proportion even to the

small number which had arrived in the Province down to that date.

This might be accounted for as to the Germans in the occupation of the lands of the Frankfort purchase by these settlers in the vicinity of Germantown on the one hand and "squatting" to use an Americanism, on unseated Proprietary lands on the Indian frontier on the other.

At this time, prior to 1715, it is estimated that not more than 2,000 Germans had yet arrived in Pennsylvania.

The list herewith appended covers the entire number accounted for. There is no doubt that the number in reality was much larger but they were seated on the lands in the character of "squatters," not having as yet secured legal title.

As stated the preceding printed lists embraced abstracts of all the warrants recorded.

These lists, which now follow, apply only to the "foreign" nationalities mentioned:

DANIEL FALKNER, JOHANNES KELPIUS AND JOHANNES JAWORT Agents for the German Society Purchasers of land for Robert Naylor of Darby 80 a in the Liberties of Phila part of 200 a granted to them in right of said German Purchase of 15,000 a. Given 13 d 11 m 1700-1.

On 1 d 12 m 1700-1 this tract ordered located on Indian creek was declared void.

WELSH PURCHASERS under warrant 1682, 40,000 a in one tract Resurvey. Given 4 d 12 m 1700-1

DANIEL FALKNER Agent for the German Purchasers to take up 22025 a. in

one tract, in right of their first purchases "Made of me (the Proprietary in Germany,") to be surveyed fronting ye River Schuylkill on ye north side of the breadth of about 600 perches beginning at a small "Gutt" or Run about 100 perches on this side of Manatawny Creek & extending backward wedgewise a sufficient space to contain the said number of acres to be seated and improved according to Regulation. Given 26 d 7 m 1701.

HEAD LAND. 6000 a to be surveyed for "head land" to be divided among such as come over as servants at the first settlement to be called Free Town in any county in the Prov. Given 27 d 7 m 1701.

GERMAN PURCHASERS under Warrant of 26 d 7 m 1701 22025 a fronting on the Schuylkill at Manatawny, asking an extension of front on the Schuylkill to downward about 100 perches to take in the bend of the river about 180 a and terminating below a small Rocky Run falling into the Schuylkill, to survey the same and including the Islands opposite and lying on the east side of the channel.

DANIEL FALKNER, agent for the German purchases 100 a, more of Liberty Land in Philadelphia, being the remainder of the said land due to the said Germans on their purchase of 25000 a. Given 21 d 8 m 1701.

ANDREAS RUDMAN 500 a on a purchase near the settlement of the Swedes near the Manatawny. Given 22 d 8 m 1701.

ANDREAS RUDMAN "in behalf of himself and several of his countrymen, the Swedes, the old inhabitants of Penna" 10000 a on the River Schuylkill near Manatawny Creek at a yearly rent of 1 bushel wheat per 100 a "beginning about 600 perches in a direct line up the River Schuylkill above the German's upper line and joining 10 miles backwards from the River with the said German land or in case the said place shall not appear convenient for them then to lay out the said number of acres in any other place, provided it be not marked less than ten

miles above the place aforesaid described." Given 22 d 8 m 1701.

DANIEL FALKNER, JOHANNES KELPIUS and JOHANNES JAWORT, agents for the German or Frankfurt Co. of Purchasers, and Robert Naylor 80 a in the suburbs of Philadelphia. Given 17 d 10 m 1701.

DANIEL and JUSTUS FALKNER, attorneys for Benjamin Furley, purchaser of 5000 a and in pursuance of a grant and special order from the Proprietary, to be laid out on vacant land. Given 16 d 12 m 1701.

HENRY SELLEN and LEONARD ARETS, attorneys for John Streipers, German purchaser of 5000 a to take up 4675 a in right of Leonard's purchase and lay out to John Streipers the amount in one tract on vacant land.

Col. FREDERICK REDEGELDT purchased 10000 a, of which he granted to John Henry Kursten, late of Langen Salza in Thuringon (Thuringia) 50 a, to be laid out between the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers. Given 10 d 10 m 1705.

LAWRENCE CHRISTOPHER NOHREN 250 a also for part of Redegeldt purchase. Given 10 d 10 m 1705.

ANTHONY LEE, late of the Township of Darby, desired to purchase and settle upon a "certain piece of land scituate at a small creek's mouth, called 'Lechion-dock,' running into the River Schuylkill 8 or 9 miles above Mahanatawny, which we (the Proprietary) have not thought fit at present to sell, we do, notwithstanding, hereby grant to the said Anthony liberty to settle upon the said land and do (as far as in us lies) promise and engage to give him the refusal of the same on the same terms when other lands in the vicinity are for sale."

He is required within one year to make a settlement on the land and purchase as soon as the Commissioners "proceed to make sales." Given 3 Sept., 1709.

JOHN RUDOLPH BUNDOLS; Martin Kundig; Jacob Miller; Laus Graoff; Hans Heer; Martin Overholtz; Hans Funk; Micael Overholts and one Bowman "Swis-

sers" lately arrived 10,000 a on "ye north-westerly side of a hill about 20 m easterly from "Connyotoga" and near the head of "Pocquim" Creeek to pay £200 sterling. Given 10d 8m 1710.

JOHN RUDOLPH BUNDOLS 500 a adjoining the above Swiss tract. Given 11d 8m 1710.

JOHN LEE DEE; Isaac de Turck and John Frederickfulls late of Germany 100 a at Oley in the County of Phila. "where they were encouraged to seat themselves sometime ago for which land they have agreed to pay to the proprietary's use in 3 months after the date hereof at the rate of £10 for every 100 a surveyed to John lee Dee 300 a Isaac de Turck 300 a John Frederickfulls 500 a. Given 11d 4m 1712

ISAAC LE FEVRE 300 a adjoining to the settlement made by the Palatines toward Conestoga. Given 15d 4m 1713.

CHRISTOPHER SCHLOAGOL, late of Saxony, 1000 a "on a run of water flowing into Conestoga Creek not far from land granted to ye Palatines." Given 28 d 8 m 1713.

SAMUEL GULDIN, "late of the Canton of Berne, in Switzerland, 800 a in Chester Co.

PETER BIZAILLION, Indian trader, permitted to seat himself at Paxtang or any other Indian town or Place on the Susquehanna in Pa. and to erect such buildings as are necessary for his trade and to enclose and improve such quantities of land as he shall think fit for his family and creatures not to exceed 250 a, to be held during his trade there or notice to quit and must have free leave and approbation of the Indians amongst whom he dwells. Given 15 Oct., 1714.

HANS GRAFF 200 a near the Settlement on Pequean Creek. Given 1 d 11 m 1715-16.

BENEDICTUS VENDRICK, late of Germany, 200 a at Strassburg in Chester County, Pa.

JONAS YOCOM, of the County of Phila., 300 a on the Schuylkill adjoining the land

of Andreas Rudman, near Mahanatawny Creek. Given 22 d 12 m 1714-15.

DANIEL HERMAN, late of Bohemia, in Maryland, but now of Chester Co. 200 a in said Co. Given 15 d 1 m 1715-16.

LONDON COMPANY lease and release 11 & 12 d Aug., 1699, to Tobias Collot, Michael Russel, Daniel Quare and Henry Goldney 60000 a in the Prov. and Territories of Pa. Thos. Fairman, late of Prov. to survey the tract in divers amounts (no reference to seating in Berks County). Given 18 d 5 m 1716.

ANTHONY LEE 300 a "at" Oley in the County of Phila. £12 per 100 a and 1 s quit rent. Given 20 d 8 m 1716.

ANTHONY PRETER, of East Jersey, 300 a near Pecquean or to the Southward of Conestoga Creek. Given 16 d 9 m 1716.

DANIEL FIERRE 600 a near Pequean Ck. in Chester Co. Given 4 d 8 m 1715.

JOHN FREDERICKFULL, of Oley, 300 a "amongst the new surveys back, in Chester Co. Given 20 d 3 m 1717.

CHRISTIAN PENERMAN and JOHN GEORGE FRELINGER, lately arrived from Germany, 600 a between French Creek and the Schuylkill. Given 21 d 10 m 1717.

HANS SNYDER, "now of German Town," 200 a at or near Oley. Given 26 Nov., 1717.

MARTIN KUNDIG and HANS HEER, both of Strassburg Tp., Chester Co., Pa., to take up 5000 a in several tracts among the late surveys on Conestoga and Pequea Creeks. Given 22 d 9 m 1717.

SAMUEL SAUL, late of Germany, 200 a at or near Oley. Given 16 d 9 m 1717.

HANS MOYER, now of ye township of Strasburg in Pa." 350 a in or near said Tp. Given 27 Sept., 1717.

HANS HAIGEX, of the Tp. of Strassburg, Pa., 100 a in sd. Tp. Given 27 Sept., 1717.

CHRISTIAN HEARSEY and HANS PUPATHER, both of Tp. Strassburg, Pa., 1000 a in sd. Tp. Given 27 d 7 m 1717.

MICHAEL SHANK and HENRY CARE, 400 a; Hans Pupather, 700 a; Peter Lemon, 300 a; Melker Pernerman, 200 a; Benedictus Whitman, 300 a; Henry Hunk and

John Hunk, 550 a; Christopher Franciscus, 150 a; Michael Shank, 200 a; Jacob Lundus and Ulrich Hawry, 150 a; Emanuel Heer, 500 a; Abraham Heer, 600 acres; Hans Tubor, Isaac Cofman and Melker Erisman, 650 a; Michael Miller, 500 a; all of Strassburg, Pa. Given 27 d 7 m 1717.

HANS GEORGE SHUTZ and MATTHIAS RINGER, late of Germany, 500 a on the West Side of Schuylkill, where Peter Bizaillon formerly dwelt.

MICHAEL POUGHMAN, of Strassburg, Co. Chester, 400 a, among late surveys near Conestoga. Given 20 d 11 m 1717-18.

HUBERT CASSEL 250 a West side of the Schuylkill near tract which was lately seated by Peter Bizaillon (see year 1714) and for some time possessed by Walter Brooks. Given 15 d 12 m 1717-18.

JACOB STEAGER 150 a, same as above. Given 15 d 12 m 1717-18.

JACOB KNAVE 200 a, same as H. Cassel. Given 15 d 12 m 1717-18.

JACOB HOCHSTATER, of Strassburg Tp., Chester Co., Pa., 250 a. Given 18 d 12 m 1717-18.

JACOB KREYTER, of Strassburg Tp., Chester Co., Pa., in same, 250 a. Given 18 d 12 m 1718.

JOHN STREIPERS, of the County of Jaiiers, in Germany, 5000 a in this Province. Given 18 d 12 m 1717-18.

MARTIN URNER, late of Germany, 300 a on the West Side of Schuylkill near the land held by Henry Buckholdt. Given 28 d 12 m 1717-18.

CHRISTOPHER FRANCISCUS in Strassburg Tp. 200 a in sd. Tp.

HERMAN CASDOORP, of Phila., Shipwright, 500 a on the West Side of the Schuylkill, including Turkey Pt. Given 6 d 1 m 1717-18.

THEODORUS EBEB, late of Germany, 300 a among the new surveys at Conestoga. Given 10 d 3 m 1718.

HANS LINE, late of Germany, 900 a at Conestoga. Given 4 Oct., 1718.

HENRY PARE, late of Germany, 300 a

among the branches of the Conestoga. Given 11 d 3 m 1718.

CHARITY CAMEL, of Manatawny, 100 a above the settlement at that place. Given 10 d 2 m 1718.

THOMAS RUTTER, Jr., of Phila., 500 a back of Manatawny. Given 1 Sept., 1718.

GEORGE BOONE, Jun., of Abington, Pa., 400 a at Oley. Given 4 Oct., 1718.

HENRY FUNK, of Germany, but now of Germantown, 100 a in the branches of Parkecoming Creek, County of Phila. Given 20 Xbr 1718.

HANS SHARK, of Conestoga, 200 a on a branch of the Conestoga. Given 20 d 3 m 1718.

HANS GRAEF, of or near Conestoga, 1150 a. Given 4 Oct., 1718.

GEORGE BOONE, of Guyned, 400 a at Oley. Given 20 d — 1718.

GEORGE HEUTON, of Cheltenham, in Phila. County, 200 a back part of ye lot laid out to ye Proprietor at Manatawny. Given 1 Nov., 1718.

RICHARD GREGORY, of Oley, 200 a at the same place. Given 11 d 3 m 1719.

JOHN HUMSTED, of "Shepeck," Co. Phila. 300 a near right branch of the Parkeoming. Given 2 d 3 m 1719.

HENRY PENEBAKER, of "Skepeck," Co. of Phila., 500 a near branch of the Parkeoming. Given 5 d 3 m 1719.

MICHAEL DANEGER, of Germany, 300 a on Pequea Ck. Given 4 Oct., 1719.

HANS GEORGE JOHN, of Germany, 100 a near Shepeck. Given 1 d 3 m 1719.

CONESTOGA MANOR, the Propr. Given 2 Feby., 1717-8.

SAQESMUND LANDART, of Germany. 200 a on Conestoga. Given 5 d 3 m 1719.

TUGLE PETER, of Germany, 100 a.

PETER BARTOLET, late of Germany, 100 a at Oley. Given 25 d 5 m 1720.

HANS KEYM, late of Germany, 100 a at Oley. Given 27d 11 m 1719-20.

JONATHAN HARBEN, late of Germany, 200 a at Oley. Given 25 d 1 m 1720.

To be Continued.

The Family Circle

ESTHER DEB. KEIM—THE ANCESTRAL FAITH.

THE works of the Fatherland or of the German press of America in the fireside and sanctuary literature of the earliest Keims on American soil sustain their pietistical mythical Mennonite and Quaker family faith.

I am obliged to Joseph Shearer, of Reading, Pa., for a volume octavo of religious teaching in German bearing the autograph Esther deB. Keim, who was the daughter of John and Susanna [deBenneville] Keim, the son of Nicholas Keim, son of Johann-es Keim the Founder. Esther deB. Keim, born in Reading, Pa., 1774, died in 1830. She was a woman of most devout instincts and practice, of medium stature, not over-strong, and never married.

Mr. Shearer does not know how this volume came in possession of his family further than that he found it among the effects which fell to him upon the death of his father.

The following is the title page of this much-prized volume:

[Translated from the German.]

MYSTIC THEOLOGY,

Or an Admonishing Guide.

Treating of our origin and country in three parts. 1. Ingratitude and errors of those who count themselves among the religionists—2. Explanation of the 24th chapter of Matthew—3. The creation of the world in six days and subsequent events in the progress of time—Directions how to lead an exemplary life—Related by Ezekiel Sangmeister, who possessed great knowledge and a deep insight into everything to the spiritual world. Printed at Ephrata by Joseph Bauman, 1819 and 20.

SHEARER.

The name of Shearer is found among the earliest inhabitants of Reading, Pa. Joseph Shearer, above mentioned, was b. in 1828 and m. Louisa Sellers. He was the son of Jonathan Shearer, b. 1780, d. 1845, who m. Mary Rapp, 1813. She b. 1797, d. 1879. He was son of John Christopher Shearer, b. in Hunserick in South Eastern Prussia; landed at Philadelphia 1765; went to Reading, Pa., soon after and joined his brother "Honigle" or John Shearer, already established there as a shoemaker.

John Christopher Shearer entered the Revolutionary army at Reading and was wounded at Brandywine. He served under Wayne in the operations leading up to the battle of Germantown. He was in a battalion of Continentals on a scout which ran into the main body of the British Army, but held its own until rescued by General Wayne.

There are many stories in the family of "Mad" Anthony's impetuous courage. His battle cry was, "Come on, brave men. Let us go for the British rascals."

They always went with Wayne in front. And the British went, too, in advance.

As an apprentice, "Chris" Shearer was too progressive for the old foggy notions of the Fatherland.

Wishing to become a master in trade he made a "masterpiece" contrary to the rules of the "Shoemaker's guild," as the master of the village called him to account for going ahead of the rules he said, "he would go to a strange country." He emigrated to America and settled in Reading, where, as we have seen, he became a useful and pa-

triotic citizen and fought valiantly for his adopted country.

The Perkiomen Region Past and Present, Henry S. Dotterer, Editor, Vol. II, No. 1, Philadelphia, Pa., April 15, 1899, says:

"The Keim and Allied Families" is the title of a monthly publication edited by DeB. Randolph Keim, of Reading, Pa. Its central theme is the career of a typical Colonial family. The Keim name was transplanted at the dawn of our local history from the continent to one of Pennsylvania's most interesting spots. The founder was German. At the start there was an alliance with a Huguenot, and afterwards an infusion of blood of other nationalities. At the hands of the distinguished editor we shall doubtless have a conclusive demonstration of the high quality and firm texture of the element in our population sprung from the commingling of the foremost races of Europe.

Hon. George F. Baer, of Reading, Pa., says: "I trust you will find ample reward in the blessings of the people who will come after you, in preserving the history of your family for all generations."

"May the Lord prosper you in all that is good is the prayer of your kinsman, Edward Aretus Keim."

"We appreciate the stupendous work that you have undertaken, and trust that it will receive the liberal support that it so justly merits." [R. Beachy, Cashier Jewell County Bank, Burr-Oak, Kan.]

The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, April, 1899, Phila.,

Pa., issued quarterly by the Pennsylvania Historical Society, says:

"The Keim and Allied Families in America and Europe"—We have received the first number of this new monthly serial of history, biography, genealogy, and folk-lore, devoted to the interests of that well-known and influential old Pennsylvania family, the Keims. The editor, DeB. Randolph Keim, has spent many years in accumulating material from the most reliable sources relating to the family, and has adopted the present form of communicating the results of his researches, and also to obtain additional data from the scattered branches of the family in America and Europe. To successfully carry out the project substantial co-operation is necessary, not, however for personal remuneration, but for a fund to defray the cost of engraving, printing, and distribution, and we confidently believe that success will attend the effort. The number is an attractive one, well printed on excellent paper, and liberally illustrated. Family foundation facts; Johannes (Hans) Keim, the founder of the name in America; the Keim name in the German exodus during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; Johann Keim, the founder—Johann Peter Keim, the emigrant; brief genealogical gleanings connected with the Keim lineage, derived from their Bibles, manuscripts, and existing traditions; a progressive list of the Keim and allied families; the birth of a family name; Keim account, or notice of families and persons of that name, with record and coat of arms, are among the principal articles of the number."

We have always entertained an exalted appreciation of Mr. John W. Jordan's keen discrimination, but never more so than now. Thanks, "our great and good friend."



HOWARD HENRY KEIM.

Of Ladoga, Ind.

*(Son of Silas Clark Keim of Elk Lick, Pa.; son of Hon. Jonas Keim, of
Elk Lick, Pa.; son of Nicholas Keim, of (Oley,) Berks and Somerset
Counties, Pa.; son of Peter Keim, of Chester Co., Pa.; son of
Johannes Keim, of Oley (Berks); son of Johannes Keim,
the Founder, of Oley (Berks).*

The Keim and Allied Families

IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

A Monthly Serial of History, Biography, Genealogy and Folklore,
illustrating the causes, circumstances and consequences of the
German, French and Swiss Emigrations to America from
the 17th Century to the present time.

Vol. 1. READING, PA.

MAY, 1899.

HARRISBURG, PA. No. 6.

Denison-Dewey, Denison-Rogers, Denison-Owen, Owen-Keim.

A Lineage of Two Hundred and Fifty-five Years of Fighters for Their Country.

Whence Admiral Dewey Inherited His Fighting Qualities and His Sound
Americanism.

IN 1631, eleven years after John Robinson and his congregation made the third landing of a permanent colony on the shores of the future British colonies and the fifth on the North American Continent, William Denison, born in England about 1586, settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, having with him his wife, Margaret, his three sons, Daniel, Edward and George, and John Eliot, a tutor in the family, afterward the pastor of the Roxbury Church, a noted apostle to the Red Savages in New England.

Deacon Denison was a man of liberal education and bestowed the same blessing upon his sons. He died in 1653 beloved and lamented.*

*A record of the descendants of Captain George Denison, of Stonington, Conn., &c., by John Denison Baldwin and William Clift, Wooster, 1881. A most ad-

George Denison, the youngest son of William the Founder, was born in 1618 and married first, 1640, Bridget Thompson, daughter of John Thompson, gent. of Preston, Northamptonshire, England, whose widow, Alice, had come to America and was living in Roxbury.

They had two children born in Roxbury:

Sarah Denison, b. March 20, 1641, m. Thomas Stanton, Jr.

Hannah Denison, b. May 20, 1643, m. twice.

The wife, Bridget, died in 1643. In the same year George Denison, the husband, returned to England and joined the Army of Parliament. He took part in the battle of Naseby in Northamp-

mirable work. I knew Mr. Baldwin some years ago as a Representative of Massachusetts in Congress at Washington and also as a brother scribe.

tonshire, England, in which the Royal army of King Charles I., commanded by the King in person, and Prince Rupert was so completely routed by the Lord Fairfax and Oliver Cromwell on June 14, 1645, that the King took to horse, leaving his cannon, baggage and 5,000 prisoners in the hands of the victors.

In the conflict Capt. George Denison was wounded and carried to the house of John Borodell near the field. He was nursed by Borodell's daughter, Ann, whom he married upon his recovery and returned with her to Roxbury, Mass., 1645-51, thence to New London, Conn., 1651-4, and finally settled at Stonington, Conn., at a place called Pe-quot-se-pos near Mystic, Conn.

They had seven children. Their son, William Denison, b. in 1655, who m. Sarah Stanton, being the particular child in this line in which this story is also directly interested.

The Denison record referred to continues:

"George Denison died in Hartford Oct. 23 1694 while there on some special business. His wife Ann Borodell died Sept 26 1712 aged 97 years. They were both remarkable for magnificent personal appearance and for force of mind and character. She was always called 'Lady Ann.' They held a foremost place in Stonington. At the time of their marriage in 1645 she was 30 years old and he 27. He has been described as the 'Miles Standish of the settlement' but he was a greater and more brilliant soldier than Miles Standish. He had no equal in any of the colonies for conducting a war against the Indians except perhaps Capt. John Mason. Mrs. Calkins in her history of New London says of him: 'Our early history presents no character of bolder or more active spirit than Capt. George Denison, he reminds us of the border men of Scotland.' In emergencies he

was always in demand, and he was almost constantly placed in important public positions."

The line of descent from the first marriage of the captain of the Cromwellian wars in England through his youngest daughter, Hannah Denison, and her second husband, Capt. Joseph Saxton, 1680, in the ups and downs of 157 years of matrimony led to the birth of George Dewey, Admiral, U. S. N., at Montpelier, Vermont, in 1837.

The descent in the male line from George, a son of the second marriage of Capt. George Denison, the wounded hero of Naseby, 1645, through the marriage of his great-great-great-granddaughter, Minerva Denison, to Commodore John Rogers, U. S. N., through about 161 years of generations, brings us face to face with an infant, who in after life, became a rear admiral in the U. S. N.

Or take the direct line of descent from the same warrior of the Cromwellian days through William Denison, another son, the next younger than George, through the marriage of his four times great-granddaughter, Betsey P. Denison, to Galusha Owen, and after 227 years of time we find among the eighth generation of direct Denison descendants, Jane (Owen-Denison) Keim, (Mrs. DeB. Randolph Keim).

As to Admiral Dewey:

The first husband of Hannah Denison, daughter of Capt. George Denison, Nathaniel Chesebrough, d. Nov. 22, 1578. She m. 2 Capt. Joseph Saxton July 15, 1680.

They had three children: Mercy Saxton, b. 1686, the youngest, m. 1 Isaac Bailey, of Roxbury, Mass., Jan. 4, 1702. In 1707 with their children they moved to Lebanon, Conn., where Mr. Bailey died.

His widow, Mercy (Saxton) Bailey, m. 2, 1713, William Dewey, at Albany, N. Y. He b. Westfield, Mass., 1692, d. 1759.

He was a son of Josiah and Melitabel



MRS. BETSEY P. (DENISON) OWEN.

Daughter of Jonathan Denison, of Stonington, Conn., son of Robert Denison, soldier of the American Revolution, son of Benadam Denison, son of William Denison, son of William Denison, son of Capt. George Denison, son of the Founder.

Dewey, b. 1666 at Northampton, Mass. He d. at Lebanon, Conn.

He was son of Deacon Josiah Dewey, of Northampton, Mass., b. 1641, settled at Westfield, then at Lebanon, Conn., and Hepzibah Layman in 1662. He d. 1732.

He was son of Thomas Dewey, the Emigrant from Sandwich, Kent, England, 1633, settled at Dorchester, Mass., removing to Windsor, Conn, 1638, where March 22, that year, he m. Widow Frances Clarke. He d. April 27, 1648.

William Dewey (great-grandson of Thomas Dewey the Emigrant), who intermarried with the line of Capt. George Denison, left nine children, one of whom was

Simeon Dewey, b. 1719, at Lebanon, Conn., d. in 1787.

His son, William Dewey, b. in Lebanon, 1746, d. at Hanover, N. H., in 1813.

This ancestor served as corporal in the Hebron, Conn., militia in the War for American Independence.

His son, Capt. Simeon Dewey, b. at Hebron, Conn., 1770, d. at Berlin, Vt., 1863.

His son, Dr. Julius Y. Dewey, b. at

Berlin, Vt., 1801, d. at Montpelier, Vt., 1877.

His son, George Dewey, b. at Montpelier, Vt., 1837, is the hero of Manila, Philippine Islands, U. S. A., 1898, and Admiral U. S. Navy 1899. Worthy descendant of George Denison, the hero of Nuseby and foremost captain of colonial Connecticut in his day.

In lineal descent from Capt. George Denison through his son 2, George, his son 3, Samuel, his son 4, Gideon, his son 5, Gideon, Jr., and his daughter 6, Minerva, we reach a remarkable family of children, either heroes themselves or who married men of heroic mould.

Minerva Denison, b. in 1784, married Commodore John Rogers, one of the best officers of the old Navy. She died at Rock Island, Illinois, Feb. 17, 1877, at the advanced age of 93 years.

She was the mother of Rear Admiral John Rogers, U. S. Navy, known in the Civil War as "Fighting John," on account of his most remarkable record.

Among his notable exploits was his

fight at Fort Darling, James river, when a lieutenant in command of three gunboats. Having silenced the Confederate batteries, he only failed to reach within shelling range of Richmond because of the sunken hulks in the river channel. His flag-boat, the Galena, was hit 129 times. He retired only after every shot and shell in her magazines had been fired and two-thirds of his crew were either killed or wounded.

In 1863 he fought a naval duel with the formidable Confederate ram, "Atlanta." In fifteen minutes, after five shots, the Confederate struck her colors. Worthy descendant of Capt. George Denison, a hero of the Parliamentary Army and Indian fighter of colonial Connecticut.

At 3 p. m., Dec. 17, 1870, I stepped aboard a U. S. steam launch in company with Admiral Rogers. An hour later I stood upon the quarter deck of the U. S. Steam frigate Colorado, the Admiral's flagship, Asiatic Squadron, at anchor outside the bar at Wosung, twelve miles below Shanghai, China, where I remained his guest for a week. The Admiral, taking me into his confidence, went over his charts and plans for a cruise in Corean waters in the following spring, and highly honored me by asking suggestions as to certain diplomatic points. I then held the office of agent of the United States for the investigation of consular affairs in Asia, Africa and South America, with personal instructions of a diplomatic character from President Grant.

In June, 1871, Admiral Roger's fleet weighed anchor, sailing to the northward. Arriving at Corea, the Admiral opened the negotiation of a treaty for the protection of mariners of all nations against the fierce inhabitants along the shores of the "hermit" kingdom.

An attack from masked batteries having been made by the Coreans upon a party of Americans and Europeans in

ships which followed the fleet, the Admiral opened a few broadsides and with a landing detachment of American sailors and marines captured and destroyed the forts.

The negotiations were renewed without further molestation or delay.

What a singular series of counter-parts and coincidences is history and particularly often its personal phases.

In 1871 Rear Admiral John Rogers, U. S. N., the son of Minerva Denison, a direct descendant of Captain George Denison, captured the seaport and opened the kingdom of Corea to the commerce of the world.

In 1898 Commodore George Dewey, U. S. N., a descendant of Hannah Denison, the daughter of the same doughty Puritan parliamentary and New England colonial Indian fighter, captured the capital of the Spanish Empire in the waters of Eastern Asia and opened the way to the acquisition of the rich Philippine archipelago as an integral part of the domain of the United States of America.

This same Minerva Denison, wife of Commodore John Rogers, besides her son, the Rear Admiral, was the mother of Henry Rogers, lost in the U. S. vessel Albany; of Louisa Rogers, who became the wife of General Montgomery C. Meigs, who became quartermaster general U. S. Army, and Anne Rogers, the wife of John N. McComb, U. S. A., an officer on the staff of Major General George B. McClellan, for a time general-in-chief of the Army of the Potomac in the Civil War.

The lineal descent from Capt. George Denison, the soldier of the Cromwellian wars, down to the inter-marriage with Keim is:

1. Capt. George Denison.
2. William Denison, son by 2d wife, b. 1655, m. Sarah Stanton (he half-brother of Hannah Denison, dau.

- of first wife, ancestress of Admiral Dewey).
3. William Denison, b. March 24, 1687, m. Mercy Gallup May 10, 1710, lived in Stonington, Conn.
 4. Benadam Denison, b. Feb. 2, 1721, m. Nov. 3, 1742, to Ann Swan, lived in Stonington, Conn. She d. Nov. 29, 1751. He m. 2d Sarah (Avery) Denison. He d. 1757.
 5. Robert Denison, a soldier of the American Revolution, b. Sept. 28, 1754, m. Alice Denison, 2d Deborah Dewey, Nov. 2, 1796.
 6. Jonathan Denison, of Stonington, Conn., b. Feb. 2, 1780, m. Catherine Brown 1802, Mayflower descendant.
 5. Betsey P. Denison, b. Dec. 29, 1814, m. Galusha Owen, Dec. 26, 1841.
 7. Jane A. Sumner Owen, b. in Hartford, Conn., Feb. 18, 1844, m. deB. Randolph Keim, June 25, 1872.
 8. Elizabeth Randolph Keim, m. Charles Wallower Kutz, Corps of Engineers U. S. A.

9. Harriet Virginia Keim, younger dau. of deB. Randolph Keim.

Besides the conspicuous Indian and colonial service from the first generation of the white man on New England soil, there were thirty of the same Denison name and race in the War for American Independence.

The ancestor of Mrs. Keim, Robert Denison, fourth in descent from George Denison of the army of Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England and Indian fighter of the American colonies was one of the first to march from Connecticut to the relief of Boston in the Lexington Alarm April, 1775, in Capt. Jewett's company, besides other services during that war.

The Denison blood has been well represented in every war of the United States, the latest most notable instance being

GEORGE DEWEY,
Admiral United States Navy.

THE KEIM ACCOUNT

(Keim-Kunde)

BY LUDWIG KEIM

Inspector of Railroads under the Grand Duke of Baden.

American Edition Issued by

deB. RANDOLPH KEIM

[Continued from Keim and Allied Families No. 5, p 129.]

III ANTIQUITY AND EXPANSION OF THE FAMILY NAME KEIM.

IN a general way I have shown under article I that the use of names for entire families or hereditary names first took their origin in the middle ages.

While formerly each individual received a full name, which was not hereditary, they were bestowed like our present Christian names by parents upon their children in their own discretion.

As regards the particular name

"Keim" it belongs to the oldest of the world's family names still in use, being found in the records of the twelfth century. Indeed now and then it even appears in the first century of our era.

In the same manner it occurs after the twelfth century, but in many instances without being able to prove the family connection, leaving it in doubt as to whether it is used as a Christian or as a surname. * * *

The branching out of the name is

very extended as is shown by the many places which in some form or shape bear the name of Keim.

Out of a great many of such I mention the following, showing as far as possible how the name "Keim" is connected therewith:

CAIMITO,* a city in Cuba, nine miles south of Cardenas, in the District of Havana.

CAINEVILLE, a city in British Hindustan.

CAINO, a village in Italy, Lombardy District of Bressia, known in the twelfth century as Caimi, Cayn.

CAINOGASIA, in Switzerland, in Graubünden, in the Engadin of the Inn in the Rhetian Alps.†

CAINSORF, in Saxony, District of Zwickau.

CHEINE (Cheina), a village in Prussia.

The place is of "Wendieschen" origin. In the year 1810 there lived there a land owner "Kien." His son emigrated and the place descended to the daughter. (This is the account of the magistrate of Cheime.)

CHIENE (Cheyne), a village in Austria, Bohemia, District of Prague.

CHIENOW (Chinow, Hinow), a market town in the Co. of Tabor, noted in the tenth century. It was the residence of the lords of the land and Capital of the Province of the same name.

CHIEMGAU (Kiemgau), the valley (gau or au) of the Kiem Lake in Upper Bavaria. The wealthy, powerful and high-esteemed Counts of Kiemgau probably of the same origin, as the primitive races, which very early after the departure of the Romans, established themselves

around the lake, where they had possessions. The Capital was Chieming, Count Gunther von Chiemgau founded the Kloster of Otting after the defeat of Huns at Lechfield in 935 A. D. The Counts of Chiemgau received the title of Pfalz (Palatine) Count in Bavaria, which they held until the twelfth century. Count Hartwick was Pfalz (Palatine) Count. His brother, Frederick, was Arch Bishop of Salzburg. Nearly related to this family were the Counts von Falkenstein. When Pfalz Count Hartwick, in the year 980, died without heirs, Count Aribo, the son of the Count Kadalhoh von Falkenstein, succeeded to the honors and possession of Chiemgau.

CHIEMING (Kieming), a village on Chiem Lake in Upper Bavaria, 2½ hours west from Trauenstein. In the Pfardorf (church village), of Chieming. There stands a very ancient castle with four corners, three stories higher than the parapets. Now there is a dwelling and farm building annexed to the castle, which stands close to the shore of Chiem Lake. It stands so close that when the waves run high they beat up against its walls. Through the garden and courtyard runs the Kressbach, also out through the gate into the lake. It is the present rectory of the place and market town of New Chieming. * * * In Chieming in the twelfth century there were ancient estates, which the monuments prove as Count Pereuga von Sulzbach auf Marquartstein, Gerhard von Egerhdach; Markgraf Engelbert auf Graiburg and Marquarstein, Megenwart von Pfaffing; Wazaman von Weidach * * * the free Frau Suditha von Chiemingin, &c. * * *

*In reference to the Italian race name of KEIM or KAIM, it should be understood that the letter K, the Greek Kappa, is not necessary to, and does not exist in the Italian language, its place being supplied by C or CH before all the vowels t. a. u. s. C. A. C. H. E. C. H. I. C. O. C. U. (Dictionary of the Italian and English Languages based on Biretti, London, 1854.)

The same applies to the Spanish language. [Ed.]

The name Ceim or Caim or (Keim or Kaim) is found in the Romansh, a corruption from the language of the Roman peasants. [Ed.]

†Near where Pelagius de Keim, the Hermit of the Rhinewald, lived. See No. 1, K. and A. F.



THE RUINS OF KEIMBURG.

CHIEMSEE (Kiemsee), a village on the Chiemsee (see lake), in Upper Bavaria. In the lake are two islands, each with a cloister, one for men and the other for women. On the Monastery Island King Ludwig, of Bavaria, built a magnificent castle. In the ancient accounts besides Bishops of Chiem Lake (1215-1805) were others as Shunrad von Kyemsee in the Cloister of Admont 1168. Hainrich von Khimesee, * * * Wernher von Kyemsee, of the Cloister at Schefflarim, 1164-1200, Chunrad von Chiemsee to Neustift, 1285. * * * Conrad Kiemseer, citizen of Munich, 1473-81.

CHIXON, a town in France, Department of Sudre and Loire S. W. of Tours, with a magnificent castle, 446 A. D., known as "Castrum Caino," the family seat of Karl VII. 1429, also of the Maid of Orleans.

CHIXOW (Chinnow), in Pomerania Prussia, District of Lauenberg, the seat

of an old castle of a noble race of that name.

CHINY, a town in Luxemburg, Belgium, founded by counts of Chiny in the tenth century.

CINO, a village in Switzerland, Canton Tessin, near Lugano, known as early as 890 A. D.

KAIEN (Kain), a town in Persia on the borders of the desert, a fortified post in a healthy region with fine fruits.

KAIM (Kaimow), a village in Galicia, Austria.

KAIMBERG (Kaynberg), a village near Gara in the Pfalz.

KAIMBURG (Kaynburg, Kaymbergh), a town and castle in Weisbaden, Prussia.

KAIMDORFFBERG, the same as Kaimberg.

KAIMELAU (Keimalau), a village in Prussia, founded by Hans Kaimel, whose widow sold it in 1732 to the Salzburger settlers.

KAIMEN (Kaymen), an ancient castle of the Order of German Knights. It is now a royal domain by Wolfshofen in East Prussia, in the District of Königsburg.

KAIMES, a place in Scotland, the home of Henry Kaim, Lord Keimes County of Berwick.

KAIMLING, a village in Bavaria in the Upper Pfalz near Regensburg, County of Vohenstrauß. The place was in the possession of the Lords of Walthum. Then the Lords von, of Hahnenkamp, &c.

KAIMT (Keimt), a village in Prussia, Rhine Province, District of Coblenz, on the Mosel near Zell. Already in a document of 1 April, 690, the testament of the Abbess Adele, daughter of King Dagobert, is mentioned. It was the family seat of noblemen of the same name.

KAIN, a village in Belgium, Hainnegau.

KAINICH or Kaimberg, in Austria, Circle of Graz, the seat of a nobleman.

KAINDORF, the family seat of Lord von Kaimdorf.

KAINING, a village in the Bavarian Forest near Passau.

KAINSBACH, in the Austrian Steiermark.

KEYEM, in West Flanders, Belgium.

KAYMER, in Lincolnshire, England.

KEYNSHAM, a family seat in Somersetshire, England.

KAINBERG, in Bavaria, near Freissing, in Austrian Steiermark and in Switzerland near Alten.

KEINHEIM, a village in Alsace, Circle of Strassburg, the family seat of the Lords of Kinheim.

KIMBACH, a village in Hesse.

KIMOTE, a village in England, Leicestershire, according to Nichol's History of Leicestershire.

* * * * *

KIME (Keym), in England, Lincolnshire, ancestral seat of the Lords of Kyme (Chime, Kime). See A1.

KYME, a very ancient Greek city in Aeolis, founded by the German Queen Kym. (See B. Records.)*

IV. FAMILY GENEALOGY.

Since the branching out of the family name "Keim" is so general we must abandon the idea of finding a common origin of all the Keims. It would be impossible to establish such an origin as stated under I and III. But it might be as well to try and look up the older line of the family, as also the connection of the several families of the name of Keim.

Principal points for this reference to the families in articles A, I, and II, may serve.

V. NOBILITY OF THE KEIM FAMILY.

Already the origin of the name of Keim shows that it is not based upon an occupation or upon a personal attribute, but upon the free selection of its first bearers, who, from all appearances, belonged to the class of "Freemen."

It is therefore quite natural that we under this name find a number of nobles, who, in their majority, are of older origin, but also in the present time these have been added to the name nobles, who in recognition of their distinction in the service of war, State and church had titles conferred.

For particulars concerning this see the above Article III and Articles A, 1 and 2.

VI. DISTINGUISHED PERSONS BY THE NAME OF KEIM.

Apart from those who have been made nobles by their merits there are many others by the name of Keim in different callings, particularly as warriors, churchmen, theologians, philoso-

*During my first travels in India I found a town named "Keim," on the road between Poonah and Sholapur, which was

the scene of a heartrending incident among the natives. I shall tell about it later.—[ED.]

phers, musical composers, writers, etc., while again some of them have been heavily trammelled by fate.

As an honorary memorial in regard to participation in great deeds and as a spur to honor and also as an inspiring example for all future Keims, reference will be found in section A2, and as far as possible the history of their lives will be given.

VII. RECORDS.

With the ordinary lack of old church and birth registers, which were mostly destroyed through war and conflagration, there are other old records in which we find registers of names of importance for the genealogy of the name. Such records and extracts from records are found in Chap. B, of this book. A complete reprint of records was only made when persons of the name of Keim therein mentioned were either

(To be continued.)

self-acting or appear in some prominent manner. While of records in which such persons appear as witnesses only were for the most part only extracts, but in connection therewith there often appear other persons mentioned in the records—since through them (by their assistance) the identification of the birth-place or the rank of the one referred to was greatly facilitated, sometimes being the only way to prove it.

Aside from the value these records have for the investigation of family pedigree, they are in many other respects of interest, particularly for history in general and philology and civilization.

VIII. ARMS.

As an important means for the investigation of the pedigree a number of coat of arms of the Keim family are contained in Chap. C.

JOHANN HEINRICH BEHNE

(A Disciple of Hahnemann)

A STORY OF THE "KEIM"* OF HOMEOPATHY IN AMERICA

AS to whether Homeopathy is a system of Therapeutics, or in sovereign American vernacular the science of discovering and applying of remedies for disease or of Pathology, again in popular language the science of diseases, their causes, progress, &c., plays no part in the present purpose.

There exists this fact in the multitudinous fictions of history and biography that Samuel Hahnemann, a German physician, was the originator of that branch of medical treatment of human ailments distinctively known as Homeopathy.

His story although controversial and technical, medically always the most high-sounding and low-meaning and

perplexing of all the divers exuberations of scientific grandiose phrasing, has its entertaining side and like biblical texts, is capable of every shade of analysis and interpretation.

The assertion that the psoric (itch disease) miasm is at the root of two-thirds of the internal diseases of the body not due to chronic taints, might suggest sulphur as a specific. Also the "potentizing" and "dynamizing" of medical substances were original with him as well as the doctrine of "attenuation" to cure the disease without injuring the patient.

So much for science. Bending to the every-day occurrences of human life and generation was born in the year 1800 at the Prussian-Saxon town

*German, a germ or sprout.

of Fallersleben near Nordhausen, a son who received from his parents the name Johann Heinrich Behné.

The origin of the family of Behné as it became germanized was Italian from the sublime region which environs the Lake of Lugana.

Upon the Italian shores of that receptacle of the icy drainage of the Swiss and Italian Alps stands the charming village of Bené in the Piedmont, where the Bergomase shepherds are wont to tarry on their summer wanderings with their flocks to the Hoch Alpen meadows which nestle in the towering alpine benches of Granbündten.

The ancestor of the German family of the name was among the Italian allies of Frederick the Great. After serving with distinction under the standard of that victorious monarch he chose Fallersleben as his future home.

In due course of life's wondering way came Johann Heinrich Behné's careful university training at Jena Halle and Wurzburg, where he graduated allopathically in honor and medicine.

From the halls of science he established himself in the practice of the old school of treatment of bodily afflictions at the fortified city of Nordhausen in the Thuringian forests of the Hartz Mountains, thirty-eight miles from Erfurth, the capital of Prussian Saxony.

In the ardor of professional duty at the age of twenty-six years the young diplomaed practitioner of medicine also took unto himself a wife, a young and beautiful widow in maidenhood Wilhelmina Liebheit. She was born at the home seat, "Leibheit Walde," Nordhausen, where the family were celebrated as manufacturers of chemicals, and possessed extensive works. An uncle Liebheit was one of the directors of the Police at Aix-la-Chapelle.

In her early womanhood she had

married a high-spirited captain in the Prussian Army, Baron von Zoller, of a Nuremberg family.

On the field of honor in a duel with a fellow-officer he fell fatally wounded.

After a season of sorrow the widow von Zoller became the wife of the ambitious and flourishing young doctor of Nordhausen.

Besides his wise choice of a partner in the domestic side of life's journey, about the same time he took an important step in his professional career.

The great Hahnemann was emerging into the broad day-light of his system of curative medication of the human "form divine" for physical ills which may or may not have had their origin in the Jewish line in Eve's inquisitive tasting of that forbidden fruit.

The subtleizing of the humors of the body and their distribution by means of the attenuation of the old school drugs and their co-ordinates, then more than now, set forth in allopathic syntax, signs and symbols with no end of "scruples" in handing out the same with an all-cure air of power to root out and rout disease and the grim harvester himself, was then taking on an aggressive form homeopathically, at the same time encountering allopathic opposition.

After years of profound study, experiment and practice, in 1796, at the age of forty-one, in the height of a profitable professional career at Dresden, the Saxon Capital, Dr. Hahnemann announced his system of curing disease by producing a similar affection in the body of a healthy person, this artificial disease displacing the original disease. Hence his motto, "Similia Similibus Curanter" (like cures like).

He later removed to Leipsic, the Saxon seat of science and letters, where he enjoyed greater facilities for expounding and applying his new code of the healing art.

The development of his system in the "Organon of Rational Medicine" (1810) created a profound sensation among men of science and medicine in Europe.

Among the most ardent students of the teachings of the great Hahnemann was Behné, the brilliant young country doctor, of Nordhausen.

The tentative application of the Hahnemann principle in his own practice early convinced Behné of the merits of the reform and his conversion to the homeopathic doctrine followed.

About the same time Dr. Constantine Hering, who is called the Father of American Homeopathy, the associate of Behné later in life, appeared upon the scene. He was born at Oschatz, Saxony, on January 1, 1800, studied medicine at Leipsic and Wurzburg, where he graduated in 1826. He also followed the teachings of Hahnemann in their experimental stages and soon became a convert with Dr. Aegidi, a Prussian Army surgeon; Dr. Fleischmann, of Vienna, and other medical experts of note, who had made some wonderful cures.

The new system, like all reforms, encountered the most violent opposition in Europe. Hering, Behné, Neidhard and Lippe, however, were firm in the principles propounded in the Organon and looked to America as a ready field.

The pioneer of Homeopathy, Dr. Gram, it is true, began the practice in a small way eight years before Hering arrived in 1833 in Philadelphia and gave the new school its real impetus.

As early as 1834 a little circle of faithful followers of Hahnemann were propagating the new doctrine in the new world. A foothold had been gained in New York and Philadelphia. They also kept in touch with their

oracle who wrote to them in reply to their announcement of the founding of the Hahnemann Society in Philadelphia: "Good luck to you in the land of liberty, where you can do all that's good without let or hindrance."

The founding of the "North American Academy of the Homeopathic Healing Art" at Allentown, Pa., in the German settlements of Pennsylvania in 1835, the first institution of the kind in the new world, was most pleasing to Hahnemann when notified of his election as Honorary Director, and particularly so when informed that his system was taught to his earlier American disciples in the German language.

Dr. Behné, of Nordhausen, by education an allopath and by conviction a homeopath, unable to resist the aversion of the people to the reform, turned his attention to the United States.

In 1840, his eighty-fifth birthday, Hahnemann celebrated in his spacious residence near the Luxembourg Gardens in Paris, then his home, the event with great enthusiasm, his followers in America even being represented.

In this year Dr. Behné determined to try his fortunes in America. He arrived at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1840. He was strongly urged to remain there. Desiring to first look over the ground, he visited the inland German-American town of Reading.

The place so much reminded him of his old home in the Fatherland that he determined to establish himself there.

He was encouraged in his decision by Gen. George deB. Keim, who espoused his cause and became with his family his first patients.

The success which attended Behné's labors in his new field was so pronounced that two years after his wife and young son, whom he had left in

the Fatherland, joined him in his new home.

This son, later an artist, celebrated in the United States, West Indies and Germany, became the husband of the granddaughter of his father's patron and friend.

No man stood higher in the United

States in homoeopathy than Johann Heinrich Behné. For thirty-six years he practiced his reform method of medicine. His death in 1876 at Reading was mourned by the entire community in which he lived, not only in the loss of an earnest citizen, but of a faithful benefactor.

KEIM VS. NAPOLEON.

"I was very much interested in your account of Field Marshal Keim. It is sweet to die for one's country as he did, but had Keim been supported by any or all the skilled Austrian and Russian veteran generals they could not have checked permanently the rising star of the great Napoleon in 1800. The "unknown lieutenant," at thirty-one was fired with genius which no human power could stay until its star had reached its zenith. I was using lawn-mower and watering-can for flowers and plants the other evening in our field (lawn). I told — I was "Field Marshal Keim." [Thomas Beverley Keim, an ardent admirer of the great Corsican. Letter June 2, 1899.]

In No. 4, page 103, K. and A. F., Mr. William P. Cox is mentioned as Director of the Corn Exchange. It should have read Corn Exchange Bank.

CHILDREN'S EXPERIENCES ON THE OLEY FRONTIER.

A story is told of Yost Yoder and his wife leaving their children in the cabin one day in 1750 and starting out to visit their neighbors. While absent two Indians came to the house and demanded rum. The children alarmed at their manner were saved from attack by one of the Indians more peacefully inclined.

The savages withdrew to the forest followed in the underbrush by the chil-

dren. The red men soon fell to blows in which one was brained by a tomahawk. The children sought refuge in the depths of the forest until the return of their parents.

HANS YODER AND THE SAVAGES.

A frontier experience of Hans Yoder has been made a subject of record.

In those days Oley was the haunt of Indians, wolves, bear and other wild beasts.

The wives of the German settlers also bore their part in the subjugation of the wilderness. One day while at work extending their clearing in the forest, they having shut their children in their cabin as a protection from the ravenous wild beasts, which roamed over their "plantation," they suddenly were aroused from their work by the report of a rifle in the direction of their cabin. As it was not unusual for predatory bands of blood-thirsty Iroquois from the North to roam over the country, they hastened in the direction of the shot to see their cabin surrounded by a party of drunken savages. Having been refused admittance by the terrified children within, they retaliated by firing through the closed door. Yoder at once made an attack, being armed with a club and soon put them to flight with threats of revenge.

Having returned with increased numbers they demanded satisfaction. Yoder's coolness won friends among them which forced the threatening ones to desist.

JOHN HENRY SCHNEIDER AND HIS FRONTIER BRIDE

THE KEIM CABIN IN THE VALE OF OLEY THE SCENE OF A MARRIAGE
IDYL IN A SETTING OF SAVAGE SURROUNDINGS

THE first German-American of the name of Keim born on American soil was a chubby girl, which event occurred one hundred and ninety-one years ago according to the time-worn family record, Americanized in the year 1708 on Michael's day, or about September 29th.

She received the name Katarina, possibly after her mother, but certainly from the paternal grandmother, whose name was Catherine, as her brother born three years after was named Johann-es after his father and both grandfathers.

The groom, John Henry Schneider, was the third son of Hans or Johann Schneider the Founder of this name and line in America, and Catherine ———, his wife. She was b. in Switzerland in 1688; d. at Oley, Pa., 1778.* Was bur. on that part of the homestead estate in Oley, Pa., known to-day as the "Gheer farm."

THE CHILDREN OF HANS AND CATHERINE
(———) SCHNEIDER, WERE, five,

1. John Jacob Schneider, b. 1718, d. 1785.
2. Peter Schneider.
3. John Henry Schneider* m. Catherine Keim, b. 1708, d. 1793, in Oley, Pa., eldest dau. of Johann-es Keim the Founder.
4. Barbara Schneider, b. in Oley, Pa.,

*Dates from tombstones on "Gheer Farm," Lime Kiln (Oley Line), Pa.

*Release of John Kilm (Keim) and other heirs of Johann-es Keim the Founder of the homestead tracts to George Kilm April 29, 1762, in the mention of heirs of said Johann-es Keim enumerates all his children then living

1727, d. in Reading, Pa., 1788, m. 1746 Nicholas Keim, b. in Oley, Pa., 1719. d. in Reading, Pa., 1802, younger brother of Catherine (Keim) Schneider and fourth child and third son of Johann-es Keim the Founder.

5. Susanna Schneider.

Hans or Johann Schneider, the emigrant, was born in Geneva, Switzerland, in December, 1687, and d. at Oley February 19, 1743. It is not known that he tarried long in Germany on his way down the Rhine.

There is no official record of his arrival in Pennsylvania. Like Johann-es Keim, Isaac de Turck, John Le Doe and Hance Yoder, Peter Bertolet and others, when German emigration to America was in its infancy, he arrived with his wife some time before 1717, and therefore before the date requiring "Foreigners" to take the oath of allegiance on landing.

The time approximately was between 1712 and 15, taking the average age of married German emigrants, then from twenty-five to twenty-eight years.

After he landed at Philadelphia he doubtless first made his way to Germantown, the incorporated freehold settlement of his countrymen, and thence pushed into the wilderness beyond the Perkiomen and the Man-

among them "John Henry Schneider and his wife (late Catherine Kilm)." The "late" is applied to each of the married daughters and must have referred to their exit from the maiden into the married state, as Catherine Keim died May 8, 1793, as shown by a note in the family MSS. quoted No. 1, p. 2, K. and A. F.

tawny, locating himself on one of the fountain tributaries of the Monocacy.

How long "Hans" Schneider "squatted" on his "plantation" before he secured a warrantee right of survey and occupation is not known, but the book of Proprietary Warrants (abstracts, p. 157, No. 5, K. and A. F.) indicates that "Snyder" settled "at Oley" under warrant Nov. 26, 1717, for 200 acres in Oley Tp., No. 2333 Book "Phila. Old Rights." The survey dated June 28, 1729, returned on this warrant called "for 349 acres which amount was patented to Hans "Snider" June 3, 1734 [Patent Book A, Vol. 6, p. 334].

Another warrant to Hans "Snider" in Oley dated Nov. 10, 1738, called for 125 a and allowance adjoining the first tract [No. 29, Phila. Warrant Register].

It was surveyed, but the patent issued as per recital thereon for both the tracts to the warrantee's sons John Jacob and Henry "Snider," June 3, 1765 [Pat. Bk. AA, Vol 6, p. 329], the warrantee having died "in Oley on July 9, 1743."

He was buried in the family graveyard on the plantation, now the "Gheer farm" at Oley Line, Berks Co., Pa.

Hans Schneider was a man of energy and thrift. When he died he divided his large holdings of land among his three sons, John Jacob, Peter and John Henry.

William Koch Cleaver, who now resides on the homestead farm, his wife having inherited the beautiful estate, informs me that Johann Schneider gave the land on the south of the road, now the "Oley turnpike," one of the most charming stretches of landscape and pastoral thrift in the United States, to his son Peter. On the north side, the "Gheer farm," went to his sons John Jacob and John Henry Schneider.

Jacob Gheer m. Esther Schneider, dau. of Daniel Schneider, son of John Jacob Schneider. Mrs. Cleaver descends from this line.

Mr. Cleaver speaking of the spelling of the name from "Schneider," the correct German, to "Snyder," says that it was first so written by Peter Schneider, a great-grandson of Johannes the Founder because he thought it was better English.

Both methods are now in use by descendants of the same Johann Schneider the Founder.

Coincidentally it should be mentioned that Simon Snyder, the first of the celebrated German governors of Pennsylvania, 1808-14, was not of the ancestral loins of Johann Schneider, of Oley. He was born in Lancaster in 1759. He was the son of Anthony Snyder, b. at Knippenberg near Oppenheim, Germany, who arrived in America in 1748.

He must have settled at Lancaster at once, as his son Simon was born there the year after his landing.

His father having died in 1774 the son at seventeen years of age removed to York and learned the trade of tanner and currier. He was born and bred a man of the people. Thirty-two years after he overwhelmingly routed his Anglo-American competitor for gubernatorial honors.

In 1812 his call for 14,000 Pennsylvania militia to aid in the second thrashing of England was a state paper worthy of a place by the side of Washington's Farewell Address and Monroe's celebrated Message to Congress, for its stalwart Americanism.

The official list of foreigners who took the oath of allegiance to the Province which means practically every person not a British subject who landed in the Province between those dates gives 155 persons of the name "Schneider" and 37 of the name "Snyder."

The first "Schneider" in the official list were Matheis and Christian, who landed from Germany on the same ship from Rotterdam and qualified on September 15, 1729. In what is called the original passenger list made out by the Captain these names are spelled "Snyder."

The first "Snyder" on the official roll qualified on September 18, 1727, as a "Palatine passenger."

As the Swiss-German emigrant, Johann-es Schneider, obtained a warrant for land from the proprietary in 1717, he arrived in America at least ten years earlier than the first officially recorded emigrant of the name in any form of spelling.

Johann Schneider, of Oley, therefore, was the Founder of the name and race of Schneiders in America.

By the marriage of his son, John Henry Schneider, to Katarina Keim was united in the closest and holiest of all ties, except consanguinity, the earliest of these two Swiss and German American families in the new world.

The "plantation" of Johann-es Keim, on the Manatawny, and that of Johann-es Schneider, on the Springs of the Monocacy, were about six miles apart, by the trail afterward Colonial (Kings) highway from the frontiers to Germantown and Philadelphia, the settlement of Johannes Keim, 1708, being that distance nearer Philadelphia.

The Manatawny Creek, about twelve miles lower down from Johannes Keim's settlement, entered the Schuylkill River from the east at now Pottstown, 40 miles from Philadelphia.

The Monocacy, about eight miles below Johann Schneider's settlement, entered the Schuylkill on the same side at now Monocacy Station, on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, forty-seven miles from Philadelphia.

In the list of Provincial officers and soldiers (Pa. Arch., 2 Ser., Vol. II) there enlisted on July 7, 1746, a George Snyder, 25 years old, in Diemer's Co.,

recruited under proclamation of Governor Thomas, June 9, 1749, under the King's orders to raise 400 men in Pennsylvania "to be employed in concert with the British Regulars in the immediate reduction of Canada." The company wintered at Albany, N. Y., 1746-47, and was discharged October 31, 1747, the expedition having been "laid aside for the present." (Votes Ass., Vol. IV, P. 50 and 71; Col. Rec., Vol. V, P. 127).

Alexander Quay (Guy), 25 years of age, was in the same company.

Jacob Snyder was ensign in Captain John Von Ettin's company, August, 1756 (Ditto Authority, p. 533), First Battn., Lt. Col. Conrad Weiser, which served in Col. John Armstrong's expedition against the Indian town of Kittanning, on the Allegheny, and aided in its destruction September 8, 1756. He was a Lieutenant in Captain Hance Hamilton's company, December 13, 1757, First Battn., Pa. Regt., Lt. Gov. Wm. Denny, Colonel-in-Chief at Fort Bedford, and resigned April 12, 1759.

The following of the name of Schneider, of Philadelphia, or Berks county, took the oath of allegiance before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, as required by Act of Parliament for Foreigners:

Conrad Schneider, Phila. co., Mar. 25, 1749.

Johannes Schneider, Berks co., Mar. 22, 1761.

Christian Schneider, Phila. co., Mar. 22, 1761

Conrad Schneider, Berks co., April 1, 1761.

Daniel Schneider, Bethel tp., Berks co., Aug. 12, 1766.

Michael Schneider, Heidelberg tp., Berks co., Apr. 23, 1769.

Quakers.

Christian Snider, Phila. co., 1740.

Johannes Snider, Phila. co., 1740.

Peter Snider, Phila. co., 1740.

John Henry Snyder, Phila. co., 1743.

(Son-in-law of Johannes Keim.)

THE YODERS OF OLEY, PA.

YOST AND HANCE YODER, FOUNDERS OF A LINE OF COLONIAL FARMERS,
CONTINENTAL PATRIOTS, WESTERN FRONTIER SETTLERS,
PIONEER TRADERS AND USEFUL CITIZENS

The first of the Yoder (sometimes Yudder or Yotter in German) name in America were "Yost" and "Hance," brothers, from Switzerland.

They sought refuge in England, from religious persecution. As was the case with practically all the emigrants reaching America under such circumstances they brought with them but few possessions other than their Bible.

Upon their arrival in America the Yoder brothers pushed into the wilderness beyond the Oley hills, and finally settled on the Manatawny near the "plantation" of Johann-es Keim.

Yost Yoder was one of the most active of the early frontiersmen of Pennsylvania.

His chief occupation was hunting and trapping, which he mingled with the clearing and cultivation of a "plantation."

THE ISSUE OF YOST YODER.

Yost Yoder (a brother of Hans Yoder), the Emigrant name of wife —, arrived in America before 1714.

Had issue:

1. Johann-es Yoder, often called Yost, b. 1718, m. Catherine Lyster 1747. He d. April 7, 1812. She b. 1730, d. 1812. He removed to Reading, Pa., after 1752, where he died. His remains were interred on the ancestral acres at Yottersville (Yod-

ersville), named after his family, now Pleasantville, about 15 miles east of Reading, Pa., on the eastern side of what is now the Union Cemetery at that place.

The following marks his grave: Hier Rhuet Johann-es Yoder. Er. Wurde geboren 1718. Verelichte sich mit Cathrina Lyster 1747 und zeugte 4 sohne und 5 tochter.— Starb den 7st April, 1812, nach deiner 66 yahr in der ebe gelebt hatte war alt warden 94 yahr and 14 tag.

(Here rests Johann-es Yoder. He was born 1718, married Catherine Lyster 1747 and had 4 sons and 5 daughters. Died 7th April, 1812, after living 66 years in the married state. Was 94 years and 14 days old.)

A tombstone marked the resting place by his side of his wife, Catherine Lyster, b. 1730, d. 1812, having lived married 66 years and aged 82 years.

2. Jacob Yoder* m. Maria Keim, daughter of Johann-es Keim the Founder by his second wife. Removed to the western side of the Schuylkill. He enlisted Nov. 6, 1757, at the age of 22 years of age, in the Provincial service of Pennsylvania and was saddler for three years in

*For some of this information I am indebted to the MS of P. G. Bertolet's Historical Sketches of Oley and Vicinity, 1860. Pa. Hist. Soc., Phila.

**Jacob Yoder and Maria, his wife, late Maria Kihm (Keim) Release John Kihm (Keim) and other heirs of Johann-es

Keim the Founder to George Kihm (Keim) Apl. 29, 1762, in settlement of bequests under the will of Johann-es Keim the Founder. See p. 4, No. 1, K. and A. F." Also A "Doomsday" Record of Keim, this number.

Capt. John Nicholas Weatherholt's Co. He was stationed in Heidelberg Tp., Northampton Co., in Mar. and Apl., 1758 (Pa. Arch., 2 ser. vol. 11).

He served in the American Revolution as private in Peter Nagle's Co., and later in Capt. Charles Gobin's Co., Sixth Battalion, Berks Co., Pa., militia, Col. Joseph Hiesler commanding, Aug. 10 to Sept. 9, 1780. He was in a detachment of the Sixth Battalion to guard prisoners of war from the Hessian camp, Reading, to Philadelphia.

3. Samuel Yoder settled on a "plantation" near Lobachsville about a half mile from Pleasantville, Berks Co., which he received from his father.
4. A daughter, m. Lazareth Weidner. Lazarus and Dichius Weidner, Berks Co., took the oath of allegiance in 1761 (Pa. Arch., 2 Ser., Vol. II).

Of the nine children, four sons and five daughters, the above are all that can be named with certainty at present.

THE ISSUE OF "HANCE" (JOHANN) YODER. FIRST OF THE NAME.

Hans (Johann-es) Yoder (first of the name), the Emigrant, brother of Yost Yoder), arrived in America before 1714, m. ——. Had 4 sons:

1. Hans Yoder (second of name), m. Sarah Shingle (doubtless Schenkel). She d. 1798.
2. Samuel Yoder.
3. Peter Yoder.
4. Daniel Yoder, b. 1718, d. Aug. 21, 1749, aged 31 y., 8 m. Buried in cemetery at Pleasantville, Berks Co

THE ISSUE OF HANS (JOHANN-ES) YODER. SECOND OF THE NAME.

Hans (Johann-es) Yoder, second of the name, m. Sarah Shankle (a corruption as Shingle, doubtless Shenkel), in Oley, Nov., 1746.* She d. at Reading, Pa., 1798, buried during Whitsuntide in Peter de Turck's plot at Oley.

They had 3 sons:

1. Daniel Yoder, b. 1748, m. Margaret ———, b. 1753, m. 1773. He d. 1829. She d. 1833. In P. G. Bertholet's MS. in Pa. Hist. Soc., Phila., is filed "letters of administration" to "Daniel Yoder, eldest son of Sarah Yoder, late of the Borough of Reading, Berks Co. Pa., widow deceased," dated June 13, 1797. He and she bur. in cemetery at Pleasantville, Berks Co., Pa.
2. Martin Yoder, Lieut. 4 Co., 5 Battalion, Berks Co., May 10, 1780.
3. Jacob Yoder, b. in Reading [Oley, Ed.], Pa., Aug. 11, 1758—and was a soldier [in the Penn'a Continental line] in the Revolutionary Army—in 1777 and 1778—He emigrated to the West [Western Penn'a. now Washington Co.,] in 1780—and in May, 1782 [descended the Monongahela, Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers] from Fort Red Stone [Brownsville, Pa.,] on—the Monongahela River—in the first flat boat [built by himself]—That ever descended the Mississippi—He landed at New Orleans with a cargo of produce [Flour].

His grave at his home in Kentucky was marked in 1834 by an iron tablet inscribed as above.

With the profits of his sales he purchased peltries which he sold in Havana, Cuba, and the proceeds reinvested in sugar for the Philadelphia market. At

*Names of persons for whom marriage licenses were issued in the Prov. of Penn'a previous to 1790, p. 322 Pa. Archives., 2 Ser., Vol. II. Same authority

marriage licenses 1768, June 29, to Ann Yoder and Jacob Kolb, 1762, Dec. 7, to Peter Yoder and Eve Levan.

this time Louisiana belonged to France. This Oley-Yoder was the first to attempt to navigate the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers for commercial purposes.

He also took part in equipping and maintaining the U. S. military forces in the Northwestern Territory. He d. a farmer April 7, 1832, in Spencer Co., Kentucky. His grave was marked in 1834 by an iron tablet inscribed as above.*

Another authority says Hans Yoder second of the name, had a son Samuel, a revolutionary soldier, who died from a fall from a horse near Oley churches.

It is recorded that Hans Yoder the Emigrant was the builder and owner of what is now known as Griesemer's Mill, still standing. The property in the early days was a homestead of the Yoders, of Oley.

The survey of the "plantation" under Proprietary warrant to "Hance" Yoder was returned March 25, 1714, into the Secretary's office.

This tract lay along the present road from Pleasantville in the direction of the Oley churches.

The tract of Anthony Lee, June 21, 1717, 300 acres adjoined it on the north and Johannes Keim the Founder on the West.

The Yoder Bible dated 1530 was printed during the life of Martin Luther and was held by the family as late as 1860. It is described as a fine specimen of the output of the German press of that day. It contains a few illustrations. The text is not arranged in verses.

This priceless treasure of their faith from the Fatherland was "as a lamp unto their feet" in their flight to America.

The following unattached Yoder names appear on ancient tombstones in the cemetery at Pleasantville, Berks county:

John Yoder, b. 1770, d. 1826.

Daniel Yoder, b. 1777, d. 1826.

The Yoder family, of Berks county, Pa., in addition to those named in place was represented in the Berks county, Pa., militia in the War for Independence by the following:

John Yoder, ensign 4 Co., 1 Battalion, May 17, 1777.

George Yoder, court-martial man, 1 Battalion, May 17, 1777.

The official lists of foreign arrivals in Pennsylvania begin at 1727. The Yoder brothers, Yost and Hans, arrived at least thirteen years before the earliest of those of the name recorded as the warrant for the tract of land in the name of Hans Yoder is dated in 1714.

The similarity of Christian names Jacob and Yost among the later Yoder emigrations beginning in 1742 with the earlier generations suggest ties of blood in the old world.

The Yoders, of Berks, extended into New York and the West.

In the list of Representatives in the Fiftieth Congress of the U. S. was S. S. Yoder, of Lima, Ohio, b. in Berlin, Holmes Co., Ohio.

*The marriage of Mary Keim, b. about 1775, daughter of Peter Keim, of Berks Co., and sister of Nicholas Keim, son of this Peter, b. 1768 in Berks Co., Pa., and pioneer of Somerset Co., Pa., to a Jacob Yoder (see p. 54, No. 2, K. and A. F.), making two couples of the same names at widely separated dates, must have

been with one of the Western branches of the Berks-Yoder family. This Jacob visited Oley in 1805, having ridden the entire distance on horseback. He said they raised hemp and tobacco in Kentucky. He was full of Revolutionary and frontier incidents (P. G. B. MS).

HOWARD HENRY KEIM *

See Frontispiece, this Number

THE STORY OF A PROGRESSIVE FARMER

ABOUT 300 miles from London lie the Cheviot Hills which rise to elevations from 1800 to 2700 feet. From their picturesque crests descending northward we enter Scotland and going southward finds us on the soil of England.

This is the home of the celebrated Cheviot sheep.

The introduction of this valuable variety of food and fabric sheep into the United States occurred in 1838 in Delaware county, New York. Since that time its expansion by importation and breeding has been steady and satisfactory. The Cheviots were first brought to Indiana in 1891 by Howard Henry Keim, of Ladoga, Montgomery county. His Wild Rose sheep farm has to-day the best known Cheviot flock in the West and Indiana ranks only second to New York in this branch of wool-growing industry.

On Jan. 28-29, 1891, the American Cheviot Sheep Breeders' Association organized at Hartwick, Otsego county, N. Y., with Howard Henry Keim, one of its founders, as Secretary, and on March 23, 1894, the National Cheviot Sheep Society at Indianapolis also chose him for the same office.

It may be interesting to gentlemen of taste, who wear Cheviot as garments, that the fleece of a full-grown animal will weigh from twelve to fifteen pounds. It may be likewise instructive to similar genders of mankind to say that a fully-grown Cheviot will weigh 150 to 200 pounds on the hoof and afford net, over half that sum of as a toothsome mutton as ever went from

gridiron and oven into taster and digestive organism of the human frame.

Prof. C. S. Plumb, Purdue University, Director of Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station, has the following to say of Howard Henry Keim's Wild Rose Sheep Farm in the "Farmers' Guide" April 8, 1899:

"About four and one-half miles from Ladoga, down in Montgomery county, lies Wild Rose Farm, where the sheep editor of "The Guide" (Howard Henry Keim), raises the choicest of Cheviot sheep and Shorthorned cattle and Poland China swine. Being a good deal of an admirer of Cheviots, I took the opportunity of spending a day there recently. Wild Rose is famous for its Cheviots, for here is perhaps the largest flock of this breed in the United States, there being about fifty breeding ewes in the flock at present. The Cheviot has long been recognized as one of the superior breeds of sheep, and in Scotland men own flocks of 10,000, but in the States they have received scant attention outside of New York, and recently in Indiana and some other States. Mr. Keim was the first person to bring the Cheviot to this State. In 1891 he went to New York and bought the choicest stock he could secure in that State, and since then he has maintained on his farm a very superior lot of sheep. This I know from personal observation. Some years ago he imported two fine animals * * * from Scotland.

These Cheviots present a most attractive sight to the lover of sheep. They carry themselves with a style and spirit seen rarely among animals of their class,

*Through an error in the title line of article, No. 4, p. 113, Mr. Keim's Christian names are given in the reverse order. In

the text they are correct. They should be as above. For sketch see that article.

the head erect, the ears and eyes animated and showing plenty of life and with neat, well woolled compact bodies, indicating an abundance of superior wool and mutton. Vigor and hardiness are Cheviot qualities. * * *

Mr. Keim has a sizable bank barn, in the basement of which he has a series of well arranged pens in which he groups the Cheviots according to age and condition. Neat racks hold the hay, and feed troughs for grain give most satisfactory feeding accommodations. Corn, oats and bran, well mixed together, were the rations for the sheep, and their condition showed that they thrived on the feed and good care.

In this same barn was a neat bunch of Shorthorns, from which I should have liked to have selected two or three individuals for the herd at Purdue. Broad backed, deep bodied, full in the chest and well built in the rump and ham,

they had the beef type at all times desirable.

There was also a small bunch of shapely Poland China pigs, and some attractive Brown Leghorns and Plymouth Rock chickens, but the Cheviots are the real attraction of Wild Rose Farm, unless we except the hospitable little wife and red cheeked children.

I judge that Wild Rose will have another generation of Cheviot breeders taking into consideration the young shepherds now tending sheep on the place.

We have too few good farmers in our midst, but the owner of Wild Rose is of the sort that is a good object lesson to his neighbors and visitors. He believes in high standards, and so keeps stock of a superior quality, and of the pure strain. There is no attempt at show or style, but one does not need to look long to see that intelligence guides the operations of Wild Rose Farm.

DR. GEORGE DeBENNEVILLE

BRIEF GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS CONNECTED WITH THE LINEAGE OF KEIM DeBENNEVILLE, BERTOLET, ETC.

Derived from their Bibles, Manuscripts, and Existing Traditions.

By Daniel M. Keim.

(Continued from No. 5, p. 150, K. and A. F.)

IN 1741 Dr. DeBenneville left Europe, being then 38 years old, for America and arrived at Philadelphia, where, upon landing, he was met by Christopher Sower, a printer, of Germantown, who at once conducted him to his residence and made it the place of his first sojourn in this country.*

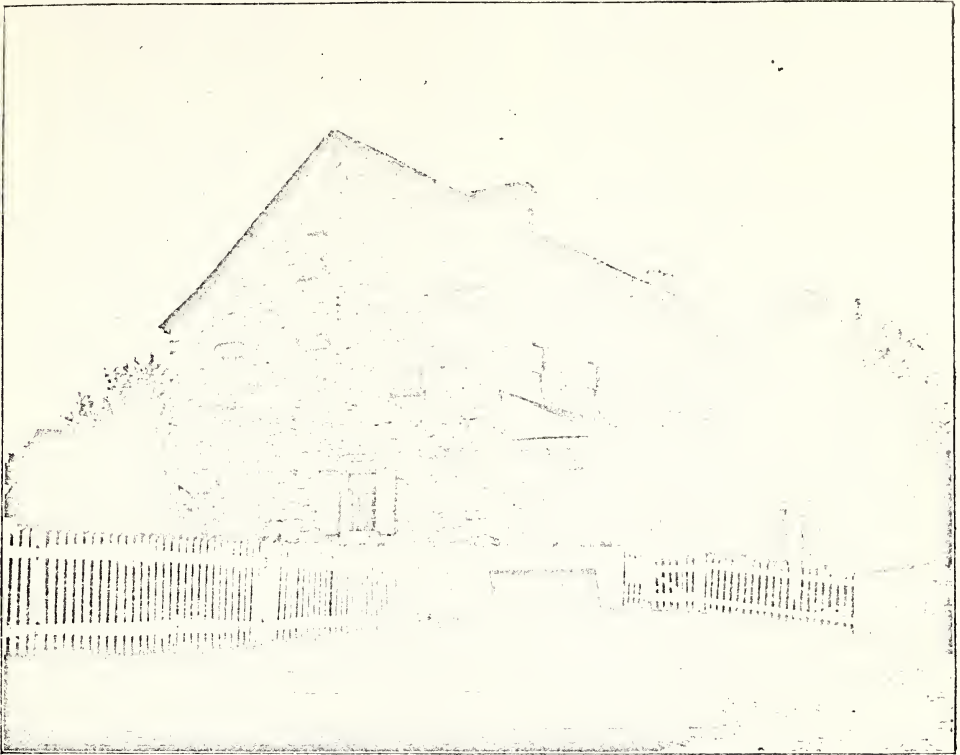
The idea that this warmth or reception and kindness had resulted from the impressions made upon Mr. Sower's mind by a dream would appear hardly consistent with the facts. The influx of pious immigrants at that period was

remarkably great and no one more than Mr. Sower near Philadelphia, from his celebrity as a printer and character as a good man, practically aided and counselled them in their need.

Mr. Sower's correspondents in Europe were very numerous and through this source had he obtained the knowledge of the persecuted DeBenneville's visit and probable period of his arrival, which led to their interview upon his arrival and to the subsequent extension of Mr. Sower's valuable services and warm hospitalities.

*See autobiography of Rev. Abel C. Thomas, including recollections of per-

sons, incidents and places. Boston, 1852, page 89.



THE HOME OF DR. GEORGE DEBENNEVILLE.

The first meeting place in America of the believers in the doctrine of Universal Redemption.

This hallowed structure is situated in Oley township, seven miles north of east of Reading, Pa. It was erected by Dr. George deBenneville, founder of Universalism in the New World, 1745, and occupied by him until 1755, when owing to the Indian troubles on the frontiers he removed to Milestown, near Philadelphia. The meeting place was in the second story, reached by steps through the third window over the porch, which is in reality a sash doorway. The room was lighted by the two windows under the eaves and the two windows on the right under the gable and would seat about sixty people. On June 12, 1860, the members of the convention of Universalists at Reading made a pilgrimage in a body to this shrine of their faith, services were held in the same room and 160 Universalists sat down to a banquet.

After a short residence at Germantown Dr. DeBenneville went into Oley, where a settlement of French Huguenotes composed of the Bertolets, De-Ti(u)reks and others already existed, 1704-10, and eventually decided to remain among them.

Here and throughout the length and breadth of the land he could preach the gospel to attentive hearers without the interruptions of persecution or the embittered tendencies of reproach. Scattered and sparse as the population then was crowds still were attendant

upon his testimonies wherever and whenever he delivered them.

His liberal education now also proved of service as his knowledge of chemistry as then taught and botany gave him confidence as a physician and an extended celebrity from the success that attended his practice.

His enthusiastic energies of mind and character seems to have admitted of no repose. When free from other duties the pen was always in his hand, and it is surprising to the writer, who possesses many of his manuscripts, to

comprehend how he could have accomplished so much. Though many have become lost yet in the German and French language and principally upon the all-absorbing topic of religion, there exist large quarto tomes of 200 and 300 pages, each closely written by him in his small, peculiar and condensed character. The chemistry of his day had not emerged far beyond the vague and ambiguous principles of the alchemists, whilst botany had its mysterious theories, in which astrology and its stellar influences were largely blended and yet each contributed their important share of good to mankind.

His correspondence also must have been very extended embracing largely his friends in Europe as well as those now abounding in America. Letters from Count de Marsey, Elhamen Winchester, Ezekiel Sangmeister, of Ephrata, those pious recluses, the Youngs, of the Oley Hills, and many of admonition to his children are yet numerously preserved by his posterity.

Having in common endured persecution for conscience sake and affiliating closely together in mind and views it is not surprising that a close attachment subsisted between Jean Bertolet and George deBenneville. This conduced to an almost inseparable friendship and during such intercourse with the family the latter was led to form an attachment for his friend's daughter Esther, which ripened into marriage Feb. 24, 1745.

Jean Bertolet, her father, was born in Chasteaudeux, in Switzerland, under the jurisdiction of the Bernese and had married Susanna (Susana), a daughter of Jean Heracourt, in Muhlhaften, by Landau. Visited by persecution they removed to and tenanted a farm belonging to the Chapter of Seltz near Minnefeldten, 1712, for about fourteen years, during which period they had been blessed with five children.

Troubles still following them, in 1726 they resolved to migrate to America and it becomes pleasurable to record the following testimonial given them by the authority of the district in which they had resided. (See No. 2, p. 49, K. and A. F.)

Dr. George deBenneville was one of the foremost practitioners of the healing art in Pennsylvania in his day, and was consulted far and wide. His writings preserved by his descendants demonstrate his mastery of medical practice as utilized in his day. Whenever he administered a prescription he prefaced it with, "Now with the blessing of God this will do you good," and whenever he exhorted the people he invariably refused any remuneration whatever, observing "he had all he needed of this world's goods," and would permit no trace of sectarianism to characterize his teachings, which directed all of his hearers alike alone to the entire love and goodness of God.*

The marriage of Dr. George deBenneville to Esther, daughter of Jean Bertolet, of Oley, took place at the Bertolet homestead, Feb. 24, 1745. She was born Aug. 12, 1720. He died at his farm, Branchtown, Bristol Tp., Phila. Co., at about 10 o'clock at night, after a few hours' illness, March 19, 1793, aged nearly 90 years. She died at the same place at 2 o'clock in the morning, March 7, 1795, aged 75 years.

THE CHILDREN OF GEORGE AND ESTHER
BERTOLET DEBENNEVILLE SEVERALLY
WERE:

1. Esther deBenneville, b. in Oley, April 20, 1746, m. to Jacob Brown (Braun), of Phila., 1764. He b. in Bavaria, 1734. Arrived in Phila. in 1755. He d. there Feb. 21, 1815. She d. in Phila., on Arch st. near 5th, at 3½ o'clock a. m., February 4, 1833.

*DeBenneville probably published Siegvolk's Everlasting Gospel in 1763, p. 467.

THE CHILDREN OF JACOB AND ESTHER
(DEB.) BROWN WERE:

1. George de Brown, b. 1766, lost at sea.
2. Jacob de Brown, b. 1768, d. 1790.
3. Susan de Brown, b. 1769, d. 1845.
4. Catherine A. Brown, b. 1771, m. to Martin Row. He d. 1809. She d. Aug. 22, 1844.
5. Esther de Brown, b. 1774, d. April 25, 1809.
6. Joseph Brown, twin, b. July, 1775, d. Aug. 30, 1865.
7. Benjamin de Brown, twin, b. July, 1775.
8. Benneville de Brown, b. Feb. 11, 1779, d. Sept. 8, 1863.*
9. Charlotte de Brown, b. 1782, d. 1819, suddenly.
10. Mary de Brown, b. April 6-7, 1786 or 85.

2. Susanna deBenneville, b. in Oley, May 15, 1748, d. at Reading, Jan. 15, 1837, m. to John Keim, of Reading, Oct. 15, 1771. [See]
3. Marie deBenneville, b. in Oley, Aug. 20, 1751, m. to John Linington 1779. He was b. 1727 (?) He d. Aug. 10, 1795. She died March 25, 1813.

THE CHILDREN OF JOHN AND MARIE
(DEBENNEVILLE) LININGTON WERE:

1. Esther deB. Linington, b. Sept. 4, 1776, d. July 6, 1778.
2. Esther deB. Linington, b. Feb. 23, 1779, d. single, Sept. 25, 1826.
3. Sarah Linington, b. Nov. 4, 1782, m. to Thos. Shewell, merchant of Phila. She d. Feb. 12, 1819.

THE CHILDREN OF THOMAS AND SARAH
(LININGTON) SHEWELL WERE:

1. Mary Shewell, b. May 3, 1805, m. to Daniel May Keim.
2. Daniel Linington Shewell.
3. Linington Daniel Shewell.
4. Thomas, died.
5. Thomas.
6. Esther.
7. Granville.

There were ten children in all.

4. Daniel deB. Linington, b. Feb. 2, 1783, d. Sept. 8, 1803.
5. Mary deB. Linington, b. April 23, 1785, m. to Andrew Sequin, a ship-builder of Phila., 1813. He was b. in France. He d. at New Orleans, July, 1829. She d. at New Orleans, 1820.

THE CHILDREN OF ANDREW AND MARY
DEB. (LININGTON) SEQUIN WERE:

1. James Frances Sequin, b. Nov. 23, 1815, m. Maria B. Norcom, New Orleans. 1852.

Their children were:

1. James B. Sequin, b. Sept. 11, 1853.
2. Brown Linington Sequin, b. Jan. 22, 1856.
3. Joseph Brown Sequin, b. Oct. 1, 1858.
2. Anne Maria Sequin, b. Feb. 9, 1818, d. 1835.
4. Daniel deBenneville,* b. in Oley, Nov. 12, 1753, m. to Elizabeth —, widow of Dr. Coates. He d. at his farm, Bristol Tp., on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 4, 1827, aged 73 y., 8 m., 22 d.; bur. from Dr George deBenneville's, Aug. 6, at 4 p. m.

*Pub. Ledger, Phila., Sept. 24, 1863, gives list of bequests to benevolent institutions in Philadelphia. \$2,000 to House of Refuge. Colored Female Delinquents; \$2,000 to Rosine Association; \$4,000 to Northern Association for the Relief and Employment of Poor Women; \$4,000 to the Fossier Home Association; House and lot in 2d st., bet. Arch and Coombs alley.

to the Home for Destitute Colored Children; \$3,000 Northern Home for Friendless Children; \$3,000 to Union Benevolent Association; \$300 to Children's Hospital and remainder of estate after paying some private legacies to such benevolent institutions as the executors may select.

*He was surgeon in Revolution.

5. Sarah deBenneville, b. in Oley (more likely Branchtown), Feb. 9, 1756. D. in infancy.
6. Charlotte deBenneville, b. at Branchtown, Bristol Tp., Oct. 13, 1758, m. to Dr. Jonathan Bertolet 1778, a son of Dr. John Bertolet* and nephew of Jean Bertolet. He d. Aug. 14, 1789.

THE CHILDREN OF DR. JONATHAN AND CHARLOTTE (DEBENNEVILLE) BERTOLET WERE:

1. Benneville Bertolet, b. April 8, 1779, Thursday, m. Maria Wilson. She d. Sept. 24, 1809. Second m. Mary Seibert. She d. March 1853. He d. Jan. 16, 1864, Saturday.

THE CHILDREN OF BENNEVILLE AND MARIA (WILSON) BERTOLET WERE:

1. John, b. Sept. 26, 1804, d. March 22, 1859. M. Margaret Breh.
Their children: 1. Charles; 2. Benneville, who m. Elizabeth Ermentrout, 1858.

By second wife, Mary Seibert:

1. Charlotte Bertolet, b. Aug. 25, 1811, d. March 9, 1839.
2. Jonathan Bertolet, b. June 24, 1813, m. Elizabeth Yerger.
3. Mary Bertolet, b. April 5, 1815. d. July, 1858.
4. Esther Bertolet, b. May 7, 1817.
5. Benneville Keim Bertolet, b. July 16, 1819, d. March 16, 1848.
6. Joseph Brown Bertolet, b. Sept. 18, 1822, d. Oct., 1823.
2. Jacob Bertolet, b. Aug. 17, 1781, Friday.
3. Jonathan Bertolet, b. July 11, 1784.
4. Esther Bertolet, b. Nov. 5, 1786.
- Charlotte deB. Bertolet, m. second, Jo-

seph Niess or Nyce. She d. at Pottsgrove, April 21, 1826, aged nearly 68 y.

7. George deBenneville, b. in Bristol Tp., Nov. 10, 1760. D. Dec. 17, 1859, m. to Eleanor Roberts, dau. of John Roberts, May 10, 1781. She b. July 1, 1758. She d. at the farm in Bristol Tp., May 11, 1851.

THE CHILDREN OF GEORGE AND ELEANOR (ROBERTS) DEBENNEVILLE WERE:

1. Ann (Eleanor) deBenneville, b. June 28, 1782. D. Feb. 9, 1809.
2. George deBenneville, b. Feb. 21, 1785, d. March 7, 1809.
3. John, b. April 30, 1788, d. April 4, 1820.
4. Daniel deBenneville, b. Sept. 8, 1791. D. Sept. 11, 1811.
5. Nathan deBenneville, b. Feb. 15, 1795. D. Feb. 27, 1827. M. Marie Anne Matilda, a dau. of Andrew and Elizabeth Sequin, May 31, 1817. She d. Jan. 21, 1849.

THE CHILDREN OF NATHAN AND MARIE ANNE MATILDA (SEQUIN) DEBENNEVILLE WERE:

1. Anne deB., b. Feb. 18, 1818. M. Elwood Mears June 6, 1837. He d. May 20, 1849.
2. Ellen deBenneville, b. Dec. 2, 1819. M. Commodore Thomas Darrah Shaw, U. S. N., Dec., 1853.
3. George deBenneville, b. March 15, 1823, d. May 23, 1849.
4. James Sequin deBenneville, b. June, 1825. Doctor J. S. deB., m at St. James' Church, Phila., March 23, 1863, a Widow Dilworth, nee Greenough.
5. John deBenneville, b. Feb. 4, 1827.

*The Bertolets, of Faulkner's Swamp, are of the Oley stock. The whole stock originally settled in Oley. The two brothers came from Oley together (D. M. K.).

*John Bertolet, b. Aug. 2, 1726. O. S. Hannah Bertolet, b. Nov. 27, 1724. O. S. Their son, Jonathan, b. Nov. 18, 1753. O. S., moved to Delaware.

- 6 Esther deBesneville, b. Jan. 13, 1798, d. Jan. 15, 1798.
- 7 Harriet deBenneville, b. March 21, 1803. M. to John M. Keim, of Reading, Nov. 19, 1821. (See No. 3, page 83 and 84, for their children.)

I regret to say that this valuable contribution to deBenneville. Bertolet Brown, Keim, Linington, Shewell. Sequin genealogies concludes here. Further details will be found elsewhere.

(Conclusion.)

PETER KEIM

THE MYSTERY OF A LINEAGE UNRAVELED AND ITS LINE FROM THE PARENT STOCK ESTABLISHED

IN the outstart of our genealogical researches there existed much mystery as to "Peter Keim, of Berks county, Pa., probably born in Baden, Germany."

It was a perplexing fact that the names of his children and the names of their issue, particularly his eldest son, Nicholas, were on record together with details usually preserved in family archives, in family Bibles and on family tombstones. (See No. 2, p. 54, K. and A. F.)

The mystery therefore was not as to the offspring of the said Peter Keim by name, but as to the identification of Peter Keim himself as that was not a name known to the race of Keim at that remote period, when there existed the offspring of but one generation from the progenitor of that race and name on American soil.

The "Brief Genealogical Gleanings" connected with the lineage of Keim, &c., by Daniel M. Keim, mentioned a "Peter Keim then living near Landau not far from Treves in the Bavarian Palatinate as the founder of the American branch of the family" and as "arriving in America in 1707 with his only son John," &c. (See No. 2, p. 47, K. and A. F.)

This was doubtless true as to there living a Peter Keim near Landau as that Bavarian Palatinate and Baden just across the Rhine and Wurtemberg were the chief home seats of the Euro-

pean stock, one representative of which planted the name and race in the new world.

Hon. Albert Russell Keim, of Lincoln, Nebraska, while stating that he could not go back of Nicholas Keim, of his line, b. 1768, in Berks county, son of a Peter Keim, thought that this Peter might be Johann Peter Klein, who arrived in Philadelphia on the ship "Nancy," from Germany via Rotterdam, and qualified Aug. 31, 1750. This would make his arrival eighteen years before Nicholas Keim, son of Peter Keim, was born in Berks Co.

In No. 2, pp. 53, 54 and 55. "Keim and Allied Families," "the generations of a Peter Keim were given from the Bible record of Nicholas Keim, his eldest son."

Mrs. S. J. Davis, of Philadelphia, furnished a clue to a name Peter Keim in Chester county.

In the same article the Editor quoting also from No. 1, p. 12. K. and A. F., said: "It is not impossible that we may be able to go back of Peter Keim, whose descent follows without reference to Johann Peter K(l)eim, Emigrant, 1750."

It was not impossible in this case, as suggested by Hon. A. R. Keim, that the "j" was interjected by a Pennsylvania colonial clerk ignorant of the orthography of German surnames, but Dr. Heilman, of Heilmandale, Lebanon Co., a recognized authority on German-Amer-

ican subjects, in a letter to the Editor objected to this inference on the substantial ground that the name Kleim is well established from colonial origin in Lancaster county.

While this does not remove the possibility of a clerical error in the subscription of the Johann Peter Kleim name to the oath of allegiance provided the name was written by the clerk, it does cast a cloud on the right and title of Nicholas Keim, of Berks county, Pa., 1768, and his brothers and sisters to that possibly misspelled individual as the Founder of their line.

Besides it would be difficult to reconcile the Johann Peter K(1)eim chronologically to the parent stock of the Keim Founder in America, as this marriage of Peter the father of Nicholas Keim, second of the name, whether his name was K(1)eim or Keim, took place sixty years after the same event in the life of Johann-es Keim the Founder.

During the intervening period there had not yet appeared in the family records, despite the landing at Philadelphia of a Michel Keim, 1728; William Keim, 1730; Jacob Keim, 1737; Hans George Keim, 1737, Johann-es Keim, 1749; Daniel Keim, 1753; spelled in another list Johann Daniel Klemm; Johann-es Keim, 1754, not to speak of eleven Kleims officially qualified under that name at Philadelphia between 1731-1753, so far as I have discovered the name of Kleim or even the correct name, Keim, as applied to any person living in Oley, who was not of the loins of Johann-es Keim, b. 1675 near Speier in the Palatinate of the Rhine, Germany; prospector with the earliest surveyors, possibly of the hinter land frontier of Pennsylvania along the Schuylkill river, with Germantown as his base, 1698-1705, "squatter" on the Manatawny after his return, 1707, from Germany, married, warrantee occupant of a "plantation" at Oley, on the Mana-

tawny, 1720, and patentee freeholder of the same 1735.

What became of the other arrivals of the name from thirty to fifty-six years later I am not now able to say.

It is certain not one of their names nor that of Kleim appeared in the list of taxables of Oley, in Philadelphia or Berks counties as far as preserved during the period covered by these researches.

The solution of the mystery has to my mind been satisfactorily brought about by the family records contributed by Newton Keim, attorney-at-law, Phila., Pa., No. 3, pp. 86-89, K. and A. F., also by Othniel A. Keim, ironmaster, Reading, Pa., and Alfred N. Keim, attorney-at-law, Phila., N. 5, p. 138, K. and A. F.

A recapitulation fully justifies these deductions:

Johann-es Keim the Founder, b. in Germany, 1698, m. in Germany 1706, d. at Oley, Pa., 1753.

Johann-es Keim, second of the name, second child and eldest son of the Founder, b. 1711, at Oley, Pa., probably m. about 1741.

Peter Keim, first of the name, second son of Johann-es Keim, second of the name, b. probably about 1745, at Oley, Pa., m. 1766.

Nicholas Keim, b. in Oley, Pa., Feb. 2, 1768, who had issue bearing the name of the younger but one brother of his grandfather, Johann-es Keim, who was the eldest son of the Founder m. three times, had according to his Bible record 24 children, was a pioneer west of the Alleghenies, settled in Somerset Co., Pa., and d. there Oct. 18, 1830.

Jacob Keim, named after the fourth brother of his grandfather, b. 1769, in Berks Co., Pa., d. March 16, 1849, in Carroll Co., Md.

George Keim, named after the second step-brother of his grandfather, Somerset Co., Pa., and Holmes Co., Ohio.

John Keim, named after his grandfather.

Samuel Keim.

Mary Keim, the youngest half-sister of his grandfather, m. Jacob Yoder.

Elizabeth Keim, the second sister of his grandfather, m. Vettors or Fettors.

Peter Keim, named after his father, b. Sept. 16, 1781, d. 1870 in Indiana.

Therefore we find in this issue but two Christian names not in the list of children of the Founder of the name in America.

Therefore instead of straining a conclusion or founding this lineage upon a speculative ancestor, whose name does not appear in any of the official or family records it belongs to the parent stock planted by the Founder Johannes Keim upon the fountain of the Manatawny at Oley, in the Province of Penna.

The issue of each of these children of Peter Keim will be found in No. 2, p. 54-55 K. and A. F. Additional data will appear later.

A "DOOMSDAY" RECORD OF KEIM

A RESCUED PARCHMENT CONTRIBUTES THE MISSING LINK BETWEEN
THE LAST GERMAN AND FIRST AMERICAN BORN
GENERATIONS OF THE NAME

ONE of the most valuable and famous of all documentary rolls in the progressive history of any large body of the human family next to the ancient books of the sacred writings is the celebrated Domesday Book of England, compiled for administrative purposes nearly nine centuries ago.

To more lucidly develop the figure of record and expression, I might add that in 1080, during the reign of William I. a general survey and register of ownership and valuation of lands in that kingdom was made to determine the tenures of estates and for the levying of taxes which practically continued in force for over five centuries.

This record stands to this day as an enduring monument to the personnel of the lauded class of that remote period, and perpetuates names of families and freehold and taxable inhabitants which otherwise would have been lost or forgotten—as completely as the surnames and history of the pre-Hellenic peoples of the Biblically recorded land of Nod.

This figure reduced to the circum-

scribed dimensions of a simple unit in the American subdivision of the human race applies with relative value and interest to an ancient family record of Keim.

In 1707 Johann-es Keim returned from Germany, bringing with him a wife. He "squatted" on a piece of savage wilderness by one of the Springs of the Manatawny, where he built a cabin. Thirteen years after he obtained a warrantee title to his "colonized" acres, which placed his name on one of the most ancient of the Proprietary rolls of freehold citizens of the Province of Penna.

While the chain of events, chronologically speaking in reference to his "plantation," quit-rents and other dealings with the Provincial government, has been transmitted through these intervening years without bend or break, the record of the personnel of his domestic surroundings passed through an almost equal period of apparent neglect, oversight or at least dispersion as to record information into that hazy stage of uncertainty, if not absolute oblivion so graphically and prophetically

phrased as a condition of "innocuous desuetude" by my "great and good" personal friend, Grover Cleveland, former President of the United States of America.

In his last will and testament written in 1747 and probated in 1754, Johann-es Keim the Founder says (No. 5, p. 143, K. and A. F.): Par. 1. Provided "I * * * perceive that all my children from my first wife leave me as from them comes to their age * * * "and Jacob, the youngest, followed their example in the month of October, 1746." Par. 2. "Then I John Keim resolved to make my last will and testament and [ap]praise together my whole estate." * * *

In the same testamentary document he vaguely lumps the younger members adding * * * "and my wife charged with Ten small children without any assistance" * * * (No. 5, p. 144, K. and A. F., Par. 3 of will), without designation as to name or other identifying characterization.

This essential individualization in establishing the lines of divergence from the loins of the founder of the Keim race and name in the new world would doubtless have been lost or inextricably confused, in the progress of more than a century and a half had it not been for the discovery of an ancient time-stained and creased parchment exhumed from other early legal parchments and papers in possession of Mrs. Mary Ganser Keim, of Reading, Pa., widow of William M. Keim, the last owner (1896), by inheritance and lineal descent, of the first "plantation" tract of Johann-es Keim the Founder.

The will of Johann-es Keim the Founder also stipulated:

* * * "And my wife shall pay out of my estate to the six Children of my First Wife to Each of them Ten Pounds Currant Money of Pennsylv and them who has receive more shall restitute the same to be Equal Parts."

Provisions were also made for distribution when * * * "the youngest of all the children is in Age." It was left discretionary with the widow * * * "to give the same to her children Weh she finds proper! And when them comes to their age when her portions first deducted shall have equal parts" * * * (Will of Johann-es Keim, No. 5, p. 144, K. and A. F.).

This ancient instrument is a veritable Family Doomsday Record as it narates in legal form not only the heirs of the Founder's body but their marital companions in life by name as well, and also completes the distributive provisions of the will so far as the legatees were concerned.

This priceless parchment is endorsed "Release John Kihm to George Kihm."

It starts forth:

This indenture made the 29 day of April, 1762, Between John Kihm, Stephen Kihm, Nicholas Kihm, John Henry Schneider and Catherine his wife (late Catherine Kihm), Christian Hoffart and Elizabeth his wife (late Elisabeth Kihm), Jacob Kihm, Conrad Kihm, Jacob Yoder and Maria his wife (late Maria Kihm), Michael Witman and Barbara his wife (late Barbara Kihm) and Frederick Huhf and Susannah his wife (late Susanna Kihm), heirs and representatives of John Kihm, late of Oley, in the county of Berks and Province of Penna. deceased of one part and George Kihm, of Oley aforesaid Yeoman, on the other part."

"Whereas the Honorable the Proprietaries of the said Province of Penna. by their patent bearing date 11 June, 1735, did grant unto the said deceased John Kihm in fee simple * * * a certain tract of land situate in Oley then in the county of Phila. but now in the aforesaid county of Berks, containing 100 acres of land.

And whereas also the said Proprietors by another patent dated 10 day of Nov in the year 1741 did grant * * * unto the same John Kihm * * * one other

tract of land situated in Oley Tp * * * 100 a 110 perches.

And whereas the said John Kihm is since deceased having been at the time of his death seized as aforesaid of and in the said two tracts of land. Now this indenture witnesseth that the said (here the names of the heirs above given are repeated) grant in consideration of £10 to them and to each of them * * * paid by the said George Kihm the said tracts of land are released and quit claimed unto the said George Kihm.

The Release continues with a recital of the bounds of each tract the earlier in date "near Oley in the county of Berks Province of Penna "Beginning at a post in the line of Anthony Lee's farm" * * * (See No. 2, p. 45, K. and A. F.)

And the second tract in Oley "Beginning at a post at a corner of other land of John Kihm." * * * (See No. 4, pp. 110-112, K. and A. F. This tract patented to Keim, 1741).

This indenture * * * "1st tract 100 acres with allowance of 6 acres for Roads and Highways, 2 tract 100 acres 100 perches and allowance of 6 acres for Roads and Highways. Together with all and singular the buildings improvements woods ways &c." * * *

Sealed and delivered. The name of Jacob Kihm having been first interlined through the whole indenture."

There are seven witnesses uncertain as to the letters, being in confused or illegible German script. Among the clearest being ——— Pott, John Thomas, Conrad Hess.

The document contains fifteen seals the size of a dime in red wax on small square $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in. of green silk and impressed a deer in vigorous American "on the jump" or with heraldic nicety "courant" with a branch or twig representing doubtless the wild state of the region at that time.

Opposite ten of these seals are signatures in German. In each case "Kihm" mentioned in the body of the docu-

ment is "Keim" in the signature as distinctly as the proboscis on the scrivener, Cyrano de Bergerac or any other man who has a nose and knows anything more about spelling than the party who drew up the Release aforesaid as all are in German and some very primitive not noses but signatures:

1 Johann-es Keim, 2 Stephen Keim, 3 Nicol Keim, 4 Johann-es Henry Sneider, Catherine her \times mark Sneider, 5 Conrad Keim, 6 Jacob Keim, 7 Christian his \times mark Hoffart, 8 Frederick Huhf, 9 Jacob Yoder, Maria her \times mark Yoder, 10 Michael Witman, Susanna her \times mark Witman.

The release contains no note of record.

This indenture therefore released this obligation of the will of the Progenitor of the most ancient Keim race in America to George Keim, the eldest possibly living, Heinrich being the eldest born of the "ten small children" of the second wife.

This document may be regarded as enumerating in accepted legal form the living or accounted for children, heirs of the body of Johann-es Keim in 1762 or ten years after his death.

The youngest child, Susanna, wife of Frederick Huhf, must have "come of her age."

This was doubtless the fact. Johann-es Keim the Founder was m. 2 Jan. 1731, and his eldest child of that marriage, Heinrich, was b. April 27, 1732, or about fifteen months after.

Assuming this as a fair average in detail in colonial days when men, tillers of the virgin soil, and women mothers of hardy sons and daughters, were wanted to aid in carrying forward the manifest destiny of this great land, the margin of thirty-one years from that second marriage on the Manatawny until the demise of the testator was reasonably ample.

Allowing for the usual casualties and

lopping off of weaklings in rapidly increasing and growing families in those primitive frontier days of saddle-bag propounders of curative saws and kill or cure medicants, sparse as to numbers and more so as to periodicity of professional visits, the youngest of the "ten young children," a girl with a good constitution, which she apparently enjoyed, might have come of her age in 1762

At all events the living beneficiaries of the paternal bequests of £10 were severally enumerated and paid and a release was executed in due form to that effect.

That instrument may safely be regarded as the patent of birth right to the blood of Keim from Johannes the Founder, the first of the name in America.

GERMAN, FRENCH AND SWISS WARRANTEE SETTLERS ON THE PENNSYLVANIA FRONTIER, 1720-34

ABSTRACTS OF PENNSYLVANIA LAND WARRANTS WITH REFERENCE TO THE PIONEERS OF THESE NATIONALITIES AND THE REGIONS COLONIZED BY THEM

(Continued from No. 5, p. 158, K. & A. F.)

It is a noticeable fact in the records of warrantee settlers of the Province of Penn., of German, French and Swiss nationalities, who occupied lands under legal requirements in proportion to the arrivals, was noticeably small. After 1707 the influx of German Protestants went on by an increasing ratio. After 1727 the arrivals were so numerous as to demand provincial legislation to protect, as it was said, Pennsylvania from becoming a foreign province.

It will be observed in the following list that a practice had grown up of surveying the lands which had been "squatted" upon without authority from the Commissioners of Property and warrants were applied for years after in order to establish the legality of the survey, and of course before perfection of title by patent.

There was also a congestion in the locating of tracts by metes and bounds, the number seating themselves on vacant lands being largely in excess of the ability of the surveyor general's branch of the Proprietary service to make returns even upon the warrants formally applied for and issued.

The following list, carried down to 1736, as previously stated, has reference only to the German, French and Swiss warrantee settlers on the Penna. frontiers and the regions colonized by them. As regards other names the list is not complete and their incorporation only applies to some special features to be hereafter exploited in these pages.

JENKINS DAVIS late of Wales 100 a at or near Conestoga ek 18 d 4 m 1720

JOHANNES ROAD, late of Germany, 200 a. near Peter Bazailon who formerly dwelt on west side of Schuylkill 9 Dec 1719.

DANIEL LONGANACRE, late of Germany, 206 a. near Peter Bozailon who formerly dwelt on the west side of the Schuylkill River 15 Dec. 1719.

PETER BAYDELLER late of Germany 200 a near where Peter Bozailon formerly dwelt on west side of the Schuylkill River 9 Dec 1719.

JOSEPH KIRKBRIDE 182 a. an addition to a tract lately surveyed to him above Manatawny, 10 Sept 1720.

REES THOMAS and Anthony Morris re-survey on Whitpain Tp 1500 a in right of Proprietary grant to Saml Fox: 1000

a in right of James Claypoole and 2000 a in right of Charles Marshale in all 4500 a. Now vested in the parties named 20 d 3 m 1726.

REYNIER, TYSON, Leonard Streipers and Griffith Jones agents for the Heirs of John Streipers, late of Crefeld Germany an original purchaser of 5000 a in this Province of Pa, by petition representing that 448 a in 1703 were laid out & conferred by Patent 1705 unto said John Streipers in right of his said purchase, but being unable to sell in pursuance of orders from Streiper's heirs, not only on account of the claims of Indians to land but of John Streipers dying an alien unable to acquire good title it is proposed to resign the tract to the Proprietary and take another in a locality to be confirmed to the purchasers of said right "And whereas James Logan of Phila purchased of the heirs of said John Streipers in Germany all of the said 448 a and having released to the Proprietors all said 448 a as located by said survey and confirmed by patent in consideration of the same quantity granted to himself and company situate better to accommodate certain Iron works wherein he is concerned for which he obtained consent of the late Proprietary surveyed in New Tp Durham Bucks Co. lately settled by James Logan & Co and contiguous to other tracts there surveyed for their Iron works 3 m May 1727.

JOHN NAGLEE 250 a remaining moiety of 500 a, Original purchase of John Millington 30 Dec. 17 30.

JOHN HILDEBRAND of Lancaster Co 167 a on a branch of the Conestoga Creek, 1 Mar . . 33-4.

'ISHER DAVID of Lancaster Co' 200 a on the Conestoga. 15 May 1734.

ASHLEMAN JACOB 200 a on the Conestoga 14 May 1734.

HUGH THOMPSON 250 a on the Pecqua Lancaster co. 15 May 1734.

CHRISTIAN JONCE 100 a in Lancaster Co. 15 May 1734

MARTIN MOYLIN 100 a near Conestoga 15 M-y 1734.

ELINOR JACK widow of Patrick Jack 200 a near Octorara CK 17 May 1734.

ARTHUR PARK and James Allerton 159 a Paxton in Lancaster Co adjoining their other lands. 17 May 1734.

EBERHARD REAM 384 a on the Cocalico Lancaster Co 22 May 1734.

JONATHAN HARBEN 200 a in Oley surveyed 1720 settled and impr by him and asks one warrant for the return of the survey. 3 June 1734.

MICHAEL BAUGHMAN 250 a surveyed 1715 on Conestoga CK. Sold his interest of John Moyer and asks a warrant to establish said survey made with consent of the late Commissioners of Property. 8 d 4 m 1734.

ANTHONY PRETTER of Lancaster Co Renew's his application for survey of 200 a contiguous to land on which he now dwells near a branch of Conestoga ck. 25 June 1734.

JOHN ISAAC KLEIN Phila Co, a resurvey 100 a on the branches of Parkeawming CK said county and to include a small vacancy 1 Aug 1734.

HANS REIFF Phila Co resurvey 270 a on a branch Parkeawming CK, part of 3000 a sold to David Powell 1 Aug 1734.

ROBERT STEEN 150 a between Susquehannah and Octorara CK whereon he now dwells 30 Aug 1734.

JOHN SWOON 300 a on Mill ek branch of Conestoga 10 Oct 1734.

BENJ FAIRMAN and Peter Rambo Phila Co ask lease for a term of 21 years 2 tracts on each side of the river Schnylkill below Tulpehoakin to be surveyed on the West side of said survey in Lancaster Co 350 a including an island in said River of about 80 a., and the other tract on the E side of the said River in Phila Co 50 a. On wh lands said parties intend to dig and search for mine and ore and upon discovering agreeing to deliver &c 1 fall clear fifth &c 20 Nov 1734.

(To be Continued.)

The Family Circle

A COLONIAL COURTSHIP.

REV. A. STAPLETON, whose Oley ancestor was a neighbor of Johann-es Keim the Founder, and doubtless good friends, in a letter of Jan. 16, 1899, written prior to his father's death, gives this interesting reminiscence:

"Father (now 84 years, with good memory), related to me an amusing incident concerning a widow, Keim, of near Friedensburg, when he was young. She was courted by an old widower—much her senior—named Jacob Kauffman. She, however, refused to marry him, for the reason—as she said—that her youngest daughter was not grown. So the old farmer kept up the suit until the daughter was grown, and finally won the hand of the widow Keim, much to the amusement of the Oley people. She had a number of children by Kauffman."

Some time after this marriage the (nee) widow Keim's mother died and her estate was settled up.

The portion falling to Mrs. Kauffman was about \$4,000. Mr. Kauffman was somewhat delicate about going for the "erbschaft" (inheritance) and so he sent his wife, who brought the whole amount home in a "zwerksack" (swerchsack, literally wallet or budget) on horse back.

Those were days when banks were more uncommon than honesty, when "wild-cat" shinplasters were "not in

it," when national banks, legal tenders and certificates had not been invented, and when gold, silver and copper coin of the Republic in bags in the cellar formed the substratum of "spot cash" wealth.

A KIME BIBLE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

William M. Kime, of Pleasant Lodge, Alamance Co., North Carolina, has a German family Bible of 1747, printed in Germany, containing the following record in German, a translation of which reads as follows:

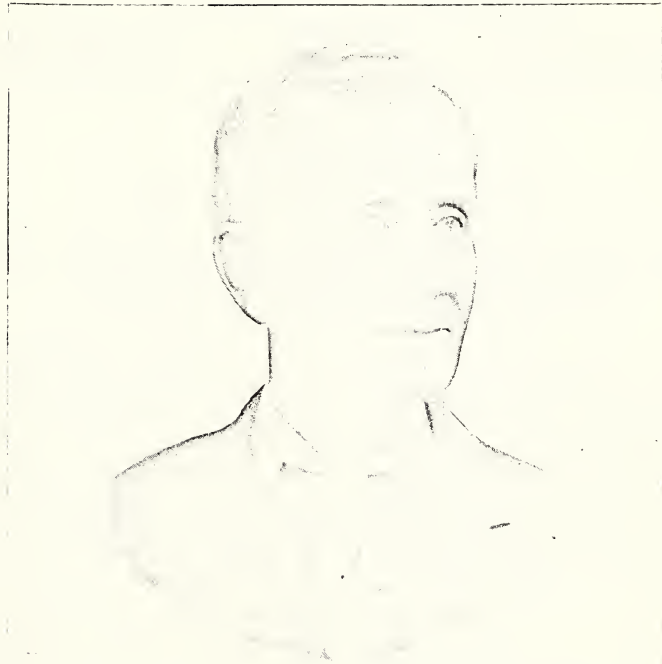
"John Michel Kime bought this Bible in the month of December, 1783.

Second, my daughter, Ann Margareta, was born in the year of Christ 1765, in the State of Penna., city of Phila.

Third, Christian Kime, born in the year of Christ 1759, Guilford county, near Mount Zion, on the 6th of August, in the State of North Carolina. Was married the 29th of Feb., 1783."

Mrs. S. J. Davis, of Phila., who visited Mr. Kime in North Carolina and sends me this link in family history, adds: "The gentleman lives near where he was married, and there are Johns, Henrys, Williams, Elizabeths, Sarahs, and in fact about all the old names we have up here."

Mrs. Davis is a sister of Levi Kime, Anadella, Neb.



JACOB KEIM.

*Late of Atlantic City, N. J., son of John Keim, of Chester county, Pa.;
son of George Keim, son of Johannes Keim (second), of Chester
county, Pa.; son of Johannes Keim, of Oley, Pa., Founder.*

The Keim and Allied Families

IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

A Monthly Serial of History, Biography, Genealogy and Folklore,
illustrating the causes, circumstances and consequences of the
German, French and Swiss Emigrations to America from
the 17th Century to the present time.

Vol. I. READING, PA.

JUNE, 1899.

HARRISBURG, PA. No. 7.

JACOB KEIM

1820—Of the Chester-Keim Branch—1899

A PROMOTER OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM OF NEW JERSEY—
A PIONEER OF GREATER ATLANTIC CITY

NO SEASIDE RESORT in the United States and possibly in the world surpasses Atlantic City on the seaboard of the State of New Jersey in physical advantages of health-giving sea air, in invigorating sea bathing on an unrivaled beach, in scope and quality of its hotel accommodations, in conveniences and comforts of modern life, in opportunities for instructive and recreative pastimes and in steam and water facilities of access.

It is the queen of seaside cities, a summer metropolis and a winter sanitarium. As a summer solstice seaside social center it is literally in "the swim."

In keeping pace with the demand for the quick transportation of thousands daily during the week and tens of thousands on Saturdays and Sundays of pleasure seekers sweltering or invalided humanity, like the tide itself, flowing and ebbing to the shore and back to business or home, the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Phila-

delphia and Reading Railway Companies have invested millions in securing the very perfection of steam power and steel way facilities between the great center of population and industry on the Delaware, which means the focal point of travel Atlantic Cityward of the entire rail systems of the United States and the Metropolis by the Sea.

The distance between these two points over the lines of these railways is respectively 58.3 and 56.8 miles.

The Pennsylvania Railroad sends from the "Market Street Wharf" and "the Broad Street Station," by way of the Delaware River Bridge, fifteen express and club car trains on week days and ten on Sundays, covering the distance in 60 to 85 minutes.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railway, from "Chestnut Street and South Street Wharves," runs eight express, 60 to 75 minutes, and three accommodation trains.

Among the very foremost of the enterprising, public-spirited men who

exploited and expanded Atlantic City from a provincial to a metropolitan and now cosmopolitan seaside resort, was Jacob Keim.

The following sketch, from the pen of his son, Newton Keim, Attorney-at-Law, Philadelphia, Pa., gives an entertaining retrospect of his useful and busy life:

JACOB KEIM, eldest son of John Keim, son of George, son of Johannes (second), son of Johannes, first of the name and Founder of the line in this country, was born in what was then East Nantmeal, now Warwick township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, on the twenty-fourth day of May, A. D. 1820, the same day, but one year later, than her majesty Queen Victoria. A singular further coincidence in birthdays is the fact that five years after his birth, on May 24, 1825, was born Anna Knauer, who was later to become his wife and endeared companion of more than fifty years.

The son of a small farmer, his early days were spent amid the restraint and somewhat hard lines and limited opportunities of such a life, but giving also the wholesome healthy physical development and self-dependence which so seldom are the product in easier days.

Early apprenticed to a mechanical trade, he became proficient in it by the industry and hearty good spirit with which he entered upon all employments. In the summer at his trade and sometimes harvesting, and in the winter teaching school formed the beginnings of early manhood. White-haired neighbors recall many a hard, knotty question in mathematics resolved with his aid at the old Harmonyville School-house—followed often by an eager game of ball at recess, in which it was the chief ambition to "sock" the teacher.

Later, about 1855, he engaged in

mercantile life, as keeper of a country store, at what is now known as Nantmeal Village, in East Nantmeal township, Chester county.

In 1861, just at the opening of the Civil War, he removed to Atlantic City, and there built and successfully conducted, for nearly thirty years, the Chester County House, a quite large private boarding house, which won and always retained a popular character and liking indicated by its home-like unpretentious name.

In earlier and middle life, Mr. Keim took a warm interest in political affairs, filling at intervals various local offices as freeholder, school trustee, member of City Council, etc., and was twice elected representative for Atlantic county in the Legislature of New Jersey. In the Legislature he gave some valuable public service.

Among other matters he succeeded in conjunction with Hon. G. W. N. Custis and others, in carrying through amendments which together formed almost a complete revision of the public school system of New Jersey.

This legislation was the beginning of the great advance through which that State has attained such high rank in educational matters.

As an earnest Republican, he sympathized strongly with the Government in the war which became the burden of his party at its first rise to power: and the soldier and soldiers' children were ever afterward objects of his liveliest interest.

About the time of his service in the Legislature he invited and received a visit of several days at his hotel from the soldiers' orphans, numbering several hundred, from the Trenton Soldiers' Home.

This visit, of which an acknowledgment and testimonial by participants was afterward presented to him, was always a pleasant memory in his life.

His popular manner and energy in all employments, with good abilities in debate, made him a successful legislator, and his useful service in that capacity would doubtless have been prolonged, but certain influences then dominant and arbitrary in New Jersey, required a subserviency to which he could not yield.

In matters of public duty his was not a spirit to take orders, and though always interested in public matters he gradually ceased to engage actively in them.

In the local community he was always progressive, public spirited, and a pioneer in many movements.

His hotel was the first thrown open to guests at other than the summer season. "Open all the year" was an invitation coined by him, and for many years was his alone, till increased and increasing lists of visitors drew others into line with him, and was developed that which in this country was wholly unique—a winter seashore resort filled with its thousands of guests in the fall and the spring and the inclement months of mid-winter.

The great boardwalk on Atlantic City ocean front, in extent and substantial character as an elevated promenade, probably unequaled, originated in a suggestion made by him to other public-spirited citizens in his parlor.

The suggestion was heartily concurred in. An address to City Council, to be signed by property owners, was forthwith drafted, and by personal visits and solicitation signatures were obtained by Mr. Keim and Mr. Alex. H. Boardman, an energetic officer of the old Camden and Atlantic Railroad, testifying the approval of property owners.

This was followed by favorable action in City Council, and the Boardwalk came into being; no one anticipating the great boulevard to which it would grow, as no one could then anticipate the great cosmopolitan seaside city of which it was to be the fitting border.

Mr. Keim was specially genial in temperament, happy in the companionship of young and old, and at one time would be hailed on the street by every urchin he might pass—always sure of pleasant greeting from him in return. This made him exceptionally successful as host, and a very large number of people recall with delight those early days at Atlantic City and the cheerful welcome at his old-fashioned home.

He had no formal connection with any religious organization. His father was a Dunkard (United Brethren), a cousin, Rev. David Keim, was a preacher in that denomination, and many of the family were and are members. His own views coincided with those of this sincere, humble people, and his true, honest, blameless life conformed to their singularly pure ideal of right living.

Anna Knauer Keim, his beloved companion, departed this life April 21, 1895, her death giving a wound and heart-break from which there was no recovery. He fell asleep July 14, 1899, and the days of his mourning were ended.

They left surviving them two sons, Milton Keim, M. D., of Philadelphia, dentist, and Newton Keim, Attorney-at-Law, residing at Cynwyd, Pennsylvania, both of whom have families. A third son, Addison, died in infancy.

THE KEIM ACCOUNT

(Keim-Kunde)

BY LUDWIG KEIM

Inspector of Railroads under the Grand Duke of Baden.

American Edition Issued by

deB. RANDOLPH KEIM

[Continued from Keim and Allied Families No. 6, p 165.]

FAMILY AND PERSONAL INFORMATION.

1. FAMILY INFORMATION.

2. PERSONAL INFORMATION.

"Posterity is the object of our writing, because it is the only thing left of our existence.—Translated by Thomas C. Zimmerman.

Mirza Abdul Hussein Chan, Ambassador of the Court of Iran to the Court of Germany (Austria) in the year 1234.

A little ring
Encompasses our lives.
And many generations
Link the rings of theirs,
Thus forming a chain
That is without end.—Goethe.

—Translated by Thomas C. Zimmerman.

A. I. FAMILY INFORMATION.

ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILY OF KEIM
AT READING, PENNSYLVANIA.

A TRANSLATION of the paper
"Account of the Keim Family,"
by Henry May Keim, Reading,
Pa., 1874.*

When Graf Gunther, of Chiemgau, founded the Kloster Otting, his relatives, a nobleman named Engel-fried (peace angel) and his wife, Adala, gave him a domain in Feichten (Vide Topogr history description of the Rectory Feichten, in Upper Bavaria, by Klumpfe Archive 14th, 1854).

Perthilde, wife of Count Haholt, (824) of Piatelbach (born Fugand), belonged to the Chiemgau race.

* * * * *

The wealthy, powerful and highly esteemed Dynasty of the Chiemgauers (who were Counts in Bavaria), settled from 955 to the beginning of the twelfth century around the Chiem Lake and on the Inn.

*It was the purpose of our learned name-cousin to incorporate a German

From the evacuation of the Romans they held the Castle and surrounding country of Neubeuern, a possession of the Countess of Chiemgau.

A further account of this family is seen in the Church History of Petersberg and in the Fortresses Falkenstein, Kirnstein and Auerberg.

After the defeat of the Hungarians at Lechfeld, 955, the honors of the Bavarian nobles were transferred to the Counts of Chiemgau. Count Hartwick was promoted to Pfalzgraf, his brother, Friederich, was made Archbishop of Salzburg, probably the same family as the Schyuen and the Agiloeffingern.

Near relatives of this highly esteemed family are the Counts of Falkenstein.

When Count Hartwich died in the year 980, Count Aribo, the son of Count Kadalhol, inherited the title and possessions.

One Sebastian Dachauer, in writing

translation of this valuable paper in his own Keim-Kunde.—[Ed.]

of this inheritance, knows Kadalhoh as Graf Von Falkenstein, only through the registered names in exchange of property.

In 925 Graf Kadalhoh gave his near relation, Archbishop Adalbert, of Salzburg, a place at Kufstein and received in return one at Kordorf.

In 963 his son or grandson, Count Aribo, gave his cousin, Archbishop Friederich, a place of 36 acres at Rent, and another of 29 acres at Pirchelwang, also 2 houses and 2 mills at Brixlegg in the valley of the river Inn.

For this, the Church at Beuern, with the entailed estate, was given him. The exchange took place when the Archbishop came to consecrate the Church.

I know the old Church of the district existed in 798 and these exchanges were not made solely for business considerations, but because the relatives wished to live nearer together and yet each at his own homestead.

At Kordorf the consort of Count Adalbert, Kihina, dwelt and there in the presence of many grandees and noblemen, this great exchange of possessions was sealed and signed.

The noble lady, Kihina, received property of Stephans Kirchen, Schwaking, Pruthing, Endorf, Antwurt, Pietzing, Sollhuehen, Aibling, Pietlbach, Tannlberg, and other places not far from Kordorf.

These Records are signed by 72 Counts, Barons and Nobles.

In another exchange, which the Gau Graf (Valley Count) Ottakar, made with the Archbishop, Adalbert, the mother Kihina received Sossau not far from Priem on the shore of Chiemsee (Keim Lake) as a life estate.

After the mother's death it should revert to Ottakar.

By this exchange the Mother Kihina dwelt in the neighborhood of her

daughter, Alta, and still on her own estate.

Attaka was (Gau Graf) in the vicinity of Grabenstadt and held possessions as far as the river Inn.

A part of the domain of Vogtareut being in his possessions.

Ottaka's wife was a daughter of Adelbert Kihina.

Another daughter, named Susanna, lived with her consort Count Kaifold, who lived at Halting, which residence the Count exchanged for another possession on the Isar in 930.

The second son of Kihina, Count Bernhard, received about the same time nine possessions in Auendorf, which Willipata had presented to the Church at Salsburg in 780.

From Auendorf across the Inn Kihina also had a splendid residence which she received in exchange.

Her first born son, Count Diotmar, as heir, lived either with his highly respected mother in Kordorf or at Eisolfing, where his mother had also a fine possession or in Tussling with his sister, Heilrat, widow of Count Dietrich.

Zwentipolch was the owner of the great islands in Chiemsee, that is Herren Chiemsee, which island came to this family through Duke Arnulf.

When the Hungarians first invaded the Valley of Chiemsee they destroyed both cloisters.

Also Marbang and Erlstatt on the Chiemsee belonged to Count Diotmar and his son, Zwentipolch.

So we see that this family all united on a family possession. Neubeuren is not mentioned as we assume that it was the center of the relational territory.

These possessions remained in the family of Arribone of Chiemsee until the family died out, the last being Bishop Conrad IV, of Regensburg, in 1226.

This Arribo, son of Count Kardaiho, after the death of his cousin, Hartwick, in 980, was elevated to Pfalz Graf (Palatine Count), and as Pfalz Graf had his residence in the old Castle Burgeli of his ancestors.

This Castle Burgeli was changed in 994 into a monastery for Benedictine Fathers. Then the name changed to Seon. [This name stands to-day in Saon on the lake.—Ed.]

A few years later, about 1008-1017, the parchments tell us of a convent at Legernsee, belonging to the Count Falkenstein.

* * * * *

That well known record of Falkenstein, which was written by Count Siboto, gives his family tree in the following words: Count Siboto's father was named Rudolph, his grandfather Hirrand, and his great-grandfather Patto.

* * * * *

The ruins of Kirmstein, a half hour south of Fischbach toward Auerdorf, stands on the main road of the place. It was a single building.

From there the road rises toward the east and ends in an overhanging cliff under which flows the rushing Inn, which forms a curve around the base and descends rapidly over a rocky bed.

On this hill high up has stood since olden times the Castle Kirmstein, now a ruins. * * *

The names of Chuno and Lautbrand Von Churn appear in the year 1130 as vassals of the Count of Falkenstein. * * *

[The learned author here incorporates much intensely interesting information about the Kloster Chiemsee.—Ed.]

The Emperor Carlemagne (Charles the Great) gave these islands in Chiemsee to his Palace Chaplain, the Archbishop of Metz.

After the Kingdom of Charles the Great was divided and the Huns in-

vaded the country they leveled these castles to the ground. In that century the Archbishops came from Salzburg and rebuilt them. They were the beginning of the Abbey of the Benedictine.

Then commenced to flourish the convent life and there spread in influence and the preservation of early records.

Also there commenced by these Monks the raising of the herds in Chiemgau Alps, in connection with the Chiemsee cloister.

The main point of this cultivated region was the Durrenberg, which name shows it was a barren ground.

On one side lay Hallein, called Armeshall (Poor hall).

On the west side was the more fertile region called Reichenhalle (Rich hall).

The adjacent towns received their names in this way.

The chronicles give the inner life of the islands in time of peace and war.

It is an instructive and interesting glance into the researches of the life of man in those early days.

The vineyards of the cloisters of Herren Chiemsee were also famous.

These cloisters owned the finest vineyards from time immemorial at Meran (Tyrol), Overmeis, Tarlan (Tyrol), and Krems, in Upper Austria.

The donation by Siboto Von Falkenstein and his consort, Hildegard, to the governor of Chiemsee, the Abbots, Sixti, Sebastiani, is mentioned in 1173.

Kimo or Kuno and Sigboto, the sons of this pious pair, had as witnesses in this august transaction Hartman Von Muldorf, Terklold Engel Schalk. Also Herr Trichtingen and others. Even Sigelok, the Fishmaster of Chiemsee, was in the list.

The Cellerar (keeper of the cellars) Eecurdus had charge of the wine

vaults of the vineyards for the administration.

The extent and the proper working of these places gave a sure support to the peasants.

The equipment was complete, including ovens, wine presses, * * *

The wines were famous in their day and are still so.

These possessions were extended in 1613 and 1617 by the purchase of additional land in Obermais.

* * * * *

(To be Continued.)

MRS. JANE SUMNER (OWEN) KEIM

A MAYFLOWER DESCENDANT

MO event in American history has been more talked about, written about, glorified in writing and speech, and soberly discussed in its relations to the inceptive and formative periods of colonization and local government and institutions, in that portion of the new world subsequently known as the British Colonies of North America and their autonomous successor, the United States of America, than "the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock."

The circumstances which surrounded that event were sufficient to arouse the admiration not only of the descendants of the little band of religionists, but of Americans generally.

It was not the first permanent settlement on the North American continent. The Spaniards had years previously located on the coast of Florida, the Frenchman at Nova Scotia, 500 miles north, the English Cavalier in Virginia (Jamestown), and the Dutchman in New Amsterdam (New York), 500 miles south, long before the English Puritan planted himself in Massachusetts.

It may be interesting to give an idea upon what substraction stood the Puritan Commonwealth of New England in 1620.

It should be noted however that the first "government of the people, by the people, for the people," in the new world was established in Virginia at Jamestown (1619), one year before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth.

The Mayflower compact reads:

IN YE NAME OF GOD, AMEN.—We, whose names are underwritten the loyal subject of our dread Sovereigne Lord King James * * * having undertaken for ye glory of God and advancement of ye Christian faith and honour of our King and countrie, a Voyage to plant ye first Colonie in ye Northerne Parts of Virginia, doe, by these presents, solemnly and mutually in ye presence of God and of one another covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of ye end aforesaid, and by virtue hereof to enact * * * such just and equal laws * * * and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for ye general good of ye Colonie, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience.

In witness whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cape Cod, 11 d Nov. in year of ye reigne of our Sovereigne Lord * * * Ano Dom 1620.

The "Mayflower" started with 98 passengers. One was born on the voyage and 4 joined them from the ship. Of these 41 men signed "The Compact." There were 12 other men, 22 women, 20 boys and 8 girls in the company—73 males and 3 females. In December, 1626, 6 died; January, 8 died; in February, 17; in March, 13—making 41.

In this party of signers were John Carver, first governor, William Bradford, second governor and historian of the Plymouth Plantations, Edward

Winslow, third governor, William Brewster, Elder, Miles Staudish, captain and others including PETER BROWN, carpenter, the 33d signer of THE COMPACT.

LINE OF DESCENT OF JANE SUMNER (OWEN) KEIM (Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim) FROM PETER BROWN, CARPENTER, OF THE MAYFLOWER, 1620.

1. Peter Brown, born at Yorkshire, England. Died at Plymouth, Mass., before October 10, 1633. Married at Plymouth, Mass., to "Widow" Ford (Martha), who was born in England, and arrived in the ship *Ann*.

In the division of land, 1623, one acre was assigned to Peter Brown. The cultivation of the soil at first was in common as a measure of protection against famine. In the division of cattle, 1627, Peter Brown claimed for "Mary and Martha."

In 1633 Peter Brown was fined by the General Court for not answering roll, possibly a piece of intolerance. It is known he removed to Duxbury and settled. He died the same year. In the settlement of his estate by the Court, he is mentioned as having "divers children by divers wives." "His widow was Mary. His second wife left four children." Captain Myles Standish and Elder Brewster took the inventory of his estate, £15 were settled upon his two daughters and the remainder of his estate for "the support of the widow's young family."

2. Their son PETER BROWN was born at Plymouth, Mass., on October 4, 1632. Died at Windsor, Conn., on March 9, 1692. Married at Windsor, Conn., July 12, 1658, to Mary Gillett, born at Dorchester, Mass. Died at Windsor, Conn.

Peter Brown, second, and thirty others were among the first purchasers of Dartmouth in 1652. He was then twenty years old. Jonathan Brewster and other "wanderers from the fold" took him to

Windsor, Conn. He went there from Duxbury.

3. Their son PETER BROWN was born at Windsor, Conn., on March 16, 1667. Died at Windsor, Conn., on August 31, 1719. Married at Windsor, Conn., on July 22, 1696, to Mary Barber, born at Windsor, Conn., on July 16, 1666. Died at Windsor, Conn., in 1719.

4. Their son SAMUEL BROWN, born at Windsor, Conn., on August 28, 1705. Died on June 18, 1785. Married at Windsor, Conn., on June 15, 1730, to Mary Phelps, born at Windsor, Conn., July 17, 1711. Died at Windsor, Conn., on January 19, 1755.

5. Their son was PETER BROWN, born at Stonington, Conn., on May 2, 1742. Died at Stonington, Conn. Married at Stonington, Conn., February 17, 1762, to Mercy Eliot. Born at Stonington, Conn. Died, ———.

6. Their daughter was CATHERINE BROWN, born at Head of River Mystic, on April 4, 1784. Died at Hartford, Conn., on April 27, 1863. Married at Stonington, Conn., in 1802, to Jonathan Denison, born at Stonington, Conn., on February 2, 1780. Died at New London, Conn., on May 16, 1828.

7. Their daughter, BETSEY P. DENISON, born at Stonington, Conn., on December 29, 1814. Died at Washington, D. C., on January 8, 1883. Married at Hartford, Conn., on December 29, 1841, to Galusha Owen, born at Ashford, Conn., on February 2, 1816. Died at Martha's Vineyard, Mass., on June 30, 1882.

8. Their daughter, JANE A. SUMNER OWEN, was born at Hartford, Conn., on February 18, 1844. Married at Hartford, Conn., on June 25, 1872, to DeB. Randolph Keim, born at Reading, Pa., on January 1, 1841.

9. Their daughter, Elizabeth Randolph Keim, born August 1, 1873. Married, June 25, 1895, at Reading, Pa., to Charles Willauer Kutz, First Lieutenant Corps Engineers, U. S. Army.

9. Also Harriet Virginia Keim, born July 9, 1875.

The following are the references to authorities for their earlier generations:

Savage (James, 1860.) a Genealogical Dictionary of First Settlers of New England, Brown. Pages 204, 274, Vol. I.

Farmer's First Settlers of New England.

Stiles (Henry R.) Early History of Windsor, Conn. P. 950, Vol. II.

Munsell's American Ancestry. 1888.
Gov. Bradford's History.

Life and Letters of John Brown. Boston. 1885.

Family Bible of Peter Brown (5), now owned by Mrs. O. E. Miner, Jr., New London, Conn.

A monument to Peter Brown (2), in churchyard at Windsor, Conn.

Recollections of Mrs. Jane Sumner (Owen) Keim's great-aunt, Mrs. Maria

Sumner Vinton, 95 years of age, living in New London, Conn., 1897. Died October 10, 1898.

The Brown, Ford, Gillett, Barber and Phelps lines and inter-marriages all attested in volumes above referred to.

Descendants of George Denison, of Stonington, Conn., by J. D. Baldwin and William Clift. 1881.

There are comparatively few instances in which the line of descent from the very advance guard of Founders of the Anglo-Saxon race on American soil is so clearly defined and authenticated. A lineage covering 279 years (1620-1899) lacking thirteen years, embraces the whole period of American colonization.

The carpenter of the "Mayflower" gave to American history a family noted in the various activities of American life.

KEIM, NOT KLEIM

THEY REPRESENT DISTINCT FAMILIES

IN the beginning of these genealogical researches in a valued contribution Hon. Albert R. Keim, of Lincoln, Neb. (see No. 1, p. 12, K. and A. F.), wrote, * * * "I can supply nearly anything you want that does not go beyond Peter. He was from your part of Penna. It seems to me that you might find some trace of him." * * * "The children of Peter kept family Bibles * * * I did not complete my record of the descendants of Peter Keim because I was trying to find the most remote ancestors possible to start with." * * *

On the same page Mr. Keim, referring to Rupp, p. 239, Ed. 1880, says: "I find Johan Peter Kleim, but as the name was written by a clerk, I suppose the "l" is superfluous." * * *

In reference to this supposition Rev. A. Stapleton, of Carlisle, ancestrally connected with the early settlement of Oley valley in Pa., an expert authority

on Penna. German names and families very promptly questioned its validity in the following note to the Editor:

"Klime—Clime, &c., thought to be identical with Keim because of a supposed interjection of the 'l'. The fact is that the *Kleim-Gleim*, &c., family is well established in Pennsylvania, and hence the supposed clerical error theory cannot be correct in all cases. Then again, the supposed interjections were too frequent to establish the theory of accidental addition. There is (or was) a *Kleim-Gleim* family established at Schaefferstown, Lebanon Co., in colonial days?"

The observations of the worthy pastor are in this case well-founded, as the starting point of the line of Peter Keim without the "l" referred to has now been established. (See No. 4, 119, K. and A. F., and Peter Keim elsewhere in K. and A. F.)

TRAVEL NOTES IN DISTANT CLIMES

1365-1866

By A "Herald" Foreign Correspondent.

AT the close of the American Civil War, 1861-5, several members of the staff of "War Correspondents" of the "Herald," of New York City, in whom Mr. James Gordon Bennett, pere, the proprietary editor in chief of that even then foremost metropolitan journal, apparently felt an uncommon interest, were selected by him for "special" service.

Among these were Henry M. Stanley, who had been a "Cavalry" correspondent with the Army of the Potomac, several years later the discoverer of Livingstone in the wilds of Africa, and the pioneer discoverer and explorer of the Heart of the Dark Continent, "ordered" to Europe, Oscar G. Sawyer, a "naval" Correspondent, "ordered" to Paris and myself, a "War correspondent with Gen. U. S. Grant, &c., "ordered" to the Far East and Antipodes.

The following pages are taken from the "Field Notes" of that novel and extended trip, the first ever made by an American correspondent under the auspices exclusively of an American newspaper, and to include four continents, Europe, Africa, Asia and Australasia:

JUNE 28, 1865, WEDNESDAY: At 9 A. M. drove with my luggage to the steamer City of Manchester, of the Inman line, having secured passage to Liverpool, England. Drove to the "Herald" (N. Y.) once. Had an hour's conference with Mr. James Gordon Bennett, pere, proprietor, and Mr. Frederick Hudson, managing editor, in relation to final instructions, the details and letter of credit having been arranged yesterday.

[My instructions were to proceed to Europe and pass a month in recreation as a recognition of my services as a

"Herald War Correspondent" with Gen. Grant and others during the Civil War just closed, thence to proceed to Egypt and describe the condition of the Suez Canal then being dug, to write entertainingly of the land of the Pharaohs, thence to proceed down the Red Sea to the Arabian and African coasts, India and Australasia, describing objects and places of interest and novelty, but making the condition of U. S. commerce as left by the Confederate cruisers and what should be done to restore our lost commerce, a feature.]

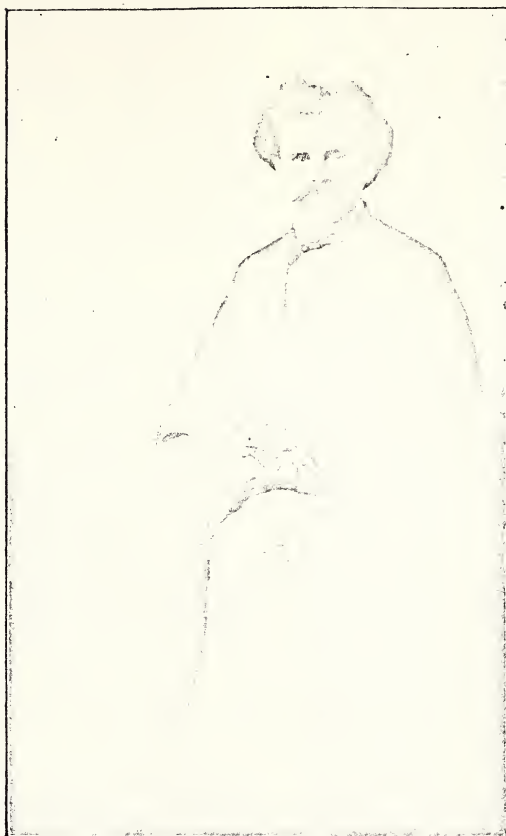
At 11.20 A. M. accompanied by Mr. Canfield, editor in charge of "Herald" ship news, left the office. Went aboard the steamer, was introduced by him to Capt. Joseph J. Holcrow, in command.

At 2 P. M. the great vessel dropped into the stream exchanging salutes.—Steamed down the bay enjoying a panorama of the moored and inward and outward bound shipping, and the great cities of New York and Brooklyn, and towns and villages and peaceful farms on shore, together with light houses, buoys and other land and water marks of navigation.

The frowning forts with the "Star Spangled Banner" flying at the Narrows made an interesting closing scene as we ploughed into the ever rolling billows and solitudes of the stormy Atlantic.

Our passenger list of about forty in the cabin would have furnished material for a small size Falstaffian army and a diffusion of tongues for a Tower of Babel.

The great Isaac H. Brown, sexton of Grace Church, New York, was in the list. Brown I found as genial as he was massive. He measured seven feet girth and weighed 350 pounds, also Capt. Cheesman, U. S. N., several ex-Confederate of-



DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM.

The Herald (N. Y.) Commissioner to Europe, Asia, Africa and Australasia.

ficers en route for Egypt, Spaniards, Cubans, Frenchmen, Germans, and other gentiles and Jews. Pilot left the ship outside at 4 P. M.

JUNE 29, THURSDAY: The low sandy shores of Long Island in view at day-break—Land disappeared during the day. 12 noon 187 miles from New York by the log. Smooth sea.

JUNE 30, FRIDAY: Foggy. 12 M., run 236 miles. The runs are from noon one day to noon next day, 24 hours.

JULY 1, SATURDAY: Delightful air and smooth sea. 12 M., run 254 miles.

JULY 2, SUNDAY: Run 223 miles. At

4 P. M. passed two large ships under full sail—a magnificent sight.—Interesting to watch the immense porpoises sporting under the bows of the ship and across our track.

JULY 3, MONDAY: 6 A. M. Thermometer 52 deg. Signs of icebergs. Several hours later left one boldly in sight on the port side. Glistening in the sun and proudly but almost imperceptibly moving in the current, words fail to portray the scene. Run 211 miles. At 2 P. M. a burial at sea, a Frenchman 87 years of age. The captain read the English (Episcopal) burial service at sea. The

body sewed in canvass, heavily weighted at the feet for sinking, was shoved out to the end of a plank over the ship's side and thence cast into the briny depths. The corpse went beneath the waves almost instantly. It was a sad reflection. The soul in mid-ocean taking its flight into eternity and the body descending deeper and deeper into the abyss of waters among sharks and other fierce monsters, a mile or more below.

JULY 4, TUESDAY: Overcoats and a heavy sea. The birthday of American Independence was discussed from English points of observation and with much amusement to myself and several other Americans on board. We drank to the health of the President and "Stars and Stripes." At 10 A. M. another burial at sea. Run 213 miles.

JULY 5, WEDNESDAY: Passed three full rigged ships under full sail. Run 233 miles. Musical concert in the cabin.

JULY 6, THURSDAY: Rainy. Reading all day. Run 229 miles.

JULY 7, FRIDAY: Playing games on deck. Sky effects very fine. Run 211 miles.

JULY 8, SATURDAY: Headwinds and a heavy sea. The steamer is large but somewhat ancient. It was used as a transport for troops by the British government during the war between England, France and Turkey and Russia in the Crimea 1854-6.

JULY 9, SUNDAY: The English Episcopal service read by the captain on the quarter deck. An interesting scene. Run 232 miles.

JULY 10, MONDAY: 10.30 A. M. spoke Cunard steamer "Africa" for New York. Run 232 miles. 5 P. M. land faintly visible on the horizon over the port bow. Skellig Rock, an isolated, barren cone about a mile off the Irish coast, and the most western landmark of approach from New York. 5.30 P. M. Dorsey Island and a range on the "Bull, Cow and Calf," on the mainland. 6 P. M. Steaming along the Emerald shores of Ireland, resplendent in the rays of the declining

sun. Passed Mizzen Head, Three Castle, and Fastnet Rocks. 9 P. M. Sent up signal rockets and Bengal lights which were answered from the shore. 10.30 P. M. A small steamer from shore came alongside to take off despatches.

JULY 11, TUESDAY: 4 A. M. Kinsale Head and ruins of a castle in view. 4.15 A. M. Entrance to Queenstown harbor in view, the sea being calm. At 5 A. M. a small steamer, the "Arran Castle of Cork," came outside and took off passengers, baggage and mails for Ireland. Queenstown, the seaport of the Irish city of Cork, could be seen beautifully situated in a background of green. 6 A. M. Resumed the voyage. All day in sight of the Irish coast. Extremely picturesque. At 5 P. M. the Welsh coast hove in sight.

In the glow of sunset entered St. George's Channel with the Irish coast on the port and the Welsh coast to starboard. We mingled in the fleets of steam and sailing vessels of all classes bearing outward the manufactures of the British Isles and inward the products of every land mainly through Liverpool, the chief seaport of the channel.

JULY 12, WEDNESDAY: In the midnight hours with no sound but the thrashing and splashing of the propeller astern, and the endless thumping and pumping of the mighty mechanism in the bowels of the staunch ship, with white sails like phantom ships and black clouds of smoke like demons in air in sight on every side we rounded Holyhead Light and Anglesey Island in the northwestern corner of Wales. 4 A. M. Sighted Liverpool. In this latitude 53 degrees at this season the sun casts its first visible disc over nature before two o'clock in the morning and goes down below the horizon after ten o'clock at night. The intervening four hours, minus, are serenely beautiful in the quiet twilight. Owing to a heavy swell and low tide we lay in the roads until 10.30 A. M., when the steamer moved slowly over the bar entering the

River Mersey about 11 A. M. A small steamer took us off and landed us. 11.30 A. M. on the Company's Passenger dock, having been on the steamer nearly fourteen days, yet a most enjoyable voyage. After going through the Custom House walked across the city to get a passing view of its busy thoroughfares. Took the 3.45 P. M. train from the Northeastern Railway station for London.

The country between the two cities is not only picturesque but a beautiful succession of rural mansions and hamlets and fields under the highest cultivation. Reached the British capital at 10 P. M., 30 minutes late, owing to an accident—Drove to Morley's Hotel, Trafalgar Square.

(To be Continued).

WILLIAM H. SEWARD

A PATRIOTIC AMERICAN; AN AGGRESSIVE EXPANSIONIST; AN HONORED STATESMAN

A Personal Reminiscence and Thirty-two Years After.

I PRESUME it is a one-eyed way of looking at things to assert that no one can oppose the policy of national expansion and be patriotic or even self-interested and self-asserting in these rapid days of progress, land grabbing and trade among greedy nations and races.

Any one failing in this duty to himself, his posterity and his country now, if not dead and out of the hurly burly of modern life before another thirty-two years shall have elapsed will experience the mortifying reflection that his hindsight was better than his foresight, and will feel like "kicking" himself, especially his hindsight for not getting the better of his foresight when it might have been of some use, if not to himself at least to the offspring of his loins, in a business and fiscal way.

I congratulate myself that my foresight in the midst of the thrilling happenings at Washington thirty odd years ago took a very perspicuous view of the future in national development. Therefore I have no afflictions of an upheaved conscience nor of a perturbed spirit as an enemy to the best policy of my country.

I recall at Washington men still alive and in fear and trembling of an exposure of having done their utmost to prevent the appropriation of the \$7,-

200,000 purchase money for Russian America, which passed under American jurisdiction and nomenclature as Alaska.

I could not believe even then that in every case the men of ability and national scope could be acting from other than political motives instead of conviction. Some of course did not have wit enough to know anything outside a pot-house contention, but unfortunately were smart enough to "check" themselves into nomination and election to Congress. These people made much noise on "the floor" stamping and scolding the far-sighted men who supported the acquisition.

If any one wishes some funny reading in these splendid days of expansion, call it imperialism if you wish, of the American people he should run over some of the newspapers of the day and the speeches made by the opposition to the Russian purchase.

The density or ignorance of even the geography of the subject and the fog of misrepresentation was amazing.

Each one "shot off his chin" to empty benches. The chairman of "the committee of the whole" found himself usually in a hole, in the chair while the "orator" held exclusive possession of the hall of the House with empty galleries thrown in.

But for the personal exertions of

William H. Seward, of New York, Secretary of State in the field of diplomacy; Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, in the Senate, and Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives, the Government might have been placed in the attitude of a disgraceful breach of faith.

A treaty with a foreign nation is part of the law of the land and having been concluded by the President and ratified by the Senate, as provided by the Constitution of the United States, the House of Representatives is in honor bound to vote the money necessary to carry it out.

That is clear and no one of logical intelligence would assert otherwise.

The favorable action of the House was delayed for over sixteen (March 27, 1867, to July 25, 1868) months after the conclusion of the treaty between the United States and Russia and seven months after the occupation of the territory by the American troops at Sitka, the capital, on October 18, 1867.

I enjoyed the friendship and I believe the confidence of Mr. Seward at this time. At all events he kept me well posted in "the news" along the lines of his Department sometimes confidentially and oftener newspaperially.

I know I reciprocated in the lobby of the House, in the homes of the recalcitrant Representatives and columns of the New York *Herald* with persuasion and pen to the utmost at my opportunities.

The friends of Mr. Seward became somewhat alienated, thinking that he had made a mistake in championing "Andy" Johnson and his roll of "Moses" leading the chosen of his own choice out of the Egypt of the party which gave him all the honors he ever enjoyed, into the land of promise and fulfillment of offices for his followers, from custodian of the latchstring at the portals of the "ins" to the highest vacancies occasioned by the summary bouncing of the "outs."

It took courage, in fact, self-immolation, to pinch off the glory of a statesman's career, by such words as did Secretary Seward in his Niagara speech during the celebrated "swinging 'round the circle" by President ("Moses") Andrew Johnson. "Must I desert," said Secretary Seward, "my conscience, my government and my country to follow a party divided, destroyed, weak and imbecile."

Coming from a citizen of the calibre of William Henry Seward, a man who was the strongest competitor for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1860 and was only beaten by Abraham Lincoln, such utterances caused an uproar from one end of the country to the other, particularly in the newspapers.

To say that it pained his friends and admirers is a reflection on any sort of an ordinary pain. They almost went into hysterics.

Some of these men had sat in the Young Men's Convention of 1828 favorable to John Quincy Adams, of which young Seward was president. Some had sustained him in the anti-Masonic racket and elected him to the State Senate in 1830. Many had supported him, but unsuccessfully, as Whig candidate for Governor of New York in 1834, being then but 32 years of age. Four years later they elected him on the same ticket. They found in him a famous Governor. One who sustained internal improvements and made an issue on the slave oligarchy by refusing the request of the Governor of Virginia to return three negro seamen charged with aiding slaves to escape.

They re-elected him Governor and would have done so again but for his refusal to run in 1842.

They were with him in enthusiastic support of Clay.

They elevated him to the Senate of the United States in 1849 and re-elected him in 1855. He was one of the founders of the Republican party.

In the National Convention of 1860,



SIGNING THE TREATY OF CESS:ON OF RUSSIAN AMERICA, ALASKA, TO THE UNITED STATES MARCH 30, 1867.

A copy of the Leutze painting of this great event. On the left shows Vladimir Bodisco, Secretary of the Russian Legation, and then in order to the right William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States of America, seated; William Hunter, Second Assistant Secretary of State; R. S. Chew, Chief Clerk, Department of State; His Excellency, Edward Stoeckel, Russian Plenipotentiary, with his hand pointing to the globe; Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, Senator of the United States; Frederick W. Seward, First Assistant Secretary of State. The surroundings represent the office of the Secretary of State in the temporary rented quarters in the Children's Orphans' Asylum on 14th street near Boundary, N. W., during the erection of the present massive structure.

but for the Lincoln-Douglas controversy in Illinois the fetching "log-cabin" craze and Horace Greeley he would, as conventions often go, have been the Republican nominee for President.

As Secretary of State in the cabinet of Lincoln he, in international affairs, as Stanton in War, gave force and stability to what otherwise might have been a dangerously sympathetic administration in emergencies calling for the most heroic handling.

It was not uncommon for the kindly President to inform his friends that "he had no influence with the administration." An adroit way of letting inconsiderate people down easily.

In the Mason and Sidell issue he averted war in a manner allaying to England, at heart our enemy, and satis-

fying to the honor of his fellow countrymen.

In his persistent recognition of Jaurez in Mexico and his dispatch of Nov., 1865, to the American Minister at Paris, "that the United States regards the effort to establish permanently a foreign and monarchical government in Mexico as disallowable and impracticable," he put summary end to the French invasion.

The government of Napoleon III took the hint. The withdrawal of the French troops saved them from expulsion by Sheridan's veterans massed on the Rio Grande frontier impatiently awaiting orders to advance.

The assassination of Abraham Lincoln and the eccentric course of the administration of Andrew Johnson greatly modified the rating of many men

previously prominent in national affairs.

This incident of national politics can never detract from the foremost place of William H. Seward as a statesman fully appreciating and acting up to the sphere of manifest destiny of his country.

He epitomized his own position and the duty of every clear-headed business thinking American citizen a few months after his retirement from public office on March 4, 1869, during a visit to the vast empire which his diplomatic skill had added to the territorial area of the American Republic.

GOLDEN RULES IN GOLDEN HANDS.

This is what the great American told the subjects of Great Britain in a neatly turned speech, August, 1869, at Victoria, British Columbia:

"The asseverations of loyalty which I hear on both sides from British subjects and resident Americans admonishes us that we are liable to be misunderstood * * * give me your assent therefore to a few preliminaries.

First that the loyalty of the British subject is fully acknowledged on my part * * *.

On the other hand I freely confess that it is my political ambition to see the United States of America, of which I am a native citizen, transcend even the British nation in civil and religious liberty and usefulness to the human race * * *

"I have never heard any person on either side of the United States border assert that British Columbia is not a part of the American continent or that its people have or can have any interest, material, moral or social, different from the common interest of all American nations."

In talking to his fellow citizens during the same tour at Salem, Oregon, Mr. Seward epitomized his political convictions, which should be pasted in the hat of every citizen loyal to his country's expansion in wealth and

glory and should be branded upon each and every faltering critic or opponent:

1. "If a nation desires to be independent and prosperous and enjoy peace at home and abroad it must expand itself commensurately with its resources and advantages."

2. "The permanent continuance of European or monarchical government on the American hemisphere would be injurious and dangerous to the United States."

3. "The expansion of the Republic, the establishment and acceptance of new States on the same footing as the original States is essential to the security of civil and religious liberty."

The story of the courtship of Miss Columbia by the Russian Bear was one of the best conceived international movements to bar England out of the commerce of the East which we have had in our history.

I regret to say as a rule American statesmen and diplomats have been woefully short of ability, self respect and paramount love of country to overcome the diplomatic dinners of "the enemy," meet the issues and compass the situation before them.

The Louisiana purchase was another instance of the American commissioners being equal to the emergency.

When the great Napoleon laid down the pen with which he subscribed the imperial signature to that treaty he exclaimed: "Thus have I raised up a power in the West which will humble the pride and break the military and commercial supremacy of England."

The American commissioners at Paris in 1898, under the immediate direction of President McKinley in his War Room at the Executive Mansion were a third instance in American diplomacy where great advantages to the interests of their country were not overlooked or surrendered to the blandishments of bouquets and copious ceremonial "tally."

To make the Pacific an American lake was the policy of the Emperors of

Russia for twenty-seven years before the crowning co-operative efforts of William H. Seward brought about the magnificent culmination.

I had the pleasure of crossing the Pacific Ocean, making the voyage from Shanghai to Tientsin and of being received at the Tsung-li-Yamen (Foreign Office) at Peking, China, at the same time as Mr. Seward.

Therefore, with my newspaper intercourse in Washington and acquaintance and association during a varied experience of travel I had every opportunity to interpret Mr. Seward on guard and off guard.

He was intensely American in every thought and act. He was intensely patriotic in every impulse and realization. He was a man of profound intellectual scope, deep in his premises, logical in his methods and conclusive in his deductions. He was a man of quintessential personal likes and dislikes. In the former he was emotional to a degree. In the latter severe, if not persecuting, to a consummation. In every sense he was a man stable, immovable and fearless. Just the opposite of the slop-jar statesmen in which United States history has been so prolific, moved by every incident, posing for public effect, being led in fear and trembling instead of leading with firmness and strength.

No one ever kept the Diplomatic Corps in healthier awe of his own personality as an American and his power as the highest officer of the State next to the Executive.

At the same time I know that no Secretary of State was ever held in higher esteem by these same quasi "guests of the nation." He not only gave them the most considerate attention officially and socially at the Capital, but was constantly, in summer, planning delightful outings into the romantic regions of central and northern New York.

William H. Seward is more conspicuously identified with the policy of terri-

torial expansion and all that it means of power and wealth than any American citizen previous to the happy advent of William McKinley upon the broadening field of national destiny.

It may not be uninteresting to add that the annexation of Russian America to the United States originated at St. Petersburg with the Czar Nicholas I, a far-seeing statesman.

The "Webster-Ashburton Treaty" of 1842 on the St. Lawrence frontier aroused public sentiment under Democratic auspices in 1844. The campaign cry was: "54.40 or fight!" Meaning that as the northern boundary of the United States from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific. Polk was elected on it. Congress declared in favor of it. Everything was ripe. The Democrats then backed down, hoodwinked by the English Envoy, Ashburton, admitting that the United States in a war would conquer and annex Canada and add that influence and territory to free soil jurisdiction and abolition hue and cry.

The Mexican war having diverted public attention Mexico instead of England was thrashed. Later followed the compromise on latitude, the 49th degree as the northwestern boundary between the United States and British territory and a legacy of war sooner or later with England and Canada on the issue of 1844: "54.40 or fight!"

Charles Sumner, United States Senator from Massachusetts, said in a speech: "The surrender of the northwestern territory on the Pacific, north of 49 degrees, N. latitude, was the most ignominious surrender ever made by a powerful nation (the United States) to another."

The subject was again brought up during the Buchanan administration, but was again side-tracked by the Civil War in the South.

At the opening of that struggle the friendship of Russia in serving notice upon England, Germany and France to

keep hands off and the sending of a powerful fleet into American waters to back it up, and the patriotism of Wil-

liam H. Seward, Secretary of State, brought the oft-interrupted negotiations to a successful termination.*

STEPHEN KEIM, FIRST OF THE NAME

PROGENITOR OF THE SECOND MALE LINE OF DESCENT FROM THE FOUNDER

STEPHEN KEIM, the third child and second son of Johann-es Keim the Founder and his first wife, was born in his father's frontier log house at the foot of the western declivities of the Oley Hills, and on one of the springs of the Manatawny, twelve miles inland from the Schuylkill river, on March 28, 1717.

The family events associated with the name of Stephen Keim are yet a blank, but his progress in the accumulation of this world's possessions was a success. This is shown by legal documents of record safely housed in a fire-proof apartment in the massive granite pile surmounted by a colossal statue of William Penn, the first Proprietary of Pennsylvania, and in which copious municipal administration is dispensed and well-weighed justice is sealed for the protection of the good and the punishment of the bad in the "City of Brotherly Love."

These ancient folios, among their numerous entries in chronological array, representing several centuries, contain the indexed names of divers Keims in divers forms of spelling and correctly so only by exception.

In this list appears the name of Stephen Keim, sometimes so spelled as clearly as sunlight, and then again "Stophell" or "Stoffel" Kime, apparently with a certain amount of satanic glee, especially represented orthographically without "Stop" in the former.

These documents are conveyances of lands as described either in purchase or sale.

These tracts were situated in Limerick township, then in Philadelphia, now in Montgomery county, about 35 miles northwest of Philadelphia, and about 12 miles east of south of his birthplace in Oley, and 6 miles south of Pottstown.

The earliest of his recorded real estate operations was in 1745. At that time he was 28 years of age.

This was two years before his father, Johann-es Keim, made his will referring to his six children from his first wife as leaving him as "they came to their age," saying to him, "Father, what you have you have occasion for your own self. We will go and see to get our own living for ourself." "And," adds the patriarch, "so did all my six children from my first wife (by name)

* OUR ALASKAN WONDERLAND AND KLONDIKE NEIGHBOR. A Personal Reminiscence and Thirty Years After. By deB. Randolph Keim. 352 pages; 17 illustrations. The Harrisburg Publishing Company, Harrisburg, Pa., or deB. Randolph Keim, Reading, Pa. Price, cloth, postage prepaid to subscribers, 50 cents.

This work was written entirely from personal recollections of frequent conversations with Secretary Seward pending

negotiations, with Senators pending ratification and with Representatives pending a long parliamentary struggle preceding the passage of the appropriation and from the latest official reports furnished by the Departments of State, Treasury, War, Postoffice, Justice, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, United States Geological Survey, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Document Room United States Senate.

* * * Jacob, the youngest, following their example in October, 1746." Stephen was in this list.

Stephen Keim took unto himself a wife by the Christian name Uliana (Juliana in Anglo-Saxon), according to "her mark" to a conveyance by her husband to John Koplin.

The following abstracts represent the transactions referred to and possess general interest by giving an insight into land dealings in those early days:

Feb. 20, 1745, (Deed Bk. G, No. 11, P. 519), Between Michael Heider, of Limerick Tp., Phila. Co., yeomen, and Anna Maria, his wife, and Anthony Vanderslice, of Providence Tp., said Co., on one part, and Stophell Keim, of ———, in said Co., "Turner," on the other.

The recital refers to earlier ownership, 1710, James Shattock, 300 a; a subsequent sub-division into two parts; the sale of S E tract to Heider, who for £150 sold to Keim, who also paid £30 to Anthony Vanderslice. Receipts for these amounts from Keim are entered. (Recorded, November 13, 1749.)

Indenture, Sept. 21, 1747, (Deed Bk. G, No. 11, P. 516), between Peter Peterson, late of Limerick Tp., co. of Phila., Province of Pa., but since of the Colony of Va., yeoman, and Susannah, his wife, and *Stephen Keim* [so spelled clearly], of Limerick, yeoman, "Sam'l Taverner, late of Limerick, in the Kingdom of Ireland Marcht," by indenture of lease and release Aug. 23d, 24th, 1704, for consideration conveyed to Jas. Shattick and Edw. Lane, late of Phila. Co., yeoman, the full quantity of 1,000 a of land to be laid out within the said Province. (Recorded in the Enrollment office at Phila., in Bk. E, Vol. 7, Page 160). "The said 1,000 a of land were granted by Wm. Penn, the elder, unto said Sam'l Taverner by Deed, May 4, 1682 (Enrollment office, Bk. E, 6, Vol. 7, P. 156, &c.)—Warrant 2 d 7 mo (Sept., 1700, surveyed 6 of 9 mo. then next ensuing, 500 a on account of said purchase.

Jas. Shattick by right of survivorship of the said Edward Lane by deed, Feb. 17, 1710, conveyed to Wm. Woodley and Jonathan Woodley 500 a in Limerick Tp., part of the 500 a above (Rec. Book E, 6, Vol. 7, P. 238, &c.)—By Deed of partition Nov. 19, 1723, Wm. Woodley confirmed to his Bro. Jonathan the South East half of said 300 a. That of Jonathan Woodley, deceased, descended to his *nephew*. The above Susannah Peterson, formerly Susannah Woodley, and her husband, Peter Peterson, for £80, paid by Stephen "Kiem," conveyed to him and his heirs the N. W. equal half. The description here refers to other land of Stephen "Kiem."

The endorsement says, "Rec'd the day of the date hereof, of the within named Stephen Keim [clearly Keim] £80," &c.

Indenture Nov. 6, 1753 (Deed Bk. H, Vol. 5, P. 477), between Adam Vanfos-sen, of Worcester Tp., Phila., yeoman, and Catherine, his wife, and *Stephen Kime*, of Limerick, said Co., yeoman. Deed, lease and release Apl. 29 and 30, 1682, between Wm. Penn, by the name and stile of William Penn, late of Worminghurst, in the Co. of Sussex, Esqr on one part and James Claypoole, of London mer. on the other, 1,000 a, to be laid out within the said Province of Pa., at the yearly quit rent of 1s per 100 a. On June 25 and 26, 1683, Claypoole sold to Wm. Smith, then of the Co. of Middlesex, since of Va. shipwright, the said 1,000 a. On Nov. 15 and 16, 1714, Wm. Smith sold the same to Wm. Chadwick, of the parish of St. Stephen, in King and Queen Co., Virginia, gentleman. In 1718, Dec. 29 and 30, Chadwick sold this 1,000 a unto Wm. Allen, of Phila., merchant, and to Thos. Shute, of Phila Co., yeoman. To them Richard Hill, Isaac Norris and Jas. Logan, Commissioners of property granted a Warrant Dec. 31, 1718, to lay out the 1,000 a. December 29 and 30 last past, Wm. Allen sold his share in the 1,000 a unto Jas. Steel, late of the

City of Phila., gentu. Thos. Shute and James Steel by deed 17 day May, 1720, sold the 1,000 a to Adam Vanflossen. The said A. Vonflossen and his wife, Catherine, for £555 money of Pa., in hand paid, sold to Stephen Kime a certain tract of land in the Townp. of Worcester aforesd, described as adjoining Jacob Engle, Arnold Zimmerman, Stephen Boyer, &c., 55½ a, part of 150 a which Thomas Schute and James Steel granted unto the said Adam Vanflossen. (Rec. July 12, 1755).

An indenture (Deed Bk. H, Vol. 4, P. 493, and 3, Vol. 11, Pp. 516 and 519), Feb. 23, 1754, "between Stoffel Kime, of Limerick Tp., Phila. Co., Pa., "Turner," and Uliana, his wife, of the one part, and John Koplin, of the same place, yeoman, on the other." The recital refers to the same tract purchased by Keim from Heider and Vanderslice in 1745 and continues "unto the said STOFFEL KIME, by the name of STEPHEN KEIM, in fee [this correction in the document itself is conclusive as to name] as in and by the said several recited indentures."

"Now, this indenture witnesseth, that the said *Stoffel Kime* and Uliana, his wife, in consideration of £430, lawful money of Penna., paid to them by John Koplin * * * conveyed to him the land in Limerick Tp., herein described, containing 143 a, which 143 a includes the 68 a, being the residue of the 150 a or N. W. _____ of the said 300 a remaining unsold by the said Stoffel Kime, and which he purchased from the said Michael Heider and wife, as also the 75 a or N. W. moiety of the said S. E. moiety

of the said 300 a which the said Stoffel Kime purchased from said Peter Peterson and Susannah, his wife, to John Koplin.

"Stoffel Kime," in the text, signed his name clearly "Stephen Keim," in German script. His wife also signed her name by X, thus:

her
ULIANA X KEIM.
mark
(Seal.)

Signed, sealed, &c., in the presence of Dondrick Peters (in German).

The certificate of record, May 7, 1754, before Henry Pawling, Esquire, one of the justices, &c., says: "Came Stoffel Kime and Uliana, his wife, and acknowledged the above, the said Uliana thereunto voluntarily consenting, she being of full age, secretly and apart examined and the contents of the said writing first made known unto her."

The receipt also attached from John Koplin £430, is signed

STEPHEN KEIM.
her
ULIANA X KEIM.
mark

Both names in German and clearly so spelled, notwithstanding the persistently incorrect spelling in the body of these important legal transfers and receipts. (Recorded Aug. 16, 1754, in the office of Recorder of Deeds, City Hall Phila.)

That Stephen Keim was a man of business and thrift seems established by these transactions. There are legal and other documents which will add to the information concerning this son of the Founder of the name in America.

FORNEY AND LIVENGOOD

SOMERSET COUNTY PIONEERS ALLIED TO KEIM

THROUGH the courtesy of Albert Russell Keim, attorney-at-law at Falls City, Neb., I have some preliminary "Notes on Peter Forney and Peter Livengood," related families

to the Somerset Keims from an article in the Somerset "Standard," entitled "Among our Pioneers."

The surnames Forney and Livengood have a personality in Pennsylva-

nia colonial, revolutionary and subsequent history, both interesting and useful.

The following is the text of the article referred to:

"Peter Forney was a native of Germany, born at or near Hesse, Darmstadt. He was a man of some ability; was a scholar and school teacher, and tradition says he was a minister of the gospel for a number of years. He was a member of the Hussars (or light cavalry) in the regular army in his native country. Tradition says that he had eighteen bullet holes in his body and quite a number of sabre marks on his arms which he received while in different battles. He was a brave and courageous man, and a fine horseman, a great lover of horse flesh, and very fond of horseback riding, which he indulged in to his old days in Elk Lick township to his heart's content.

What time he left the Old Country and what time he arrived in what is now Elk Lick township we don't know, but we find him among the early settlers in that township.

He also belonged to an organization called, in German, "The Dropsel Lida." They held their annual meetings somewhere in the East, across the Allegheny Mountains, which it seems he attended annually, going to and fro on horseback, on "the little gray."

To whom he was married, and of the date of his death, we have no record.

Among the children we find two daughters, Elizabeth Forney and Franey Forney. Tradition says that Elizabeth Forney was born in 1769, and was mar-

ried to Christian L. Livengood, who was born in 1761, and was a son of Rev. Peter Livengood, who was also a native of Germany, and was born near the historic river Rhine.

Among their children we find Elizabeth, m. J. Miller, d. at the age of 80 years. Barbara, m. John Keim, was 94 years old when she died. Peter, d. at the age of 70. Catherine, m. Joseph Miller, and lived to be 80 years old. Frances Susan, m. Henry Hochstetler. Annie, m. Peter A. Beachey. Christina, m. John Beachey. Samuel, d. in infancy. John, Christian C., Samuel C., Mary, m. John Lichty. Esther, m. William Gloffelty, and Sarah, m. Jonas Keim. (J. Harry Fritz "Among our Pioneers." The Somerset Standard, Somerset, Pa., Oct. 25, 1895.)

The Rev. Peter Livengood, mentioned in the foregoing, is supposed to be the same Peter Livengood who came over in the ship "Phoenix," John Mason, captain, from Rotterdam, and arrived at Philadelphia August 28, 1750 (Rupp's Emigrants in Pa.).

John Keim and Jonas Keim, sons of Nicholas Keim, married granddaughters of Peter Livengood and great-granddaughters of Peter Forney (as above shown), and consequently two branches of the Keim family of Somerset county, Pa., are interested in their history.

It was through the marriage of the descendants of Peter Livengood and Peter Forney that so many of the early settlers of Somerset county, Pa., became related.

A REUNION OF DESCENDANTS OF JEAN AND PETER BERTOLET IN AMERICA.

The descendants of Jean and Peter Bertolet of the noble family of that name of Picardie, France, refugees from persecution in Switzerland and the Palatinate of the Rhine and emigrants to America, settling in Oley,

Pa., held their second reunion at Carsonia Park, near Reading, Pa., on Saturday, Aug. 5, 1899.

About one hundred persons were present.

A complete story of the meeting, which was most enjoyable and instructive, will be given in the next number of Keim and Allied Families.

THE KEIM ALLIED DESCENDANTS OF PETER BITSCHÉ

(BEACHY, BEACHEY, BEECHE, PEACHEY)

PETER BITSCHÉ,* differently Americanized Beachey, Beeche or Peachey, arrived in America from Switzerland in 1767.

He had children:

1. Abraham, b. 1754.
2. Moses, b. 1759.
3. Peter, b. ———.
4. Anna, b. ———.

He was a member of the Amish Church; a farmer; d. in Somerset Co., Pa., and was buried on the farm owned by John Yoder.

Moses (Bitsche) Peachey (son of Peter Bitsche, the Founder.) m. Barbara Yoder,† of Caernarvon township, Lancaster co., Pa., Dec. 4, 1791.

This was one of the first Amish families in America.

Peter Bitsche (2), son of Peter Bitsche (1), the Founder, b. in Switzerland, came to America with his father in 1767, d. in Somerset County, Pa., m. Sally Blau-man, member of the Amish Church.

Of their children, Elizabeth Bitsche, m. Daniel Keim. She was b. January 9, 1801; he was b. June 7, 1800.

Moses Beachey (3), son of Peter Bitsche (2), m. Elizabeth Miller.

Among their children b. in Pennsylvania and Maryland was Moses Beachey, b. May 17, 1819, who m. Barbara Keim.

Moses Beachey, son of Moses (3), and Elizabeth (Miller) Beachey, son of Peter Bitsche (2), son of Peter Bitsche (1), m. February 27, 1841, Barbara Keim; she was b. February 26, 1822. She d. October

20, 1880, at Walnut Creek, Holmes county, Ohio. She was bur. on the farm owned by Moses Beachey. He was ordained Bishop, of the Amish Church, October 16, 1867, Add. Walnut Creek, Holmes county, Ohio.

They had issue:

1. Catherine Beachey, b. December 4, 1841.
2. Jonas M. Beachey, b. May 14, 1843.
3. Elizabeth Beachey, b. 1845, d. June 26, 1846.
4. Sarah Beachey, b. June 17, 1847.
5. Lydia Beachey, b. October 29, 1849.
6. Abraham Beachey, b. May, 1857, d. June 14, 1863.
7. Benjamin Beachey, b. March 14, 1852.
8. Mary Beachey, b. September 21, 1856, d. December 22, 1862.
9. Susanna Beachey, b. March 7, 1859.
10. Anna Beachey, b. September 14, 1862.
11. Moses M. Beachey, b. March 16, 1865.

Elizabeth Beachey, dau. of Moses and Elizabeth (Miller) Beachey, dau. of Peter Bitsche (2), dau. of Peter Bitsche (1), m. Daniel Keim. He d. March 6, 1866, bur. in the Kickapoo Cemetery. She d. September, 1874, bur. in the cemetery at Lower Peoria, Ill.

They had children:

1. Fannie Keim, b. May 19, 1823, m. Cyrus Tucker, September 13, 1857.
- George, b. August 1, 1861; Ella, b. August 7, 1864, d. 1865. He d. August 9, 1888, Kickapoo, Peoria county, Ill.

Sons. 1892. The best extant (1889) authority.

† Barbara (——) Yoder, whose husband d. at sea, brought eight sons and one daughter from Switzerland to Pennsylvania, and settled in Philadelphia (Berks) county, before 1727.

*A memorial History of Peter Bitsche * * * and his lineal descendants and those related to him by inter-marriage from the year 1767 to 1892 * * * by Samuel M. Peachey, Allensville, Mifflin co., Pa., Lancaster, John Baer's

2. Lydia Keim, b. May 13, 1824, m. Peter Boots. Their children: W. W—, Daniel, Robert, David, Ida, Fanny.

3. Paul Keim, b. May 18, 1825, d. 1846.

4. Jonas Keim, b. December 3, 1826, m. Abigail Lacy; she d. 1865.

5. Moses Keim, b. March 29, 1829, m. Miss Foster. Four children. Lafayette, Stark county, Ohio.

6. Susanna Keim, b. November 13, 1830, d. 1848.

7. Abraham Keim, b. April 8, 1833.

8. Leonard Keim, b. October 27, 1835, d. 1848.

9. Daniel Keim, b. November 15, 1837.

10. Samuel Keim, b. February 8, 1840, d. 1848.

11. Peter Keim, b. January 8, 1842, d. 1848.

12. Elisabeth Keim, b. January 6, 1845, d. 1847.

The following are the children of Jonas (No. 4 of Daniel and Elizabeth (Beachey) Keim) and Abigail (Lacy) Keim. She was b. 1833. (Address, Leeor, Woodford county, Ill.)

1. Edward Aretus Keim, b. December 24, 1851, m. Clara Jane Westfall, January 2, 1882. Farmer, Miltonvale, Cloud county, Kan.

2. Franklin Adolphus Keim, b. December 5, 1853, m. Katie —, March 16, 1879. Their children: Infant, d. April 26, 1880; Adolphus Keim, b. March 25, 1881. Joy Pearl Keim, b. December 21, 1882. Address, Princeville, Peoria county, Ill.

3. William Henry Keim, b. August 27, 1855, d. 1867. All born in Peoria county, Ill.

Abigail Lacy 1 wife, d. 1866, and bur. at Lafayette, Ill. He m. 2 Anna Gwin, 1868. She d. January 20, 1875.

Their children:

1. Anna, b. August 10, 1869, d. 1869.

2. David, b. August 10, 1869. Twins.

3. Henry, b. September 19, 1871.

4. Ella V., b. January 6, 1875; was adopted by Sewell Hotchkers, Peoria, Ill., and took that name.

5. Anna, d. January 20, 1875.

M. 3 Mrs. Mary Andrews, July 20, 1876. Their children were:

1. Harvey Keim, b. April 17, 1877.

2. A. W. Keim, b. January 29, 1879.

3. A. J. Keim, b. April 6, 1881.

4. F. C. Keim, b. January 29, 1883.

5. Harley V., b. October 31, 1885.

Address, 1892, Secor, Woodford county, Ill.

Mary A. Beachey (dau. Samuel and Susan (Young) Beachey), m. Peter Keim, of Merrill, Brown county, Kan.

Their children:

1. George; 2. Ella; 3. Susie; 4. Dora. John Bender m. Sevilla Keim, March 11, 1883. No children. He is an Attorney-at-Law at Champion, Chase county, Neb.

Phineas Compton m. Martha B. Keim, October 20, 1887. Elk Lick, Somerset county, Pa.

Emanuel J. Miller, m. Barbara Keim, November 24, 1887. Walnut Creek, Holmes county, Ohio.

Their children:

1. John, b. August 26, 1888.

2. Elizabeth, b. February 1, 1890.

The Beachey family, like that of Keim, have been conspicuously identified with the pioneer settlement and development of Somerset county, Pa.

Abraham P. Beachey (named after his grandfather), son of Peter A. and Ann (Livengood) Beachey, was among the first to locate in the valley now known as Somerset county.

He was born January 23, 1828, on the Beachey homestead, built by his grandfather in 1809, on the old farm of 240 acres, which he afterwards purchased and is still held by his descendants.

The original farm was increased to 600 acres used in general farming, cattle-raising and dairying.

He received his education in the log school house presided over by Jost J. Stutzman. He m. January 23, 1848,

Christina Lichty, dau. of Samuel C. Lichty. She d. July 14, 1880.

With his brother, John W. Beachey, he owned (1892) 257 acres adjoining Salisbury on the south, a portion of which is built up in city lots.

Mr. Abraham P. Beachey also owns a whole section of town land in Nebraska. Refusing all proffered honors, he was a school director for seventeen years.

GERMAN, FRENCH AND SWISS WARRANTEE SETTLERS ON THE PENNSYLVANIA FRONTIER, 1734-41

ABSTRACTS OF PENNSYLVANIA LAND WARRANTS WITH REFERENCE TO THE PIONEERS OF THESE NATIONALITIES AND THE REGIONS COLONIZED BY THEM

(Continued from No. 6, p. 190, K. & A. F.)

IN THE following list, which covers the period down to 1741, the surnames are confined to the German, French and Swiss settlers of Philadelphia and Lancaster counties as far as they may be distinguished by linguistic forms.

All surnames of these nationalities recognizably associated with the region subsequently embraced in Berks county are given.

There are also similar surnames in Chester and Bucks counties and their successors.

It will doubtless cause still greater surprise to observe how few names of the nationalities and localities covered appear on the warrant registers knowing the large number of recorded arrivals of foreigners at Philadelphia for the period mentioned. That there was at this time a considerable population permanently settled in these regions is established by the applications noticed in the following list for the issue of warrants in order to establish surveys already made.

This fact also referred to in the abstracts (No. 6 K. & A. F.) seems to set the rule of immigrants selecting the sites of their settlements, occupying them, improving them, having them surveyed and making the request years after for a warrant to cover the survey, the last instead of the first step in occupation and title.

The Warrant Registers therefore furnish no safe basis for an estimate of population.

Besides it must not be overlooked that a large number of warrants cover tracts from 500 to 5,000 acres and upwards from which subdivisions were made to suit purchasers who never appear in the Proprietary Records of Warrantee holders.

In such a case a fee simple purchase would be a matter of record in the Deed Books which are of such inestimable value at the seats of justice of the three original counties of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester, and those which were carved out or added as the settlements increased in population or extended beyond the Susquehanna, the Lechay Hills, Blue Mountains and westward.

DANIEL FIERRE on Pequea CK Lancaster Co 300 a. survey not returned and asking grant of a warrant. 15 Oct 1734.

ALEXANDER WARKE of Lancaster Co deed application renewed by his son Alexander 200 a on branch of Octorara 13 d 4 m 1734.

JOSEPH HECKOMBOTOM 200 a renewed application for vacant land adjoining his plantation near Conestoga CK 15 Jan 1734-5.

HATTIL VARMAN of Ireland 600 a on Mill ck branch of the Conestoga Jan 1734-5.

SAMUEL ROBINSON 150 a of a branch of the Pecquee 13 Dec 1734.

HANS LUNDUS 288 a application renewed for survey 288 a on a branch of Conestoga ck 7 Feby 1734

HENRY MUSSELLMAN 100 a on Little Conestoga CK 27 Feby 1734

EDWARD FARMER of Whitmarsh Phila Co having purchased of "several persons who came over as servants unto this our province at the first settling thereof," their right to "their several proportions of land intended for them at the time of their freedom" from their servitude and thereupon said Edward Farmer made application that said lands be regularly surveyed to him but the Commissioners declining to grant his request * * * he settled and improved a tract on North side of the River Schuylkill called Poplar Neck 300 a, in recognition of his services a survey was granted, 10 d Mar 1734-5.

HANS MUSSELMAN renewed his application for a survey of 200 a improved by him on Mill CK in Lancaster Co. 1735.

ANTHONY WAYNE of East Town Chester county renewed application for survey of 46 a adjoining his other land. 17 May 1735.

KATHERINE WITMER on survey to Hans Witmer 200 a near Little Conestoga CK who died before payment his widow asked warrant for herself and children. 4 June 1735.

ANDREAS COFFMAN 200 a on Little Conestoga Lancaster Co requested warrant to establish his survey already made 7 June 1735.

CONRAD WISOR of Tulpehockin in consideration of acceptable service in Several Treaties with the Indians of the Five Nations whereof he was interpreter a survey to him at or near Tulpehockin as near his settlement as may be laid out 100 a at $\frac{1}{2}$ penny year quit rent per acre. 14 May 1735.

BENJAMIN FURLEY of Rotterdam in Holland by his authority Thomas Lawrence of Phila merchant survey 5000 a the original purchase of which was made

from Wm Penn by Adrian Voessin late of Rotterdam 6 & 7 Mar 1682 the right to which being since vested in "Benjohan" Furley 16 Dec 1735.

CHRISTIAN STUMP 500 a sold by "Jas Logan of Stenton Esqor" to him and others for which survey obtained at Tulpehockin Lancaster Co requiring survey 25 Feby 1735-6.

MARTIN GRAEFF 168 a near Conestoga CK whereon he dwells upon which he agrees to pay & requires an acceptable return survey, 1 Mar 1735-6.

CONRAD WEISER 200 a in Lancaster county 19 Nov 1736.

REYNIER TYSON JUX of Phila Co. 100 a within the Manor of Springfield said County 26 Nov 1736.

HENRY SNYDER "of our Manor of Springfield in Phila Co 20 a adjoining this plantn within our said Manor "for which he is to pay to our House" * * * 30 Dec 1735.

ELIZABETH BARTOLET Phila Co survey made to her for 150 a in Oley, for which she paid 1734, 45 £ and quit rent, 1 s p cent from the year 1720 and she having by her deed 7 May last past sold her interest to

JONATHAN HARBINE, of Oley Phila Co requests warrant in order to establish the said survey, granted Aug 6, 1737.

MICHAEL COFFMAN dec'd about 1718 there were surveyed for use of his children 500 a on Little Conestoga ck. Lancaster Co. Consideration paid. Owing to their minority confirmation was delayed. John Coffman only son and Elizabeth the wife of Christian Stoneman the only dau. of said Michael Coffman now request warrant to sustain survey. Aug. 18. 1737.

MICHAEL MOYER 487 a manor of Conestoga Lancaster Co Nov 3 1737.

MICHAEL BAUGHMAN 690 a manor of Conestoga Lancaster Co Nov 2, 1737.

ABRAHAM HEER 424 a Manor Conestoga Lancaster Co., Nov. 2, 1837.

ANDREW COFFMAN 462 a manor of Conestoga Lancaster Co Nov. 2, 1737.

LONDON COMPANY by att'y Wm Rawle Phila asking survey of 3000 a remaining unsurveyed of their original purchase 5000 a on indenture Aug 14 and 15, 1682 Joshua Holland then of Chatham the right whereof being now vested in the London Co aforesaid Jan 20, 1737.

PETER KERLIN Concord Tp Chester Co 45 a now in his possession being the over plus of 500 a formerly surveyed to Denis Rockford since dec'd.

JOHN PAGE resurvey 5165 a at Tulpehocken in Lancaster Co May 10, 1738.

RUDOLPH HURR survey 1728 to him Lancaster Co 150 a on Mill ck a br of Conestoga asking warrant to establish survey May 22, 1738.

MICHAEL BAUGHMAN 350 a Lancaster Co on Middle ck br Conestoga asking to accept survey and issue warrant, Feb 17, 1773.

CONGREGATION OF PRESBYTERIANS 1727 on application of, who then settling near Octorara ck which divides the counties of Lancaster and Chester 100 a survey was made for a meeting house now asking issue of a warrant for that survey agreeing to pay 15 £ 10 s for same and 1½ penny for every acre quit rent June 29, 1738.

EDWARD FARMER of Whitemarsh Phila Co 100 a for several years past in his possession first surveyed to Thomas Duckett since dec'd in the manor of Springfield who did not pay the consideration he now agrees to pay. Nov 10, 1738.

DAVID MARTIN 370 a surveyed 1726 on branch Conestoga ck Lancaster Co asks warrant. Feb 10, 1738.

ABRAHAM STEINER 63 a manor of Conestoga Lancaster Co. May 27, 1740.

PETER CHARTIER Lancaster Co 600 a including his plantation within manor of Paxtan on West side of Susquehanna. May 5, 1739.

HENRY ANTEC Hy Denny and Joseph Bittin Phila Co 350 a in Limerick Tp. Mar 25, 1741.

MARTIN SHANGLE of Oley (probably Shenekel) in 1719 by agreement 100 a in Oley Phila Co survey to him. In his lifetime paid ½ consideration and made his last will and testament appointing his wife Magdalena sole executrix said Magdalena paid the balance and asks warrant so that the survey may be legally returned. May 1, 1741.

PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION Derry Tp Lancaster Co 100 a requested some time since for meeting house and burying ground surveyed and now ask warrant. July 10, 1741.

MARTIN FUNK 238 a in manor of Conestoga Lancaster Co July 10, 1741.

JACOB HOCHSTATER Jun 475 a in manor of Conestoga Lancaster Co July 10, 1741.

HANS WIDDOWER 632 a survey 1731 Lancaster Co on br Conestoga ck June 10, 1741.

(Here Warrant Register 1715-1741 ends).

"A JAUNT TAKEN TO NEW YORK IN STAGES," 1794.

By Daniel deB. Keim, Traveler and Diarist.

(Annotated by the Editor.)

IN these days of steam and electricity, not to speak of the possibilities of liquid air and balloons as practical methods of locomotion and travel, it is diverting, to say the least, to contemplate the processes

by which our ancestors moved from point to point.

We must concede that they outdid us in the homely enjoyments of life if they did not in speed and luxury.

There is a certain idealic notion,

possibly more in modern imagination than ancient realization, of the old fashioned wayside tavern or "Inn" usually "out" to the "inner man" by those more nice than wise.

At all events there are a few left on the old "pike" between Reading and Philadelphia. As an adherent to ancient customs, I am glad to say still exempt from the "dry" rot of new fangled notions of sumptuary rules and regulations.

The oldest son of John Keim, third of the name Keim, grandson of the Founder, Daniel deBenneville, as a young man was of rather a roving inclination.

He roved, but he took notes as he roved, and as a consequence he has left some very entertaining manuscripts which give interesting glimpses of the times over a century ago.

These manuscripts are in possession of the now Bristol, Pa., branch of the Keim family.

The following is from the sheets of "The Jaunt," annotated as we go along. It is to be regretted that the writer does not go into greater detail. The writer begins:

"Started from Reading to Philadelphia May 24, 1794, at 5 o'clock in the morning and arrived in Philadelphia the next day at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon."

This was thirty-one hours including time, hard cider, rum and water consumed in relays by man and beast or both, and "entertainment for man and beast" at halts. Distance fifty-eight miles. Route the "Perkiomen Turnpike," originally one of the trails of the pioneers between the Blue Mountains and the Delaware at Philadelphia, then the King's Highway, then a Provincial spawled road, then a "Flying" stage and wagon route from the Delaware to the Schuylkill at Reading, continued to Harris' Ferry, Harrisburg, on the Susquehanna.

The Pennsylvania, Se' uylkill Valley Railroad now sends out week days eight trains each way, express time, ninety minutes, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railway week days eleven trains to Philadelphia and thirteen to Reading, express time eighty-four minutes.

Our voracious great uncle might have said something about getting out of the "fair towne" on the Schuylkill. For instance taking a "doch and dorras," as the son of Erin would have it, at the Federal Inn, where "they" say the "Conway Cabal" was planned. Jolting up Penn street and out the Perkiomen "pike," modernized "avenue," to the ancient hostelry of logs and plaster, which was the "last chance" for wayfarers eastward bound, supplanted by a school house (1899), (corner of Eleventh and Franklin streets).

Then taking another jog along the "pike" to the "Black Bear" tavern, where the German-American soldiery of Upper Berks assembled to march to the relief of Washington at Boston in 1775, on Long Island 1775-6 and in the campaigns in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. 1776-1778.

Thus it was "jog," "jag," "jag." "jog," until doubtless it made little difference between "jag-jog" or "jog-jag," when the flying stage on wheels and the "old stagers" within, four sleets in the wind, rumbled through Germantown and drew up on Marker street in the city of "Brotherly Love."

The "Jaunt" continues:

"Left Philadelphia Cousin Joseph (de) Brown (Braun) in company on the 10th of June in the Flying Stage and arrived at Bristol 10 o'clock, after a disagreeable ride, the roads being very muddy and stage being very much crowded with people."

"Bristol is a fine town situated on the banks of the river Delaware about 20 miles from Philadelphia.

"After breakfasting we left Bristol in a new stage and a fresh set of horses and arrived at Trenton after crossing the river Delaware.

"Trenton is elegantly situated on the banks of the river Delaware in the Jersey state.

"We were detained some time at Trenton, but when the driver made his appearance he made ample amends for our detention, he having a fresh set of horses and a new stage.

"Being just three sheets we sailed at the rate of 10 knots an hour and had an agreeable passage to Princetown, which is situated on a beautiful spot of ground, and has a large college.

"After dinner we got into a new stage with a fresh set of horses and proceeded to Brunswick.

"With a fresh set of horses and a new stage we proceeded to Woodbridge after crossing the river Raritan and travelling after night about 10 o'clock we arrived at Woodbridge, supped and continued all night.

"Left Woodbridge Sunday morning at 3 o'clock and arrived at Elizabethtown, changed horses.

"With a new stage proceeded to Newark. Continued on, when crossing the 1 and 2 river we arrived safe at Paul's Hook, where we breakfasted, and about 11 o'clock crossed the North river and arrived safe in New York.

"We continued in the city for 5 days. We had very disagreeable weather while we were in the city. The 6th day we started for home.

"Again it took 2 days coming from New York to Philadelphia, the rivers being very high and the roads very bad. We were sometimes forced to wait 5 or 6 hours on account of crossing the creeks. The water overflowed numbers of meadows, tore down 2 or 3 miles and washed away fences, &c.

"We had very fatiguing riding.

"What we saw in New York: The Battery and Museum, Governor Clinton's palace, and a few water pumps. One horse pulls at it. We went to see the Bridewell where the criminals [are kept] the markets called Fly Market, Bear Market, Exchange Market and New Slip Market."

Here this narrative abruptly ends.

NICHOLAS KEIM THE ASSOCIATOR, 1775

DUTY TO COUNTRY ABOVE DOCTRINE

AMONG the muster rolls and papers relating to the associators and militia of the counties of Pennsylvania,* on page 305, "Warwick Township Association—1775," appears the name of "NIKLAUS KEIM," on a list of thirty-eight members, and of which Peter Grubb was captain. The names of Mathias Weidman and Edward Agnew also appear in the same list.

The "Associators" were the first formed organization for warlike purposes in Pennsylvania. This was owing

to the religious compunctions of many of the sect people, notably the Society of Friends, the governing class prior to the American Revolution in Pennsylvania, and the Mennonites, (orthodox German Quakers).

Why Nicholas Keim, son of a Pietist and himself a Mennonite or Quaker, a leading merchant and man of wealth, earned in the hardware, iron and general merchandise trade in Reading, enrolled himself in a patriotic "Association" in Lancaster instead of Berks county, is and doubtless always will re-

*Pennsylvania in the War of the Revolution, Associated Battalions and Mil-

itia 1775-83, Vol. I, Dr. Wm. Egle, Harrisburg, Pa., state 1890.

main a mystery as to fact although circumstantially the fact itself might be logically explained.

The religious convictions of the sect with which Nicholas Keim, whose picture embellished as frontispiece the first number of this magazine, was connected, was opposed to war.

Notwithstanding this fact not only do we find him a member of Captain Peter Grubb's Association of Warwick township, Lancaster county, in 1775, a year before the Declaration of Independence, but also his son, John Keim, a private in Peter Nagle's company in 1775, and fifth captain in Colonel Weaver's Fifth Battalion of the Berks county militia 1778. His brother-in-law, John Bishop, was third captain in the same battalion, the total number of enlisted men being 645.*

Captain Peter Grubb, of the Warwick township "Association," was the second of the name in a family found among the earliest settlers on the Delaware river about the time of the arrival of William Penn and the founding of his Province.

Captain Peter Grubb 2d was thirty-five years of age at the time.

The Grubbs, besides being Quakers, were among the earliest exploiters and promoters of the iron industry in the Province of Pennsylvania, having built the Cornwall Furnace, 1735, and Hopewell Forge, 1739, in Lebanon and Warwick townships, now Lebanon and Lancaster counties.

At the time of his membership of Captain Grubb's "Association," Nicholas Keim was fifty-six years of age.

This, however, was not an unusual thing. Associators were often men of station and business who would not enlist in a military company on account of sect obligations, but would "Asso-

ciate" themselves for public defense by contributions of money or supplies.

The organization of the military party in Philadelphia, the metropolis of the Quakers, upon the first signs of armed opposition to Great Britain was by regiments and companies of Associators. When the military party came in control through the co-operation of the German population of the interior a military and naval establishment under state authority was regularly organized.

There is little doubt that the names of Nicholas and John Keim were crossed off the list of membership of the Friends' meetings for their willingness to take up arms against a tyrannical king, as was done in the case of Wetherill, the "fighting Quaker of the Revolution," in Philadelphia.

The distance from Reading to Warwick township by the King's Highway was about eighteen miles.

It is also probable that Nicholas Keim was brought in contact with the Grubbs not only through religious ties but business interests, he having been the founder of the iron trade, as two of his grandsons were iron manufacturers in Reading, while the Grubbs were producers of iron about twenty-five miles distant.

There is no doubt that Captain Peter Grubb and Nicholas Keim often exchanged visits. These on the part of Nicholas Keim brought him in contact with the Tunkers or Brethren, of the Seventh Day German Baptists, who organized at Ephrata in 1732, and the Moravian Brethren, established at Lititz, the chief village of Warwick township in 1754-7.

Among the freeholders of the townships in 1759 was Mathis Hoffarth, of the surname of the husband of Elizabeth, half-sister of Nicholas Keim.

* Pennsylvania in the War of the Revolution, Vol. II. P. 291. Egle Harrisburg, state, 1892.

The fact that Nicholas Keim joined a Lancaster Association of supporters of the Continental Congress, and was against British tyranny, does not mean that his native county of Berks was lacking in patriotism.

On July 7, 1774, a meeting of a very "respectable body of freeholders and others, inhabitants of the county of Berks," was held at Reading to take "into their very serious consideration the present critical situation of American affairs."

A series of six resolutions was adopted sustaining without qualification what was contemplated by the Continental Congress to which deputies were to be chosen and a committee on correspondence was named.

On December 5, 1774, a committee on observation was chosen.

Although Reading and some of the townships in the county of Berks were much disturbed by Tories, the German element was active in the war, and Nicholas Keim and his son John, though of the Mennonite or German Quaker faith, were among the foremost in duty to God and their country.

Another circumstance which may have led to Nicholas Keim's uniting with the Warwick township Associates may have been his business rela-

tions with the Ephrata Society in Lancaster county, in connection with the publication in 1747 of "Der Blutige Schauplatz oder Martyrer Geschichte der Taufgesinnten," (The Bloody Scaffold, or Baptist Martyrology), folio pp. 1514.

This immense work, the greatest enterprise undertaken by the press anywhere in the new world at that time, was engaged in at the suggestion of the Mennonites of the Province of Pennsylvania.

It is said that fifteen of the Brethren worked upon it for three years.

After the completion of the work the edition very largely passed into the hands of the Mennonites of Oley, Germantown and other German settlements, not only in Pennsylvania, but in other colonies where small communities of Germans had located.

This Ephrata community and its work is among the most interesting pages in German American history.

The famous Ephrata printing press was started in 1742 by Beissel. Nothing equalled it in the American colonies at that time, in the size, cost, quantity and quality of publications issued, both in English and German. Nicholas Keim was one of its most ardent patrons.

A RELIC OF COLONIAL FASHIONS

A BUSK BOARD CARVED BY BENJAMIN SUMNER, A PRISONER IN THE TOWER OF LONDON

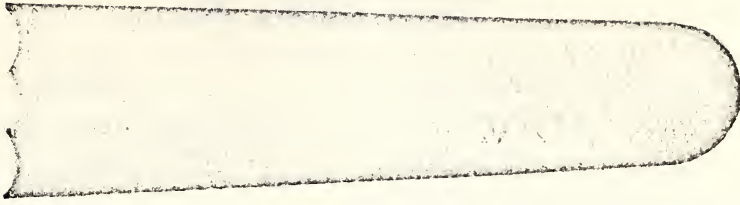
AFTER the surrender of Fort Ticonderoga to Ethan Allen in May, 1775, an expedition later in the same summer, which marched by way of Lake Champlain under Gen. Montgomery, captured St. John's and Montreal on the march and effected a junction before Quebec with Benedict Arnold, who had advanced by the Kennebec River.

In the ill-advised attempt to take that Gibraltar of Canada and the St.

Lawrence with less than a thousand men, in the midst of a mid-winter storm Montgomery was killed, Arnold was wounded, and Morgan hemmed in on all sides was forced to surrender.

Among the men who fell into the hands of the British were Ethan Allen, the hero of Ticonderoga, and Benjamin Sumner, of Tolland county, a Connecticut volunteer.

These men were sent to England and incarcerated in the Tower of London



A REVOLUTIONARY BUSK BOARD CARVED IN THE TOWER OF LONDON.

as hostages for a British officer held by the Continentals.

At this time Benjamin Sumner was nineteen years of age.

During the year he passed in the Tower as a prisoner and hostage, his life hanging by a thread, having obtained a piece of English oak, with a penknife he "whittled" away the hours of his captivity carving a busk board for his American sweetheart, Ruth Palmer, whom he married a few years after the close of the Revolutionary War.

The busk board, a stiffening bone or plate fastened in the front of the corset to keep it in shape around the waist, was in vogue among the ladies of fashion during colonial, continental and later days down to the middle of the present century, the latest styles before going out of vogue being of whalebone, steel or brass.

The oak board carved by Benjamin Sumner is an exquisite piece of work with so simple an implement as a penknife.

The illustration which we give will convey an idea of the chaste design and delicate workmanship.

The board is about twelve inches in length and two and one-half inches in width tapering to one and three-quarter inches.

Ruth Palmer, who became the wife of Benjamin Sumner and fortunate possessor of this relic of her husband's privations for his country, was the daughter of Dr. Joseph Palmer, of

Willington, Conn., a physician of high repute in the country round about. During the latter period of the War for American Independence he was a surgeon in the Connecticut service, and on the staff of the Governor of Massachusetts.

The daughter of Benjamin and Ruth (Palmer) Sumner, Maria Sumner Vinton, a real daughter of a revolutionary hero and member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, lived till 1898, when she was within two months of her 96th year.

Her sister, Parmela Sumner, became the wife of Silas Owen, of Windham county, Conn., and the mother of Galusha Owen, of the same county, who married Betsey Parmela Denison, who was the mother of Jane Sumner Owen, who married deB. Randolph Keim, author and journalist, of Reading, Pa., and Washington, D. C.

This treasured relic is now owned by Mrs. Keim, national number, 48. Daughters of the American Revolution, who received it from her great-aunt, Mrs. Vinton.

It may be added that Mrs. Vinton at the age of 93 knitted two shell-pattern bed spreads of cotton of most exquisite handiwork, one for each of her grand-nieces, Elizabeth Randolph (Keim) Kutz, wife of First Lieut. Charles Wallauer Kutz, Corps of Engineers U. S. Army, and Harriet Virginia Keim, a younger daughter of Mrs. Keim.

The Family Circle

ERRATA.

DEBENNEVILLE. In imposing the matter for No. 6, K. and A. F., there was committed a positive imposition upon genealogical regularity.

At the top of the first column of page 185 appears the following:

6. Esther deBenneville, b. Jan. 13, 1798, d. Jan. 15, 1798.
7. Harriet deBenneville, b. March 21, 1803. M. to John M. Keim, of Reading, Nov. 19, 1821. (See No. 3, page 83 and 84, for their children.)

This matter should follow in numbered sequence under "The Children of George and Eleanor (Roberts) DeBenneville," page 184, No. 6, second column, K. and A. F.

THE KEIM ANCESTRAL OCCUPATIONS.

The earliest official paper in Provincial Pennsylvania associated with the name Keim in America is the request of "Hans Keim" for 100 acres of land from the Proprietaries. Seventeen years later he doubled his holdings of fertile acres in Oley by a similar application.

The first German-American Keim, although a turner by trade, began his career in America as a farmer and all his children were brought up on a farm.

The first to depart from the ancestral occupation, so far as now known, was his son, Nicholas Keim, who removed to Reading "towne," about seven miles distant from where he was then living, with his wife, Barbara Schneider, and only son, John, then six years old, in 1755, five years before it was separated from Alsace Township. He warranted and patented a lot and bought another in the town and from a "store keeper" founded the hardware and iron business in the place

and stood among its foremost citizens, as did his son, John, and his descendants after him.

The parental occupation in Germany had not been adopted by any of the children as the "turner's tools" were still in the family and by will were excluded from appraisement with the power granted to the widow "to give the same to who she thinks proper of my children."

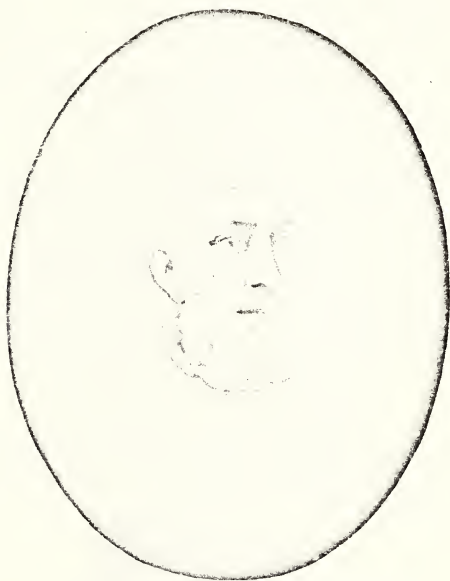
The descendants of the Founder still hold not only the ancestral acres but a number of the finest farms in Oley and other townships of Berks county, in other counties of Pennsylvania and in other States of the United States of America.

In conveyances of date 1745 (this number K. and A. F.) Stephen Keim, another son of the Founder, is mentioned as "Turner." The "Turner's tools" brought over from Germany according to the Founder's will, 1747 and inventory of his estate 1754 being among the possessions of the Founder Stephen must have started out in the world with his own tools or must have returned the ancestral implements of this skilled craft when he embarked in his somewhat extensive real estate operations.

In the same series of documents it will be observed he is designated 1747, 1753 "yeoman" and in 1754 again "Turner."

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, Vol. XXX, No. 3, July, 1899, says of the KEIM AND ALLIED FAMILIES IN AMERICA AND EUROPE, Part IV., March, 1899.

An interesting number, with articles, besides Keim, on Quaker Notation of Time, the Bertolet Family, Dr. George De Benneville, abstracts of Pennsylvania Land Warrants, and the Indians of Pennsylvania.



MRS. JULIA MAY (KEIM) BEHNE

Munich, Germany—Reading, Pennsylvania

*Daughter of George M. Keim, son of George DeB. Keim, son of John
Keim, son of Nicholas Keim, son of Johannes Keim, of Oley, Pa.,
The Founder.*

The Keim and Allied Families

IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

A Monthly Serial of History, Biography, Genealogy and Folklore,
illustrating the causes, circumstances and consequences of the
German, French and Swiss Emigrations to America from
the 17th Century to the present time.

Vol. 1. READING, PA.

JULY, 1899.

HARRISBURG, PA. No. 8.

THE KEIM ACCOUNT

(Keim-Kunde)

BY LUDWIG KEIM

Inspector of Railroads under the Grand Duke of Baden.

American Edition Issued by

deB. RANDOLPH KEIM

[Continued from Keim and Allied Families No. 7, p 166.]

FAMILY AND PERSONAL INFORMATION.

1. FAMILY INFORMATION.

2. PERSONAL INFORMATION.

"Posterity is the object of our writing, because it is the only thing left of our existence.--*Translated by Thomas C. Zimmerman.*

Mirza Abdul Hussein Chan, Ambassador of the Court of Iran to the Court of Germany (Austria) in the year 1234.

A little ring
Encompasses our lives.
And many generations
Link the rings of theirs,
Thus forming a chain
That is without end.--*Goethe.*

--*Translated by Thomas C. Zimmerman.*

THIS valuable contribution by our learned name-cousin to the literature of the Keim name in different forms of spelling continues in a most valuable and extended history and description of the localities in which the noble family of Chiem (Keim) and its allied branches dwelt.

Aside from its family interest the compilation is of the utmost value to the details of history which have never appeared in our vernacular tongue, and which relate to the region of the fatherland from which many of the Germans of the seventeenth and eigh-

teenth centuries emigrated to Pennsylvania. In the restricted limits of a magazine it is impossible to give this priceless manuscript in its entirety. It is my hope, however, to print it complete both in the German and translated American languages as a contribution to the literature of the German American.--[Ed.]

In continuance of Herr Keim's interesting story the following abstract may be given here.

Chiengua, Chiemsee, Chieming.

From the history of Bavaria-Traunstein.

The Bavarian Traungau (Valley of Traun), and the Traungau, a Lehen, the archbishop church in Salzburg from 909 till 1275.

Divisions—The Grassauer Thal (vale).

1. The earliest occupants of the country.

2. The counts of Hohenstein and Marguartstein.

3. The Parish district of Chieming.

[Synopsis by Mrs. Julia May (Keim) Behné, who resided at Munich, the capital of Bavaria, for nearly thirty years. With her husband, a distinguished artist, she visited Chiemsee (Keim lake), and all the castles, ruins and localities described.—Ed.]

The valley of the river Traun, where the courthouse of Traunstein stands, includes the eastern shore of Chiemsee, reaching to the rivers Saale and Salzach. Also the country on both shores of the White and Red Traun from its source until it unites with the Alz at Altenmarkt. The southern part is mountainous. The northern is meadow land. The sloping country is dotted with villages—Bergen, Chieming, Grahenstat, Traunstein, Siegsdorf, etc. The province belonged to Noricum, under Roman sway, who conquered it, with the rest of South Germany shortly before the birth of Christ, and held it until Anno 476.

Little is known of the early inhabitants of the kingdom of Noricum. A few village names alone remain.

The occupation of the Romans is evidenced by various monuments or landmarks dating from the fifth century. The most ancient is a "Tabula honestæ missions," a metal plate found at Geiselbrechting, date, 64 after Christ, in Emperor Nero's reign.

The great Roman highway from Augsburg to Salzburg was built in the second century under Hadrian. The milestones and stations are noticed in the itinerary of Antonius, Hadrian's successor.

A second Roman road can be traced

by the mounds and gulleys, from the mountains on the southern shore of Chiemsee to the Traunstein. At Chieming a holy stone is found, on which they performed their vows striking with battleaxes dedicated to the gods of fresh water and salt springs named Ara Bedojo and Alonnen.

These Roman oathstones are now in the collection of antiquities at Munich. These ancient springs still exist, at Hall Reichenhall and on the way through Lauter and Hallerbruck, which joins the iron mines of Koessenbach.

The emigration of the Romans caused the places to sink into oblivion. Odoaker, King of the Rugier, ruled over South Germany about 489. Then the last Gothic King, Theodorich, then the Bajuaren, or Bayern, became prominent as powerful allies of the Franken, obtaining their own government under Dukes of the race Agilolfinger, who reigned over Bavaria till 788. This was the zenith of the middle ages.

From the sixth to the seventh century the bishop introduced Christianity, so that in Anno 739 Bavaria was divided into four Diocesan missions by St. Bonifacius. Then into districts embracing the valley of Chiemlake. The bishop seat was at Salzburg. The dukes and nobles gave land and money liberally to found churches and monasteries.

Erlstatt is an ancient and first mentioned house of prayer in Chiemvalley. The most celebrated (even to this day) is the Brotherhood of St. Peters, and the adjoining cathedral.

At Salzburg the Javavum of the Romans, Theodore, duke of Bavaria, gave a domain, eight English miles in circumference, to the religious association.

On ruined Roman altars were built Christian chapels. On devastated villages sprang new hamlets and new towns.

The present city of Traunstein (on

the ancient Roman highway) is built on the ruins of an early settlement.

The former inhabitants called the Roman Wallen or Walchen, meaning strangers, hence numerous villages have this termination, viz: Rentwalchen, Traunwalchen, etc. Each duke added territory and funds to St. Peters, at Salzburg. After Duke Theodore came Theodebert and Ottilo.

Charlemagne, the Franken King, died in 814. He remained some time in Salzburg, drove the Bavarian dukes to the wall, added many of his French provinces and called them all French. The Bavarians rallied and assisted the successor of Charlemagne in repelling the barbarous eastern hordes. Markgraf Luitpold, who ruled Bavaria as regent for the child Herzog Ludwig, conquered the Huns and from this time (907) forward, the kingdom was governed by the noble race of the Schriern and Wittlesbacher.

The future counts of the Chiemvalley and Salzburg were descended from Aribo and his sons, Sighart, the First, and Ottakar, the First. Four years after the great battle of Lechfeld, when the Huns were routed, King Otto, first founder of the old German empire, leased large domains to the Archbishop of Salzburg—forests, the chase, and fishing, to be protected by those in authority.

In 1275 this right or lease reverted to Bavaria. No one could ruthlessly cut down trees, hunt or fish without permission. Thus the German forests continued to this day, a refuge for the weary, life-giving to the wayfarer. The streams yield fish (as of yore) and game in abundance.

The forester is an important personage, appointed by the State. When one tract of woodland is felled new trees are planted immediately.

Juditha, widow of Graf Sighart, 4th, had seven sons. Sighart, 2d, Engelbert Marquart, Meginhart, Sigeboto, Gerloh and Sigebold, who, in turn, saw

that these laws were not infringed upon.

Marquart built the village and castle Marquartstein; Sighart, Siegsdorf; Engelbert, Hallein; Sigboto, Surbach. Meginhart (counsellor of the church at Salzburg) was killed in the battle at Saaldorf. Of Gerloh and Sigebold nothing authentic is known.

The Grassau Valley on the south shore of Chiem lake shows traces of early inhabitants. It extends twenty miles down to the boundary of Tyrol to Rent in Winhel. The domain included Nehersee, Grassau, Wessen, Schlaching, Bergen, and Lower Siegsdorf. The Romans entered through this valley from Tyrol and Italy and left many landmarks and monuments which are preserved in the Museum of Antiquities at Munich.

After the Exodus of the Romans and other tribes the Christian religion was introduced into the Chiemvalley from Salzburg. The monastery of the Benedictine Order was founded on Herren Island in Chiem lake by Duke Tassil, 776. The Castle Hohenstein is a frightfully wild pile. One can form no idea of its dizzy heights, yawning chasms and towering cliffs except you visit it in person.

The Count's son, Marquart, felt unhappy in this isolation and built Marquartstein on the borders of Chiemsee. Though Marquart, 2d, left the fortress Hohenstein it was occupied by other descendants of the race of Hohenstein. Young Marquart had a tragic end. He was often robbed by the followers of Graf Cuno, of Fortenhausen, and received no redress. Cuno's power was too great. Marquart sought by friendly means to propitiate him. The count had a lovely daughter, Adelheid, and he had formed ambitious plans for her marrying, but she loved Count Marquart. Her father opposed the union. One dark, stormy night she fled with him and was disinherited by her father. Two months later Marquart

was murdered near Castle Hohenstein. Adelheid's father then relented and made her heiress of Burg Marquartstein with the large domain attached on condition that she should grant large tracts and money to St. Margarethen church at Baumburg.

This took place in Anno 1095.

The young Countess Adelheid later married Graf Ulrich von Putten. Her daughter, Utta, in time wedded Count Engelbert von Kraiburg. Four years later Count Ulrich died. Then Adelheid, with her mother, Irmengard, entered a Retreat for Widows. Adelheid then wedded Count Perengar von Sulzbach. They united with Countess Irmengard, Adelheid's mother, in founding the church and convent at Berthesgarden.

Adelheid died and was interred in the chapel at Sulzbach. Perengar died 1125. Their descendants inherited different castles. One had Kraiberg, one became Duke of Kärnthen, another Count of Frankenhausen and Modling, another (Graf Engelbert) relinquished worldly honors and possessions and became a Monk at Selon.

At Chieming stands an old castle with tower and turrets.

Following the manner of those days, the dwelling, threshing floor and stable were built next to it, so that in the intense winters the cattle could be attended to. It is so near the lake shore that in stormy weather the waves beat against the walls.

In 1858 the castle, chapel and buildings were remodeled, bringing to light the corner-stone laid by the Romans.

Christian service was held there in the twelfth century. At old Chieming ruins of a Roman castle are found. New Chieming exists to-day. Monuments and landmarks of the twelfth century show that the country was inhabited by a sterling race, among which are the names of Juditha von Chieming, widow of Baron Chieming, Count von Sulzbach, von Egernsdach, von Kraiburg, von Törring and

others. (See No. 6, p. 166, Chieming, K. and A. F.)

THE COUNTS OF CHIEMGAN.

This portion of the interesting narrative contains an account of the patrons and founders of the Cloister Westerhofen, on Schlier Lake. Also of a race of Hohenwaldecke, who also aided in founding these cloisters.

Then follows the names of a number of the ecclesiastical establishments with their history and general events of that region covering a long period of centuries from the ancient Roman days down to the present.

The most important, Freising, founded in 803, is still in existence. Also Aibling Giesung and Garmisch and their highly cultivated landed estates. Their possessions extended to the River Inn.

There is to-day at Andechs a cloister which contains a shrine of the Holy Elizabeth (spoken of by Wagner in Tannhauser). It is located in the mountains between Bavaria and Tyrol.

The intermarriage of the Counts of Falkenstein associates this noble family with this region.

On the declivity of the Mangfall, not far from the ancient Vagn, lying under the thick forest of Altenburg, are the ruins of the old castle belonging to the houses of Falkenstein and Newburg, and are still visible.

The watershed of this vicinity also supplies Munich, the Bavarian capital, with its excellent water.

In the relations between the Chiemgau and the Falkensteins it is shown by the ancient archives that the old ruin Vagn in the Beachwood, was associated with their family history.—[Ed.]

Then follows the story of the noblemen and counts of Kienberg, Kienberg, Kinberg (Chiemperch), of Upper Bavaria District of Freisung, who belonged to a very ancient race both in Austria and Bavaria.—[Ed.]

(To be Continued.)

TRAVEL NOTES IN DISTANT CLIMES

1865-1866

By A "Herald" Foreign Correspondent.

(Continued from No. 7, p. 202, K. & A. F.)

Thus my journey continued:

JULY 13, 1865, THURSDAY: Purchased a travelling map of the world. Passed the afternoon in riding about the city, on the Strand, visiting Parliament House, St. Paul's, the palaces, barracks, gardens, and other points of interest. At the old Haymarket Theater witnessed the opera "Fidelia"—very fine. London is a wonderful city and an interesting study.

JULY 14, FRIDAY: Left London 10 A. M. by South Eastern Railway for Folkstone, 71 m.; express; 20 shillings, \$4.80, an extortion. The fare in the U. S. for same distance \$2.13. Passed the celebrated Crystal Palace of exhibition fame in the fifties. Penhurst, 33¾ miles, birth-place of Sir Phillip and Algernon Sydney. Country picturesque and highly cultivated. As the train approached the coast, observed the celebrated chalk cliffs. Arrived, 12 M. A favorite resort during the bathing season. Crossed the Straits of Dover in the little steamer "Victoria"; very rough but not seasick. Arrived at Boulogne sur mer (by the sea) 1.30 P. M.

As I stepped off the "gang plank" of the steamer, a green uniformed sergeant of the Douaine (Customs) kept shouting:

"Quel nation, Mousieur?"

Having paid no attention to him, he stepped in front of me and repeated the question.

I replied:

"I am an American."

"Votre passport M. You vill come wid me."

He escorted me to the passport office. Two Frenchmen inside, addressing me in French, to which I responded: "You must speak American to me."

"What is your business in your own country?"

"An editor of the New York 'Herald,' a newspaper."

"What is your business in France?"

"Correspondent of the New York 'Herald.'"

The two men withdrew to the other end of the room, jabbering French like a cock-a-too and a parrot.

First official (in French translated): "I thought he was an Italian."

Second official (in French): "He has that appearance, but he is a correspondent of that journal, the New York 'Herald.' That is just as bad."

Explanatory: I was dressed in a blue suit, with a blue, flat, round-topped cap of the military pattern, worn by the officers of our old army. At the time the French detectives thought they were on the scent of a conspiracy of Italians against the Emperor (Napoleon III). I was evidently a suspect.

As to the 'Herald,' Mr. Bennett, although Scotch born, was a most loyal citizen of the United States. He favored through the 'Herald' the expulsion of Maximilian and the French troops from Mexico by General Sheridan's troops massed on the Rio Grande frontier. As a consequence the "Herald" newspapers as they arrived at the French frontier port from the United States were closely examined, and suppressed if any reference to the French in Mexico was found.

I understood the conversation, but did not let them know the fact.

First officer: We shall send your passport to Paris. You will find it at the office of the Prefect of the Police."

Second officer: "Here is a pass to the police of Paris, so that you shall not be disturbed."

"Very good," said I; "the American Minister at Paris will demand my passport and the Prefect of the Police will take it to him with an apology as soon as I arrive."

It was the scheme doubtless to inspect the columns of the "Herald," and should any unfavorable reference from Paris to the French in Mexico be made to order me out of France.

I thanked the French in French for their courtesy upon my first entering France. They seemed much abashed—claiming that their orders from the Prefect of Police at Paris was to put all "suspicious persons" under surveillance.

I remarked, "It is the first time I have ever been considered a suspicious character."

They saw the point, made an effort to explain. Missed the train. Dined at the station. Visited the old ramparts promenade; could see Dover, England, across the straits. From this point the great Napoleon contemplated the invasion of England, and to that end had established a camp of 180,000 men and 2,400 transports, but a new war with Austria thwarted this plan. Campbell, the author of "The Pleasures of Hope," is buried here. Left Boulogne at 3 P. M. for Paris. The route lay through a picturesque country.

AMIENS, 76 miles on the way, the chief town of Picardy, capital of the Department of Somme, has a gothic cathedral said to be the finest in Europe, built in the twelfth and fourteenth centuries. It is larger than Westminster. It is claimed that the head of John the Baptist, brought from Constantinople is among its relics.

The place is famous for the celebrated treaty, "The Peace of Amiens," signed March 27, 1802, between England, France, Spain and Holland.

It is also the birthplace of Peter Gautier, the Hermit, an officer of Amiens, who upon his return from a pilgrimage to Jerusalem incited Pope Urban II to

convene a Council of Bishops at Clermont, in France. The ambassadors of the principle nations of christendom were also present.

Gautier was commissioned in 1094 to arouse Europe to a general crusade against the infidel in the Holy Land.

Gautier, known in history as Peter the Hermit, preached the project and Godfrey de Bouillon commanded the army.

[Clemens de Keim, son of Pelagius de Keim, took part in this crusade, and was knighted (see No. 5, p. 141). The line of Bertolet of Oley, Pa., came from this district (see No. 2, p. 49, K. and A. F.)—ED.]

The forest beyond Chantilly, a town celebrated for its lace, is remarkable for its magnificent trees.

In passing St. Denis may be seen the Abbey Church, a fine gothic structure, the burial place of the kings of France.

A few minutes later we entered the Great Northern R. R. station, 157 miles from Boulogne, arriving at 8.15 P. M. The country through which we passed was poor, but highly cultivated.

Took a carriage to the Grand Hotel. Occupied room No. 363, a very fine apartment. The hotel is said to be the finest in the world.

[I might say at this point, that it was during this journey on the line between Amiens and Chantilly, on the south side of a beautiful elevation, my attention was attracted to a stone chateau of unpretentious style and still homelike. In my youthful (24 years) fancy this chateau, singularly enough, seemed to take firm root. Its simple outlines were constantly in my dreams of an end to my wanderings, first in war and then in foreign lands in a home. I made a rough sketch of it. About 1873 or 74, during a visit with my wife to "Bruce House," Mount Savage, near Cumberland, Maryland, then the residence of my brother-in-law, Mr. James A. Millholland, in chief management of the George's Creek Railroad and the extensive coal mining operations of that re-

gion, with his assistance at the pen and myself as consulting architect, "as it were," I put my memories of the French chateau near Amiens on a sheet of tracing linen, which I still possess. From that simple drawing, in 1875-6, I erected a summer-home, since known as "Edgemount," being on the southern edge of Mount Penn, now very much in the city of Reading.—Ed.]

JULY 15, SATURDAY: Paris. Called on a few acquaintances made on the steamer; called on the American Minister, Hon. John Bigelow, of New York, who succeeded William L. Dayton, of New York, as chargé. He has just been elevated to Envoy. Mr. John Hay, of Illinois [now Secretary of State in the McKinley Cabinet (1899).—Ed.] is Secretary of legation. They are both eminently fitted for their stations and stand well with the government and French people.

I mentioned my incident at Boulogne, but concluded to make no demand for my passport until I am ready to leave the country, or in case I experienced any annoyance from the spics everywhere. Dined with friends and took a drive to the Bois de Boulogne, 2,200 acres. This is a great place, formerly a forest, is now a fashionable drive and promenade for Parisians, especially from 4 to 6 P. M.

It was a shooting preserve of the

(To be continued.)

kings, and became the haunt of highwaymen.

Napoleon I restored it, Louis XVIII made it a resort of fashion and Napoleon III beautified it. The Zoological Garden is perhaps the finest in the world.

On return, walked the full length of the Champs Elysee, from L'Arc de Triomphe to La Place de la Concord, dropping in at the vast Palais de l'Industrie, in which the World's Fair of 1855 was held, to view an exhibition of photographs.

Dined at 6.30 P. M. at the Cafe Mazarin, named after the favorite of Richelieu, the famous Minister of Louis XIII and his successor as Cardinal, Minister of Louis XIV.

After dinner, returned to the Champs Elysee. From 4 to 6 it presented a splendid spectacle of fashionable Paris "a cheval ou en voiture" (on horse or in carriages).

In the evening this magnificent promenade and drive is even gayer.

Heard Mlle. Theresa sing in one of the Cafe Chansons.

Visited Jardin Mabille, a beautiful resort for evening pastime. The garden closed at midnight amid a perfect blaze of fireworks.

Drove to the hotel pretty thoroughly exhausted from the sights and exertions of my first day in the world's "gay town."

A KEIM MYSTERY OR A "KEEN" POINT

AT LEAST A COINCIDENCE OF NAMES, IF NOT A CONCURRENCE OF DATES

♦ MAY record here a "Keim" discovery, or a "Keen" mystery, in my researches.

In the former event, the discovery might sustain the statement in the "D. M. Keim MS." respecting a Peter Keim and his son John (Hans) as the first Keim arrivals in America.

Besides running a plantation in Oley, Hans Keim may have owned and operated a blacksmith shop in Shackamaxon.

And Peter Keim, not having gone out on the frontier when he landed, may have set up as a "taylor," as the deeds have it; also in Shackamaxon.

By 1727, the earliest date given for these transactions, Hans (Johannes) Keim, the Founder, had been a "squatter" in Oley for thirteen years and a warrantee land holds for seven, and lived twenty-six years after.

They must have made money in order to be able to invest £92 10 shillings in a "tenement plantation" in Shackamaxon, besides owning and carrying on the occupations of blacksmith and tailor.

I have also shown in the inventory and appraisement of his property under his will that Hans (Johannes) Keim died possessed not only of a goodly sum of cash and value in real estate and effects, but also held "bonds," a rather astonishing source of wealth before 1753 on the frontiers.

In the office of the Recorder of Deeds, City Hall, Philadelphia, Deed Book F, No. 3, p. 535, it is shown that

John Rambo, of Philadelphia, and Ann, his wife, one of the daughters of Neils Laieon, late of the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, yeoman, deceased, on Oct. 5, 1727, for £40, conveyed to "Hanee" Keyne, of Shackamaxon, "blacksmith," and Peter Keyne, of Philadelphia, "taylor," a full and equal undivided fifth part of 300 aeres in Shaekamaxon, known as "Poor Island."

There is another indenture of Nov. 13, 1727, recorded Dec. 21, 1731, in which Thomas Robins of the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, brick-maker, and Susannah, his wife, also one of the daughters of Neils Laieon, late of the Northern Liberties, conveyed for £52 10 s. one fifth interest in a tenement plantation in Shackamaxon, situated within the said Northern Liberties, 300 aeres "known as "Poor Island" to "Hanee" Keyne, of Shackamaxon, "blaeksmith," and Peter Keyne, of the City of Philadelphia, "taylor."

In the same Deed Book F, No. 5, p. 397, is a memorandum of agreement dated Dec. 21, 1731, between "Hanee" and Peter Keyne, that in case of the

death of either, his heirs and assigns shall stand siezed of the messuage plantation, as concerned "one equal moiety of ye said full fifth part thereof."

(Recorded as above.)

This tract lay along the high road and was bounded by lands of Thomas Fairman (Surveyor General of the Province, 1702-6) and Richard Wahn.

In signing these papers, judging from the writing, the parties wrote their own names "Hanee" "kein" (seal), "Peter kein (seal), both clearly thus written, giving "i" and not "e", as in Keen.

It is possible that Keim is meant, although certain other genealogical explorers claim that it should be "Keen."

In one or two instances, it is true, these names are spelled by an English clerk "Keen." This handwriting, however, is that of the conveyancer, and is not the same as the signatures with the seals attached, which is "Kein."

I have ancient documents in which unquestioned Keim is spelled Keim, Keyne, Kine.

In those early days of the German exodus but very few of the emigrants could write in English characters and those very poorly. To them there was no understood difference between Keim or Keim.

This ancient Keim, possibly Keim, smithy at Shackamaxon must have been in sight of the Great Treaty Elm of Shackamaxon, beneath which William Penn forty-five years (1682) before, concluded his celebrated treaty with the savage aboriginal occupants of the region round about his new "town of Philadelphia."

Among the Delaware chiefs then present was Tamanend, known in history as Tamany, the patron savage saint of the "Boss" political organization of New York, which bears his savage name.

This venerable monarch of the veg-

etable kingdom stood in sight of Penn's residence in the Thomas Fairman mansion of that day, which tract bounded on the Keim property and was so venerated for its historic associations that during the British occupation of Philadelphia, 1777-8, a guard was stationed to protect it from the soldiery encamped in the vicinity.

In 1810 the treaty elm was wrecked in a storm. It was found to be 283 years old. A granite monument suitably inscribed now marks where it stood.

That portion of Philadelphia, is

now known as Kensington, about two miles north east of Independence Hall, and steel ship building is its modern chief industry.

I am not disposed to claim what does not belong to us as we have all we need to make our election sure on a defined and incontrovertible line of ascent to an ancestral Emigrant, Immigrant, Colonist or Founder with a local habitation, and an undisputed name on the Continent of Europe, who became the Adam with his Eve in our garden of Oley, on the banks of the Manatawny but ———.

1752—RELIGION IN READING, PA.—1826

THE church at Molatten, a Swedish settlement, now Douglassville, Berks county, about fourteen miles south of Reading, was the pioneer congregation (1733) of the established Church of England in the Berks county region of the Schuylkill Valley.

Rev. Alexander Murray, about 1752, visited Reading, then but four years old, and Maiden Creek and Tulpehocken, a few miles above.

In 1760 a petition from the inhabitants of Berks county was sent to the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, London, England, asking for a missionary to reside at Reading.

A Rev. Dr. Wm. Smith had been invited to preach, and in conjunction with the Society the petitioners agreed to pay a missionary yearly £60 Pennsylvania money.

In that same year it was reported to the Archbishop of Canterbury that "In and about Reading the chief town of Berks * * * there is at present scarce any religious worship except among the Germans in their own language." In the convention of the clergy of the Province therefore

Reading was recommended "as a fit place to open a mission in."

In 1763 Rev. Alexander Murray, a native of North Britain and graduate of King's College, in a letter to the Society reported in his district, including Reading, "7 families, or 48 'souls,' 12 being under 7 years." Besides there were 20 unbaptized Anabaptists "in town" who now and then made up a part of the congregation.

It was expected when a missionary was petitioned for, that many of the Presbyterians would unite in the movement with the Established church people, but owing to delays in his appointment they employed a preacher of their own, built a "meeting house" and "being none of the most bigotted sort, purchased an organ for it."

At Molatton, the other district of the Mission, there were 36 Episcopal families, 232 souls, chiefly of Swedish extraction.

This early reverend authority said 1763 that "the rough log church there was built thirty years before (1733) by the Swedes."

[In the 1880's a fine stone church was erected on the same site.—Ed.]

In Reading (1763) services were held in a dwelling-house "hired for holding the Civil Courts" for which duty the worthy pastor received £30.

There were in the town (1763) 210 families, about 1,300 persons; of these, 110 families were German Lutherans, with a minister of their own; about 50 families, German Calvinists; "the rest chiefly Quakers, a few papists, with 6 or 7 families of the Church of England. The country for miles around was "thick peopled * * * but few else than Germans and Quakers, the former 12 to 1 of all other nations, together * * * as long as they are so blindly attached to their native tongue an English minister can be of no great service to them * * * they chose to send their children rather to German schools, which they have everywhere in great plenty."

In the other denominations the ministers were "concerned in every

branch of trade and hold civil and military offices."

In 1765, Rev. Murray reported to the Society accessions, including another "attorney-at-law with his children, who were bred among the Baptists and Quakers."

The Holy Communion was celebrated in "a private room" and the court house was used "to assemble in for divine service" being "common to all Sectararies * * * for the like purpose."

In the Reading and Molatton Missions the number then reached 331, young and old.

The Baptists secured a preacher of their own, which drew away that element.

The Roman Catholic congregation in Reading served by a Jesuit priest once a month numbered 200 communicants.*

1763—THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL PARISH OF CHRIST CHURCH OF READING, PA.—1899

THE Reading Parish, founded by Rev. Murray, was first named "St. Mary's," after the principal parish of Reading, Berkshire, England, the home of the Penns. At the same time he officiated at "St. Gabriel's Molatton parish."

The beautiful modern stone structure on the old site may be seen on the right going from Philadelphia to Reading from the car windows of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, immediately after passing Douglassville.

In 1763 the missionary and church wardens applied to the Lieutenant Governor for lot No. 396 in Reading "for building an Episcopal church upon" as ordered by the Proprietors.

On Feb. 15, 1765, an act was passed by the Pennsylvania Provincial Assembly "For raising by way of lottery the sum of £3003 15s 5d to be applied to payment of arrears of debt due for the finishing St. Peter's and St. Paul's Episcopal churches in the city of Phila. and toward finishing that at Carlisle and the building of an Episcopal

*The Episcopal church of Reading, Pa., by Henry May Keim, Penna. Mag. of Hist. and Biog., Vol. IV, 1880, papers relating to history of the church in Pennsylvania, 1680-1778, edited by Wm. Stevens Perry, M. D. Account of Mis-

sions in Pennsylvania, May 2, 1760, for the Archbishop of Canterbury, Letters of Rev. Wm. Smith; Letters of Rev. Alexander Murray, Reading, Pa., to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, 1763, '64 and '65.

church in each of the towns of York and Reading and repairing the church at Malatton, St. Gabriel's."

In a petition of the Reading congregation to the "Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," after much detail, also thanking the Assembly for a grant of £315 to which the petitioners bound themselves to add £200. Reading is mentioned as "the second inland town in America, and but 17 years standing with a promise of being first, as the River Schuylkill * * * is in a great part cleared for navigation and trade to as far as the flourishing metropolis of Phila."

When the War for American Independence began, the Rev. Murray, a loyalist was summoned before a Committee of Vigilance, 1775, of Berks county, and was ordered to depart, but was most considerately treated. He sailed for England, which left the parish without a pastor. He returned after the war and was cordially received.

This worthy pioneer in this faith died of yellow fever while in pursuit of his sacred calling in Philadelphia, 1793.

In 1785 the Diocese of Pennsylvania was formed.

In 1815 a lot on North Fifth street, the present site, given by Mrs. Rebecca Price, wife of John Price, a former warden of St. Mary's, was conveyed by James Diemer, also a warden, to James May, Marks John Biddle and George Douglass in trust for the erection of an Episcopal church and as a burial place for Episcopalians, &c.

The name was changed to "Christ Church," after the church in Philadelphia, "where Washington had worshipped," and whose rector, William White had been chaplain of the Continental Congress.

In 1822 a building committee was named composed of George deB. Keim and Benneville Keim [Sons of John, son of Nicholas, son of Johannes Keim the Founder.—Ed.], Nathaniel P. Ho-

bart, to which William Pendleton Orrick [who married Ann May Keim, a daughter of George deB. Keim, first of name.—Ed.] was added.

On May 10, 1826, in the presence of the Diocesan Convention the church was consecrated by Rt. Rev. Bishop White.

In 1837 a parsonage was purchased by the ladies of the congregation. In 1842 a small gallery was erected in the east end of the church, containing eight pews to accomodate forty persons. In 1843 the interior walls were painted a stone color.

In 1847-8 the church edifice was enlarged and greatly beautified. It was reopened by the Bishop of the Diocese with appropriate service on the fourth Sunday after Epiphany, June 30, 1848.

The edifice was extended 32 feet 6 inches "by removing the tower at the west end." The vestibule was enlarged the width of the church. The "entire interior was altered and handsomely decorated in gothic style, 26 pews were added, and the windows were painted in imitation of ground glass with stained borders." "A superb triple window of stained glass in the chancel was the gift of Gen. George M. Keim."

"The cost of these improvements, \$2,818.17, was made up by subscriptions, \$2,405; contributed by the Ladies' Society, \$406.32." [These were great sums in those hard-pan days.—Ed.]

The furnishing of the church cost as follows: Carpets for the chancel, aisles and vestry room, \$125.38; altar cloth, made in Philadelphia, \$92.95; one Episcopal chair and two others, one for chancel, \$50; baptismal font of sand stone, \$50. [This venerable relic, from which so many young and old of the congregation were "marked with the sign of the Cross," is still in use, 1899.—Ed.] Lettering of tablets, \$30; Bibles and prayer books, &c., \$32; a total of, \$382.33; making a grand total of \$3,200.

The church some years after was further enlarged and beautified by the

erection of a massive gothic sandstone front and spire, the addition of a chime of bells, an extension of the chancel to admit of more elaborate furnishings and for a large male choir. A number of fine stained glass memorial windows have also been introduced.

A Sabbath-school (Miss Wood) memorial structure erected in the rear of the cathedral is also one of the improvements of the last three decades.

The interior style and decorations of the structure remain, excepting the enlargements, the same as introduced in 1847-8.*

GERMAN, FRENCH AND SWISS WARRANTEE SETTLERS ON THE PENNSYLVANIA FRONTIER, 1741-42

ABSTRACTS OF PENNSYLVANIA LAND WARRANTS WITH REFERENCE TO THE PIONEERS OF THESE NATIONALITIES AND THE REGIONS COLONIZED BY THEM

(Continued from No. 7, p. 216, K. & A. F.)

THIS continuation of this valuable reference list of German, French and Swiss, together with a few selected names of warrantee settlers in Pennsylvania, it should be said that the number of entries show an increase in keeping with the growing volume of emigration of the nationalities named.

The list applies particularly to settlers in that portion of Philadelphia, which after 1752 became Berks county, and to that extent is complete.

The selected names from Bucks, Chester and Lancaster counties has reference only to resemblance of names allied to the Keim and allied families by intermarriage or some relevant circumstance, to the extent that I am familiar with such names at this time.

Doubtless later information on these lines would necessitate a broadening of the list.

If in future researches such now unlisted names should appear they will

be supplemented. The sources of such information will be familiar as a result of the careful examination of the warrant registers now going on.

The following list covers the part of the year 1741 and the whole of 1742:

MICHAEL MOYER 100 a. on Br of Little Lehigh ck Bucks Co Sept 1, 1741.

GOTLIEB DEMOT 100 a at Sauecon Philips Slough Bucks Co. Sept 7 1741.

CHRISTIAN BENTZER 50 a. bet. West Br of Perknig (Perkiomen) and the Rich Valley ck. adj. Christian Hoffer's Land in Phila Co. Sept 15 1741.

A Christian Hoffart married one of the daughters of Johannes Keim the Founder.

CASPAR HEIDER 100 a. adj. lands of George Marsteller and Henry Trumpher nr. Sauecon ck Bucks Co., Sept 15 1741.

LEONARD HAUGH 150 a nr. W. Br. of Swahatawro (Swatara) ck. Lancaster Co. Sept 19 1741.

ULRICH REEZER 300 a. adj. Hans

* Papers relating to St. Mary's Mission of the Church of England in Reading, Pa., received by Rev. R. U. Morgan, Rector of Christ Church, from J. Pringle Jones, 1843; annotated by Henry M. Keim; also, the Episcopal Church of Reading, Pa., by Henry M. Keim, Penna.

Mag. of Hist. and Biog., Vol. IV. 1880; also private Parochial Register of Rev. Richard U. Morgan, D. D., * * * commencing with his ministry May 8, 1822; also some memoranda kindly loaned me by his son-in-law, Mr. Wilcox, of West Chester, Pa.

Michael Punch Heidelberg Tp. Lancaster Co. Oct 7 1741.

ISAAC REIZER 150 a. Nr. Henry Reizer Bearne Tp. Lancaster Co. Oct 14 1741.

RICHARD HOCKLEY 126 a. in the Swedes Tract behind Manawhasy (Monocaey) Phila. Co. Oct. 20 1741.

Yost Tops 50 a. adj. John Sinzymer Cocalico Tp. Lancaster Co. Oct 21 1741.

JOHN PERSALL 100 a. adj. Thomas Harris on Alleghany ek. Robeson Tp Lancaster Co. Oct 26 1741.

HENRY SELLERS 18¾ a surv. by William Parsons July 4 1737 on a Br. of Tulpehockin (Tulpehockin) Lancaster Co. Oct 29 1741.

HENRY SELLERS 132 a. adj. above granted to John Sellers Oct 25 1734 vacated terms unfulfilled surveyed to Henry Sellers Oct. 29 1741.

MICHAEL BAUGHMAN 400 a. on Br. Chikasalonga ek. Lancaster Co. whereof 200 a, were granted to Rudi Behme by Wt. Apl 22 1734 and remaining 200 a to Woolwich Soark by Wt. Nov 25 1735 vacated for non-compliance with terms and returned for use of Michael Baughman Oct 29 1741.

MICHAEL BAUGHMAN 200 a. adj above Oct 29 1741.

PHILIP SHWSIGERT 100 a. adj. Jaecob Bergerhausen on Conestoga CK. Lancaster Co Nov 2 1741.

ANTHONY LEE 100 a. in Oley in Phila. Co by warrant Nov. 10 1736 to Adam Miller vacated for non compliance Surv. to thee Nov 2 1741.

ANDREAS HAGENBRICK 150 a adj. Tobias Stapleton and Adam Trump in Allemingle Phila Co. Nov 4 1741.

JOHN HOOGH 250 a. 34 P. on Br. Maiden creek Phila Co. granted to Jacob Oldbright, by Wt. Nov 17 1735 vacated for non-compliance Nov 4 1741.

JOHANNES BEYER (possibly Boyer) 30 a vacancy adjoining his other land and John Keimes above Oley in Phila Co." Nov 9 1741.

HANS TIMAMERMAN 100 a. adj. his other land and Peter Shoemaker's land on a Br. of Cocalico Lancaster Co. Nov 10 1741.

ELIZABETH HERMANTROUT widow 100 a. on a Br. of the Big Spring in Tulpehockin Tp nr. Henry and John Fisher in Lancaster Co. granted by Wt Dec 1 1736 of Peter Haynes.

JUSTUS ULWEIN 100 a. adj. Johes Orth above Hoosensack Bucks Co. Nov 17 1741.

HENRY MUSHIK 100 a. adj. Stoffel Coortz bet. Maxatawny and Allemingle Phila Co. Dec 1 1741.

DAVID KAUFMAN 175 a. at Maiden CK Phila Co forfeited by Samuel Shaw Dec 5 1741.

ADAM HENRY 50 a. adj. Uhly Longemaker and Christian Henry in Coventry Tp Chester Co.

CHRISTIAN KROPF in Tulpehocken Tp Lancaster Co. forfeited by Jacob Hoobler Wt. Aug 10 1737, Dec 10 1741.

CHRISTIAN MANISMITH 215 a. on Br. of Maiden CK Phila Co forfeited by John Ore, Dec 16 1741.

NICHOLAS COOTS 50 a. adj. his other land at Maxatawny bet. the Hills and a small Run called Cook's Run Phila Co. Jan 6 1741-42.

MATTHEW SPECK 50 a. in Maxatawny in Phila Co Jan. 11 1741-42.

JOHN ADAM 25 a. bet. Henry Goodhart and John Brown at Oley Phila Co. Jan 16 1741.

HENRY HARRZ 25 a on the south line of his other land at Sugar Hill Cumry (Cumru) Tp. Lancaster Co. Jan 16 1741-42.

FREDERICK HARTZORFF 100 a. Rich Valley CK Phila Co. forfeited by Chrisman Stauver Wt. Nov 6 1734. Jan 26 1741-42.

HANS GEORGE GROWSE 100 a. adj. Jaecob Hill and Ulrich Sheerer on Saucony ek. Phila Co. Feb 6 1741-42.

ROBERT ROSEBOROUGH 100 a. Maiden Ck. Phila Co. forfeited by Moses Star or Shaw Feb 23 1741-42.

PHILIP THOMAS 147 a. Cumrie Tp Lancaster Co. forfeited by John Jones, Mar 11 1741-42.

JACOB LEVAN 200 a. adj. his other land in Maxatawny Phila Co. Mar 15 1741-42.

JOHN SNYDER and HENRY SNYDER 100

a. adj. George Weidner's and on Rich Valley ck Phila Co "whereon Snyder is presumed to make a settlement" Mar 16 1741-2.

GEORGE REED 100 a. adj. Hans Widower Earl Tp Lancaster Co. Mar 17 1741-42.

PETER HERBEIN 100 a. Berne Tp. adj. land Christian Althoes (Althouse) Lancaster Co.

CHRISTIAN ALTHOUSE 50 a. adj. his other land in "Bearne" Tp Lancaster Co. Apl 28 1742.

WILLIAM BIRD 200 a adj Victor Nealy and Franeis Hughes Robeson Tp Lancaster Co May 21 1742.

NICHOLAS COOTS, 25 a. adj. his other land on Sacony CK. towards the mountain Phila Co. May 22 1742.

JOHN SCARLET 50 a. in addition to his other land on Hay CK. Robeson Tp. Lancaster Co. June 2 1742.

JOHN POSTLETHWAITE a vacancy of about 80 a. on Susquehanna in Conestoga Lancaster Co. June 8 1742.

HENRY FISHER 100 a. adj. Christian Monasmith and Daniel "Levant" at Maxatawny Phila Co June 9 1742.

SEBASTINE TIMMERMAN 50 a. adj. his other land at Maxatawny Phila Co. June 9 1742.

WILLIAM COLEMAN 360 a. upon Schuylkill adj a tract surveyed to the Proprietaries 6 m. above Oley Phila. Co. June 10 1742.

WILLIAM COLEMAN 215 a. on Br of Lehigh CK. called Truckers CK. abt 6 m South of the Blue Mountains Bucks Co June 9 1742.

JACOB HULDESTON 50 a. adj. his other lands at Maxatawny Phila July 2 1742.

SEBASTIAN CARPENTER 100 a. at the Black Oak Bush in the Barrens about a mile from Christian Monasmiths bet. Maxatawny and the Long-swamp Phila Co. July 20 1742

JOHN STEINTER 100a. amongst Oley Hills Phila Co July 29 1742.

GEORGE HAIN 50 a. on the Tulpyhocken Road in Heidelberg Tp. Lancaster Co. Sept 1 1742.

ULRICH MICKELL 150 a. adj. George

Hain Heidelberg Tp Lancaster Co. Sept 10 1742.

GEORGE BOONE 300 a. Maxatawny Tp. Phila Co. Sept 10 1742.

GEORGE BOONE 500 a. in the same Sept 10 1742.

FLORIAN BUBINGER 50 a. "on the big Hill adj. the lands of George Righter in a hollow above Oley Phila Co" Sept 29 1742.

JACOB STUTSMAN 100 a. on Saucony CK. adj. his own land in Maxatawny Tp. Phila Oct 2 1742.

MICHAEL MILLER 100 a. adj. his other land on Saucony CK Phila Co. Oct 2 1742.

ADAM LYNK 50 a. adj. land surveyed to his father's brother Jacob Lynk by Wt. Mar 5 1734 in Colebrookdale Tp Phila Co. Oct 19 1742.

TOBIAS BEEKEL 50 a. in Tulpehocken Tp. adj. Hans Rruyter and Leonard Keblinger Lancaster Co. Oct 28 1742.

CASPAR NIEN 30 a. adj. other land at Allemingle Phila Co Nov 8 1742.

ANDREAS HAAK 225 a. Maxatawny Phila Co forfeited by Lodowyck Dibler Wt. Aug 12 1734. Nov 11 1742.

MARTIN WYLER 50 a. adj. his other land at Oley Phila Co. Nov 17 1742.

MICHAEL LODOWYCK 107 a. in Oley Phila Co. forfeited by Peter Helton by Phila Co Nov 25 1742.

ANDREAS MAYZE 100 a. at Maxatawny adj. George Michael and Lodowyck Haas Phila Co Nov 25 1752.

CHRISTOPHER BEYER bet 200 and 300a. adj. Martin Wyler, Christopher Peashill, George Hendon and Peter Faust in Oley Tp. Phila Co forfeited by John Wyler Wt. Nov 9 1737, Nov 30 1742.

JOHN BOWER 100a. adj. Hans Bower Colebrookdale Phila Co Nov 30 1742.

CASPAR LERCH 150 a. adj. the West side of Tulpyhocken and the lands of Yost Hertig and Philip Hause Heidelberg Tp. Lancaster Co. Dec 3 1742.

JOHN WOBRALE 200 a. in Ondelauny (Ontelaunee) CK. Phila Co. forfeited by Philip Edwards Wt. Feb 20 1734. Dec 15 1742.

HANS SOOGE 50 a. adj. Jacob Hooff-
maller and Christian Miller Bearn Tp
Lancaster Co Dec 16 1742.

RICHARD HOCKLEY 100 a in Oley for-
feited by Christian Kinsey Wt. Mar 2
1733; 155 a forfeited by Wt of Nov 8
1733 to Wm May in Maxatawny 150 a
forfeited on a Br. of Perkioneys Wt Feb
25 1734 to Peter Fetheraulfe; 218 a in
Oley Wt. Dec 1 1735 forfeited by Mathew

Beck, surveyed to Hockley Dec 16 1742.

JOHN DISLER 100 a adj John Stump in
Heidelberg Tp. Lancaster Co Dec 18 1742.

THOMAS MAYBERRY 50 a. in Oley Phila
Co forfeited by Wm Bird Wt. Dec 4
1735, Dec 27 1742.

To be continued from Warrant Regis-
ter Office Internal Affairs, Harrisburg,
Pa., P. 84, Vol. 1741-45.

(To be Continued.)

INDIAN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES AND TRIBAL MEM- ORIES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

THE Commonwealth of Pennsyl-
vania is rich in nomenclature
of mountains, streams and lo-
calities derived from the language of
the aboriginal people who once wan-
dered over its broad area from the Del-
aware to the Ohio.

For these memorials of the savage
tribes who dwelt upon the soil and
pursued the warpath and the chase
in this day of enlightenment and in-
dustrial activity, we are largely indebt-
ed to the zeal of men like Heckewelder
and Zeisberger, early apostles of the
Moravian faith, among the American
Indians.*

The partial list here given refers
more particularly to the streams along
which the German immigrants located
in Pennsylvania and to which refer-
ence is made in the phrasing of prop-
rietary warrants, surveys and patents for
new lands.

In those colonial days the prop-
rietary surveyors had nothing to fall back
upon but the Indian names which for-
tunately to that extent yielded a class
distinctively American.

It is true some of the names are a
cruelty to the American vocal organs,

but softened by Anglo-Saxon or Ger-
man rendering they have become quite
musical.

I start off with a good sample:

The Cocalico, the name of a branch of
the Conestoga creek, in Lancaster coun-
ty, is a softening of Achgook 'snake;
Woa-lae a hole, Achgook Woalico, abbrev-
iated Chgokalico, "where the snakes col-
lect in holes to pass the winter."

I can see my fair name and allied
cousins twisting their rosy lips around
this aboriginal lingual contention of
consonants and vowels.

Gen. Anthony Wayne among the west-
ern Indians was called Such-Ach-Cook or
Cunning Snake from the thrashing he
gave them in 1794 on the Miami.

The picturesque Cacoosing, which en-
ters the Tulpehocken, on whose banks
the famous Indian interpreter, Conrad
Weiser, lived, a tributary of the Schuyl-
kill, opposite North Reading, Pa., is a
softening of Gokhossing, "the place of
owls."

In 1742 the celebrated Moravian patron
and preacher, Count Zinzendorf, exhorted
the brethren at a farm house on this
stream.

The Codorus, which waters a most fer-
on the Delaware Indians, which may be
found in the Transactions of the Mora-
vian Historical Society, Vol. I, Nazareth.

*William C. Reichel contributed in
1872 a very comprehensive compilation of
this character, from the best authorities

tile valley and empties into the Susquehanna from the west, is in York county.

The word Conestoga, the name of a stream in Lancaster county, which empties into the Susquehanna from the east, is associated with the earliest settlements of the Germans at the beginning of the eighteenth century in what is now Lancaster county, Pa., is of Iroquois origin.

The war-like confederation of Indian tribes, the Six Nations, of New York, at the time of the arrival of the European colonists were the conquerors of the Indian tribes of Pennsylvania.

In 1600 the Minsis occupied the headwaters of the now Hudson, Delaware and Schuylkill rivers. The Nanticookes, between the now Delaware and Chesapeake Bays, and the Leni Lenapes, Minquas, &c., between the now Schuylkill and Delaware rivers. The Five, afterward the Six Nations or Iroquois, roamed among the headwaters of the now Susquehanna river, lakes of now Central New York and Great Lakes of the North.

The tribe of Conestogas, seated at the mouth of the stream of that name, had the honor of a visit from William Penn.

They were much tampered with by the emissaries of the French operating through the savage Iroquois, their allies.

In 1705 James Logan visited them at their villages, in 1707 Governor Evans, in 1710 Governor Gookin, in 1717 Governor Keith and 1728 Governor Gordon.

A chief of the tribe, Civility or Tagadalessa, was conspicuous in his day. He had a very poetical turn in sentiment, as manifested in a letter to the authorities at Philadelphia, which he inspired on the death of a child. He always held his tribe in good relations with the white settlers.

They were the last of the Indians on the Susquehanna to retire before the advance of the civilization, the other tribes having withdrawn toward Shamokin.

About sixty years after the visit of the great Proprietary to their villages and about twenty-five after the death of

their chief, Tagadalessa, they were exterminated to a man by a lawless party of Scotch-Irish partisans of Paxtang.

The Conodogwinet, which drains the streams of Cumberland county into the Susquehanna, means "for a long way nothing but bends."

When John Harris settled on Paxtang creek the Shawnese were locating at the mouth of the stream on the right bank of the Susquehanna.

The Conewago was another favorite location for Indians and settlers, between now Lancaster and Dauphin counties.

The Conoy, a little creek tributary to the Susquehanna in Lancaster county, is a shortening of Gu-ne-n long.

The name of this creek perpetuates the Conoy, Ganawese or Piscatawa Indians. In 1700 this tribe came up from the South and pitched their villages "near the head of Potomac." In 1705 they sought permission from the Proprietary government through Manangy, the Indian chief on the Schuylkill, to settle among the Schuylkill Indians near Tulpehocken.

For some reason this was abandoned as they planted themselves above Conestoga at Conejohala, on the east side of the Susquehanna. Their village, Dekanouya, in official accounts was nine miles from Pequea.

In 1719 Conoy villiage was a regular halting place for the fierce warriors of the Six Nations, of New York, in their war-like expedition against the Catawbas of Virginia and the Carolinas.

The Conoys or Ganawese were participants in council talks for nearly a half a century beginning with William Penn, in Philadelphia and on the Susquehanna.

In 1733 their villages were between Paxtang and Conestoga. They were in mortal fear of the murderous warriors of the Six Nations and sent fleet runners to Shikelliny, a chief at Shamokin, apprising him that the Governor of Virginia intended to cut them off in their marauding expeditions.

In 1743 fourteen of these Indians headed by their chief, Old Sack, visited Philadelphia by appointment.

They explained that the forefathers came from Pisatua (Piscataway) to an island in the Potomac and from there to Philadelphia in May, 1701, to show their friendship to the old Proprietor. After their return they brought down all their brothers to Conejohala, on the east side of the Susquehanna, and built a town with the approval of the Six Nations to locate anywhere about the Susquehanna, so they settled at Conoy town.

The Indians of the Six Nations came down to see them soon after and made their fire, their great men declaring the fire of their kindling to be in token of their approval of the settlement.

The lands now about them being settled by white people, their hunting spoiled, they had been advised by the Six Nations to abandon their town and go higher up and locate at the mouth of the Conodogwinet, the Juniata or to Shamokin.

In 1744 the Conoys moved up Shikellimy to Shamokin, representing to the Governor that they wished to be nearer him and sent a string of wampum on their behalf.

In 1749 the Conoys were among the Indians of Juniata. Conniack was their representative in a conference with the chiefs of the United Nations at Adam Yohe's house in Easton, October 24, 1753.

The post hamlet of Bainbridge, at the mouth of the Conoy, in Conoy township, was the site of the last village of the Ganawese in Lancaster county.

The Delaware river by the Lenape was called the Lenape-Wihittnek or "the river of the Lenape." In Minisi it was Kit-hanne, "the main stream." Len-na-pe means an Indian Kie-li-ean or Kik-hit-tuk, "a large or main river."

Hockendanqua, a tributary of the Lehigh, in Northampton county, means

"searching for land from the early pioneers."

Juniata is Iroquois. Those savages had a path to the Shawanes town on Rays-town branch of the Juniata, now Bedford, Pa.

The Lehigh, Lechauwekink, then Lee-la, "where there are forks." The Lehigh is mentioned as early as 1701, when it was reported that the Senecas (Iroquois) were coming down. Lechay was a great resort for Indians, being in the forks of the Delaware. The Indian "ford" crossed the Lehigh at the head of the island opposite the Bethlehem Iron Works. It was in the survey of 1745 from the Bethlehem grist mill to the terminus of the Kings road from Philadelphia.

The name Lehigh was derived from the Indian thoroughfare from the Delaware country on the left bank and forked into various trails northwest.

The word Lechau-hanne, "forked stream," referred to those of the Delaware, and is the West Branch of the Lehigh.

The Tamaqua or Little Schuylkill, a branch of the Schuylkill in Schuylkill county, was originally Tamequehaune or the "stream of the beaver."

The Macungy in Lehigh county (Mach-kunsehi), "the feeding place of bears."

The Manatawny Menhaleanink (Mach-k-tshunk, Bear mountain), "where we drank liquor," is mentioned in the very earliest movements of the pioneer surveyors and settlers from Philadelphia and Germantown before 1700.

In May, 1728, it was the scene of a collision between the settlers and a party of Shawanese, who had come down from Pechoquealen armed, with a Spanish Indian for their captain.

Some of the inhabitants fled toward Germantown, fearing foreign Indians. The Twightwees or Flatheads were rumored about to attack. Several families

gathered at a mill near by to defend themselves. Johann-es Keim the Founder first visited this region between 1698 and 1705 and located on the stream in 1707.

Maxatawny, a branch of the Sacon creek in Berks county, Machksit-hanne, "bears' path stream." At the house of Jacob De Levan in Maxatawny Tp. Count Zinzendorf preached in 1742, on the road between Easton and Reading, six miles west of Mertztown.

Moselem (Meschilameek), a branch of the Maiden creek in Berks county, "a stream full of trout."

Neshaminy, in Bucks county, "double stream."

The Octorora creek, between Lancaster and Chester counties, was one of the favorite locations of the first settlers.

The name Oley, so prominent in the colonial frontier chronicles, Olink or Olo, Wahlink or Wahlo Woa-lae, signifies a hole, cavern or cove, a land encircled by hills. (See No. 2, p. 42, K. and A. F.)

The name Paxtang, a creek emptying into the Susquehanna from the east at Harrisburg is from Peckstank, "where the waters stand."

Pennypack is from Penapeek, "waters with no current."

The Pequea, which empties into the Susquehanna in Lancaster county, is from Pieuen, a Shawane word. In the early records Pequehae and Peckquea, before 1707, was a settlement of Shawanes (Southmen) or Southern Indians.

A body of Swiss immigrants settled 10,000 acres on the north side of Pequea in 1710. To secure the good will of these settlers Governor Cookin met them in conference at Conestoga in 1711 and gave them fifty pounds of powder and asked their friendship to the Palatines settled near the Pequea.

The Perkiomen, a branch of the Schuylkill in Montgomery county, is from Pakihmomink, "where there are cranberries." Perkiomen occurs in a

deed at Philadelphia ceding all the chief's lands to Penn for two matchcoats, four pair stockings and four bottles of "cyder."

Poquessing means "where there are mice."

The Swedish ships sailed up as high as Tinicum, hiding in the creek, therefore Schuyl-kill or schuy-len, "to hide."

Schuylkill in Delaware Gawshove-hanne means "roaring stream."

The Shackamaxon, "a place of eels," Shamokin (Sunbury), "eel stream;" Skip-pack, a branch of the Pekiomen, "pool of stagnant water;" Tulpehocken, Berks county, "land of turtles."

The beautiful Swatara, between Lebanon and Dauphin counties, also appears among the names of pioneer days.

In 1707 Governor Evans visited the Indian town of Tulpehocken trading post located near Womelsdorf.

The lands watered by the Tulpehocken were settled by Germans from Schoharie, N. Y., in 1723, without the knowledge of Penn's agents. The Indians were dissatisfied. Sassoonau and Opexasset complained at the conference at Philadelphia in 1728. The claim was bought in 1733.

The Wissahicon, cat-fish stream," Wyoming, "river of extensive flats."

As a rule the German, Swiss and French settlers adhered to the aboriginal names of localities as they found them.

The English colonist preferred to transplant the nomenclature of their native land for reasons of royal favor, home memories, or sentiment.

Of the original thirteen states but two are American, the rest commemorating sovereigns, scions or sentimentality.

After Independence the nomenclature of states is not only American but almost wholly American Indian, with a little American French Louisiana, or American Spanish Colorado.

A PETER KEIM CROSS-EXAMINATION AND A YODER CONNECTION.

ALBERT RUSSELL KEIM, attorney-at-law, Falls City, Neb., former judge of Richardson county, submits certain valuable explanatory data concerning Yoder and an analytical view of the supposed identification of Peter Keim with the line of Johann-es the Founder, through his son, Johannes.

He says under date of June 23, 1899, in reference to two early Yoder inter-marriages: "On page 53 you quote from a release executed by John Keim, April 29, 1762, in which he mentions a Maria Keim, late wife of Jacob Yoder, and suggest that there may be a mistake in the record of Peter Keim's family, whose daughter Mary is recorded as marrying Jacob Yoder.

There is no mistake or confusion in the record. The daughter of Peter Keim married Jacob Yoder and their descendants are living to-day. This Mary Keim was not born for more than ten years after the date of the release above, 1762, at which time the other Maria Keim was dead."

[It was not intended to convey the idea that this was an error, but a singular coincidence. Although the names on both sides were identical, the widely different periods determined that there must have been two inter-marriages. This has appeared under Yoder, in No. 6, K. and A. F.—Ed.]

An investigation of the numbers of the K. and A. F. discloses the fact that there is a tendency of certain names to recur from one generation to another in our family.

It will be seen that names given by Johann-es Keim the Founder to his children were also given by Nicholas Keim, the son of Peter Keim, to eight of his children. Nicholas having

twenty-four children, named one after himself, one after his father and one after each of his brothers and sisters and then had to go outside and pick up a few names.

Apparently he forgot to name one after his brother George, but as three of his children died in infancy whose names we have been unable to secure, the name George may have been given to one of them.

On page 139, No. 5, K. and A. F., you say, "It is observable that among the sons of Johann-es Keim, second of the name, is a Peter Keim. It is not improbable that this Peter Keim was the progenitor of the branch of the family which extended into Somerset county."

The probability of this being the same person is quite remote, as Peter Keim, the son of Johann-es Keim, the second, could not have been born much before 1755 [Fifteen years.—Ed.] if the records furnished by Newton Keim, Othniel Keim and Alfred N. Keim are correct as to dates. The Peter Keim in my line was the father of Nicholas Keim, who was born February 2, 1768.

If the two Peters are the same man and the dates are correct, this would make Peter a father at twelve or thirteen years of age, which was a little young even for that time.

[Johannes Keim, second of the name, son of Johannes Keim, the Founder, was b. 1711, and married about 1731. His third son, Peter Keim, b. in Berks county about 1736, would have been 32 years of age when his son, Nicholas, was born in Berks county.—Ed.]

That the Keim family that settled at Oley have lost all trace [He has been discovered.—Ed.] of the Peter of their family comes from many sources.

Under date of April 6, 1886, I received a letter from Della Keim, of Pottstown, Pa., whose great-great-grandfather was George Keim, who had three brothers, Stephen, Peter and John, [Should be John, Peter and Samuel, p. 39, K. and A. F.—Ed.] in which he says: "Peter went farther west to make his home than the other brothers. They never saw him after he left home, but when last heard from he was out along the Susquehanna river. I do not know my great-great-great-grandfather's name, but he lived at Yellow Springs. [His name was Johann-es Keim, son of the Founder. He settled near there.—Ed.] He had three brothers. One of his brothers, John [Nicholas.—Ed.], went to Reading [1755.—Ed.], another [Possibly Stephen.—Ed.] to Bucks county, and the other one [Jacob.—Ed.], stayed at Oley, where his father [Johann-es Keim the Founder.—Ed.], lived, who came over from Germany. Grandpa (Samuel Keim) told me all I have written."

[All the genealogical information furnished to me by Albert Russel Keim, including a list of inter-marriages of the same offspring of this same Peter Keim, herein published, concurs in the fact that Nicholas Keim, born in 1768, son of this Peter Keim, was born in Berks county. See p. 54, K. and A. F. Therefore, Della Keim's statement could not be correct. Thus Peter Keim must have been not only heard from, but have been in evidence in Berks county before if not in 1768, when his son, Nicholas, was born. At these dates there was no other Keim by the name of Peter in existence in America so far as any records, official or otherwise, show.—Ed.]

This is the same Peter Keim mentioned by Newton, Othniel, and Alfred Keim, and from an examination of their papers in the K. and A. F. it does not appear to be clearly proven

that Johann-es, who was the father of George, John, Peter and Stephen [Samuel.—Ed.], was of the blood of Johann-es Keim the Founder. They show that in time it was within the range of possibilities, but so far as time and place alone are concerned he might have been the immigrant Johann-es Keim, who landed in 1749 or 1754 or he might have been a son of any of the following immigrants: Michel Keim, 1728; William Keim, 1730; Jacob Keim, 1737; Hans George Keim, 1737, or Daniel Keim, 1753.

[The best proof is that there was not, nor had there been, any Keim by the name of Johannes in Philadelphia or Berks county from 1698 down to 1753, so far as known, except of the blood of Johannes Keim, the Founder, for the reason that all individuals of the name are accounted for.—Ed.]

It is hardly possible that Johann-es Keim the Founder is the ancestor of all of the name in America, while the numerous Keims, who arrived in America within fifty years after him, all mysteriously disappeared and left no descendants.

[This does seem a mystery. I have never in all my researches among the Colonial names found the Christian name Michel applied to any Keim, except the immigrant himself, who qualified 1728. He seems to have disappeared may have died—a very common fatality. He certainly left no trace of himself or descendants in Christian or surname in ancient tax lists, warrant, survey, patent, church, court or tombstone records in Philadelphia, now Berks, county. I might add that it does not follow that the individuals of the name, who landed at Philadelphia, as officially recorded 1727-1775, went into the Oley region, the birthplace of the original German-American Keim stock from Johannes Keim, the Founder. As suggested by

Judge Keim, it is strange what became of these later immigrants of the name.—Ed.]

However much we may all desire to claim the Founder as our ancestor, the strong probability remains that some of us are descended from some of the other immigrants [Possibly, but as to Peter the burden of proof is against such a supposition.—Ed.] and we shall be more anxious to discover the truth than to claim any particular man as an ancestor. Every record or claim offered should be closely scrutinized and nothing accepted until fully established by the best proof obtainable. [Quite correct.—Ed.]

The period from 1700 to 1750 furnishes but scant records of the family so far, but it is hoped that the interest taken by the members of the family in the K. & A. F. will result in many family records being brought to light and the various lines of descent being

clearly marked out. [That is the Editor's most devout wish.]

Judge Keim gives the following corrections:

On page 54, K. & A. F., it is stated that Jacob Keim was married January 1st, 1823. This is a mistake, that being the date of the marriage of his daughter Sarah. Jacob was married before 1800 the exact date will be sent later.

On page 55 John J. Keim gives the date of the death of his grandfather, Nicholas, as 1838, which is a mistake, as the following letter will show:

Elk Lick, Pa., March 20, 1899.—Mr. A. R. Keim, Lincoln, Neb. Dear Cousin.—
" * * * * *

"I made a visit to the old cemetery and find your date to be correct (October 18, 1830). I had taken my date from the Somerset County History. I notice in Keim and Allied History that you say Jacob Kaub was still living in 1896. He died in 1893."

KAISER FRANZ JOSEPH AND THE U. S. ENVOY.

AN INCIDENT OF OUR ANCESTRAL VERNACULAR AT THE AUSTRIAN COURT.

THERE have been several very high-sounding, scientific, analytical, speculative elucidations. I must keep up the emptiness of phrasing on the subject, of what we plain, sensible people call "Pennsylvania German" or "Dutch," an American pronunciation of the word "Deutsch or German," which have been written for science not for sense, and therefore demonstrate nothing but an hysteria of words.

When I read or listen to these grandiloquent platitudes I am reminded of a conversation I had with Hon. Godlove (Gottlieb) S. Orth, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary

of the United States by appointment of President U. S. Grant to the Austrian capital during one of his "on leave" visits to Washington.

Orth's ancestor, Baltzer Orth (Oerth sometimes), so Gottlieb informed me, settled near the now Cornwall Hills, now Lebanon county, Pa.

In course of several generations after the Founder Gottlieb appeared upon this mundane sphere. He grew up a "Lebanon county, Pa., German."

About the time he stopped "growing up" he went to Indiana.

There he became a man of affairs and estate.

One day he remarked to me:

"I never knew the value of 'Pennsylvania Deutsch' until I reached Vienna."

It is a pleasant tribute to our ancestors."

"It was in the Audience Hall of the Emperor Franz Joseph, at the Summer Palace at Schoenbrunn, the Prime Minister was with me. I had handed my credentials and had made the usual cut and dried speech of presentation indeed diplomatically 'curt and similarly dry.'"

"The Emperor, a very kindly man, said a few words on the same 'key.'"

"In order to vary the aridity of the proceedings, as I was parting, I interjected a little of my boyhood 'Pennsylvania Deutsch.'"

"I was bowing with back-breaking profundity. You see I am very round in front, therefore not a very graceful movement. When I straightened up the Emperor was viewing me with impassioned interest. I was quite startled. I did not know but I might have bobbed a little too low or not low enough to suit the rules of the proud Court of Hapsburgs."

"The Emperor broke out, 'Where did you get that language?'"

"I feared I had put my foot in it, that is in my mouth 'bad,' as the little Arabs on the streets say, by thus jumping over the conventional expanse of official felicitations and greeting."

"I replied, 'Your Majesty, that was the

language of my ancestors in the Fatherland on the Rhine.'"

"So it was of mine,' said the Kaiser."

"How long since?" said His Majesty."

"More than a century and a quarter, said I."

"Its lingual character as a German dialect, is well preserved. It is wonderful in a land where Anglo-Saxon is spoken."

"I informed the Emperor that in many parts of my native State, as in Berks, Lehigh, Lancaster, York, Lebanon and Cumberland counties, it was practically the only language still spoken among the descendants of the Germans even at this day. The American people are a German race, said I."

"Yes, added the Emperor, their love of the Fatherland is in the blood."

"Truly so,' your Majesty."

Ever after as long as Minister Orth remained at his diplomatic post upon all occasions when the "Corps Diplomatique" were present at State or social functions, the Emperor pleasantly exchanged a little of "the language of our ancestors."

The Pennsylvania German Envoy said to me often:

"I was quite envied and when I approached the imperial presence the necks of the members of the Corps all craned toward the throne to see the pleasant scene between the Kaiser and the "Deutsche Amerikaner."

A KEIM BIRTH AND MARRIAGE LIST.

EMBRACING SOME OF THE DESCENDANTS OF PETER KEIM, OF BERKS-CHESTER-SOMERSET (PA.) BRANCH.

(An Elaboration from No. 2, p. 52, K. and A. F.)

JOHAN C. KEIM, of Inman, Kan., contributes additional details to the genealogical information already published in K. and A. F. concerning the generations of Peter Keim, son of Johannes Keim, second of the

name, of the Chester branch, son of Johannes Keim, of Oley, Berks Co., Pa., the Founder.

Mr. Keim says he obtained this information in 1886, from Samuel Keim, the fifth son of the said Peter Keim.

This supplementary information should be read in connection with the same lineage, No. 2, p. 52, K. and A. F.

THE MARRIAGES OF THE CHILDREN OF
NICHOLAS KEIM AND FANNY STUTZ-
MAN, HIS FIRST WIFE.

1. Elizabeth Keim, m. Samuel Weaver, in Somerset Co., Pa.; went to Holmes Co., O. They had ten children, six boys and four girls.

2. John Keim, m. Barbara Livingood in Somerset Co., Pa. They had nine children, two boys and seven girls.

3. Peter Keim, d. in infancy.

4. Jacob Keim, m. Christina Sayler in Somerset Co., Pa.

5. Daniel Keim, m. Elizabeth Beachley; lived in Somerset Co., Pa.; removed to Holmes Co., O. They had five children, three boys and two girls.

6. Jonas Keim, m. Sarah Livingood.

7. Solomon Keim, m. Elizabeth Hostetler. They had nine children, seven boys and two girls. Died in Holmes Co., O.

THE MARRIAGES OF THE CHILDREN OF
NICHOLAS KEIM AND FANNY HOS-
TETLER, HIS SECOND WIFE.

8. Susana Keim, m. Stephen Yoder. They had seven children, three boys and four girls.

9. Moses Keim, m. Lydia Domer. They had five children, four boys and one girl.

10. Christena Keim, m. Jacob Kaub. They had ten children, five boys and five girls. Died in Franklin Co., Kan.

11. Nicholas Keim, m. Susana Livingood. They had six children.

12. Jeremiah Keim, m. Glatvelty. No children.

13. Samuel Keim. Not known.

14. Emanuel Keim, m. in Feb., 1834, to Magdalena Gerber, dau. of John and Elizabeth (Kauffman) Gerber, from the Conemaugh, Pa. He went to Holmes Co., O., in 1835, and to Lagrange Co., Ind., in 1851, and to Elkhart Co., Ind., in 1869, near Middlebury. Died June 20, 1889. Wife still living there, 1889. She was born Nov. 29, 1814, and is 84 years old.

THE BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES OF THE
CHILDREN OF NICHOLAS KEIM AND
CATHERINE ASH, HIS THIRD
WIFE.

These are not given in this account.

This valuable record continues with

THE ISSUE OF EMANUEL N. KEIM, SON OF
NICHOLAS KEIM.

1. Sarah Keim, b. Nov. 8, 1834; m. Samuel Eash. They had ten children, five boys and five girls.

2. Jacob E. Keim, b. Nov. 29, 1836; d. in hospital at Cairo, Ill., Aug. 2, 1861, aged 24 years, 8 months and 4 days.

Here given is a letter to J. C. Keim I received from surgeon, Camp Defiance, Cairo, Ill. Jacob E. Keim came here in Captain Tilson's company from Quincy, Ill., about the 25th of April, 1861. He was not enlisted in the service of the U. S. Army, owing to his temporary absence from his county on the day of its mustering in. I then took him into my personal service from May 14, 1861. He was taken sick on the 15th of July with a fever which soon became typhoid fever.

(Signed) S. W. EMMET,
Surgeon 10th Regiment, Ill. Vol.

3. Jeremiah E. Keim, b. Dec. 2, 1838; m. Elizabeth Rhinesmith first and Mahala Sprout second. He resides (1899) New Richland, Ohio.

4. John C. Keim (the compiler of this lineage), b. Oct. 30, 1840. (See below.)

5. Elizabeth Keim, b. Oct. 27, 1842.

6. Gertraud Keim, b. June 8, 1845.

7. Andrew Keim, b. Oct. 3, 1847.

8. Simeon Keim, b. March 7, 1850.

9. Stephen Keim, b. May 9, 1852; d. March 24, 1872.

10. Fanny Keim, b. Oct. 30, 1854.

11. Susanna Keim, b. March, 1857.

THE CHILDREN OF JOHN C. KEIM, SON OF
EMANUEL N., SON OF NICHOLAS,
SON OF PETER KEIM.

(Compiler of this lineage.)

He b. Oct. 30, 1840; m. Elizabeth Glick, of Millin Co., Pa., b. Oct. 7, 1832, dau. of Jacob and Fanny (Gindiesparger) Glick, on the 14th of May, 1861. She d. 3d day

of October, 1870, in Elkhart Co., Ind., aged 37 years, 11 months and 26 days.

He m. second, Feb. 29, 1872, to Catharine Rhode, b. Sept. 9, 1839, dau. of John Rhode, Johnson Co., Iowa. The children by first wife:

1. Fanny Ann Keim, b. April 22, 1864.
2. Amanda Ellen Keim, b. Sept. 4, 1866.
- 3 and 4. Jacob and Emanuel Keim, twins, b. Dec. 18, 1867. Emanuel d. March 2, 1876, aged 8 years, 2 months and 13 days.
5. Levi David Keim, b. April 25, 1869.
6. Mary Elizabeth, b. Sept. 30, 1870; d. Oct. 21, 1870.

CHILDREN OF SECOND WIFE:

1. Lewis Franklin Keim, b. April 10, 1873; d. Oct. 1896, aged 23 years, 6 months and 15 days.
2. Ira Joseph Keim, b. April 30, 1876.
3. Martha Magdalena Keim, b. Jan. 23, 1878.
4. Andrew Malen Keim, b. March 20, 1881.
5. Menna, b. Dec. 15, 1882.

THE MARRIAGES OF THE CHILDREN OF GEORGE KEIM, SON OF GEORGE, SON OF GEORGE, SON OF PETER KEIM.

1. John, m. Elizabeth Berkey.

- Jacob, the son of this John, lived at Burr Oak, Mich., in 1886.
2. Susan, m. to Sach Troyer.
 3. Sarah, m. to David Schrack.
 4. George, m. to Phoebe Kaub.
 5. Fanny, m. David Hostetler first, then to Simon Morningstar.
 6. Jesse, m. Matty Nafsinger.
 7. Mary, m. Reuben Swinehart.
 8. Eliza, m. L. Robson.
 9. Lewis, m. Lury Daniels.
 10. Amanda, single in 1886.
 11. Alfred, single in 1886.
- Two more, died in infancy.

CORRECTIONS.

The George Keim, son of George, third child of Peter Keim, page 55, which reads: "George Keim, b. Jan. 19, 1810, to Mary Stiehl April 13, 1835," instead of "resides in St. Joseph, Mich.," should read after 1835 above, "lived in Coshocton and Holmes Co., Ohio, 20 years and in Elkhart, Lagrange Co., Ind., till his death. (J. C. K.)"

"Samuel Keim," brother of the above George, should read, "m. to Catherine Berger, in 1831, resided 30 years in Holmes Co., O., ten years in Owen Co., Ind., then in Lagrange Co., Ind., where he died."

JOHN KEIM, SENIOR, OF SOMERSET COUNTY, PA.

IN THE FOREFRONT OF THE MARCH OF EMPIRE WESTWARD.

IN No. 7, K. and A. F., may be found an article on Somerset county, Pa., with reference to the early Keim and allied pioneers in that western frontier region over a century ago.

This branch of the family of the Founder left the Oley homestead when Johannes Keim, second of the name, went into Chester county and settled in East Nantmeal Township. His son, Peter Keim, born in Berks or Chester Co. (a Peter Keim appears later as a land owner in Chester county), had a son Nicholas Keim, born in Berks Co.,

in 1768 according to his own Bible record.

It was this Nicholas Keim, of the Berks-Chester lineage, who emigrated to the region known as Cumberland, later Bedford and later Somerset county, in Western Pennsylvania, some time before 1792, as his eldest son John, the subject of this notice, was born there in that year.

The following obituary by "H. H. K." from John J. Keim, of Elk Lick, Pa., gives an interesting account of the busy life of the eldest son of the Somerset county pioneer of the Oley Keim lineage:

As the gathering twilight announced the closing of the twelfth day of September, 1887, the death angel came to the oldest citizen of Somerset county.

John Keim, Sr., was the oldest son of Nicholas Keim, who was one of the pioneers of Somerset county, and was born January 16th, 1792, near Davidsville, Somerset Co. He gathered walnuts and played around the site of the flourishing city of Johnstown when there was only a farm house there. At the age of 18 he removed with his father to Elk Lick in 1810, where he married Barbara, daughter of Christian Liven-good. The marriage took place on April 11, 1813, and for nearly seventy years these two sturdy people enjoyed the felicities of wedded life.

The subject of our sketch was one of a family of twenty-four children, the youngest of whom is now over sixty years of age. His father was three times married and the third wife (nee Catharine Ash) still resides in Holmes Co., O., and is aged 88 years.

The first residence of Mr. Keim, after his marriage in 1813, was the "Mountain Farm" now the home of Joseph Christner; but becoming dissatisfied here he removed to Fayette Co., Pa., where he resided for eleven years. At his father's request he returned in 1826 and settled on his father's farm in Elk Lick, which he purchased and which he also sold, upon his retirement, to his son, John J. Keim. He was a careful and successful farmer, and with his two brothers, Jacob Keim, and Judge Jonas Keim—who both preceded him to their long rest—occupied the finest spot of farming land in the township of Elk Lick, or it may be in the county.

After rearing his family and having attained a "competency" he retired from farming and with his wife began again living alone in the little white cottage, across the road from the farm house, where he husbanded life's taper to its close.

His wife was born October 6, 1790, and died at the ripe age of nearly 94,

leaving him to travel the darkening way alone. And it should not seem strange to us to know that her death cast a shadow over her husband's life that only deepened as the end came near.

Rarely do we see two people so lovingly bound together, and certainly very rarely for so many years.

The expressions upon the faces of those who came to pay their last respects to the dead patriarch went far to show that John Keim, Sr., was beloved by all who knew him.

For about seventy years he was a consistent member of the Mennonite church and was eminent for his vital piety. Although born in the infancy of our country's history and having seen all the vast innovations of inventions and improvements the apparently old man was never old so far as progress goes. He was actively interested in public educational and political interests and voted regularly at the polls for over seventy-two years.

He had children:

Elizabeth, wife of Solomon Yoder, of Yoder's Station.

Susan, wife of Jacob Harshbarger, of Elk Lick.

Catharine, wife of Lewis Boekes, Iowa.

Mary, wife of Joseph Christner.

Christena, wife of Solomon Engle.

Henry, residing in Elk Lick.

Naney, widow of Henry Miller, Waterloo, Iowa.

John J. Keim, residing on the old homestead.

Barbara, wife of Jef. Speicher, Liscomb, Iowa.

Sarah, widow of Philip Hoffman, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

Delilah, died in infancy; and of the above, Elizabeth, Susan, and many preceded their parents to the land of rest.

The grandchildren (1887) number ninety-three, the great-grandchildren (1887) one hundred and fifty-eight, and the great-great-grandchildren sixteen; of the offspring forty-five are dead, leaving in the three generations following him, 222 living at the time of his death.

The sainted old father was laid to rest in the old family graveyard in view of an unusually large concourse of people.

His long life was almost wholly without sickness and is no doubt due, in part at least, to his simple way of living and the unvarying regularity of his habits. After retiring from the farm, he was not willing to rust out in idleness, but learned the cooper trade, at which he worked, as a matter for exercise, for quarter of a century.

He never let the sun go down without having previously put on his vest—even

in the heat of summer and he never knew a rheumatic nor neuralgic pain.

His evening meal was always and invariably a bowl of bread and milk soup, his sleep began and ended early and was abundant. In his early manhood he was very strong and agile and could shoulder three bushels of wheat while standing with both feet in a half bushel measure.

But he is gone and has left only what good men leave behind—an honored name, a sacred memory, and influence for good that will brighten as the centuries chase each other down the vistas of time.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. GEORGE DEBENNEVILLE, THE ELDER FOUNDER OF UNIVERSALISM IN AMERICA.

Life and correspondence of the Rev. William Smith, D. D., First Provost of the College and Academy of Philadelphia, &c., by his great-grandson, Horace Wemyss Smith, Philadelphia, 1880, Vol. II, p. 71, says: October 20, 1793, Dr. George DeBenneville died at Branchtown.—From the diary of Dr. Smith after August 28, 1793.

“DeBenneville’s father was a Huguenot, who fled to England as a refugee from persecution and he was employed at court by King William. His mother was of the Granville family and died soon after he was born, in 1703.

The orphan was taken charge of by Queen Anne, was placed on board a ship-of-war, being destined for the navy, at 12 years of age, and received his first religious impressions on the coast of Barbary by beholding the exceeding kindness of the Moor to a companion wounded by a fall.

For fifteen months he was in a state bordering on despair by reason of inward doubting of his own salvation and at the end of that period of suffering he was brought into the marvelous light of Universal Restitution.

Feeling it his duty to preach this great truth in France he opened his testimony in the market place of Calais about the

seventeenth year of his age. He was taken before a magistrate and sentenced to eight days’ imprisonment for the offense.

Notwithstanding the meaning that a repetition would endanger his life, he persisted for the space of two years in preaching in France mostly in the woods and mountains. In these labors Dr. DeBenneville had equally zealous preachers in co-operation, a Mr. Durant being of the number, a man of 24 years of age.

At Dieppe these two ministers were seized, tried and condemned to death. Durant was hanged and while preparations were being made to behead DeBenneville a reprieve arrived from Louis XV. He was improved for a long time in Paris and was finally liberated by the intercession of the Queen. He afterwards went to Germany, in which country he spent about eighteen years, preaching extensively, devoting himself in the meanwhile to scientific studies.

In the 35th year of his age he emigrated to America, and was taken from the ship by Christopher Sauer. On recovering from his illness DeBenneville established himself in Oley, Berks county, as a physician, and also temporarily as a teacher. He also preached and traveled much as a medical botanist among the Indian tribes in Northern Pennsylvania. He intermarried with the Bertolet family, of Oley, and about 1757 [1745.—ED.] removed to Milestown, where he died in 1793, aged 90 years.

AMERICAN PROVINCIALISMS.

UPON a recent occasion the subject of "Provincialisms" having been designated as the topic of their "Woman's Literary Club" consideration, Mrs. Jane Sumner (Owen) Keim said:

"I suppose we should go back to the Tower of Babel for the beginning of provincialisms. We are told in Scripture that prior to that time all mankind was one in language. It was found that harmony of speech at least was not good, and therefore came the 'Confusion of tongues.'

When the human family separated under these conditions, they naturally grouped themselves into linguistic communities. Thus divided into distinct bodies, they became tribes and ultimately nations.

Physical conditions and environments exerted their influence in various ways, and thus it might be said originated what we call in our day 'provincialism.'

In every country provincialism exists in the common language of the people, and adapts itself to immediate surroundings and circumstances. It would make a story as extensive and varied as the human family even to attempt to go into details.

The homogeneity of American institutions and of the American people does not admit of the extent of provincialism in the United States that we find in Europe.

In my travels in the British Isles and on the continent I found difficulty in understanding the dialects and what we more technically call 'provincialism' in going from one district to another.

This is even more remarkable, I am told, in China, where provincialism almost disintegrated the Empire; every province had its own provincial dialect. In order to save itself the governing power at Peking, centuries ago, invented or adopted a dialect which every official

or other person having intercourse with the government was compelled to learn. They have colleges at Peking and no one is permitted to enter the service of the Empire except after examinations in all branches, in what is now known the world over as the "Mandarin Dialect."

In an international sense the "Babel of Tongues," which might be called "provincialism" in a world-wide way, has been obviated by an agreement among nations, which centuries ago made French the easiest of languages, the vehicle of diplomatic intercourse. This has now been supplanted by the Anglo-Saxon and American nations by adopting Anglo-Saxon.

While provincialism might seem to be a very arid subject it has a wide range; but to bring the matter home to us, I might say that New England, the South and the Pennsylvania German counties of Pennsylvania afford the best examples of provincialisms in America.

The Pennsylvania German as it is spoken to-day is a notable instance in this country.

The provincialisms in this case, however, are undoubtedly largely due to the literal translation of the Pennsylvania German dialect, which among the masses in the German counties is still the language of intercourse and business.

The tenacity with which the people of Pennsylvania of German descent cling to the language of the Fatherland of their ancestors is marvelous.

Although the fourth, fifth and even sixth and seventh generations in descent are active in this busy world to-day, the "Pennsylvania Deutsch" is still an important factor in the domestic and industrial lives of these interesting descendants of the emigrants from the Rhine into Berks, Lehigh, Lebanon, Lancaster, York, Cumber-

land and other German counties of William Penn's English Quaker Republic.

Such provincialisms as "— is dead again," meaning the party named is dead. "I sometimes always go to Reading on Saturday," meaning he does go; "I have been there already yet;" "it's all," when a supply of anything is exhausted, "The child is hexed," bewitched, and so on almost without end.

The intermingling of Pennsylvania German and Anglo-Saxon also makes a singular combination.

An ancient employee of the Keim family, who took an active part in local affairs and was not very fluent in the American tongue, expressed himself at a local meeting, "Ich geh nei for a new state of things," meaning he favored a reform.

The educated classes fall into the habit of these provincialisms just as

the intelligent people of the South in common talk forgot themselves in negroism.

Among the Pennsylvania Germans, however, the people seem to enjoy their provincialisms and laugh heartily over them among themselves, especially when returning from intercourse with the outside world, they are more particularly struck with their unique character in expression and accent.

The so-called "Pennsylvania Dutch" is one of the provincial dialects of Bavaria in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

This same Pennsylvania German rendered literally into English, is still more amusing, especially in so many expressions where the cart comes before the horse.

It constitutes the bulk of the provincialism of the German counties of Pennsylvania.

THE KEIM NAME ON THE ALLEGHENY FRONTIERS.

THE county of Somerset in Pennsylvania lies toward the western end of the southern (Mason and Dixon) line of Pennsylvania, abutting on Maryland.

The treaties of 1754-8 made the Allegheny mountains, the western boundary of the ceded lands of the Province to the Penn Proprietors.

In 1768 the Indians ceded all the lands from the Alleghenies to the western bounds of the Province.

From 1758 that portion of Somerset county east of the Allegheny mountains was in Cumberland county, and 1768-71 all of the Somerset county of to-day was in Cumberland county. From 1771 till 1795 Somerset was part of Bedford. In 1795 the area now known as Somerset county was given a geographical and political "habitation" and a name.

The seat of justice, Somerset town,

was plotted September 12, 1795. Abraham Schneider, who owned the northern half of the site, donated the ground still occupied by the court house and the jail.

The township of Elk Lick passed to Somerset as one of the prior divisions of Bedford county. Salisbury Borough was created in 1863.

In the civil lists of the county the name of Jonas Keim, county commissioner, elected October, 1833, appears as associate judge November 12, 1856.

The name of Baer is also prominently identified with the early history of the county. Solomon Baer was one of the pioneers in the country.

The name Elk Lick originated in a favorite "Lick" resorted to by the deer and elk of the surrounding region. The township was organized in Bedford county in 1785. The pioneer settlers were Protestant Germans and Irish.

The first farm "settled" between 1755-60 was by Joseph Markley, afterwards owned by John W. Beachy.

Abraham Beachy, a native of Switzerland, first settled in Maryland with his parents. In 1784 he acquired a farm near Salisbury.

Nicholas Keim, son of Peter, son of Johannes, son of Johann-es the Founder, born in Oley, Berks county, Pa., 1768, emigrated to Somerset soon after the Revolutionary War and located near Davidsville, in Conemaugh Tp. In 1810 he returned to Elk Lick.

Salisbury, the post village of Elk Lick, but a few miles from the Mary-

land line and northeast of Cumberland, Md., was laid out in 1794. Silas C. Keim and Jacob D. Livingood were the first and only bankers in the place in 1871. They retired from business in 1878.

Silas C. Keim, who died in 1882, was pastor of the Elk Lick congregation of the Brethren or German Baptists.

The name of Keim and the surnames allied to it were as prominent in the pioneer settlement of that frontier region of Cumberland, Bedford and Somerset as they were in Philadelphia, Berks, Montgomery and Chester about seventy-five years earlier.

NICHOLAS KEIM'S BIBLE.

THE family Bible of Nicholas Keim, the fourth child and third son of Johann-es Keim the Founder, is in possession (1899) of the family of Daniel M. Keim, at Bristol, Pa.

It is a large octavo in size, in German, and well preserved.

The flyleaf of the sacred volume contains an inscription in the handwriting of the owner.

It will be observed that the etymological and syntactical rendering of the vernacular of the Fatherland of this first generation in America, was beginning to get a little "off."

This was undoubtedly due to the utter absence of schools in the savage wilderness during the boyhood days of Nicholas Keim.

Without incessant vigilance and good literary models, language shifts like the sands. The following is the inscription:

Dieses buch (the Bible) gehort dem Nicholaus Keim.

Ich ben geboren ano 1719 den 2 Abrill.
Meine frau, Barbara, geboren ano 1727, im. Octobre, 1757, am erste July Krank worde und dem 8 den Junii 1788 gestor-

ben. Ano 1746, den 24 Mertz warden wir gedraut (getraut).

Ano 1747 den 14 Jenuarii ist meine dochter, Cadrina, zur welt geboren.

Ano 1749 den 6 Juliuse ist mirh der Knawa Johanes zur welt geboren.

Ano 1753 den 3 December ist mirh meiner dochder Susana zur weld gebohren den 13 den August, 1777, ist sie gedraut (getraut).

Ano 1755 in der November Kozt bin ich nack Roding daun zogen.

Translation.

This book (the Bible) belongs to Nicholas Keim.

I was born Anno 1719, 2 of April. My wife Barbara was born Anno 1727, in October, 1757. on the first of July she became sick and on the 8 of June, 1788, she died. Anno 1746 the 24 of March were we wedded.

Anno 1747 the 14 of January is my daughter Catherine born into the world.

Anno 1749 the 6 July is to me the boy (son) Johannes born into the world.

Anno 1753 the 3 of December is to me my daughter Susanna born into the world. The 13 of August, 1777, is she wedded.

Anno 1755 in November Kozt I removed to Reading town.

EDWARD ARETUS KEIM, OF MILTONVALE, KANSAS

THE subject of this grouping of individual family data was born December 24, 1851, in Peoria county, Ill. He is the son of Jonas and Abigail (Lacy) Keim, son of Daniel Keim, son of Nicholas Keim, son of Peter Keim, son of Johannes Keim, son of Johann-es Keim, of Oley, Pa., the Founder.

From 6 to 15 years of age he lived with his aunt, Mrs. Fanny (Keim) Tucker.

After his father's second marriage in 1868, he returned to the parental fireside.

On January 2, 1882, at Abeline, in Dickinson county, Kan., he married Clara Jane Westfall, born in Champaign county, Ohio, January 3, 1836. She was the daughter of Jacob Westfall, who was born May 19, 1815, and died

April 22, 1861, and Amy Jones, his wife, who was born September 15, 1810, and died May 15, 1873. They were the parents of seven sons and one daughter.

Mr. Keim has had varied experiences as a farmer, having resided in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. At the close of the harvest of the present year he proposes to fix his residence at Fairburg, Nebraska.

By marriage through his paternal grandmother he is allied to the family lineage of Bitsche or Beachy. She, Elizabeth Beachey, was the daughter of Moses Beachey, son of Peter Bitsche (Beachey), son of Peter Bitsche (Beachey), from Switzerland, the Founder of that name and race in America. (See that lineage in No. 7, p. 214, K. and A. F.)

SOME DOCUMENTS OF RECORD

The great index folios in the office of Recorder of Deeds in the City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., contain in addition to documents already quoted the following:

On Feb. 15, 1749, Benjamin Langworthy, of Oley, in the county of Philadelphia, for the consideration of £74, conveyed to Jacob Kines [Keim] of the same place, "spinning-wheelmaker," 20 acres, part of 400 acres, which were again part of 500 acres granted by patent from the late Proprietor William Penn, Aug. 20, 1714. This "piece of land" was situated in Oley township, Pat. Book A, Vol. 5, p. 69.] [Deed Book G, II, p. 652, Phila., Feb. 15, 1749.]

Jacob "Kine" paid William Allen 5 s. for releasing this piece of land.

On Feb. 20, 1749, an indenture between Peter Cressman, of Exeter, in the county of Philadelphia, Province of Pennsylvania, wheelwright, and Phillis, his wife, and Nicholas Kine, of the same place, * * * consideration £315 current money of Pennsylvania, sold to Nicholas

Kine a certain tract of land in Exeter 130 acres. [Deed Book II, Vol. 2, p. 212.]

An indenture, Sept. 29, 1749, between Adam Hinter, of Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, baker, and Maria Elizabeth, his wife, and John "Hyme" of Maiden Creek in the said county, turner, on the other part, for a tract of land "Beginning at a stone corner of Germantown Main street 1 acre part of 29¾ a. sold by Derick Johnson in 1726 to Bernard Reser," &c. [Book F, II, p. 134, &c.] Reser released to Adam Hinter for 2½ Spanish pistoles, who granted to said John Kyme (clearly). [Deed Book I, Vol. 14, p. 64.]

An indenture, Jan. 11, 1809, between Abigail Physic, City of Philadelphia, and John Keim, of the Northern Liberties, consideration \$1,000. Located on the east side Delaware 4 street in the Northern Liberties City of Phila. Lot marked on General Plan Division of the Manor of Springetsburg FTP No 258 29x100 ft. [Deed Book E, Vol. 32, p. 295.]

The Family Circle

KEIM facts for future KEIMS

THE late Henry May Keim, of Reading, Pa., made a life study of Keim family history, particularly of that branch which came down from the Oley Founder through Nicholas Keim, his fourth child and third son. His "Account of the Keim Family," 1874, contained a great deal of valuable materials.

The following epistolary contribution from the late Mr. Keim, written five years before his death, contains important facts from a source no longer in our midst and which I desire to put on record so that the authority which the facts command may be available for reference:

VALLEY RAILWAY,

HENRY M. KEIM, RECEIVER,

CLEVELAND, O., *March 12, '94.*

DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM, Esq., *Washington,*
D. C.

MY DEAR COUSIN: I have your letters with inclosures, for which please accept thanks.

My account of the Keim family was written during the life of my uncle, Daniel M. Keim, of Bristol, and was approved by him. In fact, all the dates were from Uncle Daniel and Brother George.

My Uncle Daniel M. Keim gave me the original outline of the Keim account, and all his life placed his mind on this thing, and had imbibed the tradition of the elders.

In Rupp's History, belonging to me and packed up with my books at home, annotated by my father (for it was his copy), he says, Captain George Keim, one of the associators, my great-great-uncle—Now I believe it turns out to

Rheam through the manipulation of one of the Clymers.

Nicholas Keim purchased the Conrad Weiser Inn, not "store."

Our great-grandfather, John Keim, enlisted in the Revolutionary army, I think, through the influence of the Wetherills of Philadelphia, who were also Quakers.

In Nicholas Keim's receipt book (which I have) the father of John, you find that he was on terms of great intimacy with the Wetherills of Philadelphia, before the Revolutionary War. Old Samuel Wetherill, elder, was what was called a fighting Quaker, and belonged to the old Independent Meeting House (now the Apprentices' Library in the City of Philadelphia).

Henry Spyker and Jacob Boyer on John Keim's discharge, had been officers, if I remember rightly, in the Continental Army.

In regard to the dates of the Elder John taking up land in Oley, Philadelphia county (now Berks), of course we all know that some of these people settled for many years on land, before they took it up. The fact is, that nearly all of them on the west bank of the Schuylkill, which was along the Tulpehocken Creek—the Palatines were "squatters."

I looked over your manuscript hastily, because my time is very much engaged, and when night comes I feel very tired, and it is very difficult for me to get any time to concentrate my attention and affections on what is to me most agreeable, that is, a communication with my own family on matters of very great mutual interest to us all. In your manuscript everything seems to be all right.

Very affectionately your cousin,

HENRY M. KEIM.

HERICOURTS OF PICARDIE.

THE de Hericourts of Picardie were the ancient seigneurs of the soil.

Baudouin de Hericourt, the earliest of the name, lived in 1380 with Nicole le Jeune, his wife.

The second married Firmine de Crequy in 1434.

The dictionary of the French nobility gives a long line of their descendants.

The religious contentions of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in France caused the same divisions, among the several lines of the de Hericourts as among other ancient families.

The Roman Catholic branches generally remained in the land if not in the homes of their fathers, while the Protestants, driven from post to pillar, dragooned and persecuted, sought refuge for conscience sake in localities less afflicted in France or in the dominions of the Protestant princes of Germany or the Kings or Queens of England.

Thus we find the Protestant deBen-

neyilles taking refuge in England upon the invitation of King William III. and Queen Mary.

The Berthelots (Bertolets) and de Hericourts, with their families, removed to the Protestant section of the palatinate of Germany in the Valley of the Rhine, where the Keims were then dwelling.

Still dissatisfied with the unsatisfactory conditions of life they cut themselves away from Fatherland and friends and planted themselves upon the virgin soil of America.

There was a family of Hericourts which belonged to the most ancient and illustrious "chivalrie" of Lorraine. It derived its name from Chateau de Harancourt two leagues from Nancy, in France.

Jean Seigneur, of Harancourt, lived in 1128. There is a lengthy line of descent from him. It is not known whether this family was the most ancient representation of the family of Hericourt in Picardie.

There is also an English family of Harcourt.

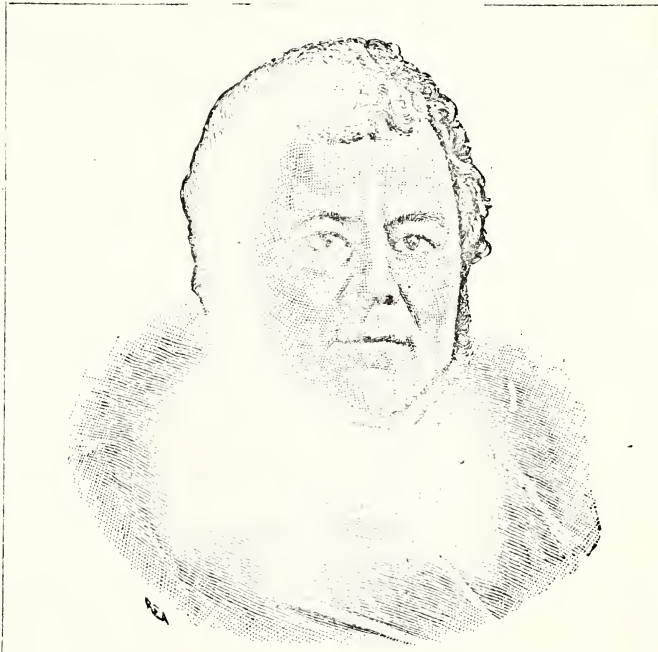
A BERTOLET PICNIC.

In the invitation to the "Second Annual Picnic of the "Bertolet and Allied Families" to be held near Reading, Pa., August 5, 1899, Mr. Daniel H. Bertolet, of Philadelphia, Pa., Corresponding Secretary said:

"These picnics, in the form of a reunion, are of great value in enabling different members of an old and large family to form new acquaintances, renew old ones, and especially to engender and preserve that family spirit which does so much for individuals, and for our nation through them. It is also possible in this way to preserve family history and discover and record facts of importance which might otherwise be

lost or forgotten. To this end it is * * * earnestly requested to bring or send whatever material concerning the history of the family may be in their possession."

"The Corresponding Secretary, who has collected and preserved considerable matter with reference to the Bertolet family, Mr. DeB. R. Keim, of Reading, Pa., who is the editor and publisher of the 'Keim and Allied Families,' a very interesting history of people of our relation, and others who have spent much time gathering and arranging facts bearing on family history, will be present at this year's picnic, and all new matter thus brought by anyone will be a valuable addition to their inestimable work, and of great worth to us as a family."



HON. GEORGE MAY KEIM, M. C.

1805. Reading, Pa. 1861.

*Son of Gen. George Keim, son of John Keim, son of Nicholas Keim,
son of Johannes Keim, of Oley, Pa., The Founder.*

The Keim and Allied Families

IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

A Monthly Serial of History, Biography, Genealogy and Folklore,
illustrating the causes, circumstances and consequences of the
German, French and Swiss Emigrations to America from
the 17th Century to the present time.

Vol. 1. READING, PA. AUGUST, 1899. HARRISBURG, PA. No. 9.

THE KEIM ACCOUNT

(Keim-Kunde)

BY LUDWIG KEIM

Inspector of Railroads under the Grand Duke of Baden.

American Edition Issued by
deB. RANDOLPH KEIM

[Continued from Keim and Allied Families No. 8, p. 225.]

FAMILY AND PERSONAL INFORMATION.

1. FAMILY INFORMATION.
2. PERSONAL INFORMATION.

A SYNOPTICAL view of the valuable narrative of our distinguished name-cousin shows further:

1. FAMILY HISTORY IN GERMANY.

Baron von Kyhm, 1738. In the nobility of the kingdom of Prussia is given a diploma March 19, 1738, for Anna Magdalena Kyhm, daughter of Major General Gerhard Cornelius von Walrave, who married, 1742, the Prussian captain, von Floris, at Neisse.

An old Schlesian noble of Hungary was Heinrich von Kinast, 1527, in the military service of the king.

Martin Kinast von Kinasthof, Prussia, served under Duke Wenzel of Oels, 1622, Lieutenant, 1624, Rittmeister 1638, master of cavalry.

In the annals, 1616 to 1793, in the Kiener of Nuremberg are mentioned Peter Kiener, 1616, citizen, Johann Kiener, 1745-54, editor of "Der Deutsche Merkur," Karl Alexander

Kiener, 1793, curate of the St. Lorenz church and school, then rector of St. Sebaldus.

Baron von Kiemheim, Alsace, an ancient race, is noted in the archives.

In the tenth century the Counts von Chiny founded the town of Chiny. Their domain lay between Champagne, Lothringen and Lutich, in the Duchy of Luxemburg. Graf Arnulph von Chiny in 1097, was Prior of the Benedictine Order under the supervision of the Abbey St. Arnulph at Metz.

The principal places in the estate were Chiny, Montmedy, Marville, la Ferette and Virton. The male descendants of the family dying the only daughter married Count von Looz, had two sons; one Johann inherited Castle Looz, the other, Ludwig, fell heir to Chiny.

Eventually the family dying out, the estates became Crown property. Emperor Karl the Fourth gave them to his

brother, Wenzel, duke of Brabant and Luxemburg. In 1681 they had to yield themselves to the King of France, who in 1697 had to relinquish them to Spain according to the Treaty of Peace at Ryswick.

In 1713 the Austrian Crown became owners and arbiters of this vast territory ceded to them by the Treaty of Peace at Utrecht.

The Keymes of Karlstadt, Bavaria, 1457-1527, were:

1. Hans Keyme, 1457.

2. Kuntz Keyme and Hans Keyme, 1467.

3. Endres Keyme, 1497-1527.

Kyme von Heidengsfeld, Bavaria, 1315-16, Patron of the Cathedral at Würzburg, and Witness to the Records.

The family of Keim, von Bamberg, fourteenth century, Bavaria, is mentioned in the historical account of Oberfranken.

Barons von Kyan, of Lower Austria, 1150, and later, are mentioned as Peter von Kyan, commander of the St. John's Order at Hirschfeld, Conrad and Frederic von Kyan appear 1414, as Witnesses of the Gross Prior of the Knights of St. John in Bohemia. Wenzel von Kyan fell in the battle at Weissenberg, 1620. Heinrich Adam von Kyan died 1673, as commandant of the fortress at Brandenburg. He left two sons, Joachim Bernard, major general on the border of Poland and Saxony, and Frederic Wilhelm (General), commander of the fortress Königstein, who died 1733, aged 80, esteemed not only for his honorable career, but for his wit and humor, even in the most trying circumstances. A brother of Frederic Wilhelm von Kyan (Christian Heinrich), was, 1729, ambassador at Vienna. He died 1750, at Mergentheim, Wurtemberg, was buried with great honor in the vault of the church. His descendants were either in the Austrian ministry or Dome chaplains.

Kime (Kyme, Keim), from Castle Bernheim, 1240-1390, Bishop von Hoh-

enlohe, invested Johannes Keim with the lien of the castle. In 1374 Hans Keim received the property from Bishop Gebhart von Schwarzburg.

Reicho Freiherm Waldecke von Keimt, 1120-1271-1718, of the Keimt of Rhenish Prussia, lived at the end of the fifteenth century; married Baroness von Syberg. Philip Keimt was colonel of the guards at Mainz. Michael von Keimt was minister to the archbishop of Grier, when the latter was the highest dignitary and seelsorger (carer of souls), of the Cloister, Marienburg, at the town of Keimt. Philip Jacob Keimt was director of the Palatinate Court of Law at Alzey. In 1718 their estates were sold to the Counsellor von Räsgen of Schönecken.

Ritter von Kaim or Kaima in Meissen, near Dresden, Province Saxony, 1216-1808, also Count von Kain, of Austria, 1636-1709. The old homestead was in Kaima, near Zietz. Other possessions were in Nachhofen (1594), Predel (1600, and Zangenberg. Christian von Kaim at Meissen, near Dresden (where stands the great cathedral, and the renowned porcelain factory) dedicated a valuable painting of the Savior to the altar of said cathedral, 1465. In the Church of our Lady (Notre Dame) Fraulen Kirche at Dresden, is an epitaph in remembrance of Gregor von Kain, who died, as commandant of the city, in 1594. One of his descendants was artillery officer in Holland; another, Daniel, 1644, captain of infantry in Holland, fell in an encounter with the Portuguese, in Brazil. No heirs but Heinrich von Kain, at Rehmsdorf, had two sons, Hans, 4th, Johannes, was justice to the count, &c., at Naumburg. He married Sophia von Döringen. In 1661 Melchior von Kain was the owner of Predel. Nicholas was Rittmeister, cavalry service, or master of horse.

In the beginning of the eighteenth century George Rudolf von Kavn was judge of the Supreme Court at Leipsic,

1715, Vice-Chancellor and Consistorial President. Several years after attaining these honorable positions, he died. His eloquent speeches and addresses were published and his funeral sermon appeared in print in 1737. Near the end of the eighteenth century the family was nearly extinct. Melchior von Kain, of Predel, was granted the title of count in 1636, in Austria, having removed from Saxony to that kingdom. The last of this family died 1709, at Vienna.

Kime Kym, of Lindau, on the Lake of Constance, Bavaria, 1379-1396. An ancient patrician family. Among the names we find:

1. Bürger Hans Kyme, 1379, master

of the seals of Knight Ulrich von Lochen.

2. Bürger Conrad Kymb (Kime), 1396, warder of the seals or armorial bearings of the capital city of Lindau.

Christoph Ernst Kien, of Prussia, lieutenant colonel of cuirassiers, and his brother, Johann Frederick Kien, were the last of their family. The latter, captain in regiment at Anspach, 1721.

Keyme von Striensfeldt, of Bavaria, about 1600 was a feudatory of the Count von Castell.

In Belgium in the records of the fourteenth century appears the name of Baron von Cayne.

(To be Continued.)

TRAVEL NOTES IN DISTANT CLIMES

1865--1866

By A "Herald" Foreign Correspondent.

(Continued from No. 8, p. 229, K. & A. F.)

RENEWING my sight-seeing in the gay city:

JULY 16, 1865, SUNDAY. At 12.30 p. m. took train for St. Cloud. Arrived 1 p. m., 5½ miles. Visited all parts of the interesting buildings and grounds, drank "chopee" of beer at the Tower on the Hill.

The place near the Seine was founded as a monastery 551 A. D., by a grandson of Clovis. The chateau was built by Mazarin and embellished by Dukes of Orleans until 1782. It is the summer residence of the imperial family. Napoleon I here on 19 Brumaire laid the foundation of his power. The place is replete with French history.

The cascades began playing at 5 p. m. Very fine. Returned to Paris on the top of an omnibus following the course of the Seine, passing many of the bridges. Dined at the Cafe Montmatre.

During yesterday and to-day also visited Hotel des Invalides, founded 1670, for old soldiers of the French army. The

tomb of Napoleon I, a monolith of Porphyry 135,000 pounds, is unrivalled.

Jardin des Plantes, the finest museum of natural history in the world, established in 1650.

Palais Corps Legislative, formerly the Palace of the Bourbons, 1722. Then the Prince of Conde. Now used by the French chamber.

Palais des Tuileries, commenced by Catherine de Medicis, 1564, one of the most interesting palaces in Europe, and replete with history. [It was destroyed by the French Insurgents, 1871.]

In the Notre Dame, the coronation of Napoleon I took place Dec. 1, 1801. Pope Pius VII. officiating. Napoleon III and Eugenie were married also here, Jan. 12, 1853.

The parks of Paris are magnificent, notably the Bois de Boulogne, Champs Elysee, the gardens of the Tuileries and Luxembourg, Place de la Concord, the most magnificent of all the Places in Europe.

The guillotine upon which Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, 1793, and 2,800

political prisoners, Jan. 20, 1793, to May 3, 1795, were executed, stood on this beautiful work of modern art. Charlotte Corday Robespierre (very justly) and others were in the number of victims.

The fountains of this Place are of unrivaled splendor, the statues being named after cities.

The Place de la Bastille, the site of the fortress and prison of infamous memory, is marked by a column.

The Place Vendome, opened by Louis XIV, contains the column erected 1806 by Napoleon I, commemorating his victories to that time.

The Imperial Library, established 1360, with over 2,000,000 books, is the largest in the world.

The places of interest in Paris are almost numberless and would require a volume to do justice to them.

JULY 17, MONDAY. Spent the day in sight-seeing. Drew funds on my letter of credit.

Drove to the office of the Prefect of the Police. Over the entrance (translated) "Bureau of Public Security." Inquired for my passport.

Was informed that it had not arrived, which I knew to be false.

Noticed two men who had shadowed me everywhere.

Said to one of them, "I have been watching you. Wherever I have been you have been."

He said in French "I was mistaken."

I informed him that an American was not so stupid as not to see what people around were driving at. In broken English he said, "Me no driving."

I told him I wished my passport then and there; if not, I would have the American Minister direct it to be sent me at my hotel, as I was about to leave France.

This made a difference. He pow-wowed with a man at a door, then disappeared through the door, reappeared, handed me the document for which I gave him my receipt.

In leaving the building, having lost my

way, I addressed a gen d'Armes, or military police in bad French, "Je veux trouver mon voiture."

The veteran at once conducted me to the "Bureau of Lost Articles."

I persisted in asking the question in the same form and the man and woman in charge persisted in showing me everything lost or left and turned in the night before.

Giving up in despair I bowed many "merci" (thanks) and left.

A few steps along the corridor brought me to a broad flight of steps. I descended to the court, found my carriage and also that I had come out of the same hole I entered.

The word "trouver" in French means "to find," and "chercher" "to look for."

I had shot off the wrong word. The old "Shad belly" coated, shoulder-belted and sworded veteran properly thought I wished to find something I had lost instead of searching for something I wished to find.

The tallest shrugging of shoulders, polite display of outstretched arms and hands and scratching like so many feet on sand-paper took place over my "faux pas," "fox paw," as a Berks county Dutch French scholar would put it in "Dutch French."

Rode to the office of "Les Messageries Impériales" and purchased a ticket direct to Alexandria, Egypt, price 439 francs (about \$88).

Passed the rest of the day in visiting places of interest.

The Pantheon, 1764 (Sainte Genevieve), dedicated to the great men of France. A magnificent ecclesiastical structure.

The Louvre, 1582, where once stood a fortress built by Philip Augustus. It was finished by Napoleon I. The colonnade 28 columns, Corinthian order in couples surmounted by a pediment decorated with bas reliefs, is one of the finest in existence. It is a masterpiece of French architecture. It was joined to the Tuileries by Napoleon III.

The Palace of the Elysee Napoleon, at

one time occupied by Madame de Pompadour, was a favorite residence of Napoleon I.

The Palais de Luxembourg, 1615, a royal habitation, a prison during the French Revolution, Palace of the Directory and Consulate, Palace of the Senate under the empire and of the Peers under the Restoration and Louis Philippe, then the Senate.

Hotel-de-Ville is a splendid pile, partly begun in 1605, by Henry IV, being the Italian renaissance of the sixteenth century. The suites of apartments are the finest in the world.

Wrote a private letter to Mr. James Gordon Bennett, conveying to him the political situation in France, the determination of the Emperor to go on with the war in defiance of American public feeling, the enthusiasm aroused among the French over the surrender of Oaxaca, Mexico, to Bazaine, the promulgation of a constitution by Maximilian, the general impression that the French Empire in Mexico was there to stay, and much other detail obtained from our Minister, Mr. John Bigelow, and Consul General, and about the cafés, all of which may be of service to Mr. Bennett in giving an inside view of the situation.

Wrote to mother, a rule I shall observe in all my travels, twice a week.

At 10 p. m. visited the old portions of Paris. The student's quarter, "Rue Latins," Closerie de Lilaes."

An old gen d'arme off duty, acted as guide and body-guard for 5 francs.

He spoke our vernacular like a steam engine off the track.

I found him a veteran of the last days of Napoleon I, and of the campaign in Algiers.

At the "Closerie" the old guardsman taught me to make a salad dressing, which was the finest I had ever known which also demonstrated that the veteran was a "thoroughbred" at least in culinary affairs.

He told me he had been chef of the "mess" of general of division.

It was a picture to observe him. I

thought he would raise a riot before he had everything to suit him. Perhaps he would have succeeded had he not worn the insignia of his duty and the old-style chapeau of the Napoleon guard, which "died but never surrendered."

But for the salad

"Salad a l'Empereur,"

he dubbed it.

1. A deep plate or bowl and large fork.

2. A large table-spoonful or more, according to quantity wanted, of common mustard, not French, mixed the day before and of the consistency of thick paste.

3. A fourth quantity of salt on top of the mustard.

4. Hold the oil bottle, cork out, in the left hand. Hold the fork in the right hand. Drop the oil in the centre of the mustard and begin to work it into the mustard with the fork and continue without cessation to work in the oil until the mustard has all it will contain, if properly done, three or four or more times the original bulk of the mustard.

5. Thin with very little vinegar. Possibly a tea-spoonful. Rub this in.

Then it is ready to pour over the salad and serve and will be found fit for the taster of an Emperor.

Much judgment must be observed not to get more oil than the mustard will carry, in which case it will run back and the oil and mustard will separate.

If any globules of oil appear while rubbing stop the oil at once, but continue the rubbing vigorously until compound is well set.

The dressing is suitable for tomatoes and superior to mayonnaise.

At midnight everything is closed in Paris and the town is given over to the police.

Arriving at the hotel after 12 midnight I entered by the concierge, where my key was handed to me and I was escorted to my apartment by a "detective." I suppose.

All late arrivals are reported the next morning, name, place, room and time, to the Prefect of Police.

Visited Versailles, the most famous and extensive of royal residences, commenced 1661, by Louis XIV; and Malmaison, 10 miles from Paris, the favorite residence of Napoleon I and Empress Josephine. It was purchased by Josephine, while she was Countess Beauharnais. She died there 1814. She and her daughter, Hortense, are buried in the church at Rueil.

JULY 18, TUESDAY. Settled bill. Drove to the station of the railroad from Paris to Marseilles via Lyons, distance 536½ miles, fare, 1st-class, 1.10 francs, \$22.

I wish to mention my appreciation of the kindness of Herr Karl Schiedmeyer, whose acquaintance I made on the Atlantic. Bade him gooey-bye at the station.

Train departed 11 a. m. Made acquaintance of Mr. Ernst Pelgram en route for Calcutta.

The roadway was first through the delightful valley of the Seine.

We reached Fontainebleau, 36 miles. The forest covers 64 square miles. The Palace was founded in the tenth century, but Francis I embellished it with great splendor. It has 900 apartments. It has been occupied by Christina, of Sweden, after her abdication, Madame de Montespan in the reign of Louis XIV, Madame du Barry in the reign of Louis XV. Pope Pius VII was detained here by Napoleon two years.

The infamous revocation of the Edict of Nantes was signed here, Oct. 22, 1685. The public announcement of the divorce of Josephine and Napoleon's abdication also emanated from here.

Thirteen miles beyond we passed the field of Montereau, where, Feb. 18, 1814, Napoleon completely routed the allies.

Dined at Dijon, 6 p. m., 196½ miles, in seven hours. Once the capital of Burgundy, and famous for the wines of that name. Its cathedral, de St. Benigne was founded as an abby 535 and finished 1288.

Train reached Lyons, 319 miles, at 10 p. m. This is the second town in France and celebrated for its silk manufactories, unrivaled in variety and elegance of design and quality. Over 30,000 looms.

It is a place of important history with over 300,000 inhabitants.

No "sleepers" in France.

JULY 19, WEDNESDAY. Arles, 484 miles. Has a Roman Amphitheatre 459x335 feet.

Reached Marseilles at 6 a. m. Drove to the Hotel des Ambassadeurs." Had breakfast and a bath. Sent luggage to the steamer office and went aboard myself at 4 p. m.

Took a hasty view of this ancient city of 300,000 people.

It is the chief seaport of France and of the Mediterranean.

It is a great starting point of steamers for Egypt.

It was first the site of a Greek settlement, Massilia.

Nice is 140 miles distant, a favorite resort for health and fashion.

Toulon, 42 miles, is the chief station of the French Navy.

The old and new harbors and docks of Marseilles are very fine.

Our steamer, the Moeris, named after the great lake of Egypt, constructed 1938 before Christ, and 18 years before Abraham, the patriarch, visited Egypt.

The steamer is one of the finest in the Mediterranean trade.

At 4 p. m. the China mails came aboard and steamer dropped from her moorings.

Passed the breakwater, a splendid work.

The harbor is formed by an arm of the sea. Fine view of the city. The coast is formed of barren peaks and rocks off shore.

About 75 passengers, largely French doctors, on board, owing to the frightful ravages of the cholera in Egypt, which I shall confront without fear.

The sun went down gorgeously into the indigo waters with the coast of France still in sight, over the port side.

JULY 20, THURSDAY. At dawn we were entering the Strait of Boniface, separating Sardinia from Corsica, the birthplace of Napoleon the Great.

At some points the straits were not over a mile wide, which afforded a fine view of the picturesque shores.

At 2 p. m. passed in sight of the home of Gen. Garibaldi, visible, even the goats, very clearly, with my glasses. The house is low, one-story, stone, stuccoed and white, not at all pretentious. Few signs of cultivation.

JULY 21, FRIDAY. Steaming all day in the open sea, smooth and not very warm.

At 10 p. m. steamed by the Lipari (seven in number) Islands, immediately north of Sicily and west of the toe of Italy.

The active volcano of Stromboli is plainly visible. It emits fire in considerable volume at intervals of about fifteen minutes.

This wonderful exhibition of nature has stood during all recorded time as a landmark and beacon, to the earliest Phoenician, Greek, Roman navigators and mariners during all subsequent time.

The reflection upon witnessing the eternal fires radiating over the ocean is pathetic.

At 11.30 p. m., steamed near the Italian coast. The dark outline of the mountain

and lights of villages on shore could be distinguished.

Just after midnight, steamed into the harbor of Messina, the chief city of Sicily. Dropped anchor within 100 yards of the shore.

The mails and several passengers were taken off and the same from shore were put onboard. We weighed anchor and were off.

JULY 22, SATURDAY. Owing to haziness the volcano of Etna did not appear until we were leaving the Sicilian coast.

JULY 23, SUNDAY. Writing letters to Mr. Bennett and home all day. Weather growing very hot. Plowing the deep at ten knots an hour. North of us a day's steam is classic Greece.

JULY 24, MONDAY. Running south of the Island of Crete early in the day.

We were now heading for Alexandria, the chief sea port of the land of the Pharaohs, which we expect to reach in the morning.

(To be Continued.)

THE PARADOX OF THE CENTURIES

THE chronic din of war which had reverberated down the corridors of time since the earliest recorded period of man's presence on the earth passed on heedless of the ecstatic chorus of "the multitude of the Heavenly Hosts" which proclaimed over the manger of Bethlehem "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

It would be part of faith to believe that the heaven of the precepts of peace drawn from the tragedy on Calvary, without the aid of the bewildering methods of miraculous interposition had worked its way among men, but surveying the doings of the European species down to the period of the German Reformation of Christian doctrine there is no gainsaying that if it had been possible, the ferocious instincts were increased rather than di-

minished during the spread of a religion which should have been man's amelioration.

It may suggest somewhat of irrelevancy in connection with the German exodus of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries to America to refer to the fanatical zeal of the crusades, but these wholesale raids upon the city of Jerusalem at a cursory glance may afford a striking illustration of the wantonness of practiced Christianity of that period. Indeed with the exception of the struggle in behalf of evangelical religion there was no signs of absolute and enduring improvement down to the very threshold of American Independence.

That event, as we look at it in the light of the world's history since, exerted a positive moral influence upon the affairs of the Christian world, and

began an era not only of popular representative constitutional government, but religious liberty in its most complete exaltation.

It is an anomalously that the meekness and humility always exemplified and taught by the Divine Master and his apostles should have been so generally forgotten or ignored by their assumptious followers almost as soon as his doctrines gained a foothold.

The dullness of the human mind and of taught Christianity after the lapse of one thousand years assumes an absolutely ridiculous phase when we contemplate the universal apprehension and belief, not only in the humble hut of the peasant, but even in the palaces of emperors and kings in their capitals and in the castles of valourous knights on the craggy hill tops, that the dawn of the year Anno Domini 1,000 would witness the arrival of the day of Judgment and a general rending of this terrestrial sphere. Even wars of conquest and revenge halted in their march of carnage in anticipation of the prognosticated event.

After a lapse of nearly another millenary the earth still rolls on in its appointed way.

This, too, notwithstanding a modern misfit of that ancient folly in the American pre-millennialists, led by one William Miller, who having fixed the year 1843 for the judgment, divested themselves of their worldly goods and in "ascension robes" awaited the clarion tones of the last trump as the signal for their celestial departure.

The universal Peace Congress at the Hague (1899) in which the monarchs and popular executives of the world were represented, and its fruitless efforts, but emphasized the fact that the instincts of man at the dawn of the second thousand years after Our Lord still hold fast to war as the remedy for international contentions, and that arbitration sugar to theorizing senti-

mentalists is salt to nations holding vantage extending territorial domain and aspirations to commercial expansion.

The degree of mental darkness which could be duped into belief in such summary methods of divine dispensation a thousand years ago required no persuasive reasoning in order to embark in such reckless and unholy projects as the rescue of the reminiscent scenes of Palestine from the "unbeliever."

It was the beginning of the age of brutal practices in the name of Christianity, which increased in intensity during the two centuries of the so-called war for the rescue of the Holy Sepulchre, followed by one hundred and fifty years of the grossest hierarchial despotism, violence and arrogance in the name of religion and continuing for nearly three centuries more in the most infamous persecutions, wars of blood and extermination, all in the name of Jesus Christ. The God-man from his throne of resurrection on high must have looked down with dismay upon the exemplification of his word in the man whom he lived and died and rose again to save.

The ancient world, no less than the modern, was, to use contemporary terms, well scourged by "cranks," but the most monumental specimens of the class were those ancient "tramps," Walter the Penniless and Peter the Hermit, who having aroused the dregs of Europe led the van of the vagabond hosts in the year of that same Lord of "peace and goodwill," 1095.

There were four of these mobs, as history tells us, numbering three hundred thousand men, wearing the symbol of the cross on their right shoulder and as a greater sacrilege, bearing the motto *Volunt de Dicu* (God wills it so).

The march of this incendiary rabble down the Danube to Constantinople was worse than a plague. So fierce were their crimes of plunder and de-

struction that the Christian Hungarians, in defense of their homes and country, exterminated many, and the remaining miscreants who survived to penetrate into Asia were with just retribution wiped off the face of the earth by the "infidel" hosts of the Saracen.

It is recorded in the ancient chronicles that the followers of the princely leaders in this war of Christian fanaticism against the Saracens in whose domain Jerusalem was situated, were marshalled in accordance with the rules of war in those ancient times.

Among the chiefs we hear of Godfrey de Bouillon, of Lorraine, with his gallant knights and followers-at-arms; Robert of Flanders, and others, noble chieftians whose names have been handed down for honor and service.

Around their standards rallied French, Normans, English, Provençals, Gascons and Italians.

After nearly four years of bloody strife Jerusalem was taken by assault on July 15, 1099, and Godfrey de Bouillon was made Baron of the Holy Sepulchre. Amid the heaps of the slain the victorious soldiers of the Cross fell before the empty tomb of Joseph of Arimathea in that idolatrous worship which the risen Lord of eleven centuries before deprecated both in speech and parable.*

And with what result? Seven of

these fruitless attempts failed not only to recover Palestine and the tomb of Joseph of Arimathea, but to convert the Infidel.

They demonstrated the superiority of the arms of the Saracens, which ended with the complete extirpation or expulsion of the last remnant of the Christians in Syria under Prince Edward of England, afterwards king in 1291.

From these bootless forays in the name of religion upon the eastern world, the next stage which led to the overthrow of the theocratic despotism which for a long period deluged Central Europe in blood was the supercilious zeal exhibited in the suppression of so-called heresy.

The most formidable and first real danger which threatened Europe and what was then called Christendom had its inception among the inhospitable regions of the Amoor and the Sea of China, whence the martial migrations of the Mongol hordes under Jenghis Kahn and his successors in the thirteenth century, swept like a pestilence over the heart of Asia, swooped across Poland and down upon the frontiers of Silesia, Bohemia and Hungary.

The Christian world summoned to arms, prepared to meet the fierce warriors under the terrible Batu, grandson of the world renowned Asiatic conqueror. The desperate struggle of the

*"When Pope Urban the Second at Cleremont (in France) proclaimed a crusade to Jerusalem, Clemens vom Keim took his bow, lance and sword and enrolled himself in the ranks of those who in 1096 or '97, organized in France and under the leadership of Duke Godfrey, of Lorraine, marched through Germany, Hungary, by way of Constantinople to Asia and finally to Jerusalem. Clemens reached that city in safety and

during the many assaults showed so much bravery that the most distinguished captains considered him worthy of knighthood and a title of nobility. After the city had finally been taken Clemens was knighted by Duke Godfrey in person."—Translation of an ancient MS. entitled *Das Geschlecht Keim* Biblioth: Vien, No. 5, p. 140-141, K. and A. F.

Poles at Liegnitz* (Wahlstatt) (1241) and the heroic defense of Olmutz, in Moravia, and the approach of a powerful army from Bohemia and Austria, arrested the tide which fell back to the banks of the Volga, where Batu founded the capital of that powerful Mongol empire of the Golden Horde.

Thus in what is now southeastern Russia arose an antagonistic power which extended from the Ural and Caspian to the mouth of the Danube. From the paganism which these Mongols brought with them from north-eastern Asia they merged into the faith of Islam and became the most formidable champions of the doctrines of Mahommed and the Koran (1272).

Notwithstanding this constant menace on the eastern frontiers of Europe, the Roman hierarchy resumed its harsh methods for the suppression of what it assumed to call heresy by the persecution of the martyrs and maintenance of a closed Bible.

The absorption of the potentates of nations and pontiff of Rome in their efforts to sublunarize the worship of the risen Lord within the sentimental environments of the sepulchre of Joseph of Arimathea at the time of the crucifixion a dweller in Jerusalem, afforded for a time an opportunity to Peter de Waldo, a rich merchant, of Lyons in France in the year of our Lord 1170 to inaugurate a sect which stood forward under the teachings of a translation of the inspired word which they had as pioneers in the establishment of enlightened evangelical

Christianity. His followers who were extirpated or driven out of France, occupied the valleys of Piedmont in 1375, but soon in their new country became the victims of ferocious church persecutions, even on the frozen altitudes of the Cottian Alps, whence they sought refuge from priestly inhumanity, and adhered to their faith.†

In the regions abutting upon the western shores of the Black Sea the doctrines of Christ, Mahomet and Zoroaster arrayed themselves in aggressive attitudes.

In the third century driven from Persia came the adherents of the Manichæan belief who occupied Bulgaria.

They assumed an alliance with the Christian faith and spreading over some portions of Europe established the seat of their teachings in Languedoc, in the south of France.

They repelled trans-substantiation, refused confession and ignored other doctrinal points of the Roman faith. From Alby, one of their chief centers in Languedoc they received the name Albigenses.

The indifference of Raymond VI Count of Toulouse to the demand of the church to put down this assumed heresy led to a war 1208-44. At Beziers, backed by a powerful army, Simon de Montfort, the champion of the so-called church, butchered friend and foe.

Some were put to the sword, the chief people to the stake, he hanged the governor, drowned his wife, and

*Here [in Saxony] also lived their descendants [of Bertram, Aloys and Leopold Vom Keim, sons of Clemens and Amelia Vom Gersdorff] the most of whom, however, took service in foreign countries and perished therein, so that about 1241, in the great battle of the Mongols in Silesia, only three of the name appear, of whom only Albert vom Keim escaped with his life. The others were killed. [Trans.

Ms. Das Geschlecht Keim Ex-Biblioth: Vien.] No. 5, p. 143, K. and A. F.

†Although the intercession of Charles I, of England, 1627-9, and the threats of Lord Protector Oliver Cromwell, also of England, 1655-6, secured for them some toleration, it was not until two centuries later, 1853, that they were allowed to rear an edifice of worship in Turin, Italy.

murdered women, with the impious cry, "God will find his own."

In this fiend incarnate the devil found his own, for De Montfort was happily killed. Count Raymond, after a valiant defense of his territory, was finally overcome and compelled to abdicate.

This exemplification of Christian spirit went on and the Holy Office or Inquisition which so savagely ran its race after, was created as a more systematic form of inhumanity under the patronage of the Roman hierarchy and in the false name of Christ.

THE BERTOLET FAMILY IN AMERICA

THE SECOND ANNUAL REUNION OF THE BERTOLET FAMILY ASSOCIATION, HELD NEAR READING, PA.

By Samuel E. Bertolet, Recording Secretary, of Reading, Pa.

AT Carsonia Park, near Reading, Pa., on August 5, 1899, in pursuance of invitations issued by Daniel H. Bertolet, Corresponding Secretary, the second picnic and re-union of the "Bertolet and Allied Families" was held.

After a morning spent in greetings, at 2.30 p. m. the regular business meeting was called to order with President Levi A. Bertollette, Wilmington, Del., in the chair.

After an appropriate address concerning the success attending the gathering, and thanking all present for being present, the election of officers was called for.

All the officers of the past year (1898-9) were re-elected, as follows:

President, Levi A. Bertollette, Wilmington, Del.

Vice-Presidents, Israel M. Bertolet, Oley, and Benjamin F. Bertolet, Philadelphia.

Recording Secretary, Samuel E. Bertolet, Reading.

Corresponding Secretary, Daniel H. Bertolet, Philadelphia.

Treasurer, Nathan Bertolet, Pughtown.

As Advisory Board, the chair re-appointed those who had served in that capacity the year preceding, viz: Dr. John M. Bertolet, Reading; Dr. Daniel N. Bertolet, Reading; Ira D.

Bertolet, Philadelphia; Joseph M. Bertolet, Spring City; Samuel Bertolet, Williamsport; Calvin Bertolet, Norristown; Frederick Bertolet, Mauch Chunk; Samuel Bertolet, Frederick; Ephraim Bertolet, Pottstown.

Following the election of officers, new business was immediately called for. Daniel H. Bertolet, Philadelphia, moved that the organization adopt the name "Bertolet Family Association" as a permanent one which motion was seconded and carried. The same gentlemen, as Corresponding Secretary and member of the Advisory Board made a report of the work done during the year in these capacities.

A motion by Benjamin F. Bertolet, Philadelphia, to the effect that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to act as finance committee, and along that line to take necessary steps for the collection and publication of the family history, was seconded and carried.

It was also moved and seconded that a voluntary contribution be immediately taken for the defraying of current expenses. This motion was carried.

A motion that the next meeting of the Association be held the succeeding year was carried unanimously.

At the request of many of those

present, the chair called upon Mr. deB. Randolph Keim, Reading, Pa., editor and publisher of "The Keim and Allied Families," a magazine devoted exclusively to the publication of genealogy and family history, to address the meeting. His remarks were very well chosen and the speaker immediately gained the attention of his audience on account of the extent and precision of his knowledge of family matters. Mr. Keim, in his closing words alluding to the ladies in a happy strain, the chair reminded the organization of the debt it owed to that part of its membership, and wishing a response from them, called upon Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim, Reading, to favor the meeting with the ladies point of view. Mrs. Keim, in a few energetic words, offered one of the most important suggestions of the day, to the effect that a committee of ladies be appointed by the chair, to be known as the "Women's Reception Committee," thus giving the ladies a needed representation in the affairs of the Association.

The suggestion was well taken and the chair appointed as of that committee, Mrs. Ida E. Plank, Morgantown, Pa.; Mrs. deB. R. Keim, Reading; Mrs. Frame, Reading; Mrs. H. A. Bowers, Reading; Mrs. Mary Davis, Reading.

Papers were read in order on "The Occasion and its Incidents," Samuel E. Bertolet, Reading; "The Bertolet-Frey Ancestry," Benjamin F. Bertolet, Philadelphia; an interesting account of the intermarriages between the two stocks; and "The Bertolets of To-day," Daniel H. Bertolet, Philadelphia, a general summary of the condition and situation of the family at the present time.

Dr. Daniel Bertolet, Surgeon United States Navy, also entertained the family gathering with some very entertaining remarks.

After the reading of these papers,

Mr. Benjamin F. Bertolet, Philadelphia, spoke earnestly with reference to the duty as well as the necessity binding the Association to renovate the grave and spot on the road which passed from the Swamp road to Oley road, where the bones of Jean Bertolet, the founder of the family, lie buried. To this end he moved that the Advisory Board be instructed to proceed in the matter and make a report at the next meeting. This motion was seconded and carried.

A finance committee was appointed in accordance with a previous motion, composed of the following: Daniel H. Bertolet, Philadelphia; Dr. Daniel N. Bertolet, Reading; Dr. John M. Bertolet, Reading; Samuel E. Bertolet, Reading; Nathan E. Bertolet, Pughtown, Pa. Immediately after, the meeting adjourned upon a motion to that effect.

The Bertolet family were Huguenots, originally from Picardy, in the north of France, and later of Alsace-Lorraine. During the religious persecutions in France they emigrated to Switzerland and settled at Berne. Some time prior to 1720 Peter Bertolet, desiring to better his fortunes, came to America and located at Oley, Berks county, for the records show that in that year he was one of the signers of a petition to have Oley organized into a township. Six years later, in 1726, his brother Jean followed him to America, and also settled in Oley. A third brother, Samuel, later joined the other two.

The first generation of the Bertolets married into the Frey, DeBenneville and DeTurk families, and subsequent intermarriages are recorded between their descendants.

Among those present were: Daniel H. Bertolet, Philadelphia; Samuel E. Bertolet, Reading; James E. Bertolet, Soudertown, Montgomery county; Walter H. Bertolet, Philadelphia; Levi A. Bertolet, Wilmington, Del.; Lizzie B. Weig-

ener, Fegleysville, Montgomery county; George E. Heilig, Deborah B. Heilig, Ralph B. Heilig, Philadelphia; Samuel H. Bertolet, Reading; E. A. Bertolet, Pottstown; A. B. Bertolet, Philadelphia; Henry F. Bertolet, Philadelphia; Ephraim Gabel, Boyertown; Anna S. Bertolet Fox, Philadelphia; Augustus G. Markley, Bally, Berks county; Mrs. Daniel H. Bertolet, Philadelphia; Daniel K. Moore, Reading; Samuel H. Bertolet, Pughtown; Margaret Bertolet, Philadelphia; N. E. Bertolet, Pughtown; Isabella Bertolet, Pughtown; Emma Bertolet, Pughtown; Jennie Bertolet, Pughtown; Harry Bertolet Lee, Oley; Hettie L. Lee, Oley; Mabel E. Bertolet, Oley; George M. Bertolet, Oley; R. Louisa Bertolet, Wilmington Del.; Ella N. Bertolet, Bethlehem; Charlotte Rhoads, Yellow House; Susie R. Smith, Reading; Ada Bertolet, Philadelphia; Mrs. H. Bertolet, Philadelphia; Mrs. Harriet A. Bechtel, Reading; Catharine E. Rhoads, Yellow House; Mary J. Lee Fretz, Pottstown; Louise M. Bertolet Bowers, Reading; Katharine Heilig, Bluff City, Kansas; Mary C. Guldin, Manatawny; J. Warren

Bertolet, Spring City; C. W. Bertolet, Spring City; Katharine L. Bertolet, Benjamin Bertolet, Philadelphia; Amanda S. Gable, Boyertown; L. W. Kerst, Gibraltar; Ezra Bertolet, Philadelphia; Logan Bertolet, Norristown; Isaac M. Bertolet, Oley; Harry Bertolet, Alonzo J. Britscher, Philadelphia; Benjamin F. Leinbaeh, Oley; Esther Benade, Reading; Linwood H. Bertolet, Benjamin F. Bertolet, Spring City; Herman Bertolet, Yeakel; L. A. Knipe, Mrs. L. A. Knipe, New Hanover, Montgomery county; DeB. Randolph Keim, Reading; Mrs. Jane Sumner (Owen) Keim, of Reading, Pa., and Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Julia May (Keim) Behne (late of Munich, Germany), Reading, Pa.; Rebecca Hartman, Oley; Hannah Reiff Guldin, Athol, Pa.; Ada Hertzog, Sarah Hartman, Oley; Louisa T. Bertolet, Reading; Mrs. K. T. Bower, Camden; Mrs. Sara Bower, Birdsboro; C. B. Bertolet, Logan Bertolet, Norristown; Mrs. Charlotte B. James, Mary J. James, Philadelphia; Harry D. Bertolet, Reading; John D. Bertolet, Reading; Joseph M. Bertolet, Spring City; D. Benneville Bertolet, Reading.

A DE BENNEVILLE-KEIM COLONIAL ESTATE IN THE HEART OF PHILADELPHIA

MRS. HARRIET DE BENNEVILLE KEIM, AGED 95, SUCCESSFULLY RESISTS ENCROACHMENT ON HER 110 ACRES

From the New York Herald, Aug. 7, 1898.

FOUR miles north of Philadelphia's massive City Hall, as the crow flies, is an estate of a hundred and ten acres, which is interesting for a multiplicity of reasons. In the first place, it is as completely isolated as though buried in a primitive forest, hundreds of miles from civilization. And yet the old York Road trolley cars clang at the entrance to the lane which leads into "Solitude," as the estate is aptly named, while on all sides are signs of growing city life. Solitude is really an oasis of peace and

restfulness in a desert of "modern improvement." And yet, surrounded, as it is, by the operations of real estate speculators, it still slumbers on, as peacefully unconscious of "the city's many tongued refrain" as though Lord Cornwallis and his staff still occupied its spacious acres, as they did during our early struggle for independence.

There are three houses on the estate, massive old colonial structures, with walls three feet thick, impervious alike to the chill blasts of winter and the heat of summer. In the largest of

these lives Mrs. Harriet de Benneville Keim, who at the ripe old age of ninety-five still dispenses that delicious hospitality and good cheer so characteristic of her early life, which has never faded within her. And her roof shelters four generations—children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, sturdy descendants of fine old colonial stock. Her oldest great-grandchild has recently married, and a fifth generation at "Solitude" is not beyond the possible.

Philadelphia's city plans do not countenance the existence of Mrs. Keim's estate, almost in the heart of the big, straggling town. Officially it does not exist. On the city map the streets are cut through, and to look at the map one would not know that "Solitude," with its broad acres and its century old trees, was still there.

But it is generally understood that the property will not be disturbed during Mrs. Keim's lifetime, for the traditions, so dear to her, have not failed to appeal also to the city officials. But when the streets are cut through, and the primitive forest and green fields are converted into building lots, more than one act of little less than sacrilege will be committed.

Directly at the intersection of what will be Ninth and Rockland streets, according to the official surveys, is a vault containing the bones of a dozen British officers. It is only a matter of a few years at best before the old place shall succumb to the exigencies of time, and then for the first time will be exposed to view all that now remains of the soldiers of King George.

There is a well authenticated tradition in the family that the oldest of the three houses was the recognized place of consultation for Cornwallis and his staff all through the British occupation of Philadelphia, and the room in which these conferences were held is still called the Cornwallis room.

The house now occupied by Mrs. Keim and her family was built in 1775 by Mrs. Keim's aunt, Sarah Roberts, and was used as a hospital by the British during 1777 and 1778. The older building, which is now occupied by Mrs. Keim's farmer—for a portion of the estate, which is not heavily wooded, is under excellent cultivation—was standing when Thomas Roberts bought the property in 1715, and is believed to have then been at least twenty-five years old.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

The officers whose dry bones repose beneath the velvet slope of lawn, died in the hospital and were placed there for temporary interment. But they were never removed, nor will they be as long as the mistress of "Solitude" shall survive.

The first occupant of the farm house of whom there is any record was Mrs. Keim's grandfather, John Roberts, whose father, Thomas Roberts, was a personal friend of William Penn, and who came to this country in 1699. Thomas Roberts was a Welsh gentleman of the old sturdy type, with the unconquerable Cambrian spirit burning beneath his Quaker gentleness, and probably clung, as did many of his compatriots, to the hope of seeing an independent Welsh colony established here, as to the day of his death he refused to learn a word of English.

When the War of the Revolution broke out John Roberts, the eldest son of Thomas Roberts, was living there, a widower, with his two daughters and a son. In September, 1777, the southward swerving of the struggle brought his isolated home into the midst of the stormy activities. It was mainly, no doubt, the entire seclusion of the spot which led to its being chosen by Cornwallis as his council place. Perhaps, too, in the case of the younger officers, there may have been a subtle attraction in the glimpses of the quiet

home life and the fair-faced Quaker maidens.

CORNWALLIS' COURTESY.

Cornwallis gave the young ladies passes through the British lines into the city, and as none of their neighbors shared the privilege, they did shopping and carried friendly messages on occasion for all. Romantic journeys those must have been when the young girls, Eleanor and Anne, mounted on their sleek ponies, rode away across the creek, through the richly wooded Northern Liberties, past the British barracks, and down to the home of their sister, Mrs. Evans, on Arch street.

When the British officers were buried, standing in the little circle about the vault was young George de Benneville, a lad of fifteen. His father, Dr. George de Benneville, who figured in Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's delightful historical novel "Hugh Wynne," was the first physician to settle in the neighborhood. His life was a most useful one, worthy alike of his famous French ancestors, the De Bennevides, of the auspices of his early life in England, where Queen Anne herself was the sponsor and guardian of his orphaned boyhood, and of all the simple and beautiful conditions by which he was surrounded in the land of his adoption.

The younger De Benneville, the lad who saw the red coats laid away in their last resting place, was married a few years later to Eleanor Roberts, one of those gentle riders who carried good

cheer across the Wingohocking during the sad days of '77 and '78. Their daughter, Harriet de Benneville, widow of John May Keim, is now passing the twilight of a beautiful life amid the scenes so dear to her, amid the recollections of a past which is dead to all save her active mind.

Mrs. Keim was born in 1803, and is consequently ninety-five years old. Despite her advanced age, she continues to remain young in spirit, while her every faculty remains unimpaired. She has never worn glasses, and often in the dead of night—for insomnia is her greatest affliction—this wonderful old lady may be seen reading by the light of a wax candle, a distrust of modern lighting methods being one of her old-fashioned convictions.

She is still fond of entertaining, and never lapses from the courtly grace which seems a part of her. Her treasures are many and priceless. She will show you a portrait in oils of George Washington from the inspired brush of Benjamin West. She will bring out bits of silk, and explain that they are from the same piece of goods which served as Martha Washington's inauguration gown. She will tell you that her mother and Martha Washington patronized the same dressmaker, and that is how the remnants came into her possession.

The entire place has a delightful flavor of real colonialism. Mrs. Keim's china cabinets would distract a professional collector, many rare pieces having been brought from India by a sea-going brother, Dr. John de Benneville.

Joel Munsell's Sons, the prominent genealogical publishers of Albany, N. Y., August 10, 1899, in a letter write:

* * * "Your publication is all it has been said to be and is a superior work. * * * The U. S. Congressional Library has very few works on genealogy, as it

has only copyrighted genealogies and not one in ten is copyrighted as they are generally published for love of the subject and not for money." * * *

"It is a pity that the government is so far behind in such matters. It ought to have every genealogy."



WILLIAM PALMER

Of Connecticut

A SAILOR AND SOLDIER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

WILLIAM PALMER, the father of Dr. Joseph Palmer, and grandfather of Ruth Palmer, wife of Benjamin Sumner, the paternal grandmother of Mrs. Jane Sumner (Owen) (Mrs. deB. Randolph) Keim, began his services in the American Revolution on the Galley Shark, Norwich, Conn. (Connecticut Navy), as seaman, May 9, 1776. The Galley was ordered to New York at the request of General Washington during operations of the British under Howe after driven out of Boston on Long Island and around New York summer and autumn, 1776. (Record of Service of Conn. Men in the War of the Revolution, official, Hartford, 1889, p. 559.)

Private Capt. William's Co. of detached Connecticut militia to serve under Lt. Col. Nathan Gallup, stationed at Fort Griswold, Groton, Conn., July 11, 1779 (Ditto, p. 555).

[Fort Griswold was attacked in September, 1781, by a marauding party of British under Benedict Arnold, the traitor, as a diversion to deter Washington's march against Cornwallis in Virginia. The fort was taken and half the garrison massacred.

The traitor watched the burning of New London across the River Thames and in sight of his birthplace from the steeple of a church. A British officer entering Fort Griswold demanded: "Who commands here?"

"I did," said the brave Ledyard, "but you do now."

Seizing the proffered sword the British officer plunged it through the heart of the Continental colonel.]

Private in Capt. Ebenezer Prentice's company, Provincial Regiment, joined September 26, Disch, November 24, 1781 (same authority, p. 587).

MARIA ELIZABETH KEIM

(Wife of Johannes Keim the Founder)

A CLUE TO HER RESTING PLACE

IN ancient sandstone tombstone in the graveyard on the Gheer Farm in Oley township, Pa., having the inscription greatly effaced by time, as far as I could trace, bore the following lettering:

Zum Audenken (to the memory of)
von (of)

Maria Elizabeth Boller-in (very indistinct).

Ist gestorben den 2 Juni, 1772. (Died)
Ihres Alters 59 Jahres. (Her age.)
Jahr (year).

Ein (a).

The name is not positively decipherable, but was Boller-in, Hoffer-in, Volltt-in (the "in" being the feminine termination), possibly Weimer-in.

Isaac DeTurek the Founder, married the Widow Weimer, born de Herok-in (deHericourt) in French. See K. and A. F.

Can it be possible that this is the grave of Maria Elizabeth Keim, the second wife of Johannes Keim the Founder, whom he married in 1732, according to his own statement.

At 59 years of age, when she died

in 1772, as above, she would have been born in 1713 and have been 19 years of age when he married her. She had born unto him, according to his will made in 1747, "ten small children," which were therein provided (for) during their fifteen years of wedded life.

It is not improbable that Johannes Keim the Founder and his two wives are buried in this family "God's acre." He died in 1753. His son, Nicholas,

of his first wife, who with his wife, was buried there in 1802, had before 1753 married Barbara Schneider, daughter of Hans Schneider, the owner of the farm and who laid out the plot in the heart of the field east of the house as a place of sepulture.

A complete list of burials as far as the inscriptions on the ancient tombstones are decipherable will be given later.

ETHAN ALLEN AND HIS MEN

A LUCKLESS EXPEDITION TO CANADA ENDS IN A CASTLE PRISON IN ENGLAND AND ESCAPE IN NEW YORK IN BRITISH HANDS

IN page 222, "Keim and Allied Families," accepting a well-authenticated story from the daughter, concerning the military services of Benjamin Sumner, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Jane Sumner (Owen) Keim, I fell into an error of detail which I desire to correct.

In doing so I have a thrilling story to tell of the "Green Mountain Boys," their exploits and severe experiences in the outset of the struggle for American liberty.

After the surrender of Fort Ticonderoga in the "name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress" to Ethan Allen, May 10, 1775, an expedition later in the same summer marched by way of Lake Champlain to invade Canada.

Col. Ethan Allen, who served in the expedition, gives an account of the experience of himself and the men under him, among whom (upon authority of his own daughter) was Benjamin Sumner.

Colonel Allen in his narrative of his captivity from the time he was taken by the British near Montreal, Sept. 25, 1775, till his exchange, May 6, 1778, printed at Walpole, N. H., 1807, gives an account of the advance into Canada under General Montgomery.

On September 24, 1775, with 110

Americans and 80 Canadians, he attacked Montreal, the English having 500 men against him. Allen, finding his communication cut off and his Canadian contingent fled, was forced to surrender the next day, having but 31 effective and 7 wounded men of his original command with him. In this number of effectives was Benjamin Sumner. The prisoners were conducted to a barrack yard in Montreal. Thence he was taken aboard the British schooner of war, "Gaspé" in irons. His comrades, also ironed, were conveyed aboard other vessels. At Quebec Colonel Allen, with the prisoners taken with him, was placed on an armed vessel lying off that city.

Col. Benedict Arnold, who had advanced by way of the Kennebec, on another luckless expedition against Canada, had not yet appeared in front of Quebec.

Anticipating this attack, however, the British commander ordered the transfer of Allen and the prisoners to an English merchantman, in which they were transported to England.

They were landed at Falmouth a few days before Christmas, 1775, and confined in Pendennis Castle, one mile outside of that town.

The friends of America contemplating asking a writ of habeas corpus, the

prisoners were ordered on board the frigate "Solebay." On January 8, 1776, the "Solebay" and fleet of men of war left the harbor of Falmouth, touching at the "Cove of Cork," Ireland, for supplies.

The prisoners were distributed among the ships, and on February 22, 1776, this fleet of four vessels weighed anchor and put to sea for America.

On May 3d, they dropped anchor in the harbor of Cape Fear, N. C. Admiral Sir Peter Parker in his flagship of fifty guns anchored in the same harbor at the same time.

Colonel Allen and his fellow-prisoners were taken aboard the frigate "Mercury" and sailed north for Halifax on May 20, 1776.

At the same time Sir Peter Parker sailed with his fleet and the land forces under General Clinton to reduce Charleston, S. C.

On June 28th he opened on Fort Moultrie in that harbor while General Clinton landed to take the fort in the rear. Between the Americans behind the guns of the fort and behind the

rifles on the land the British were badly routed in their first encounter and sailed away.

In June the "Mercury" frigate anchored with Allen and his companions off Sandy Hook, N. Y., for supplies. Pursuing the voyage, the frigate arrived at Halifax in the middle of the same month, where the prisoners were lodged in jail.

In October following they were again on ship-board bound for New York, landing in November, 1776.

Colonel Allen was admitted to parole. The privates were crowded into a filthy church with other prisoners taken at Fort Washington, on the Hudson, above New York, which had been captured by the Hessians after a stubborn battel on November 16th.

On the second night after, through the daring and ingenuity of a sergeant, Roger Moore, all the prisoners, including Benjamin Sumner, taken with Colonel Allen, except three, who had been exchanged, and two died, escaped.

Colonel Allen remained on parole in New York for about two years.

MOSES YODER

From Notes and Queries XXVI, by Dr. Wm. H. Egle

AMONG the early settlers in Oley township, Berks county, was Samuel Yoder. His ancestors came from Germany. Samuel Yoder had issue:

1. Maria, b. 1750; d. 1812.
2. George, b. 1752.
3. Peter, b. 1763.
4. David, b. 1765; d. Jan., 1826.
5. Abraham, b. 1768.

Of the above descendants, David married Catharine High. He died in 1826, and his wife in 1845. They had issue:

1. Joshua, m. Elizabeth Brown.
2. Samuel, m. Sarah Mackey.
3. David, d. young.
4. Moses, b. April 1, 1810; d. ———.

5. Benneville, d. young.
6. Isaac, m. Deborah Fowler.
7. Aaron, d. young.
8. Eliza, d. young.
9. Phoebe, m. Jeremiah Taylor.
10. Anna, m. Frederick Dersham.

Moses Yoder, fourth son of David, emigrated from Berks county with his parents to Union county in 1815, and settled in White Deer township. He purchased 60 acres of land lying on the river and subsequently laid out the village of New Columbia. He married Elizabeth Ranck in 1834. She died without issue, November 23, 1848, and in July, 1854, he married, secondly, Mrs. Ann Van Wagner. She was born

February 21, 1818, her parents being James and Ann Craft Fowler. Her father died in 1858.

Moses Yoder was an active and hard-working man in various lines of business. In 1864 he purchased a store at White Deer Mills and engaged in that business. In 1875 he was appointed postmaster at White Deer Mills and held the office for a number of years. Mr.

Yoder joined the Lutheran church in 1845 and remained a consistent member until his death a few years ago. By his last marriage he had one daughter, Kate Datesman Yoder, born May 7, 1855. On the 27th of December, 1876, she married Cyrus Leinbach and they had: Merle Yoder, born January 6, 1878, and Mabel Inez, born July 15, 1881. J. F. M.

BENJAMIN SUMNER

Of Connecticut

A FAMILY OF CONTINENTAL PATRIOTS ALLIED TO KEIM

DURING the 33d Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Philadelphia, Pa., in September (1899), one of the heroes of the occasion was a veteran who had entered the Union ranks in the Civil War, 1861-5, at the age of 12 years, being the youngest soldier on the volunteer rolls of the entire army.

The patriots of the war for American Independence were equally eager for the fray.

An instance may be noted in the services of Benjamin Sumner, the great-grandfather on the paternal side of Jane Sumner (Owen) Keim (Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim), which beat the record of the boy soldier of the Civil War.

Previous to taking part in the Canadian expedition, Benjamin Sumner enlisted July 15, 1775, being but 11 years of age, but large and strong, in Capt. Daniel Lyon's 7th Co., 8th Regiment (Huntingdon's), Connecticut, and was entered discharged December 11, 1775 [p. 89, Conn. Men, in the War of the American Revolution official.]

This discharge was entered while he was a prisoner with Col. Ethan Allen in Pendennis Castle, near Falmouth, England.

Another fact in a measure confirmatory of the interesting oral statement of Benjamin Sumner's daughter, the late Maria Sumner Vinton, respecting his service under Colonel Allen (in Canada and capture and transportation with the prisoners to England and thence back to America, the fleet first anchoring on Cape Fear, N. C.), is the subsequent visit of this revolutionary patriot to North Carolina soon after his marriage and the birth there of his eldest child, Pamela, the grandmother of Mrs. Keim.

His visit to North Carolina, which was on account of the health of his wife, was but temporary. He returned to Windham county, Conn., his birth-place previous to the birth of Maria Sumner, his youngest child, 1803, at Ashford, Windham Co., who became the possessor of the "Busk Board," a revolutionary relic already described (No. 7, p. 233, K. and A. F.).

Benjamin Sumner, still a mere lad, being but 14 years of age, again entered the service of his country March, 1778, as musician in Captain Bill's company, 4th Regiment, Connecticut Line, Col. John Durkee, serving until January 1, 1779, when he was discharged (same official authority, p. 84).

Record of the descendants of Wil-

liam Sumner, of Dorchester, Mass., 1631, by Wm. Sumner Appleton, Boston, 1879, says of Benjamin, son, and John Sumner, father:

Benjamin Sumner, b. at Ashford, Conn., Aug. 15, 1764, m., Sept. 22, 1789, Ruth Palmer, of Ashford, daughter of Dr. Joseph Palmer, of Willington, Conn, a physician of high repute. Toward the close of the War for American Independence he was a surgeon in the Connecticut service and later on the staff of the Governor of Massachusetts. Their children were:

I. Pamela, b. in North Carolina. Parents temporarily residing there on account of mother's health. She became the wife of Silas Owen, of Windham Co., Conn., and mother of Galusla Owen, b. 1816, who m. Betsy Pamela Denison, who was the mother of Mrs. Jane Sumner Owen, who m. deB. Randolph Keim, author and journalist, of Reading, Pa., and Washington, D. C.

II. Palmer Sumner, b. in New York. July 2, 1797; d. in Hartford, Conn., Aug. 26, 1881; m. (1st) Eliza Shaw, of Rhode Island; (2d) ———; (3d) Mary Rooome, of Holland-Dutch stock, b. in New Jersey. The children of Eliza Shaw were: 1. Eunice D. Sumner, unm; 2. Benjamin Sumner, killed serving in a New York regiment in General Grant's assault upon General Lee's en-

trenchments at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864, and was buried in the Episcopal ehureyard at Petersburg, Va. He was the last of the male Sumner's of that line.

III. Maria Sumner, b. Dec. 16, 1803, at Ashford, Windham Co., Conn.; m., Jan. 6, 1824, Seth Vinton, who d. March, 1860. She d. Oct. 10, 1898, at New London, Conn., the last of her line of Sunners. The family contributed eighteen heroes to the War of the American Revolution, including her father, Benjamin Sumner, his brother, Robert, and their father, Capt. John Sumner, all in the Connecticut service, as was their cousin, Col. John Sumner, of Middletown, a member of the Connecticut Society of the Cincinnati (service, June, 1776, Jan. 1, 1781), who wintered at Valley Forge, 1777-8, and was wounded at Monmouth, N. J., 1778. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, one of the foremost orators of his day, was of the same family.

John Sumner, whose son, Benjamin, above, was a "chip of the old block," was (p. 86) b. at Ashford, Conn., 1736; m., 1761, Mehitabel Perry, of Ashford, captain in the American Revolution. They lived first at Ashford, moved to Edinburg, N. Y., d. Aug., 1805.

Their children all born at Ashford, Conn. Among them:

Benjamin Sumner, Aug. 15, 1764, above.

A PEACHY-GREEN INTERMARRIAGE

WILLIS GREEN, a Virginian, was a settler in Lexington, Ky., in 1779, a representative of Jefferson county in the Virginia House of Delegates, 1783, clerk of the Lincoln county court, which in 1783 composed one-third of all Kentucky, which office he held until Kentucky was separated from Virginia and admitted into the Union, 1792.

He was a member of nearly all of the nine conventions during the struggle for distinct local organization, also of the convention which framed the constitution of the State and died honored and mourned in 1813 [Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson, President General, Daughters American Revolution, by deB. Randolph Keim, the "American Monthly Magazine," D. A. R., Vol.

11, No. 5, May, 1893, p. 503, with portrait].

The youngest son of the above Willis Green, Rev. Lewis Warren Green, born 1806, in Lincoln county, Ky., a graduate in theology, a student at Halle, Berlin, and Bonn, in Germany, president of several colleges in Virginia and Kentucky, a man of great erudition and surpassing pulpit eloquence, died 1863, married as his second wife, 1834, Mrs. Mary Peachy Fry Lawrence, a widow, daughter of Thomas Walker Fry, the second son of Joshua Fry (a descendant of Col. Joshua Fry, under whom George Washington took his first lessons in real war, 1753-4 against Fort Duquesne. See Fry, Barksdale-Randolph, later No. K. and A. F.), and Elizabeth, daughter of Mary Speed Smith.

Rev. Lewis Warren and Mary Peachy (Fry-Lawrence) Green, above, were the parents of Mrs. Letitia (Green) Stevenson, wife of Adlai Ewing Stevenson, 23d Vice-President of the United States of America.

It would be a valuable acquisition to allied genealogical information to trace the connection of the Peachy (see No. 6, K. and A. F.) name or intermarriage in the surname Peachy between Rev. Lewis Warner Green and Mary Peachy Fry, granddaughter of Col. Joshua Fry, of the first of his race in Virginia.

Also to ascertain how the said family of the surname Peachy is connected, if so, with the race of Peter Bitsche (Peachy, Beachy, &c.), the founder, with which family there were a number of Keim intermarriages (see No. 6, K. and A. F.).

A SHEPHERD OF THE FLOCK

THE SACRED MINISTRATIONS OF REV. RICHARD U. MORGAN AT CHRIST (P. E.) CHURCH, READING, PA.

AMONG my earliest memories is the saintly pastoral charge of Richard Urnstead Morgan, over the parish of Christ church. I was 9 years of age when he resigned his sacred functions at Reading, Pa.

The establishment of a Protestant Episcopal Communion at the county seat of Berks was one of the innovations, I might say, upon the dominant religious predilection of that strong German Lutheran and Reformed and weak in numbers, Quaker community.

As a child just dawning into the mental state of "remembering objects and events," I can recall the log Quaker meeting houses in different parts of the borough, one in particular on a small lot adjoining my grandfather's kitchen garden, on the north, on the west half of the square between Fourth and Fifth and Court and Wash-

ington streets, now completely built over.

I can recall the old Trinity Lutheran church on Washington street, with its lofty ornate-storied wooden spire painted white, still standing in stately grace (1899) and the less pretentious Reformed church just east.

From the rear windows of my father's residence, which then occupied the now southern portion of the site of the U. S. Government postoffice, corner of Fifth and Washington streets, as a child I absorbed my first lessons in self-satisfying weather forecasts and anticipations by watching old Trinity's vane days in advance of Sunday-school picnics or other pious outings for the juveniles of the fold announced with such sonorous pathos by the worthy pastor.

Richard Urnstead Morgan, whose life and character to this day shines

forth lustroously in the memories of so many of the citizens of Reading, Pa., and in other parts, whither other members of the flock may have wandered, was born in Evansburg, Montgomery Co., Pa., January 9, 1800. He received his education in the Montgomery County Academy, at Norristown, studied law in 1818; became a candidate for orders in 1820; was admitted to the Holy Order of Deacon in St. Peter's church, Philadelphia, May 8, 1822; married Miss Sarah Markley, daughter of John Markley, of Norristown, July 9, 1822, and was ordained priest November 30, 1823, by Rt. Rev. Bishop White, at Philadelphia, who had been pastor to President Washington and chaplain of Congress at Philadelphia.

After filling the rectorships of several parishes in Chester, Delaware and Lancaster counties, on Sunday, October 5, 1834, he was installed rector of Christ church, Reading, Pa., by the Rt. Rev. H. U. Underdonk, D. D., assistant bishop of the Diocese.

This pulpit he filled until April 28, 1850, when he resigned to accept the rectorship of Trinity church at New Rochelle, N. Y., which he resigned in 1873.

Of the children of Dr. Morgan his eldest daughter, Anna Urnstead Morgan, became the wife of Hon. J. Lawrence Getz, editor and proprietor of the "Reading Gazette and Democrat," and a representative in the Congress of the United States. She died in Reading, March 16, 1873; Elizabeth, married, first, Abraham Sharpless, of Chester Co., an extensive farmer near West Chester, Pa., and second, Joseph Wilcox, of Philadelphia and West Chester; Ellen married Mr. ——— Ackerman, a book publisher; Mary

married Donald Cannon, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

He also had sons.

To Mr. Joseph Wilcox, above named, I am obliged for the opportunity to make these valuable family notes from the

Private Parochial Register of Rev. Richard U. Morgan, D. D., containing the Record of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, &c., performed by him, commencing with his ministry, May 8, 1822. Also some memoranda.

The entries in this valuable pastoral record naturally take on a chronological arrangement. I have simply taken from the lists such names and dates as come within the sphere of Keim and allied family ties with a few family friendships or boyhood associations.

AT THE BAPTISMAL FONT.

Baptisms, Christ church, Reading. Entries begin in 1834:

1837, Oct. 14. George deBenneville (Keim), b. Dec. 10, 1830.

1837, Oct. 14. Susan Bridgetta* Douglass (Keim), b. Dec. 28, 1833.

1837. Mary May (Keim), b. June 28, 1835.

1837. Charles Wetherill (Keim), b. Nov. 2, 1836.

Parents, George M. and Julia C. Keim. 1841, June 8. Louisa Hiester (Keim), b. July 29, 1839.

1841, June 8. Margaretta Wetherill (Keim), b. Jan. 4, 1841.

Parents George M. and Julia C. Keim. 1841, July 26. Benneville Randolph Keim, b. Jan. 2, 1841.

[I added the French partitive de before the original surname of my great-great-grandfather, George deBenneville, the Founder of the name in America, when I began to enjoy the correspondence of friends of youth. My cousin, Bev-

deB. Keim. Bridgetta was the patron saint of the Douglass family.

*This was the name of her grandmother, Bridgetta (Douglass) May, mother of Mary May, wife of Gen. George

erly R. Keim, having the same initials, led to much confusion which I obviated in this manner. As to the date of my birth, I have always understood from the best authority, my mother, that that event took place at midnight Dec. 31—Jan. 1.]

Parents, John H. and Martha E. (Randolph) Keim. God-mother, Julia C. Keim.

1843, May 14. Henry Cristopher Mayer (Keim), b. Aug. 16, 1842. Parents, George M. and Julia C. Keim.

1843, May 14. Mary High (Keim), b. Dec. 4, 1842. Parents, John H. and Martha E. R. Keim.

1844, Aug. 14. Rebeecah Price Robinson. Adults chosen witnesses: Wirt Robinson [her husband], Julia C. Keim and Susan Mayer.

1844, Aug. 14. William Russell (Robinson), b. March 28, 1842. Parents, Wirt and Rebecca P. (Keim) Robinson.

1845, Sept. 21. William [Edward] Tudor (Keim), b. Aug. 8, 1844. Parents John H. and Martha E. (Randolph) Keim. God-mother, Julia C. Keim.

1846, July 12. Virginia Randolph (Keim), b. May 4, 1846. Parents same. God-mother, Mary Epplee.

1847, March 7. Beverley Randolph (Keim), b. Nov. 13, 1837.

Willie Randolph (Keim), b. May 23, 1841.

Lueius Bolling (Keim), b. July 23, 1843.

Rosa Muhlenberg (Keim), b. Dec. 15, 1846.

Parents, William H. and Luey Jane Randolph Keim. God-mother for sons, Mrs. Martha E. Randolph Keim; for daughter, Mrs. Rosa M. Nicholls.

1848, Arg. 11. Estelle Mayer (Hamilton), b. June 9, 1847. Parents, William and Susan Julia Hamilton. God-mother, Mrs. Susan O. Mayer.

1850, Feb. 17. Anna Hiester (Keim), b. March 9, 1849. Parents, John H. and Martha E. (Randolph) Keim. God-mother, Julia C. Keim.

BEFORE THE CHANCEL-RAIL—CONFIRMATIONS.

1843, Feb. 4, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, Mrs. Susan O. Mayer, J. Lawrence Getz, David E. Stout, David McKnight, Elizabeth Dunn. In all 24.

1846, Jan. 20, by Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, Bishop—Martha E. (Randolph) Keim, Julia C. Keim, Clara Gries, John S. Richards, and others. In all, 11.

1848, Jan. 30, by Bishop Potter, Julia C. Keim, Elizabeth Biddle Gordon. Total, 5. Grand total confirmations, 105.

AT THE NUPTIAL ALTAR.

1837, April 13. David McKnight and Elizabeth Hiester, of Reading, Pa.

1839, Dec. 12. Wirt Robinson and Rebecca Price Keim.

1840. John Pringle Jones and Anna M. Hiester, of Reading, Pa.

1845, June 2. James A. Benade and Sarah N. Moers, of Reading, Pa.

1846, Aug. 19, in the church. William Hamilton, Jr., of Baltimore, Md., and Susan Julia Mayer, of Reading, Pa.

Grand total, 105.

ON THE BIER.

1839 Nov. 3. Mrs. Rebecca, wife of John P. Hiester, M. D.

1839, Dec. 1. Matilda Keim, wife of George Ludwig.

1841. Margaret Wetherill, aged 6 m., 24 d., infant of George M. and Julia C. Keim.

1841, Aug. 15, Campbell Robinson, infant of Wirt and Rebecca P. (Keim) Robinson.

1842, Sept. 23. Louisa Hiester, 3 y., 1 m., 25 d.; child of George M. and Julia C. Keim.

1848, Jan. 26. Miss Hetty High.

1848, June 21. Mrs. Susan Mayer, 88 years.

1850. Anna M. Hiester, in her 37th year, wife of Hon. J. Pringle Jones.

Grand total, young, 51; adults, 48.

A SPORADIC "SECT" OUTBREAK IN OLEY

THE sect people of Germany were largely represented among the German settlers of Oley in the colonial period of Pennsylvania. Not alone in movements which had their origin in the fatherland, but in local revivals, adaptations or independent outbreaks.

These were rather of an epidemic nature and often created greater fervor, not to speak of contention, while they lasted, than the more firmly-balanced beliefs transplanted by our ancestors.

Such a sect called the "New Born" was revived in Oley by Mathias Bowman, a native of the Palatinate, born 1701, who came to America in 1719.

The idea had its inception in Germany. Its devotees professed to be impeccable and simultaneously so pecked their neighbors for alleged worldliness and sins that the whole township, if not up in arms was away up in religious ebullitions.

Bowman assumed the leadership and like "divine (?) healers" (healers) and similar imposters, in their confidence game on death and human credulity, proceeded to do miracles which were wonders of badly battered conceit, if not sacreligion, considering the source.

Oley at that time was quite a frontier settlement. One of the Yotters (Yoders) is chronicled as bowing to the teachings of Bowman.

The mental excitement which Bowman had stirred up within himself by his New Born notions may be judged by his attempt to walk over the Delaware river in imitation of Christ walking on the waters of Galilee.

For his sacriligious assumptions he came off with a good ducking and considerable laughing up their sleeves by the skeptical friends of the New Borner.

The world has many times been cast in doubt and then amused by such over-bounding self assertion and confidence.

The self-satisfying logic of such characters suggests an ancient tale.

During an assemblage of worshippers, religious feeling running high, an aged lady whose life and character had always exemplified the real beauty of faith, found herself so wrought up that she insisted upon giving a sample of its vigor.

Accordingly ascending to the elevated position she leaped off into space. To her surprise instead of going up she went down.

Upon being assisted to a more natural and graceful position for her sex she insisted upon the sufficiency of her faith, but excused her misadventure in its ocular demonstration by failing to "get the right flop."

The Lord "moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform" and does not require aid from sublunar sources.

History tells us that the Pope of that day prophesied the day of judgment on the advent of the year 1000. Emperors and Kings stopped their wars and that credulous part of the Christian world prepared for the final summons.

But here we are in the same old world, going ahead with electric velocity whether for better or worse.

In the "forties" up in Connecticut a party of "adventists" sold their worldly goods to their unbelieving friends, a trifling transaction if not very consistent under the circumstances, and robbed themselves for direct flight into the eternal sphere.

They were spared the irregularity of such cross-cut methods and in due

course died each in his Creator's appointed way with the aid of the family doctor, perhaps facilitated by a consultation or two.

The Enthusiast Bowman even made an attempt to start up a shrine in Oley. But the solid people of Oley firmly anchored in faith in the only God, his only Son and the mystery of the Holy Ghost, were soon relieved of healers, shrines and shiners.

As for the Bowman episode he was anticipated in his doctrine by Maria deTurck, born deHeroken, a woman of remarkable talent, wife of Isaac deTurck, of Oley, who in a letter of May 14, 1718, gave an idea of the

"New Born" doctrine in answer to a letter from a friend in Germany, a whole year before Bowman is said to have arrived in America.

The excitement soon exhausted itself and Bowman made his exit.

The history of religion among the early settlers of Oley is one of the most interesting subjects of their lives but not from "New Born" or "new faugled" doctrines, but from the representative fathers of the Christian church and sects which they brought with them with their Bibles for the enjoyment of which they and those before them had so long endured and left their own homes for America.

DIHM OR DEEM

A FAMILY RECORD IN EUROPE AND AMERICA

THE rarity of transmitted archives of European origin among the descendants of German or any other emigrants of other nationalities to America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries has by ratio of antiquity given added interest and value to such papers outside of family lines.

The surname Settley in the following colonial marriage certificate also appears in an intermarriage, 1825, with Daniel deB. Keim (No. 3, p. 82, K. and A. F.).

I am obliged to George Deem, of Reading, Pa., for these translations and copies. Besides their genealogical value they have a literary interest as showing in part the official and sacerdotal formularies in vogue in the Fatherland in such transactions at the remote period in which they were written.

A DIHM MARRIAGE AND BIRTH RECORD IN GERMANY, ALSO SHOWING FORM.

Copy of a translation taken February 23, 1834, by Thomas Dihm (Deem), son of George Dihm, deceased, formerly a sub-

ject and neighbor in the Valley of Kembach, belonging to the County of Werthime, on the River Mayn, born by his wife, Maria, on the 3d day of July, 1701, in lawful wedlock and by the holy baptism Incorporated into the Covenant of Grace with God, whereby Thomas Oberdarf, of this place, was Sponsor:

After having attained due age and manly years the above named Thomas Dihm was regularly betrothed with Anna Catharine, daughter of Casper Beuschlain, deceased, at Derdinger, born the 13th day of December, 1705, in lawful wedlock and was joined on the 22d day of August, 1730, at Kembach, by the Priestly hand. Out of which wedlock the following Children at life as yet Issued viz:

1st. Hans Adam Dihm, born the 26th day of July, 1734. Baptized die seg the next day, Sponsor John Adam Dihm at Wertheim.

2d. Maria Dorathea Dihm, Baptized 4th March, 1737, Sponsor was Maria Dorathea Bowman, at Derdinger.

3d. Hans Thomas Dihm, Baptized 3d day of March, 1739, Sponsor was Thomas Stapff, at Kembach.

4th. John Christopher Dihm, born 13th

of April, 1734, baptized die seg. Sponsor was Hans Christopher Dihm, at Kembach.

5th. Elizabeth Catharine Dihm, baptized 2d of March, 1752. Sponsor was the as yet unmarried Daughter of Adam Dihm, of here wick all by due request I have copied out of the regular Baptism and Marriage Register kept at this place, and have certified this Document with my own handwriting and annexed Seal according to Trough don at Kembach this 26th day of May, 1754.

[L. S.] JACOB CASSIMER STRIFFLER,
Pastor pro tempore.

A DIHM NATURALIZATION PAPER, ALSO
SHOWING FORM.

I, Edward Shippen, jr., Prothonotary of the Supream Court of the Province of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify that at a Supream Court held at Philadelphia for said Province of Pennsylvania the eleventh day of April In the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-three before William Allen and William Coleman Esquiers Judges of the said court, between the hours of nine and twelve of the clock in the forenoon of the same day. Thomas Deem, of Reading, in the County of Berks, being a Foreigner and having Inhabited and resided for the Space of Seven years in his Majesty's Colonies in America and not having been absent out of some of said Colonies for a longer time than two months at any one time during the said Seven years and the said Thomas Deem having taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper within three months before the said court took and subscribed the Oath and did make and repeat the Declaration appoined by an act, made the first year of the reign of King George the first according to the Direction of an act of Parliament made

in the Thirteenth year of his Majesty King George the Second Instituted an act for Naturalizing Such Foreign Protestants and others therein mentioned as are settled in any of his Magesty's Colonies in America and thereupon was admitted to be his Magesty's Natural born Subject of the Kingdom of Grate Britan pursuant to Direction and intent of Said act of Parliament.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto Set my hand and affixed the seal of the Supream Court the 11th day of April, in the year first above mentioned.

EDWARD SHIPPEN, JR.

A COPY OF A COLONIAL MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

To all whom it may concern these presents certify that Christopher and Margareta Settley, of the Town of Reading, in the County of Berks, in the Province of Pennsylvania, were joined together in the holy Bonds of Matrimony and pronounced Man and Wife according to the Form appointed by Law in the Church of England this Twenty-seventh day of April Anno Domini 1774.

By me

ALEXANDER MURRAY,
Mnister.

These Copyes are taken from the Original which are In my Possession.

Solomon Deem, Reading, Berks County, Pennsylvania.

Alexander Murray, minister, was the missionary of "the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (English church) in Foreign Parts." London, England, at the church at Molatten (now Douglasville), and officiated in the pastoral office at Reading, and Tulpehocken, prior to the Revolution. (See No. 3, p. 82, K. and A. F.)

Dr. Wm. H. Egle, of Harrisburg, Pa., one of the foremost genealogical antiquaries of the United States, in a note says:

"The great emigration to the Gene-

see country was prior to the last war with Great Britain. It commenced in the '90's and was continued until about the time of the War of 1812-14, after which period it wholly ceased."

GEN. JOSEPH MARKLE

A THRILLING BIOGRAPHICAL NARRATIVE OF EARLY FRONTIER LIFE,
CROSS-COUNTRY TRAIL TRAVEL AND PRIMITIVE POLITICS

JOSEPH MARKLE, 1777-1819, the oldest son of Gaspard Markle, and his second wife, Mary Rodarmal, was born in the southwestern part of Westmoreland county, in South Huntingdon township, near the present town of West Newton. (See John Chrisman Markle, his grandfather.)

Among scenes of border life and hardships he passed his boyhood.

The following facts are taken from the "Times" (Phila.), Sunday Special, New Florence, Pa., April 5, 1896:

At the age of 13 and for several years after he (Joseph Markle) was sent with others in caravans to the eastern part of the State for salt, which was imported over the mountains in pack saddle.

In 1799 he followed the example of Jacob Yoder, who some years before had transported flour from Robbstown, now West Newton, on the Youghiogheny, by flat boats to New Orleans.

Joseph Markle made four of these remarkable voyages. On the first they left Robbstown in March and arrived in New Orleans in six weeks. The perils and trials of this trip at this time can be conjectured. They returned to their Pennsylvania homes by the "Wilderness route" via Natchez, Louisville, Chillicothe, Ohio, and Pittsburg. First an Indian trail through the Chickasaw Nation 650 miles. At Natchez horses were provided. Joseph Markle had in his company eight Kentuckians. Streams were crossed on improvised rafts.

Their first difficult crossing was at Tennessee river. The water was high, banks steep and the horses would not go in owing to the canebrakes along the banks, but Joseph Markle mounted a horse and rushed him into the river, the bank gave way and horse and rider were

precipitated into the stream. Three horses followed. A half mile down the stream he safely landed and fastened his horses. Swam back and got others across. They then made a raft for their baggage. A serious dilemma now ensnared him. Five of his men could not swim, but Joseph Markle was equal to the emergency. He placed two on the raft and had three hold on to the stern, then two who could swim tied cords to the rafts, took the ends in their mouths, struck out boldly and towed the raft and cargo safely over.

This adventure was revived forty-five years after in the Gubernatorial campaign in Pennsylvania. General Markle was the Whig candidate (1844). Polk and Dallas defeated Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen and Francis Rawn Selunk, the second candidate of the Locofocos, defeated Joseph Markle for Governor.

The Democrats were wont to ridicule this adventure by picturing Joseph Markle as a veritable hercules with branches of grapevine in his teeth, towing over the entire party, baggage and all.

Abraham Lincoln had seen one of these caricatures of the so-called "Grapevine bridge" and never forgot it.

Col. Israel Painter, a former well-known Westmoreland county citizen, and though many years younger, a brother-in-law of Joseph Markle, was a stock raiser and dealer, and in the early years of the Rebellion had a contract to furnish the government with mules.

Gen. M. C. Meigs, then quartermaster general, had issued an order that no mules 3 years old would be received. Colonel Painter arrived in Washington with a large shipment of choice Kentucky 3-year olds, and was confronted with the above order. He and Meigs had a strong interview and Meigs wound up by saying that he would not take the

mules even if the President himself would order it.

Colonel Painter hunted up John Covode, then Congressman from the Westmoreland district, and got Mr. Covode to take him to see Mr. Lincoln.

When colonel revealed his relationship Mr. Lincoln grasped his hand cordially and began to laugh.

"Ah," said he, "I am glad to see you. I knew General Markle. Is he still living? I remember the 'grapevine raft.'" Then he began to laugh more heartily and slap his knees as he recited his recollection of the General's picture.

When the President finished Colonel Painter told his story and what General Meigs had said.

"What's that?" queried the President, and proceeded to write an order.

"You had better come along down, Mr. President," said the Colonel.

In an instant the President had his hat on and was on his way to the war department, still laughing over the "grapevine raft," and extolling General Markle's ready ingenuity.

General Meigs took those mules, though with bad grace.

On the next trip to New Orleans in 1800 Mr. Markle returned by sea, slipping before the mast on board the ship "Mars," Captain George, owned by Tench Coxe, of Philadelphia. She carried seventeen guns and had letters of marque, but no fighting was done on the trip.

One trip as a sailor was enough for the future captain and general.

In 1800 Mr. Gaspard Markle retired from business and his son, Joseph, succeeded him.

When the war with Great Britain broke out Joseph Markle was among the first to raise a company or rather a troop. After various delays (common in those days) of insufficient mail service and no telegraph lines, their services were at length accepted.

Upon their arrival in Pittsburg provisions were on hand for their long journey to join General William Henry Harrison on the northwest frontier.

Captain Markle undertook to raise sufficient funds on his own credit and responsibility. The bank of Pittsburg lent him \$1,250 on the indorsement of three friends at six months. He had previously offered Alexander Johnston, the cashier, to mortgage his large farm. Captain Wheaton, U. S. Army, then assistant quartermaster general, raised \$1,000 more. Of this Markle took \$800.

Captain Markle's troops participated in the battles of the Mississinener town on the Wabash and at the siege of Fort Meigs.

Upon the expiration of their one year's term of service they were thanked by General Harrison and returned home.

Shortly after this Captain Markle's wife died. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Painter. The Captain married her on January 18, 1805. They had four children, of whom Gen. Cyrus P. Markle, the youngest, was best known.

Joseph Markle was married the second time to Elizabeth Lloyd, of Westmoreland county, in 1829. Of this union twelve children were born, one of whom, George Washington Markle, still resides (1896) at the old home in South Huntingdon township, two and a half miles from West Newton.

The title of general, which Joseph and his son bore, came from the Pennsylvania militia.

In 1829 Joseph Markle transferred his business to two of his sons and retired from the farm.

Upon his return from the war he was asked to be a candidate for sheriff, but refused. In 1820 he was nominated for the General Assembly by friends of Governor Heister. He appeared at the polls in his home district and worked against himself and was beaten by 190 votes.

This sort of politics is not in vogue nowadays. Still the people wanted Markle, and in 1838 nominated him for Congress as a means of strengthening Governor Ritner, but the (doughty) general again protested and made a canvass against himself and succeeded in electing

his opponent. With great reluctance General Markle consented to be a candidate for the nomination for Governor on the Whig ticket in 1844. The candidate of the Democratic party was Henry A. Muhlenberg, of Reading.

Mr. Muhlenberg died a few weeks after the nomination. The convention upon reassembling named Schunk, who had been second in the first contest.

The Whig motto was "Protection to manufactures and agriculturists of Pennsylvania, is indispensable for the honor and good will of all classes—industry must be protected."

General Markle was defeated by a plurality of 3,292 for Schunk. After this canvass he retired from active politics. He was a very kind man. A physician in his neighborhood once stated that he never visited a family sick and in need that he did not find that the old general had been there ahead of him with all necessaries. He was a strong Presbyterian and a constant attendant at church services.

He was greatly excited upon the break-

ing out of the Rebellion and wanted to go to war and actually in 1864, when it was said that the enemy had occupied Morgantown, W. Va., appeared in West Newton in his old uniform with his sword buckled on and went to Uniontown, where he found the report a canard. At that time he was 87 years old. He was a great admirer of Lincoln and a friend of J. W. Geary. He presided at a Republican meeting in West Newton in 1866, when nearly 90 years of age. He had known the Gearys well. Richard Geary, father of the Governor, had been a school teacher in Mt. Pleasant and Sarah Lippincott, wife of Gen. Cyrus Markle, had been one of his pupils. General Geary and his sister were entertained by the old general on this trip. General Geary picked up the "old warrior's" hat saying: "General, if this fits me, I will trade hats with you," which he did, the old man not objecting. He passed away full of years and honors, on March 15, 1868, one month over 91 years of age, and was interred among the Markles who had gone before.

CYRUS HAMILTON KEIM

Of the Chester-Keim Branch

[Son of Samuel Keim of Chester County, Pa., son of Jacob Keim of Chester County, Pa., son of George Keim of Chester County, son of Johannes Keim, second of name, son of Johannes Keim, of Oley, Pa., The Founder.]

ALTHOUGH the names of the elder members of the family line hereto appended, contributed by Cyrus Hamilton Keim, of Mount Carroll, Ill., have already appeared, they are now associated with so much valuable genealogical material that they will be repeated in full with that additional information.

Also see No. 3, p. 86; No. 4, p. 119, and No. 5, p. 138, "Keim and Allied families."

CYRUS HAMILTON KEIM, b. at Smedley, Chester county, Pa., March 23, 1833; m. at East Nantmeal, Chester county, Pa., Feb. 4, 1858, to Leah Miller, daughter of Joseph Miller, of East Nantmeal, Chester county, Pa.

There children were:

1. Dayton Allison Keim, b. at Mt. Carroll, Ill., Nov. 17, 1858; d. Dec. 22, 1887.
2. Wilber Miller Keim, lives at Mt. Carroll, Ill.; b. at Mt. Carroll, Ill., April 28, 1862; m. Aug. 20, 1885, to Mary Greenleaf Mack.
3. Joseph Miller Keim, lives at Rock Island, Ill.; b. at Mt. Carroll, Ill., July 28, 1864; m., Jan., 1891, to Winnifred Dent.
4. Samuel Allison Keim, lives at Mt. Carroll, Ill.; b. at Mt. Carroll, Ill., April 26, 1867; m. April 23, 1890, to Nellie Ewert.
5. Irvin Keim, lives at Armstrong, Iowa; b. at Mt. Carroll, Ill., Jan. 14, 1870; m. March 12, 1892, to Hartie Tipton.

6. Edith Keim Myers, lives at Compton, California; b. at Mt. Carroll, Ill.; March 22, 1872; m. Feb. 23, 1892, to David R. Myers.

7. Ella Keim, b. at Mt. Carroll, Ill., March 7, 1875; d. Feb. 21, 1883.

Samuel Keim, father of Cyrus Hamilton Keim, b. at Smedley, Chester county, Pa., Aug. 26, 1805; m. to Eliza Hamilton, Dec. 25, 1827. Samuel Keim d. March, 1888. Always lived at Smedley, Chester county, Pa. Eliza Hamilton Keim, b. Jan. 31, 1807; d. Sept. 14, 1864.

Jacob Keim, grandfather of Cyrus Hamilton Keim, b. at Smedley, Chester county, Pa., March 3, 1776; d. at Smedley, Sept. 21, 1823; m. Hannah Switzer, May 5, 1801. Hannah Switzer Keim b. June 2, 1781; d. April 4, 1855. Jacob and Hannah always lived in Chester county, Pa.

THE CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND ELIZA (HAMILTON) KEIM.

1. Josiah Keim, b. May 12, 1829, at Smedley, Pa.; d. March, 1894, at Pottstown, Pa.

2. Hannah Keim Haldeman, b. April 19, 1831, at Smedley, Pa.; lives at Pottstown, Pa.

3. Cyrus Hamilton Keim, b. March 23, 1833, at Smedley; now lives at Mt. Carroll, Ill.

4. Daniel Hamilton Keim, b. Dec. 21, 1834, at Smedley, Pa.; d. at Pottstown, Pa.

5. Isaac Keim, b. Nov. 1, 1837, at Smedley, Pa.; d. May 29, 1839, at Smedley, Pa.

6. Jonathan Hamilton Keim, b. Feb. 23, 1840, at Smedley, Pa.; lives at Smedley, Pa., on homestead owned by Keim family for over one hundred years.

7. Kezia Keim Brannen, b. Nov. 8, 1842, at Smedley, Pa.; lives at Reading, Pa.

THE CHILDREN OF JACOB AND HANNAH (SWITZER) KEIM.

1. David Keim, b. June 5, 1803, at Smedley, Pa.; d. Nov. 10, 1897, at St. Peters, Pa.

2. Samuel Keim, b. Aug. 26, 1805, at Smedley, Pa.; d. March, 1888, at Smedley.

3. Esther Keim Wells, b. April 27, 1808, at Smedley, Pa.; d. at Pottstown.

4. Kezia Keim Wells, b. Aug. 28, 1810, at Smedley, Pa.; lives near Pottstown, Pa.

5. Jacob Keim, b. March 12, 1813, Smedley; d. March 22, 1813.

6. George Keim, b. June 29, 1814, at Smedley, Pa.; lives at Madison, Chester county, Pa.

7. Jonathan Keim, b. Nov. 5, 1817, at Smedley, Pa.; lives at Pottstown, Pa.

There were sisters, the names of whom I do not know.

Similar genealogical material in detail from Bibles or other authentic sources relating to other branches of this interesting and widely diffused branch of the race of Keim and the families allied to it by marriage would be gladly received and given a place in these pages.

THE KEIM COAT OF ARMS.

Of the Keim Wappen Hon. Henry M. Keim in a letter to the Editor said:

"With regard to the coat of arms that of our branch of the family is correct, so do not get it mixed up with the coat of arms or Wappen which belongs to the other branch of the family, each of which has its distinct different design and color. Louis Keim, of Baden, said that ours was correct. He also gave me a copy of his Wappen

and said that there were other branches of the family and that all had their coat of arms."

[A copy of this will be produced later.—Ed.]

Gen. George deB. Keim used to say that it seemed as if every German that came to this country by the name of Keim came to Reading to see him. Among them were some traveling artists, every one of whom brought their coat of arms.

The Family Circle

KEIM FAMILY NOTES

THE following letter written eight months before his decease, shows how in the midst of rapidly declining health our distinguished cousin, Henry M. Keim, kept aflame to the verge of the grave, his interest in perpetuating the truth of family history.

It is sadly apparent in this one of his last letters that the former stately elegance of literary style, the precision of arrangement, which always characterized his writings and the strong character of handwriting, many of the words being barely intelligible or incomplete, were slowly yielding to the inroads of disease upon his former physical vigor and inflexible will.

At the time our cousin was summering, as was his wont, at the country mansion of his old friend, Dr. Kitchen, in one of the most beautiful sections of lower Berks and almost within sight of the homestead of the sturdy founder of our race in our garden of Eden (Oley).

The township of Amity received its name as a commemoration of the terms of friendship in which the pioneer white settlers lived with the aboriginal red rovers of the surrounding forest wilderness.

The following is the text of the prized communication referred to:

AMITYVILLE, 22 June, 1898.

MY DEAR RAND: I thank you for the the deBenneville paper.

DeBenneville had a commission

from Dr. B. Franklin, to the Indian tribes of Pennsylvania to visit the Indians of Central and Northern Pennsylvania. He lived among these people for several years, eventually settling in Oley, Philadelphia county, and there married Esther Bertolet.

His commission is still somewhere in the family. Father saw it.

DeBenneville was rich. He received a regular stipend from France from his Rouen estate, amounting to several thousands louis a year. DeBenneville was baptized into the Angelican church in London, where he was born. Queen Ann was his God-mother. A service of silver having on it the royal arms was presented to deBenneville by his God-mother, Queen Ann.

One of these pieces was in the family some years ago, in possession of the Browns.

DeBenneville got his universal restitution idea from the old French unity preachers of the time of the Georges.

It was not an original idea with him; in fact in the last century everybody had it. The fact is there was so little hell in religion that old Wesley revived it and founded the Methodist church.

In an "ACC. of Keim family" I put forth some years ago, I gave an authentic account of the visit of emissaries from Louis XVI to deBenneville to get him to return to France to aid in restoring the country to its peaceful intentions.

Vy affec., HENRY M. KEIM.

Thomas Pott, one of the witnesses to the will of Johannes Keim the Founder, was one of the viewers under the petition to the March ses-

sion of the Court at Philadelphia, 1735, "to extend the Tulpehoeken road laid out in 1727 from the Schuylkill river to Oley.

THE KEIM FAMILY OF NORTH-AMPTON CO., PA.

Mr. C. H. Bates, of Hazleton, Pa., under date of August 26, 1899, writes:

"In reference to the Keim family.

John Keim, of Northampton county, Pa., married Lydia Musselman, of the same county. From their union came the following off-spring:

Polly Ann Keim, who married John Engle (now deceased), of Sybertsville, Luzerne county, Pa., whose off-spring are: Howard Keim Engle and Florence Estelle Engle.

Florence Estelle Engle is now married to the writer, C. H. Bates, and lives at Hazleton, Pa.

Howard Keim Engle, her brother, lives at Buffalo, N. Y.

Caroline Keim, daughter of the said John Keim and Lydia Musselman, married George W. Meixell, who died leaving her a widow without children.

Mariette Keim married J. W. Senn, of Conyngham, Luzerne county, Pa.

The children of James Senn and Mariette Keim are: Mary Senn and Caroline Senn.

The father of the said John Keim was George Keim, who also lived in Northampton county, for some time."

"GASPARD - MARKLE'S HOUSE AND STATION."

[Report of the Commission to locate the site of the frontier forts of Pennsylvania, vol. II, p. 381, State, 1896.]

"Gaspard Markle in 1771 removed from Berks county, Pa., to Westmoreland. * * * For several years after the settlement of the family in Westmoreland the neighboring settlements on the Allegheny and Kishkiminetas were harassed by the Indians and the residence of Gaspard Markle was the post of refuge to which the settlers fled for succor and safety.

Gaspard Markle was the ancestor of the Markle family long identified with

the financial and political affairs of Western Pennsylvania.

His house stood on the Sewickley creek in South Huntingdon township, about two miles from (now) West Newton. The present (1895) owner is George W. Markle.

Markle's mills were among the oldest in Western Pennsylvania, built as early as 1772.

The forces of Colonel Lochry in his expedition of 1781 to join Clark, made this place an objective point and the last letter of Lochry to President Reed is dated from Miracle's (Markle's) Mill, Aug. 4, 1781 (Arch. IX, 333), properly called 'Maracle's Mill,' in the journal of Lieut. Isaac Anderson (Arch. XIV, 685, 2d ser).

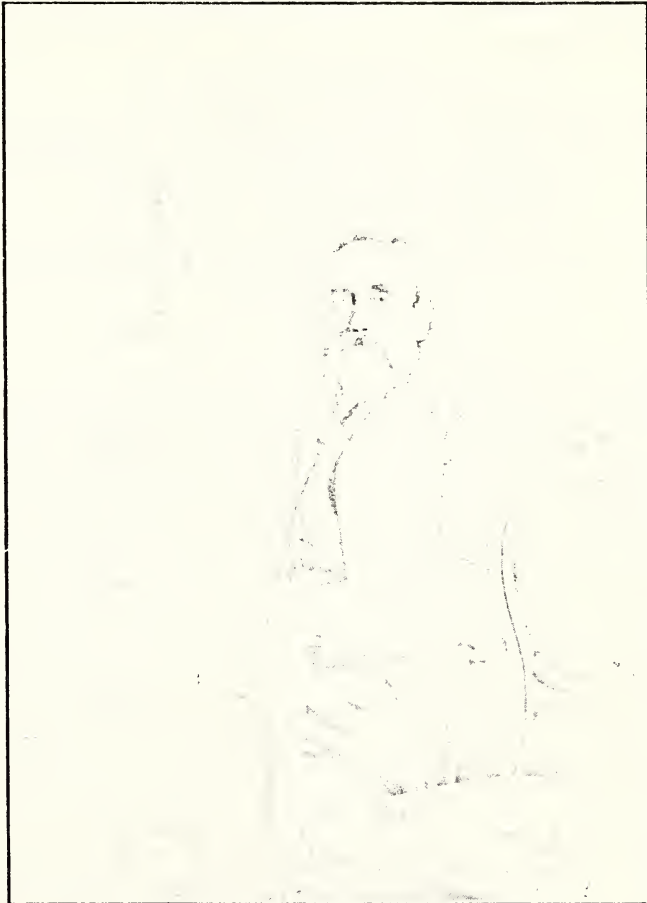
Markle's is spoken of late in the Revolution and sometimes it is referred to as Markle's Station. It was a part of the Sewickley settlement, the people of which were to a great extent dependent upon each other. At times many families were gathered together here. * * *

FIGHTING KEIM QUAKERS.

Receipt books extant of Nicholas Keim, son of the Founder, merchant, Reading, a Quaker, an Associator 1775, father of John Keim, second of the name, also a Quaker, a captain in the Berks county militia during the American Revolution, show close terms of intimacy with the Wetherills, of Philadelphia, before the war for independence.

Samuel Wetherill was "the fighting Quaker of the Revolution," and belonged to the old Independent Meeting House now the Apprentices' Library, Philadelphia.

There is little doubt that Nicholas Keim and his son, John, were ready to follow "a friend" and so positive a champion in "the society" in a war against a despotic king, notwithstanding the peaceful tenets of their religious teachings from "the inner light."



GUSTAV AUGUSTE BEHNE, ARTIST.

1828—Nordhausen, Prussia, Reading, Pennsylvania, Munich, Bavaria—1895.

The Keim and Allied Families

IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

A Monthly Serial of History, Biography, Genealogy and Folklore,
illustrating the causes, circumstances and consequences of the
German, French and Swiss Emigrations to America from
the 17th Century to the present time.

Vol. 1. READING, PA. SEPTEMBER, 1899. HARRISBURG, PA. No. 10.

GUSTAV AUGUSTE BEHNE

1828—NORDHAUSEN, PRUSSIA; READING, PENNSYLVANIA; MUNICH
BAVARIA—1895

Kunstler

IN the year 1856 Herr Gustav Auguste Behné and Miss Julia May Keim were united in marriage. It was the occasion of a notable nuptial ceremony in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the town and of a brilliant reception and wedding banquet at the residence of the bride's parents.

The bride* was the daughter of Hon. George May Keim, who had represented the district for several Congresses in the National House of Representatives at Washington, where he was one of the conspicuous men in official, political and social life. He had refused the Governorship of the Wisconsin Territory, or a foreign mission, which had been tendered him, and unalterably declined to permit his name to be used before a Democratic State Convention for nomination as candidate for Governor.

In his family descent he represented one of the very earliest pioneers and settlers on the Oley frontiers, when Philadelphia was not much more than a village and the Province of Pennsylvania but little more than a myth.

The groom was the son of Doctor Johann Heinrich Behné and Frau Wilhelmina Liebhiel, his wife. The father, who was descended from an Italian soldier, distinguished among the allies of the German warrior king, Frederick der Grosse, was one of the pioneers in the introduction of the Homeopathic art of medical treatment† in Europe and later in America. The mother belonged to a family prominent as chemists and manufacturers.

The groom, born in 1828, at Wertrunghausen, a village near Nordhausen, in Thuringia, Prussia, was an only son. He enjoyed the environments of culture and refinement in the home and social circle and every care in his education.

In 1840 the elder Behné followed Hering, Nidhard and Lippe, who had preceded him from Germany to Philadelphia in the spread of Homeopathic medicine. Dr. Behné having established himself at Reading and through the patronage of the Keim family, having met with success, was joined there

*No. 3, p. 84, K. and A. F.

†No. 6, p. 169, Keim and Allied Families.

two years later by his wife and son, whom he had left in Germany.

After a brief residence with his parents in Reading, young Gustav was sent back to Germany to complete his education and to study art in which he was so highly gifted.

From the academy at Fallersleben he received a certificate of the highest merit at the age of 16 years. His taste for art, music and languages, opened a wide field for an aspiring nature.

In art he studied at the Dresseldorf School of Painting under Hildebrand, in figures and landscape, and under von Voltz at Munich.

Having taken passage on the clipper "New Era" to return to America, young Behné experienced a ship-wreck off Deal, New Jersey, but getting ashore in safety with the loss of his effects and many family records and papers, he made his way to Philadelphia, where he began the pursuit of his art.

He soon after removed to Reading, the home of his parents, where he attained great advancement in portrait and landscape painting. At this time James A. Benade and F. D. Devlan, two landscape artists of rare gifts, were also residing at Reading.

After his marriage to Miss Keim his father-in-law purchased a romantic tract at "Flying Hill," a locality of colonial name, a pine-clad cliff overhanging the river Schuylkill, about three miles south of Reading. In this picturesque locality a beautiful chalet, suitable for the home of an artist, was erected and named "Hill Side." Here the artist and his bride passed two ideal years, in fact too ideal with an idea to the realities of life.

After the death of Madam Behné's mother in 1857, the place was sold to a member of the Peterson family, of Philadelphia, publishers, and was known, as it is to-day, as "Ridgewood."

In 1859 Herr and Frau Behné removed to Texas, where Frau Behné's father, General Keim, had large landed

interests and where her brother, Charles W. Keim, was established on a ranche, which his father had presented to him.

Herr Behné became Professor of Languages in Colorado College, Columbus, Texas, which, however, he relinquished in a short time in order to paint, by authority of the State Legislature, a full-length portrait of Gov. Samuel Houston for the capitol. Also General Burnet, first President of the Republic of Texas, and many other men distinguished in Texas events.

The capitol paintings, so highly prized by all Texans, were destroyed in a conflagration which consumed that structure.

An order by the Governor of Virginia to paint a portrait of Jefferson Davis after the war of secession had broken out was declined on account of the artist's wife's family and the bitter feeling of hostility then existing between the North and the South.

At that time and through the Civil War and after Mrs. Behné's aunt, Mrs. Rebecca Price (Keim) Robinson, wife of Wirt Robinson, civil engineer, resided at Richmond, the Confederate capital.

During the latter part of their residence in Texas Herr Behné had his studio at Galveston.

Upon the outbreak of the Civil War they removed to Havana, Cuba.

While following art there the artist and his wife made the friendship of Herr Frommell, a German merchant of an Augsburg and Munich family.

They also met a German fabricant named Gustav Bock, who had produced a new brand of cigar, which he submitted to Mr. Behné for trial, at the same time requesting him to give it a name. He suggested "Henry Clay" as a trade designation, which would be popular in the United States.

This cigar is still (1899) not only a favorite but an excellent cigar, having maintained its standard better than



JOHANN HEINRICH BEHNE.

1800—Nordhausen, Germany; Reading, Pennsylvania—1876. A Pioneer of Homeopathy in America.

most Cuban brands for the American market.

The insurrection of Creoles led by Carlos Manuel de Cespedes for the expulsion of the Spaniards after the revolution in Spain, having broken out in 1868, Herr and Frau Behné determined to make their home in Germany.

They chose Munich because of Herr Behné's earlier acquaintance there as a student, his many friends and as a center for art.

Also the residence there of the delightful family of Captain, now Major General Ernst Keim, of the Bavarian Army.

During a visit to the United States while sojourning at Bar Harbor, Me., Herr Behné met with an accident by falling from a balcony upon the rocks beneath, which left him an invalid for the rest of his life.

While in the United States on this visit he filled many orders for portraits and landscapes which are highly prized in public and private galleries in Reading, Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore. He also left many

earlier canvasses in Texas and Cuba and later in Germany.

Herr and Frau Behné returned to Munich, where they lived, Herr Behné in poor health.

During their residence in Germany they spent their summers in the Alps and other localities which afforded suitable subjects for studies to be worked out in detail in his studio. Frau Behné has many of these initial canvasses still in her possession. A number, however, she has bestowed upon members of the family and a few she has given to the more intimate friends of her late husband. (See No. 1, p. 15, "Keim and Allied Families.")

Herr Behné died 1895 at the village of Furstenfeldbruck, where his remains rest in a beautiful Lutheran cemetery near the cathedral built ages ago by Ludwig der Strenger (the severe).

In this moment of affliction Madame Behné found many friends to counsel and console her, among them Major General Ernst Keim, commanding the garrison of Munich, and his estimable wife.

Madame Julia May (Keim) Behné, who, after her husband's death returned to her native city of Reading, Pa., and is now residing there in the enjoyment of excellent health and every comfort which ample means and a highly cultured taste can wish, is the second child, born 1829, of Hon. George M. Keim (see No. 3, p. 84, K. and A. F). She is of the fifth generation direct descent from Johannes Keim, of Oley, the Founder.

She was first educated at the Reading Academy under a noted Scotch pedagogue of the name of Middlemiss. Among the pupils were James DeBennville, her cousin; George deB. Keim, her brother; Catherine Muhlenberg, and other friends.

During her father's term as U. S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania she attended the select school of the Rev. Mr. Good, limited to twenty young lady pupils.

At 17 years of age she left school and until her marriage enjoyed the higher social life of her family and the acquaintance of many noted men, including James Buchanan, later President of the United States, in local, State and national affairs, literateurs, artists and travelers, who were guests or ever welcome visitors at her father's residence, whether in Reading, Philadelphia or Washington.

Herr Behné was a man of fine personal appearance and address. His skill in music, vocal and instrumental, expertness in languages, being master of four—German, English, French and Italian—and proficiency in art gave him a standing in society everywhere seldom achieved in the ordinary walks of life.

He was awarded the first prize of the Kunst Verein, of Munich, for the finest landscape of that season.

September 5, 1720, Johannes Keim the Founder, with his neighbors, made a movement for the erection of the

His motto was "UBI BENE; UBI PATRIA" (where it goes well with me there is my home)."

The following is a deserved tribute from "Der Texas Post, Aug. 29, 1895: "Der Texas Post," Aug. 29, 1895. Herausgeben, Galveston, Weckerliche.]

GUSTAV BEHNE.

From Fursten Feldbruck bei München comes the news of the passing away of the painter and singer Gustav Behne, who surely, by many of our older readers, will be well remembered.

He came to Texas at the end of 1859. He lived first at Columbus, Colorado county, as professor of the Colorado College for a short time. Then he had orders for painting and relinquished that post.

He had his studio in Galveston, but was attacked with the Texas fever. He then went to Cuba.

A revolution about breaking out there induced him to go to Germany.

In the year 1874 he came again to America. A severe accident that happened to him in a fall at Bar Harbor, forced him as an invalid to seek quiet and rest.

The deceased stood high as man and artist. He had gone through the schools at Dusseldorf and Munich, and received the highest distinction. His works outlive him.

The full life size portrait of Gov. Samuel Houston in the capitol at Austin was painted by him.

Also that of Burnet, the first President of the Republic of Texas, and many others of great artistic merit.

Both, however, were destroyed in the burning of the old capitol.

With his amiable and also highly accomplished wife he sang in many concerts for the benefit of the hospitals, enchanting his hearers by his beautiful voice. Once known he was never forgotten. Honor to his memory.

township of Oley. He was among the first taxable inhabitants. [This list is in Pennsylvania Historical Society.]

THE SECOND PICNIC AND REUNION OF THE BERTO- LET FAMILIES

THE OCCASION AND ITS INCIDENTS

By Samuel E. Bertolet, Reading, Pa.

SINCE the circulars announcing that there was to be held at Carsonia Park on the 5th of August, 1899, the second annual picnic of the Bertolet and allied families, might possibly lead one to suppose that the idea itself is no older than the announcement imparts, viz: two years, it is therefore no more than proper to correct such possible error. The fact is that the idea had its inception long before going into execution, the latter being delayed more by reason of the diffidence of the originators with respect to the encouragement they might expect from the various branches of the family, than from the unwillingness or indifference of the persons themselves.

Be that as it may, after some years of occasional reference to the plausibility of a scheme to be carried out upon such a comparatively extensive scale, and under some discouragement and in more doubt as to the ultimate success of their plans, the two or three principal agitators, determining to bring matters to a head, last year issued notices that the first annual picnic of the descendants of Jean and Peter Bertolet, would be held at Ringing Rocks Park, and to them we are indebted beyond possibility of repayment for the most delightful affair of July 30, 1898, and its repetition in this year of grace, August 5th.

It is pleasant to notice how the present generation is remembering that they have too long been almost criminally indifferent concerning their forefathers, their family, and the place both have occupied in the growth of a great nation. When we remember that

compared with the existence of most of the old world countries and their governments, our couple of hundred years of almost magical development are but a pinch of sand in the hour glass, this neglect becomes even more glaringly apparent.

Families whose American existence has been coeval with that of the colonies and these United States have been too lax in the preservation of their unity and the history of their deeds, active and passive, but all so effective in establishing the unity and power of our country.

They have been too liable to forget that the founding of Jamestown, the landing at Plymouth Rock, the first ground broken for the first house in New York or Philadelphia, the first land patents taken for tracts in Pennsylvania, were events marking the appearance of the founder of their family and the inception of a new and virile stock, with the infusion of new blood into a new country. They forget that their ancestor in the seventh degree was intimately connected with the beginning of a commonwealth, that their great-great-grandfathers were aroused by the oppression of the English, and moved actively in those stirring times which produced the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and our system of government. They forget that their family history is national history. Such being the case it is not necessary to show how important any movement is, which tends toward the re-uniting of the various branches of a common stock, who lived and founded a race in the earliest times of a nation's growth,

both growing and developing together, both assisting each other.

In the very earliest periods of the world's history of which we have any record, the only form of government was that which existed in the family. The father's will was law. His family increasing, his power increased. The father or grandfather dying, the oldest or strongest in the line of direct descent became the lawgiver of the little community. In course of time these communities became too numerous in population and too diversified in habit to live orderly under such a patriarchal system. Families combined, and choosing a head ruler by the primitive method of selecting the tallest man, the various elementary bodies were joined into one, governed only by deputies of their own families, under a supreme ruler. This was government and society in its original form.

To this can be compared on a parallel plane our own country, State, and county in its infancy. Individuals settling became the founders of families, who by the amalgamation already defined constituted the early colony, the nation. Their growth and history are one. The waves of feeling, of public opinion, or private thought and education, as they have passed time and again over our country, can be traced to this original source. How necessary then it is that we, while still so comparatively near the fountain head, the almost two hundred years of association with State and national life have already passed, would take measures to conserve this feeling of unity which ought to subsist between every branch of a family descended from a common ancestry, thereby preserving not only matters of family history, but matters of national history as well.

For our country and our family having grown up together, both have necessarily many things in common, which can be recalled or kept constantly in mind in no better way than by re-uniting as a body at frequent in-

tervals, as we have done to-day. We keep intact an immense amount of information for present or future historians; we are better able to realize that it means something to be in line with men and women who before our time have assisted in building up a great State and country, and whose examples we can do no better than follow or try to excel; we are led to understand that in a way blood is thicker than water, and that we have a family reputation to sustain, to which on an occasion of this kind we can renew our vows of fidelity and determine that it be kept as untarnished in the next double century as in the past; we can meet as individuals, as brothers and sisters, shake each other by the hand, look each other in the eye, ask each other whether the standard set by our founders has been lived up to by every one,—a standard of honesty, integrity, and fidelity to duty and opinion, which compelled our ancestors to leave their honors, titles, estates, their beloved France and come ultimately to a comparative wilderness, martyrs to the cause of freedom of opinion.

Can any one, looking at the result of many such voluntary exiles, stretching from ocean to ocean and even beyond, say that it was not worth while; or looking at an occasion of the kind we celebrate to-day, commemorating the part our own ancestors and the families they allied with, took in bringing about that grand result, can any one say that the spirit moving us to gather thus is anything less than commendable?

We are here no doubt in many capacities. Some represent business, some professions, some agricultural pursuits, but the only question we should care to greet each other with is "whether we have lived up to the mark." Would the sturdy French Huguenots, whom we represent and to whom we owe our origin, need to be ashamed of us? I do not think so. We do not care what a man's sphere in

life is, but we do care whether he has done or tried to do his duty in it. We do not care whether few or many of us have taken their degrees in college or university, for the greatest men in this country or any other have not always been made by the university, however it may be with the average.

We are what we are by what we have done, and one cannot tell by a man's degree what manner of man he is likely to be. Judge Henry Howland had a friend who liked the raspberry jam his grocer sold to him so well that he asked for the receipt. He was referred to the wholesale dealers in Newark, from whom it came. On writing to them they answered that they procured it from the manufacturers in Kalamazoo, Mich., who in answer to the inquiry, and on being assured that the information was wanted for domestic purposes only and not for trade, replied: "The body of the jam is tomato, the coloring is aniline dyes, and the seed is hay seed." Defend us from all necessity for similar misrepresentation with respect to our characters.

Let us take notice briefly of the place where we are met to-day with the surrounding country. What more appropriate spot could have been selected? Only a few short miles from the seat of the county and but little further to the very spot which nurtured our forefathers, and in which they laid the foundation of a numerous family, of whose characteristics we need not

be ashamed. They were attached to their homes and seldom left them to go far away, or to stay a long time, except when the call of their country demanded the support of patriots. Nor can we blame them, for truly Oley, the land of our American birth and establishment, deserves the name of God's country.

From this very spot can be seen the road leading from it to Reading, the county seat, incorporated one hundred and fifty-one years ago, along which our fathers, grandfathers and ancestors back eight generations passed to and from their home to business interests in town.

Along this road across the hills of Alsace can be seen at a considerable distance this American land of milk and honey, so well known to the Indian as a happy hunting ground. Its name, of Indian origin, was derived from the word *oleka*, meaning kettle, from the appearance of the valley, surrounded as it is by hills. A synonym for beauty and abundance, can we wonder that our ancestors and their neighbors became attached to the country, and that many of their descendants to this day have not been persuaded to leave it. Nor can we wonder that of those who have gone away, few have permitted themselves to put more miles than necessary between them and the beloved valley of their own or our father's birth.

KEIM DOCUMENTS OF RECORD.

In the archives of the Land Department at Harrisburg, Pa., there is no patent in the name of Peter Keim (Kyme or Koyme) in Philadelphia, now Berks county, prior to 1750.

The following are on record:

Jacob Keim warrant, Feb 15 1737 204 a 119 Per in Rockland Tp Patented to John

Hilbert Apl 15 1790.—Pat. Bk. P., Vol. 16, p. 256.

John Koyme warrant Nov 16 1737 100 a 100 per situate in Oley Tp Patented to John Koyme Nov 10 1741.—Pat. Bk. A, Vol. 9, p. 513. [This was the second patent to the Founder.—Ed.]

Valentine Keim warrant Aug 30 1750 91 a 90 p Brunswick Tp Patented to Andrew Bolig May 9 1810.—Pat. Bk. H, Vol. 4, p. 34.

THE KEIM ACCOUNT

(Keim-Kunde)

BY LUDWIG KEIM

Inspector of Railroads under the Grand Duke of Baden.

American Edition Issued by
deB. RANDOLPH KEIM

[Continued from Keim and Allied Families No. 9, p. 257.]

FAMILY AND PERSONAL INFORMATION.

1. FAMILY INFORMATION.

2. PERSONAL INFORMATION.

IN the previous contributions from the great work of our name-cousin, Herr Ludwig Keim, I have given copious selections from his patient researches concerning the history of our race in the different forms of spelling and in divers parts of Continental Europe, notably Bavaria, Hesse and other portions of the Valley of the Rhine and extending into Austria, Switzerland and Hungary.

In an antiquarian point of view this portion of his learned work is of rare value and will be resumed after material of more recent date can be put on record for immediate reference.

That which follows is from the pen of Herr Keim verbatim et literatim and is confined to the present families having the accepted orthography of the surname KEIM.—[Ed.]

Herr Keim continues:

KEIM FAMILY OF RHENISH PRUSSIA,
RHENISH BAVARIA, HESSEN AND
NASSAU.

The earliest church records of Kusel (Rhenish Bavaria) contain two Keim families namely: A (16—1743) and B (16—18—).

The stem A had its root in Sobernheim (Rhenish Prussia), through a son of the stocking-knitter, Heinrich Keim, of Sobernheim, named Johann Ludwig Keim, wedded on the 3d of January, 1704, Katharina Magdalena

Kaul, daughter of the carpenter, Ernst Kaul, of Kusel.

The offspring of this marriage were:

1. Johann Franz Keim, b. at Kusel, 1704, 22 November.

2. Maria Margaretha Keim, b. at Kusel, 1707, 20 October.

The son of Johann Franz Keim m. Maria Magdalena N.

This marriage had issue:

1. Philip Jakob Keim, b. at Kusel, 1737, 20 August.

2. Johann Friederich Keim, b. at Kusel, 1743, 30 July.

Nothing further is found of stem A in the church records of Kusel.

The stem B, which had its root in Kusel zu haben.

Begins with:

Johann Friederich Keim (1), b. in Kusel (?) 16—; m. Anna Katharina N.

This marriage had offspring:

1. Elias Frederich Keim, b. at Kusel, 1707, 13 February. Ferner nohl Auch.

2. Johann Friederich Keim (2), b. in Kusel, 1713, 13 February.

3. Ludwig Christopher Keim, b. in Kusel, 1720, 13 November.

Johann Ludwig Keim (2) was first in Pfalzisch-Zweibruckischen military service and served 1749 as lieutenant in the Hessen Darmstadt Landgraflichen service. He d. as colonel

and commander of the first Lieb Regiment at Pirmasens, 2 August, 1786.

The Courts of Hanau-Lichtenburg had inherited between 1570-1606 half the Earldom of Bitsch, which lies in the jurisdiction of Limberg. The last of these Hanau-Lichtenberg counts, John Reinhard, built at Pirmasens a hunting lodge and left May 28, 1736, this rich inheritance to Marquis Ludwig, of Hessen, Darmstadt, who had married in 1717, Charlotte Christine, the only daughter of John Reinhard and the Marchioness Dorothea Fredericka, of Bandenburg, Anspach, Onslzbach.

At the time of the first hunting party, which the marquis attended he found merely fourteen houses in Pirmasens. Resolving to remove his ordinary residence to the aforementioned hunting lodge, the poor little village of Pirmasens quickly arose during the long interval between the year 1739, following the death of his father, Ernst Ludwig, and his own death in the year 1790.

The marquis was created field marshal lieutenant of the royal army and at his father's death was appointed a new residence at the Military Colony.

There he formed in 1741 the first company of the "Body Guard Regiment," which he in 1784 had already raised to five companies, altogether 755 men. Moreover he kept up a small corps of Hussars.

The high classes of people were drawn hither from all sides. Through enlistments, purchases or for the sake of higher gains he granted certain privileges, but however, marriages rooted them more firmly to the soil. (M. Frèy, description of the Bavarian-Rhine District, Speyer, 1737, IV., 259-61. See the lineage of the Hessen family, Keim till 1880, and later by Adolph Keim, lieutenant colonel, retired, in Wiesbaden, died 188—).

Ludwig Christopher Keim was formerly in the royal French military ser-

vice, from whence he passed into the service as lieutenant in the Duchy of Hessen-Darmstadt. He served first in the Body Grenadier Guard Regiment, and later as captain in the Lichtenberger Body Grenadier Battalion. In the year 1790 he was stationed a la suite. He died May 14, 1804, at Darmstadt.

He is the founder of the Hessian family of Keim.

LINEAGE OF THE HESSEN FAMILY OF KEIM.

Ludwig Christoph Keim, Captain in the Hessen-Darmstadt Ducal Service; b. 1720, 13 Nov., at Kusel (Rhenish Bavaria); d. 1804, 14 May, at Darmstadt; m. Marie Sybille Heintz, b. 1737, 25 March, at Landau, d. 1818, 12 Dec., at Rossdorf.

They had 5 sons, namely:

1. Gottlieb Wilhelm, b. at Pirmasens, 1763, 11 Feb.
2. Friederich, b. at Pirmasens, 1766, 1 April.
3. Wilhelm, b. Pirmasens, 1773, 3 May.
4. George, b. at Pirmasens, 17—.
5. Karl, b. at Pirmasens; 1784, 1 April.

DESCENDANTS OF GOTTLIEB WILHELM KEIM.

Captain under the Grand Duke of Hessen; later Customs Inspector; b. at Pirmasens, 1763, 11 Feb.; d. at Hammelbach (Ordenwald) 1831, 1 Aug.; m. 1785, Maria Magdalena Strohlmann of Strassburg, Alsace.

They had five sons, as follows, under A, B, C, D, E:

A.—LUDWIG KEIM, b. at Pirmasens, 1787, 4 Sept.; d. Darmstadt, 1850, 24 Aug.; as member of the upper consistorial court and State curate.

Married (1), 1812, Wilhelmina Eshard, of Darmstadt.

Married (2), 1820, Luise Folenius, of Darmstadt.

Children (of A) 1st marriage:

1. Emilie, b. 1813, 15 July, at Darmstadt.
2. Wilhelm, b. 1815, 4 April, at Darmstadt; d. 1874, 10 July, at Darmstadt, as Hessen Grand Ducal Lieutenant Colonel.

Married, 1841, Rosina Kast, of Stockstadt on the Rhine.

Whose children were:

(a) Adelheid, b. 1842, 7 May, at Darmstadt; m. 1868, Philipp Karl Frank, Grand Ducal (Hessen) Lieutenant Colonel.

Their child

Emma, b. 1871, 28 May.

(b) Minna, b. 1846, 20 Nov.

3. Karl, b. 1817, 12 May, d. 1817, 23 Oct., at Darmstadt.

4. Eduard, b. 1818, 14 Nov., at Darmstadt; d. 1851, 9 Dec., at Hungen as Curate, m. 1849, Emilie Schmidt, of Darmstadt.

Their child was:

Emilie, b. 1850, 23 July, at Hungen; d. 1876, 17 July, at Darmstadt; m. (1875) August Schwarz, Head Forester.

Whose child was:

Wilhelm, b. 1876, 5 July.

Children (of A) 2d marriage:

5. Federicka, b. 1820, 27 Nov., at Darmstadt; d. 1865, 4 May; m. (1848) Friederich von Klotz, curate.

Whose children were:

(a) Ludwig, b. 1849, 21 July.

(b) Emilie, b. 1850, 3 Nov.; m. 1873, Karl Wahl, curate in Müünzinberg.

Their children:

1. August, b. 1874, 23 April; d. 19 July.

2. Elizabeth, b. 1875, 24 April.

3. Ludwig, b. 1876, 19 April.

(c) Elizabeth, b. 1853, 26 May; d. 1854, 17 May.

(d) Heinrich Wilhelm, b. 1854, 20 Dec.; d. 1855, 29 April.

(e) Adolph, b. 1857, 30 June.

(f) Karl Georg, b. 1859; 6. Nov.; d. 1860, 23 March.

(g) Mathilde, b. 1861, 2 May; d. 1862, 20 Jan.

(h) Friedrich, b. 1863, 25 May.

6. Ludwig, b. 1822, 11 March, at Darmstadt; d. 1862, 1 June, at Darmstadt.

7. Mathilde, b. 1824, 3 Nov., at Darmstadt; m. (1848) Karl Stamm; d. (1870) as lieutenant colonel.

They had children:

(a) Wilhelm, b. 1849, 29 June, at Darmstadt.

(b) Emilie, b. 1850, 14 Dec., at Darmstadt.

(c) Ludwig, b. 1854, 25 Aug., at Darmstadt; d. 1855, 11 April, at Darmstadt.

8. Ferdinand, b. 1826, 9 Aug., at Darmstadt; d. 1848, 16 Dec., at Friedberg.

9. Emil, b. 1828, 9 Feb., at Darmstadt; d. 1843, 28 May, at Darmstadt.

10. Georg, b. 1831, 7 June, at Darmstadt; d. 18—, at London.

11. Adelheid, b. 1832, 6 Nov., at Darmstadt.

12-13. Magdalena and Henriette, twins, b. 1836, 19 May, at Darmstadt. Henriette m. (1856) August Eckstorm, head forester.

Their children were:

(a) Ferdinand, b. 1857, 20 July.

(b) Georg, b. 1862, 8 Sept.

(c) Mathilde, b. 1864, 27 Aug.

B.—KARL KEIM, b. at Pirmasens, 1790, 13 March; d. at Wiesbaden, 1863, 1 Aug., as colonel in the Ducal Service; m. (1817) Henriette Ehrhard, of Darmstadt.

Their children were:

1. Friedrich Wilhelm Gottlieb Adolf Keim, b. 1818, 28 May, at Namur, Belgium; d. 18—, ———, at Wiesbaden, as lieutenant colonel, retired. He is the forefather of this lineage.

United 1st (1843) Amalie Rullmann, of Wiesbaden. 2d (1850) Babette Sihlippe, of Mainz.

Children of the 1st:

(a) A daughter, 1845, 21 March; d. in infancy.

(b) Henriette, b. 1846, 26 May, at Wiesbaden; d. 1855, 9 June, at Wiesbaden.

The children of the 2d marriage:

(c) August Karl Ludwig, b. 1851, 16 May, at Wiesbaden; d. 1852, 16 Jan., at Wiesbaden.

(d) Rosa Sophie, b. 1853, 12 May, at Wiesbaden.

(e) Karl Ludwig Friedrich Adolf, b. 1855, 7 May, at Wiesbaden.

(f) Ludwig Karl Wilhelm Adolf, b. 1856, 16 Aug., at Wiesbaden.

(g) Adolf Edward Jakob, b. 1860, 23 Aug., at Wiesbaden.

(h) Wilhelm Theodore Adolf, b. 1863, 1 Feb., at Wiesbaden.

2. Emil, b. 1822, 30 Dec., at Wailburg; d. 1824, 4 Aug., at Wailburg.

3. August, b. 1824, 17 Aug., at Wailburg; d. 1848, 31 July, at Weilburg, while candidate in theology.

C.—GOTTLIEB KEIM, b. 1792; d. 1793.

D.—WILHELM KEIM, b. 1800, 27 May; d. 18—; a lieutenant general of the Grand Duchy of Hesse.

Married 1st (1835) Charlotte Widmann.

Married 2d (1848), Elizabeth Frommel, of Gernsbach.

The children of 1st marriage:

1. Rosalie, b. 1836, 20 Aug., at Worms; m. (1860) Theodore Welker, Doctor of Medicine in Sprendlingen.

Their children:

(a) Wilhelm, b. 1861, 5 Feb.

(b) Emma, b. 1863, 1 May; d. 1867, 6 July.

(c) Theodore, b. 1870, 27 June; d. 1870, 16 Aug.

(d) Adele, b. 1872, 27 May.

(e) Emma, b. 1876, 30 April.

Their children of 2d marriage:

2. Caroline, b. 1849, 22 July, at Worms; m. (1872) Paul Wernher, Grand Hesse, Major and Wing Adjutant.

Their children were:

(a) Elizabeth, b. 1873, 30 May.

(b) Alice, b. 1874, 8 Nov.

(c) Wilhelm Paul Friedrich, b. 1876, 21 Feb.

E.—EDWARD KEIM, b. 1801, 12 Dec., at Darmstadt; d. 1880, 28 Jan., at Worms, as Dakan and State curate; m. (1827) Ernestine Wagenknecht.

Their children:

1. Emma, b. 1828, 16 July, at Hammelbach (Odenwald).

2. Bertha, b. 1830, 22 Dec., at Hammelbach (Odenwald).

3. Auguste, b. 1833, 30 July, at Pfeddersheim, near Worms.

4. Emilie, b. 1835, 14 July, at Pfeddersheim, near Worms.

5. Henriette, b. 1838, 27 Jan., at Pfeddersheim, near Worms; d. 1838.

6. Mathilde, b. 1840, 17 Feb.

DESCENDANTS OF

H. FRIEDRICH KEIM, b. at Pirmasens, 1766, 1 April; d. Friedberg, 1844, 1 May, as Landgraflich, Hesse, Darmstadt, Captain retired; m. Dorothea Pilger.

Their children were:

1. Ludwig, b. 1806; d. 1847; m. S. Haus; mother and children, after the death of Ludwig, emigrated to America.

2. Karl, b. 1808, 12 Nov.; d. 1875, at Friedberg, as Hesse Grand Ducal, Districts-Einschiner; m. (1842) Luise Pilger.

Their children:

(a) Luise, b. 1845, 28 July, at Friedberg.

(b) Bertha, b. 1847, 9 Jan., at Friedberg.

3. Friedrich, b. 1810; emigrated to America.

4. Theodore, b. 1811; d. 18—; Hesse Grand Ducal Stauereimchiner.

Such is it—is not it ain't?—do it? Why?

5. Caroline, b. 1816, 4 Feb.; m. Leonhard Ahl, Hesse Grand Ducal Oberquartiermeister.

DESCENDANTS OF

III. WILHELM KEIM, b. at Pirmasens, 1773, 3 May; d. at Friedberg, 1837, 16 June, as Hesse Grand Ducal major retired.

Married 1st, Susanne Fehr.

Married 2d (1819), Christine Isabelle Pilger.

Children of 1st marriage:

1. Caroline, b. 1810, 2 April; d. 1869, 24 May, in Oberkirchen (Kurbessen); m. Wilhelm Holberstadt, Upper District Judge.

Their children were:

(a) Elise, b. 1832, 17 April; m. Friedrich Count von Bothmer, Royal Bavarian General of Infantry and Inspector of Artillery and Trains.

(b) Fritz, b. 1833, 8 Feb.

(c) Wilhelm Ludwig, b. 1834, 1 Nov.

(d) Karl, b. 1835, 25 Feb.; d. 1866, 21 July, as K. K. oester Captain.

(e) Georg Friedrich Hermann, b. 1839, 26 Jan.

(f) Luise, b. 1841, 29 June; m. Erhart.

(g) Ida, b. 1844, 24 April; m. Doctchen.

(h) Julius, b. 1847, 20 Jan.

2. Georg, b. 1816, 19 Feb.; m. (1844) Jeannette Gerlach.

Their children were:

(a) August, b. 1845, 25 April, Royal Prussian Captain; m. (1872) Anna Kuhn.

Their children were:

1. Friedrich, b. 1873, 10 Nov.

2. Agnes, b. 1875, 10 Feb.

3. Gustav Adolf, b. 1876, 6 Feb.

(b) Luise, b. 1847, 25 April; m. Willbrandt, Grand Upper forester.

(c) Wilhelm, b. 1849, 10 March.

(d) Johann, b. 1850, 18 Nov.; d. 1880, 24 May.

(e) Nanny, b. 1852, 29 Feb.

Children of 2d marriage:

3. Wilhelmine, b. 1821, 4 Dec.; m. (1846)

Karl Stamm, Rector in Lauterbach.

Their children were:

(a) Amelie, b. 1848, 20 Sept.

(b) Heinrich, b. 1851, 25 Dec.

(c) Ludwig, b. 1854, 23 Aug.

4. Luise, b. 1824, 17 March; m. (1850) Christian Hofmann, Head Curate in Hungen.

Their children were:

(a) Karl Ludwig, b. 1851, 2 June; d. 1852, 16 Feb.

(b) Christian Friedrich, b. 1852, 20 Nov.; d. 1872, 21 Jan.

5. Ludwig, b. 1825, 29 Nov.; d. 1846, 5 May, as candidate in theology.

6. Amalie Therese, b. 1829, 8 Feb.; m. (1855) Karl Müller, curate in Beerfelden.

Their children were:

(a) Karl Christian, b. 1856, 23 March.

(b) Amalie, b. 1857, 1 Sept.; m. (1876) Richard Lucius, curate in Usenborn.

(c) Karl, b. 1859, 8 Feb.

DESCENDANTS OF

IV. GEORG KEIM, b. at Pirmasens, 17—; d. as K. K. oester Offizier, when unknown.

*The India town of Keim is a station in the Sholapoor District, Bombay Presidency between Poona and Sholapoor, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Southeastern Division, 60 miles northwest of Sholapoor, 103 southeast of Poona, and 222 miles southeast of Bombay. (Bradshaw's through Routes overland Guide and Hand-book to India, Egypt, Turkey, Persia, China, Australia and New

DESCENDANTS OF

V. KARL KEIM, b. at Pirmasens, 1784, 1 April; d. at Worms, 1850, 10 Sept., as Hessian Grand Ducal colonel.

Married 1st, Elizabeth Fuhr.

Married 2d, Dorothea Schwein.

Children of the first marriage:

1. Christine, b. 1816, 23 March, at Giesen; d. in Friedberg; m. (1839) Peter Hauss, Grand Ducal Hessen major, later lieutenant colonel.

Their children were:

(a) Lonni, b. 1840, 26 Jan., at Friedberg; m. (1867) Georg Fuchs, Curate in Beerfelden.

Their children were:

1. Georg, b. 1869, 15 June.

2. Julius, b. 1870, 2 Jan.

3. Amalie, b. 1871, 20 June.

4. Elizabeth, b. 1873, 21 April.

5. Emil, b. 1874, 13 May.

6. Ludwig, b. 1876, 24 April.

7. Karl Hermann, b. 1877, 15 Aug.

8. Wilhelm, b. 1879, 3 Oct.

(b) Elizabeth, b. 1843, 25 Aug.

(c) Karl, b. 1845, 15 Aug.; d. 1846, 9 July.

(d) Julius, b. 1848, 25 Jan.; m. Emilie Hoby, of England.

Their children were:

1. Ellen, b. 1872, 12 Nov.

2. Gertrude, b. 1874, 5 Oct.; d. 1876, 19 June.

3. Rudolf, b. 1876, 17 June; d. 1876, 31 July.

4. Ernst, b. 1878, 6 March.

5. Else, b. 1880, 21 Jan.

2. Auguste, b. 1817, 15 Aug.

3. Gustav, b. 1819, 20 Oct.; d. in East Indies.*

Zealand, 1870, p. 249, purchased in London, England, and in my possession; used in travels in Oriental, African and Australian countries.) Herr Ludwig Keim in Keim Account also gives correspondence, to appear later in relation to "Keim" in India. I shall reserve the result of my researches on the ground until then and in "Travel Notes."

The Children of the 2d marriage:

4. Karl, b. 1823, 23 Jan., at Worms; d. 1880, 13 May in Darmstadt, Hessian Grand Ducal Major; m. (1851) Jeanette Graeff.

Their children were:

(a) Ida, b. 1852, 15 Jan.; m. Alexander Rumbler, Ingenieur in Frankfurt-on-Main.

(b) Lonni, b. 1854, 12 Feb.

(c) Friedrich, b. 1855, 21 April; d. 1874, in Darmstadt.

(d) Adolf, b. 1856, 12 June.

(e) Ludwig, b. 1858, 22 April.

(f) Melly, b. 1860, 19 April.

5 Adolf, b. 1828, 29 Feb., K. K. oester. Major.

KARL THEODORE KEIM, D. D.

This distinguished writer was born at Stuhlgart, Germany, 1825, and died at Geisen, 1878. He was pastor at Esslingen; professor University at Zurich and professor history at the theological University of Giesen, when he died. (References, Theol. des historischen Kritischen Richtung, "A Religious Encyclopedia or Dictionary, &c." by Philip Schaff, D. D., vol. 2, p. 1228, N. Y., 1883; sketch by H. Ziegler, prefixed to "Rome and das Christ enthum.")

(To be continued.)

MARKLE OR MERKLING.

A RACE OF PENNSYLVANIA BORDER MEN AND WOMEN.

THE following material concerning a family which first took root on American soil in the German settlements of Philadelphia, later Berks county, is furnished by Mr. C. F. Hill, of Hazleton, Pa.:

JOHN CHRISMAN MARKLE (originally Merklen) was born in Alsace on the Rhine in 1678. After 1685 he lived in Amsterdam, Holland, and in 1703 came to Berks Co., Pa., and settled at Salem (Moselem) Springs. He was a wagon-maker by trade. He married Jemima Weurtz.

They had nine children:

1. Peter M., m. Catharine Brinman, April 13, or Nov. 16, 1750.

2. George M., m. Christina Hill, April 18, 1750.

3. Christian M.,

4. Casper M., m. Elizabeth Grimm, of Berks Co., April 1, 1753. She was a dau. of Egitus Grimm.

5. Catherine M., m. Mr. Stover.

6. Frankiena M., m. Michael Rugh, or Ruch.

7. Mary M., m. John Jacob Hill.

8. Anna Maria M., m. Frederick Kramer, 1745, on 11th Sunday after Trinity.

9. Magdalene M. (named Anna Lena in

will), m. Peter Biehl on 10th Sunday after Trinity, in the year 1750.

Chrisman Markle's will was made in 1749.

Casper or Gaspard Markle was born in Berks county, Pa., in 1732; m. Elizabeth Grimm, of Berks county, and removed to Westmoreland Co., Pa., in 1771. His wife died shortly after. He returned to Berks county in 1776, where he m. Mary Rotharmel (now Rotharmel).

His children by his first wife were:

1. Anna Rosina M., b. Feb. 7, 1756; m. Boston Burget.

2. Catharine Elizabeth M., b. Aug. 20, 1757; m. Jacob Whitesell.

3. George M., b. about 1761.

4. Magdalena M., b. April 20, 1764; m. John Neyman.

5. Esther M., b. Sept. 13, 1766; m. George Annan.

6. Abraham M., b. Feb. 20, 1769; m. Rachel Blackburn.

7. Daniel M., b. Aug. 14, 1771.

8. Elizabeth M., b. ———; m. David Camp or de Camp.

By his second wife, Mary Rotharmel, he had children:

1. Joseph M., b. Feb. 15, 1777; d. 1819.

2. Solomon M., d young.

3. Susannah M., m. Chas. J. Scholl.
4. John M., m. Elizabeth Jack.
5. Hannah M., unm.
6. Jacob M., m. Katy Painter.
7. Sarah Salome M., m. Samuel Oliver.
8. Mary M., m. William Miller.
9. Gasper M., m. Polly Lobinger.
10. David M., m. Maria Cowan.
11. Leah M., m. Andrew Findlay Thompson.

There were three other children, but

I have never been able to get their names or anything concerning them.

Casper Markle with Judge Jacob Painter entered large tracts of land on the Sewickley creek, on which stream, in 1772, he erected a grist mill, where was made the first flour west of the Allegheny mountains.

The Markle family was well represented in the American Revolution.

With this family there was a Keim intermarriage, which will appear later.

THE BARKSDALE FAMILY, OF ALBEMARLE COUNTY, VA.

FRY-BARKSDALE-FRY-RANDOLPH INTERMARRIAGES.

THE family of Barksdale is one of the oldest in Virginia. While there are no definite records available to show the exact date of its entrance into American history, the name of the family in the colonial records and its advent is coincident with the earliest settlement of the old dominion. The family came from England. Tilling of the soil has been the chief distinction of the family, and latterly it has produced statesmen, soldiers, lawyers and representatives of the learned professions. From the original seat in Virginia the family tree sent off shoots in all directions through the South until the name is common in every Southern and Southwestern State.

General William Barksdale, who was killed at Gettysburg, was one of the most dashing and brave officers of the Confederate Army, and his brother, Hon. Ethelbert Barksdale, was a distinguished member of Congress, previous to the outbreak of the war between the States.

The Barksdales and Frys intermarried early in the history of the Republic, a practice which they continued to follow up to the present generation.

Another peculiar characteristic of

the Albemarle County Barksdales is the fact that from the early days of the county until within a few years almost every male member of the family has been either the high sheriff or a deputy.

The following gives the Fry-Barksdale-Randolph intermarriages:

1. Col. Joshua Fry, m. Mrs. Mary Hill, widow, b. Micou, dau. Paul Micou, physician and surgeon, a Huguenot exile from France, settler in Essex county, Va. He d. May 31, 1754. She d. Aug. 20, 1772.

Their issue was five children.

2. Henry Fry, b. Oct. 19, 1738; m. June 16, 1764, Sukey, dau. of Dr. Thomas Walker, of Albemarle county, Va., in her 17th year. About 1776 he left the church of England and entered the Methodist itineracy. He was still active in 1792 when his autobiography abruptly ends.

Their son among other children:

3. Henry Fry, m. Mildred, dau. of Rev. Mathew Maury, rector of Fredericksville parish, Albemarle county, Va.

They had issue among other children:

4. J. Frank Fry, Commissioner of the Revenue in Albemarle county, Va., widely known and respected, m. Jan. 4, 1822, Mary I., dau. of Nelson Barksdale.

They had issue among other children:

5. Mildred J. Fry, b. Nov. 29, 1825; m. James S. Barksdale, of Albemarle, Va.*

*Memoir of Col. Joshua Fry, &c., Washington's senior in command, 1754, &c., by

Rev. P. Slaughter, D. D., without imprint or date.



FRANCIS NELSON BARKSDALE,
Of Charlottesville, Va., Phila., Pa.

Son of James S. and Mildred (Fry) Barksdale, she daughter of J. Frank and Mary I. (Barksdale) Fry, he son of Henry Fry, son of Rev. Henry Fry, son of Colonel Joshua Fry, Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia Forces 1754.

They had issue:

1. Mary Elizabeth Barksdale.
2. FRANCIS NELSON BARKSDALE.
3. Mildred Fry Barksdale.
4. Betty C. Barksdale.
5. Lucy Maury Barksdale.

Francis Nelson Barksdale, son of James S. and Mildred J. (Fry) Barksdale, was born 19th March, 1855, in Charlottesville, Albemarle county, Virginia.

He was educated at the schools of William R. Abbot and Major Horace W. Jones, two of the most distinguished educators of Virginia, and at the University of Virginia in the academic schools, and subsequently in the law school and the celebrated sum-

mer law school, conducted by the late Prof. John B. Minor.

He was deputy sheriff of Albemarle county, and for a short period assistant to the county clerk. Admitted to the bar in 1875.

He was editor and proprietor of the "Jeffersonian Republican," of Charlottesville, from 1878 to 1881, founded by a personal friend of Thomas Jefferson.

He entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the advertising department in 1883, and became chief of the department in 1890.

Married in 1886 to Miss Lena Thomas, of Philadelphia, who died in 1887, leaving a daughter, Lena, who has been raised and still lives in Virginia.

George deB. Keim, first of the name, married Mary May, daughter of Captain May, who lived in the fine old mansion on the south side of Penn Square, Reading, Pa., previously the

residence of Daniel May Keim, later occupied by Joseph L. Stickler, and now (1899) the site of the Pennsylvania Trust Co.

TRAVEL NOTES IN DISTANT CLIMES

1865-1866

HOW I FARED IN PHAROAH LAND

By A "Herald" Foreign Correspondent.

(Continued from No. 9, p. 259, K. & A. F.)

THE Levant, the region of the earliest civilization of the western world. My travels had now entered this interesting portion of the earth's surface, which embraced under that term, Greece, Asia Minor and Egypt or generally the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea and countries adjacent.

Think of the Assyrian, one of the most ancient of known Empires, coming down to these very shores, the "pillars of Hercules" of their day and even to the British Isles. Think of the Argonauts of Jason against Colchis, thirty-seven centuries ago.

Think of the commerce of the early Phoenicians and their allied cities of Tyre, Sidon, &c., thirty-eight centuries ago and their voyages to the Strait of Gibraltar.

Think of the abduction of the beautiful Helen and the siege and destruction of Troy, thirty-one centuries ago by Achilles and his Greeks, to avenge the act, the narration of which by Homer gives to the present day the Iliad, the greatest of all the ancient epics.

Think of Ulysses, the suitor of the beautiful Helen, who tried to ride into Troy on his wooden horse, and whose subsequent voyages and adventures over these very waters make the Odyssean tale of the same great chronicler of those early events.

Think of the fleet of Xerxes, 2,000 sail, sent to the bottom at Salamis, by the Greeks.

Think of the Roman war galleys cruising these seas for conquest. The battle of Actium, which sent Mark Anthony and Cleopatra, the enchantress of the Nile, to their fate, made Octavianus Caesar master of the world,

and firmly established Imperialism in Rome, founded by the first of the Caesars.

Think of the Apostolic tours of Paul, the Apostle of the Gentiles, and his voyage across these same seas to Rome.

The very waters seem sanctified by historical associations without parallel in the antiquity of the human race.

There may have been and doubtless were earlier events in the undefined life of mankind in these very lands and seas, but the impenetrable veil of oblivion, which shuts off the unrecorded past, stands between them and human ken.

To a young man of 24 years a simple atom in the great mass of time and human life, such surrounding associations of the recorded events of centuries, in the life of the known world for sixty centuries made the human family even to that limited period seem very old and himself infinitely young and fresh.

It is also to be said that in these regions, human affairs move slowly. In the past fifteen years there have been slow changes in international relations in Egypt, for instance, but the government, religion, people and their habits and modes of living are practically the same as they have been for centuries. It is true the great monuments of Egyptian civilization four thousand years ago are but remains. The people remain.

JULY 25, 1865, TUESDAY. After leaving the Straits of Boniface we traversed the Tyrenian Sea, in view of the splendid scenery of the Calabrian coast. It was along these shores that Garibaldi marched on Naples in 1860.

At the Faro of Messina, between the

mainland and Sicily, we passed Scylla and Charybdis, the whirlpools which were such terrors to the ancients. In 1783, while the inhabitants of Scylla were gathered on the beach for safety from the falling houses in an earthquake, 2,700 were carried into the sea by a tidal wave.

The loom of the low, yellowish, calcareous and sandy treeless coast of Africa appeared in view at dawn. The shipping of Alexandria was visible from deck at 7.30 a. m. The steamer began to cross the bar at the harbor entrance at 9.20 a. m.

The city is situated on a sandy arm of the Mediterranean Sea, and without a tree in sight.

In the native tongue it is called El-Iskenderegeh and has a population of 150,000 people of oriental and occidental lands.

It seems as if the great sea of humanity of the two continents of Asia and Africa and the waters of the Atlantic (Mediterranean) and Indian through the Red Sea and the antipodal halves of the earth here meet.

The water of the bay is of a beautiful green hue, caused by the shallowness of the water and the sandy bed.

On entering on the right is the country seat of the late son of the Khedive.

Along the coast may be seen numerous windmills on stone towers.

The palace of the Khedive Ismail Pasha, immediately on the bay, is a large structure architecturally blending European and Byzantine styles.

The fortifications have a formidable appearance. The harbor is thronged with English, French and Turkish vessels.

About noon hired a native boat manned by two Egyptians and with my luggage went ashore. Taken to the passport office and thence struck out in a carriage for the Hotel de l' Europe, passing through the older portions of the city.

The streets in the native city are about twenty feet wide, covered overhead from the house-tops by matting. The variety of costumes and classes is indescribable. Turbaned Arabs with hooded woolen

cloaks; camel drivers and strings of camels; water carriers with skins bloated with drinking water; donkey drivers and donkeys; women veiled; beggars yelling backshish (money); and tradesmen smoking in their shops; Europeans, chiefly Italians and Frenchmen. Shop signs mostly in Greek characters.

Owing to the intense heat the shops are closed from 12 noon till 4 p. m.

The "physical Egyptian calendar" gives a schedule of directions for each month from the height of the Nile, crops, medical treatment of diseases, &c.

In July the height of the Nile rise is proclaimed in the streets daily. The Bawareh, or seven days of broiling heat, began yesterday. Locusts die and ophthalmia is prevalent. Harvest season is on.

The Wedding of the Nile, the removal of the dam of earth, which closes the entrance to the canal, takes place August 19th, the height of the Nile being twenty feet.

The July and August "official" directory prohibits eating onions; Nile water to be drank boiled only; musk and strong perfumes must be discontinued, &c.

Having purchased a Turkish fez (red cap), a pugrah (Hindostani), a pair of smoked glasses and a light umbrella, I hired a donkey and boy and started from the hotel, followed by the half-naked driver yelling at the top of his vocal capabilities simultaneously walloping the donkey on the rump with a vigor which so wrenched the animal that it was sometimes perplexing to determine whether the head or tail were going the faster. He moved forward in a horse-shoe shape, which required considerable equestrian tact in order to preserve equilibrium against the complex forward and sideward action.

My first destination was the celebrated "Pompeys pillar," a monolithic shaft of red granite 68 feet high and 9 feet in diameter, close to the Rosetta gate toward the Mahmoodie canal. The base plinth and pedestal are a single block of red granite 17 feet high.

This relic of antiquity bears the inscription in Greek: "Erected in 1732 before Christ, in the time of Sesostris." I crawled into the subterranean chambers beneath.

Nearby, in its day, stood the famous Alexandria library, which was adorned with 400 columns, cast into the sea in the time of Salah-ed-Deen, the Saladin of history, to prevent vessels from approaching the walls. Here Aristotle taught philosophy twenty-three centuries ago.

The collection of books (700,000) were ordered burnt by the Caliph Omar for his reason: "If they agree with the Book of God (the Koran) this book is sufficient without them, if contrary to the book there is no need of them."

The priceless papyrus scrolls, hieroglyphics, parchments and palimpsests of antiquity were used to heat the public baths. It took six months to consume them. In 1852 the ruins of the library were discovered, together with some exquisite statues.

In passing the native cemetery there were many people burying their dead from the fearful visitation of the Asiatic cholera, which afflicted the city in its most malignant form. Halting my donkey near a burial party it was a study to watch the proceedings and listen to the wild lamentation. The donkey boy in the meantime beat a hasty retreat. Not speaking Arabic, and the donkey boy gone, I found a vigorous pounding in the ribs with my heels at a great expenditure of perspiration and energy, made very little impression on the movements of his donkeyship.

After getting some distance from the cholera corpses and their friends the boy reappeared and hurried "me and donkey" out of scent of the courage.

The light house stands on the site of the celebrated Pharos or light house of Sostratus Cuidius, one of the wonders of the world, with its telescopic mirror, which cost nearly \$2,000,000 of our money, supposed to have been used to destroy

the enemy's ships by concentrating the sun's rays upon them.

The Pachas Palace, a structure of stone and the other official residences of glass, are interesting, but modern.

Cleopatra's needle, a red granite block 70 feet long and 7½ at the base, with three lines of hieroglyphics profoundly impressed me first for its antiquity as it bears the name of Thotmes III, who reigned soon after the Israelites left Egypt, and second for the neglect about it.

It was brought where it now lies by one of the Caesars, doubtless to be taken to Rome. One was erected there by the Emperor Augustus, 14 B. C.

Among the other objects of interest may be noted the catacombs, containing mummies in recesses cut in the rock; the Baths of Cleopatra, a relic of the voluptuous Egyptian Queen, now being excavated; the necropolis, being excavated and containing numerous sepulchres cut in the calcareous rock.

Lake Maeriotis could be seen from the Rosetta gate, flooded annually by the Nile.

The city of Alexandria is associated with much of interest in history. St. Mark, the Disciple of Christ, was martyred here. Nelson fought the battle of the Nile, destroying Napoleon's fleet here on August 1, 1798.

Returned to the hotel in the oriental twilight, after one of the yellow sunsets, so characteristic of the orient.

After dinner (7 o'clock) proposed to have a "night in Alexandria." Engaged the services of a dragoman, who bore the name Ali Ahmed, who spoke "a leetle Ingle and Frenchee."

I found him one of the "faithful." Having spoken of the brightness of the new moon, he stopped, salaamed, muttered a prayer, meanwhile counted off his beads, which latter surprised me, as a Mahomedan act of mechanical prayer tolling.

The experience was emphatically oriental with a fair admixture of Parisian

life after dark. The great square of the European and business part of the city was brilliantly lighted. The prevalence of the cholera naturally considerably marred the full vigor of nocturnal diversions and dissipation.

I might say that the first bit of information which met me upon arrival at the hotel was the report of nearly 500 deaths from the ravages of the pestilence.

A little prudence in habits; care in drinking water unboiled; avoiding fruit, stimulants or eating food exposed to flies, a plague as great as fleas, though more dangerous in Egypt, I assume to be sufficient safeguard against the dread disease.

The singing and dancing girls, a very prevalent source of entertainment, were interesting as a novelty, but revolting to an American's ideas of the feminine gender, not to call such creatures women.

JULY 26, WEDNESDAY. After midnight the "municipal dogs," a drove of half-starved, mangy, fleay, snarling, snapping and howling curs, the scavengers of the city were turned loose under their keepers upon the streets.

Found considerable difficulty in getting through the four-footed mob.

My first night in the land of the Pharaohs, of the Israelitish bondage, of Moses in the bull rushes, the pyramids, the sphinx, Cleopatra, etcetera, will be a lasting reminiscence. But not the slumber it afforded, for that was an impossibility. Fleas, voracious enough to make an American flea; mosquitoes with molesting execrating probes, which puncture deep into the crimson-purple of an American sovereign; stifling atmosphere, shouting men and yelping canines.

To aid in the affray and an occasional gray from the bellows of a double b flat base member of a donkey stand under my window, lent a hue—and cry—to the night's commotion, which distance would have robbed with enchantment.

Called on Charles Hale, Agent and

Consul General of the United States for Egypt. Found him absent at Ramli, a summer retreat of the city. Met Jas. Chasse and Vice-Consul ad interim.

Drew funds on my Letter of Credit at the House of the Egyptian Commercial and Trading Company.

In Egyptian currency a rotolo is nearly an English sovereign, \$4.86, and a piastre about a half-dime, American. The coins of European nations pass current, but the English alone at their face value.

The water of the city, not served by the water carriers in the whole hides of animals forming sacks, comes from the cisterns under the ancient city.

The city is a perfect pest-place, all the plagues appearing here first.

The city is named from Alexandria the Great, its founder, whose body, for some mysterious reason, was brought hither to be burned after his death at Babylon.

The country is under the suzerainty of the Sublime Porte, at Constantinople, the reigning Khedive (Viceroy) being Ismail Pasha, who succeeded his uncle, Said Pasha, 1863.

At 4 p. m. took the train for Cairo, distance 162 miles, time 7 hours.

An "American pocket pistol" is an indispensable adjunct to light traveling equipment, even by rail across the desert. The sultry days and chilly nights, aided by brackish water, are conducive to more than the old-fashion home stomach-aches, and the only defender against such discomforting attacks is a round of the contents of the "pocket pistol," supplemented by some small shot in the shape of a few drops of ginger.

Also a veil, besides a pair of smoked goggles, a cork helmet and a pugrah or sort of winding sheet for the head worn like a turban with the loose end down the back of the neck as a protection to the spine from the sun.

A traveller on the desert in summer presents a pretty picture of perspiring personality.

In Egypt even railroad officials never know the time. If a matter of a thousand

or more years before the Christian era is not an item why should an hour be after that period.

I stepped into the side door of a first-class "carriage," dusty and sandy, finding the sole occupant besides myself a cut-throat looking character, who might be capable of all sorts of methods of divesting the tediousness of travel away toward midnight.

As I did not speak Asiatic and he did not speak American our acquaintance was solely ocular instead of oracular, so often the ease between loquacious fellow-travelers.

The Turk had his tobacco and I had my latest newspaper by the English mail.

There were stations about every fifteen miles. The train went along with a "bouncing baby" motion by rail instead of by the toe of a boot.

The track is laid on large inverted cast-iron bowls on the sand and held to gauge by iron cross pieces and clamps.

The country is flat with occasional villages, consisting of mud hovels mosques and palm trees, sail boats on the Nile, with families seated on deck, the women wearing the yastmuthar or white mask to vary the monotony. Trains of camels the buffaloes may be seen toiling over the parched soil and the pyramids in the distance.

Dumanhour, the third station, is a fine town for Egypt, with mosques and minarets.

At Kefar ez Zalet we crossed a fine iron draw-bridge over the Rosetta arm of the Nile.

The river recalls our own Missouri.

Fantah, midway between the two arms of the Nile, is an important centre of caravan and railroad trade.

Crossed the Damietta arm of the Nile at Bunnah by a fine bridge.

Arrived at Cairo toward midnight at the East gate.

Had no sooner passed through the passage out of the station than in the midst of the din of voices and brays, I found myself lifted bodily in the air and

brought down astride of a donkey and off on a gallop, followed by a troop of porters, struggling enroute over my port manteau which had been whisked out of my hand.

By a dexterous right and left cut with my umbrella and a reef or two on the reins I managed to bring matters to a halt sufficiently to grasp the situation and take a carriage, which had also followed in my motely and tumultuous wake.

Thus, with a troop of forerunners making night hideous with their guardas! guardas!! brought up in front of Shepherd's Hotel, with all the honors of war save an umbrella in shreds, as a voiceless relie of my entrance into the city of the Pharoahs.

A cup of tea and a bed closed the events of the day.

JULY 27, THURSDAY. Trying to sleep is an industry by itself in Egypt and requires much perseverance and perspiration.

An Egyptian bed is a cane-seated parallelogram with four high, slender posts enclosed in a mosquito netting with a canopy of white cotton stuff over the top.

Inside of the mosquito enclosure, for as many "stay in as stay out," is suspended longitudinally from the canopy frame a palmwoven fan, which swings crosswise to the length of the bed.

The propulsion is effected by a cord which connects the fan through the door jamb and over a pulley with a semi-nude Egyptian boy, who sits out in the hall.

The energy of the fan is very vigorous at first. About the time the said youth allows for falling asleep its pendulum motion ceases altogether.

At this stage of inactivity I awoke in a state of humidity perhaps healthful, but inconvenient.

A slight rustling movement on my part set the fan agoing with desperate energy.

I discovered it is the practice of Egyptians to go to bed with an armful of boots, shoes, boot-jacks, tin basins.

brushes, hair, clothes and shoe, and sundry other toilet furnishings, which are distributed during the night as occasion may require at the drowsy pate of the punka wallah (fan boy).

This seems to be part of Egyptian slumbers, for at one time last night I awoke thinking the hotel was afire from the noise and proceeded to decamp and was bewildered to find the dimly-lighted hallway filled with the debris of these nocturnal bombardments.

As I emerged to reconnoitre I encountered a mummy with a fine set of skull and cross bones, teeth, and a grim death-like visage stood on end by the doorways to my apartment. Mummies seem to be popular European hotel ornaments.

I received an introduction to the Egyptian maiden, with a story of her social life and other episodes in her career four thousand years ago.


(To be Continued.)

SOLOMON KEIM

1804-1852

A PARTIAL LIST OF HIS DESCENDANTS

[SOLOMON KEIM, born December 2, 1804, died March 16, 1854, Holmes County, Illinois, youngest child of NICHOLAS KEIM, born in Berks, died in Somerset County, Pa., and Fannie Stutzman his second wife, son of PETER KEIM, first of the name, of Oley, Pa., son of JOHANNES KEIM, second of the name, of Oley, Pa., son of JOHANNES KEIM, of Oley, Pa., The Founder, No. 2, P. 54 and No. 6, P. 185, K. and A. F.]

 MRS. SARAH HANG, Canton, Stark Co., Ohio., under date of March 28, 1899, contributes the following information concerning the family of Solomon Keim:

"The following is the best I can do at present:

THE CHILDREN OF SOLOMON KEIM AND WIFE, ELIZABETH.

1. Tobias Keim, m. Anna ———.
2. Jacob Keim, m. Sarah Cherry Holmes.
3. ADAM KEIM, m. MARIA SHROCK.
4. Ellie Keim, m. Eliza ———.
5. Solomon Keim, m. Sarah Jane Roose.
6. Aaron Keim, m. Elizabeth Domer.
7. Francis Keim, m. Miller Himes.
8. Barbara Keim, m. Edwin Kayser.
9. Daniel Keim, m. Phobe ———.

THE CHILDREN OF ADAM KEIM, 3D SON OF SOLOMON KEIM, b. Jan. 24, 1824; m., 25th of March, 1849, MARIA SHROCK, b. Feb. 11, 1831.

Ten children were born to this marriage. His wife died March 23, 1863. He married the second time, Mrs. Rebecca

Snyder, Jan. 7, 1866. She died Sept. 17, 1884. He died July 10, 1889.

1. LYDIA KEIM, b. Dec. 16, 1849; m. William Royer. 1874.

Four children born to them. Two dead and Charles and Mahlon survive. Wife died Oct. 11, 1882.

2. SARAH KEIM, b. Feb. 1, 1851; m. Geo. B. Hang, Oct. 28, 1869.

Eleven children were born to this marriage:

1. Emma E. Hang, b. March 21, 1871.
2. Alice J. Hang, b. June 20, 1873.
3. Florence S. Hang, b. May 6, 1875.
4. Mary E. Hang, b. April 30, 1877.
5. George W. Hang, b. Jan. 4, 1879; d. Oct., 1884.

6. Trone Hang, b. May 10, 1881.
7. Delphene Hang, b. May 25, 1884.
8. Christie Hang, b. Jan. 9, 1886.
9. Irvin H. Hang, b. May 4, 1888.
10. Cordia E. Hang, b. Nov. 21, 1891.
11. Celeste Hang, b. Feb. 1, 1896.

3. ELIZABETH KEIM, b. Mar. 18, 1852; m. John H. Miller, 1872. Eight children were born. Four infants. Ella and Howard d. Saloma and Adam survived.

4. EMMA KEIM, b. Jan. 8, 1854; m

Henry Eshleman, 1879. One child, Arthur, b. to them.

5. MARY KEIM, b. April 12, 1855; m. Jonas Keim, 1873; d. Nov., 1887.

6. HENRY D. KEIM, b. Oct. 13, 1856; m. Sarah Hoffman, 1880. Two children were born, Lettie and Bessie Keim.

7. ALBERT KEIM, b. Nov. 10, 1858; m. Emma Geib, 1887. Two children were born, Lulu and Mary. Lulu died.

8. Child of Adam Keim, died an infant.

9. NANCY KEIM, b. Aug. 25, 1861; m. Henry G. Sell, 1885. Two children were born to them, Orwilda and Elson.

10. JACOB KEIM, b. March 21, 1863; m.

Caroline Snyder, 1887. Five children were born to this union: Charlie, Ella, Ivy, Ray, and one died in infancy.

THE CHILDREN OF GEORGE B. AND SARAH (KEIM) HANG.

1. EMMA E. HANG, m. Louis J. Bourquin, Jan. 14, 1896.

2. Alice J. Hang, m. Francis J. Hammerly, Jan. 9, 1894. One child, Agatha, was born to them.

3. Florence S. Hang, m. Charles E. Moul, Sept. 25, 1894.

4. Mary E. Hang, m. Harvey L. Kreibull, Nov. 25, 1897.

OLEY, PA., FREEHOLDERS, 1734.

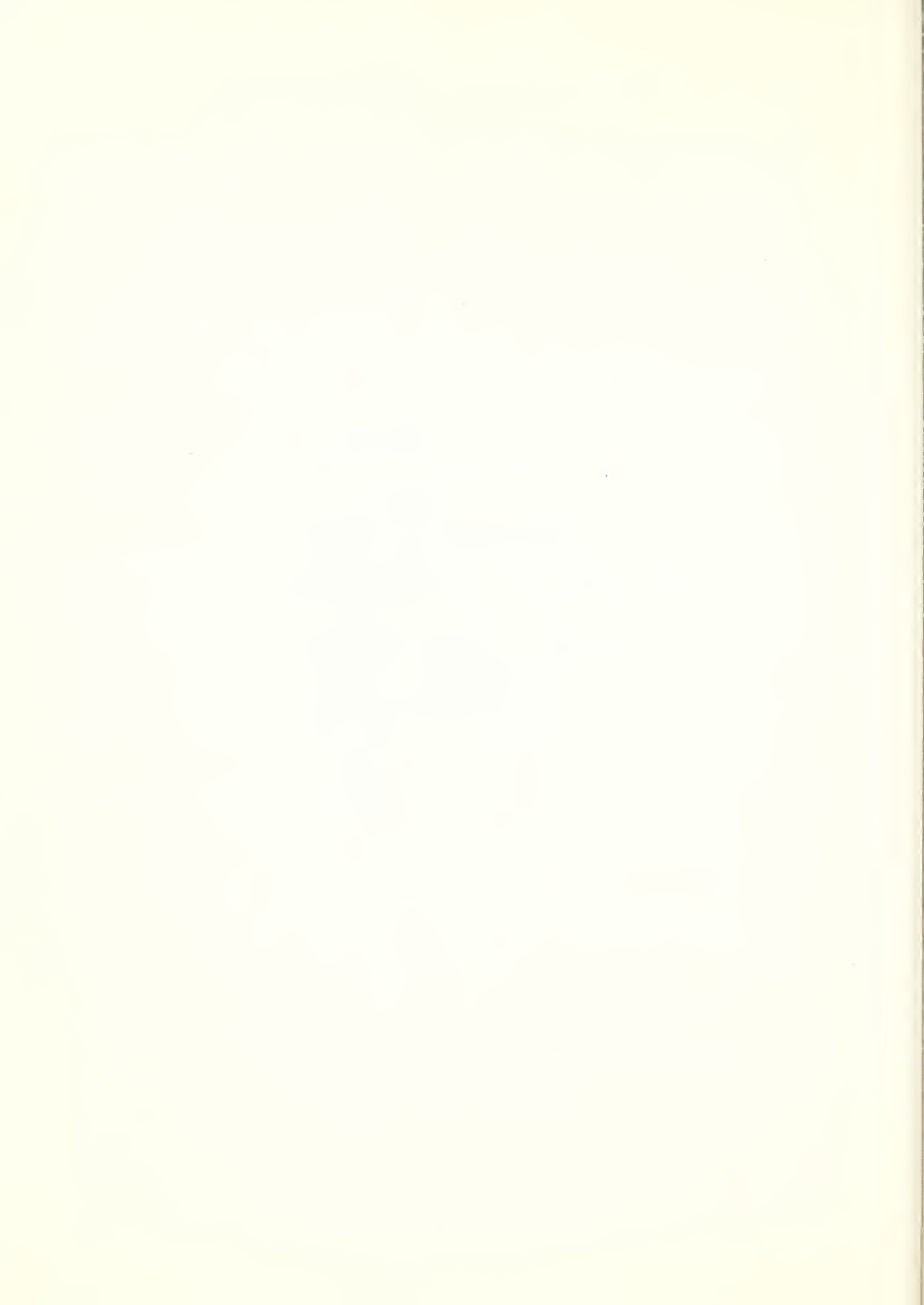
JOHANN-ES KEIM THE FOUNDER, AND HIS LANDED CONTEMPORARIES.

IN the issue of their valuable publication, January, 1895, miscellany No. 1, page 168, Landholders of Philadelphia county, 1734, giving "a list of names of the inhabitants of the county of Philadelphia with the quantity of land they respectively hold therein according to the uncertain returns of constables," the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania preserve from possible loss this most valuable record.

The names are arranged under townships, those for Oley 1734 (page 178) being:

	Acres.
George Hunter,	250
John Yoder,	250
John Yoder, Jr.,	500
Jonas Yoder,	150
JOHN KIMES,	100
Anthony Lee,	400
Sebastian Groff,	700
Peter Shillpert,	200
Jacob dePlank,	100
Engle Peters,	150
Andrew Baily,	200
Nicholas Lesler,	150
Hance Mirtle,	150

David Jones,	100
John Webb,	200
George Boon,	200
Thomas Ellis,	100
John Bartolet,	200
Arnold Houghnail,	200
Christopher Bittle,	100
Martin Wyler,	100
Mary Messersmith,	00
Christian Weeks,	100
Maximilion Sheaper,	200
Isaac Levant,	230
John Collins,	100
George Rutter,	150
Martin Allstadt,	150
Peter Furnwald,	100
Peter Benjamin,	100
Ellis Hugh,	200
Adam Witnor,	00
Peter Baaly,	200
George Boone, Jr.,	250
John High,	300
Abraham Levant,	150
Phillip Killwaine,	200
Samuel High,	150
Jonathan Herbein,	00
John Snyder,	200
Elizabeth Bertolet,	200
Samuel Golding,	200



John De Turk,	500
David Caughman,	300
John Kearson,	100
Margaet Kearson,	300
Francis Rutter,	150
John Fisher,	100
John Lincabah,	250
Martin Shinkle,	100
Abraham Asheman,	150
Robert Stapleton,	200
Benjamin Langworthy,	500
David Garrad,	100
Gabriel Boyer,	150
Benjamin Boon,	200
Rudolph Heagler,	250
John Englehart,	150
'Squire Boon,	250
John Ellis,	150
Daniel Wilkinson,	12

In 1734 in Amity township we find the names of Mordecay Lincoln 500 a, the ancestral family of Abraham Lincoln, the martyr President of the United States. Jonah Yocum, 200 a.

In Colebrook Dale, Thomas Potts.

In 1734 to the total number of freeholders in the county of Philadelphia add the "single men, journeymen and housekeepers not freeholders," and according to the official list there were taxable people in the county 2,333, and in the city 1,350, or a total population of 3,688.

The list is submitted to the Hon. Thomas Penn, Esq., Proprietor of the Province of Pennsylvania.

SHEWELL—LININGTON—KEIM.

A NAME NOTED SACRAMENTALLY HYPHENATED TO A NOTED NAME.

SURNAMES usually have had an origin in some cause. That of Shewell is of Saxon origin. "She" meaning a little wood, and "well" a spring. Sometime in the primordial past a group of human beings doubtless dwelt in a wood by the spring. To identify or later localize them from their neighbors on the "hill" or on a "plain," they were called Shawells or Shewells.

Religiously the Shewells were Quakers in England and Baptists in America.

In 1722 there arrived at Philadelphia from Painswick, Gloucestershire, England, three brothers of the Shewell name, Walter, Robert and Thomas. Walter and Robert Shewell "located" in Pennsylvania. Thomas Shewell departed for Maryland.

Walter Shewell purchased lands on the Neshaminy in Bucks county, from the Penns, which he called Painswick from his English birth place. He combined the toils of agriculture with the

functions and fees of magisterial office.

Robert Shewell purchased timber lands, erected saw-mills, became a builder and proprietor of ships and finally a shipping merchant in trade coast and foreign wise, including the West Indies.

Daniel May Keim, who intermarried with the line of Walter Shewell through the granddaughter, in his Keim brief genealogical gleanings, &c., Nos. 1, 2, 3, p. 18, 46, 81, K. and A. F., gives the following brief synoptical view of Shewell lineage:

"There originally came about 1722 three brothers of the Shewell family from Painswick, a town in Gloucestershire, England, to this country and settled at Painswick, on the Neshaminy Road, near Philadelphia.

They were:

1. Robert Shewell. [He was the second of the three brothers in order of birth, according to Rodenbaugh.—Ed.]
2. Stephen Shewell [Stephen was the

son of Robert Shewell, second of the three brothers, according to Rodenbaugh.—Ed.], whose daughter, Elizabeth, m. Benjamin West, the eminent artist. West b. in Chester Co., Pa., 1738 [near the seat of the Chester line of the Oley stock of Keim.—Ed.]; d. in London, 1820, and interred with great pomp in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. There were other children of this branch.

3. Walter Shewell [he was the eldest of the three brothers, founders in America, namely: 1. Walter; 2. Robert; 3. Thomas, according to Rodenbaugh.—Ed.], who m. Mary Kimber. She b. Feb. 20, 1702; d. Dec. 29, 1790, and buried in New Britain Baptist churchyard.

Their children were:

Robert, b. Jan. 27, 1740, New Britain Tp., m. to Sarah Sallows, Jan. 15, 1764, in Baptist church. He d. Dec. 21, 1823. She d. Sept. 5, 1804.

Thomas Shewell their 7th child and 5th son, b. July 13, 1774; m. to Sarah Linton. She d. Feb. 14, 1819. He d. March 13, 1848.

Their children were three. Mary Linton Shewell, the oldest of the family, b. June 5, 1805; m. to Daniel M. Keim (which see). This data is in D. M. K's notes.

Also see No. 3, p. 85-6, K. and A. F.

The following comprehensive outline of genealogical data is largely drawn from that most excellent work, "Autumn Leaves From Family Trees," &c., Theodore Francis Rodenbough, N. Y., 1892:

WALTER SHEWELL, b. 1702, near the village of Painswick, Gloucestershire, England, arrived at Philadelphia, June 7, 1722. Having means he purchased from the Penn estate a tract of land in New Britain Tp., Bucks Co., Pa., near now Doylestown.

He m., 1731, Mary Kimber. of Cecil Co., Md. She d. at Painswick Hall, Bucks Co., Pa., Dec. 29, 1790. He d. there Oct. 23, 1795. (See Reminiscences of Pains-

wick Hall, Autumn Leaves, &c., Theo. Frances Rodenbough, 1892, p. 209.)

It is fully established that Walter Shewell took charge of the burial of the celebrated Delaware chief Tamanend (Tamanany), with whom William Penn made the Treaty of Shakamaxon. He was buried on Prospect Hill, three miles from Painswick.

They had four children, among them:

ROBERT SHEWELL, b. in New Britain, Bucks Co., Pa., Jan. 27, 1740. In 1764 he engaged in the West India trade as partner in the firm of Oldman & Shewell. Retired 1796 and completed Painswick Hall the following year; m., Jan. 15, 1764, Sarah, dau. of Richard Sallows, of Philadelphia. He d. at Painswick Hall, Dec. 25, 1825. She d. there, Aug. 15, 1804. [Richard Swallow, b. at Eastbarshold, Co. Suffolk, England, Nov. 4, 1694; d. at Philadelphia, Sept. 30, 1741. He m. Sarah Stone, b. St. Clement's Lane, Lombard St., London, England, March 16, 1704]. Among those present at the marriage ceremony of Robert and Sarah (Sallows) Shewell were Mr. and Mrs. William Master (he the grandson of Thomas Masters, who came to Philadelphia from Bermuda, 1687, was mayor of Philadelphia 1708, Provincial Councillor 1720-3. His estate at one time extended from the Delaware river to Broad street); Miss Elizabeth Shewell, dau. of Stephen Shewell, above (afterward the wife of Benjamin West, the celebrated painter, b. in Pennsylvania Province, president of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, London, England), and Isaac Hunt (father of Leigh Hunt), natives of Barbadoes, West Indies, b. 1751, graduate of University of Pennsylvania, 1765; m. Mary Shewell, of Philadelphia, June 17, 1767, dau. of Stephen Shewell, son of Robert. The father being an ultra loyalist was imprisoned in Philadelphia, but escaped to England, was ordained to the ministry, and tutor to Hon. Mr. Leigh, nephew of the Duke of Chandos. His son, James Henry Leigh Hunt, b. Southgate, near London, England, 1784, a companion of

Lord Byron, and that coterie of immortal poets is noted in English literature as "the most vivid of poets and cordial of critics"].

Robert and Sarah (Sallows) Shewell had eight children, among them (VII)

THOMAS SHEWELL (son of Robert, son of Walter), b. Painswick Hall, Bucks Co., Pa., July 13, 1774. At 18 years came to Philadelphia and entered mercantile pursuits. In 1796 visited the West Indies. Thence to England. Entered house of Bonsfield & Co., of London (woolen staplers and army contractors). After three years returned to America. Enjoyed the social opportunities of the home of his kinswoman, Mrs. Benjamin West, wife of the American-English artist and president of the Royal Academy. In 1803 he was a merchant in Philadelphia and one of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge. Retired from business 1832. He m. three times:

1st wife, Sarah B. Linington, b. March 10, 1784; m. March 10, 1802, a granddaughter of Dr. George deBenneville, of Bristol Tp., near Germantown. She d. Feb. 11, 1819. He d., Philadelphia, March 23, 1848, and buried in the family ground at Branchtown, Pa.

By his first marriage Robert and Sarah B. (Linington) Shewell had eleven children, among them the eldest, Mary Linington Shewell, b. June 5, 1805; m., Nov. 17, 1829, Daniel M. Keim.

MARY LININGTON SHEWELL, daughter of Thomas, son of Robert, son of Walter Shewell the Founder, b. at Philadelphia, June 5, 1805; m. Nov. 17, 1829, Daniel May Keim, of Reading, Pa., who d. Feb. 12, 1868.

Daniel May and Mary Linington (Shewell Keim) had children, viz:

1. Thomas Shewell Keim, b. Jan. 3, 1834; d. Nov. 9, 1867.

2. Joseph deBenneville Keim, b. Nov. 26, 1835; m., April 17, 1868, Lillie Paxon, and had five children.

3. Esther deBenneville Keim, b. Nov. 15, 1837; m., June 20, 1870, James P. Wood; d. Jan. 24, 1874.

4. Augusta Shewell Keim, b. Sept. 6, 1840 (living 1899).

5. Mary Shewell Keim, b. Dec. 1, 1843; m., Jan. 22, 1884, Frances Abbott.

6. Anetta Faber Keim, b. Dec. 29, 1845; d. Dec. 20, 1860.

There were two elder children d. in infancy. Also see list of this issue, No. 3, p. 86, K. and A. F.

LININGTON R. SHEWELL, ACTOR.

LININGTON ROBERT SHEWELL, son of Linington Daniel Shewell, son of Thomas, son of Robert, son of Walter Shewell, founder, was born in Philadelphia, January 20, 1833. He was educated to follow in the mercantile footsteps of his ancestors, but having a gift for the stage made his first appearance at the "old" Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, on the night of May 10, 1852.

His positive talent attracted enthusiastic attention. He became a great favorite in his native city and in Richmond, 1856-7. In 1857-8 he acted in New York and was chosen to support Charlotte Cushman, 1858, in a starring tour throughout the country. In 1863 he was made the "leading man" at the Boston Museum, which he held with great popularity. In 1869 he accepted the management of the Boston Theatre, then the largest but one in the country, and continued the responsible duty for many years. He was also a playwright of marked merit and also wrote melodramas which achieved much popularity and success. The Boston, Mass., "Transcript," June 2, 1876, said of him:

"Scholarly without pedantry and urbane without affectation, Mr. Shewell has now seen professional service as a manager and actor, for nearly a quarter of a century, and though still too young to make applicable the remark that 'age cannot wither him,' the warmth of his receptions, wherever he performs, makes it

certain that custom has not staled this infinite variety.”

Mr. Shevell m. 1st, June 17, 1856, Henrietta M. Wilkes, actress, and had children:

1. Henri Linington Shewell, b. ———; d. Aug., 1857.

M., 2d, Oct. 11, 1860, Rose Skerrett, actress. Had children:

Edward Granville Shewell, b. ———; d. ———.

M., 3d, Dec. 17, 1878, Olivia G. Rand. Had children:

Emma deBenneville Shewell, b. ———.

THE INDIANS OF PENNSYLVANIA

WHENCE AND WHITHER

AN oft-asked question. The annals of savage life in the British colonies of North America afford numerous examples of military leadership, strategic genius and statecraft.

Virginia had Powhatan, Rhode Island, Philip; Massachusetts, Massasoit; Pennsylvania, Tammaned, whose sway in commemoration survives in fact among the Sagamores of Tammany Hall in the “big village” on the Hudson; the Ohio Valley had Pontiac. The names of Tecumseh, Osceola, Billy Bowlegs and others of more recent renown will always live in the annals of frontier strife.

The most interesting of all the aboriginal tribes found along the Atlantic shores by the early white explorers and colonists was the Delawares.

Their traditions said that their ancestors hundreds of years before came with the Iroquois from the west.

At the river of the Allegheni (Allegheny) they encountered a race of fierce giants whom they overcame and moving further toward the rising sun, occupied the valleys of the now Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna and Potomac.

The Unamis (turtle), Unalachtgo (turkey), and Minsi (wolf), the most warlike, aggregately known originally as the Lenni Lenape (Delawares) occupied the Valley of the Delaware, which included the Schuylkill and its tributaries, Manatawny, &c.

As the settlements—German, Welsh, Swede, French (Huguenots), began to encroach upon their hunting grounds many of the Delawares determined to remove west of the Allegheny mountains, which they did 1740-50.

They obtained large tracts of lands from their former allies and “uncles” the Wyandots, in the Valley of the Muskingum, east of the Scioto river. One of their chief seats was on the Whetstone (Olentagy) river, Delaware county, Ohio.

In 1650 they had become to a certain extent tributary to the Five Nations of New York. A large body of the Delawares, however, remained in Pennsylvania.

Those who emigrated west were induced to join a remnant of the Shawanees, their neighbors, in an attempt to throw off the yoke of the Six Nations by fighting in the French War against them as allies of Great Britain.

The frontiers of Pennsylvania were accordingly attacked by the Delawares and Shawanese. The extent of their depredations form a bloody page in the annals of provincial Pennsylvania more than three-quarters of a century before and until Penn founded and maintained peace between the white and the red man.

Pontiac, an Ottawa by race, and giant by nature, between 1747-63 made a desperate struggle to shake off the tightening grasp of the white man. He commanded the Indian allies of the French and was conspicuous in the de-

fense of Fort Duquense and the rout of Braddock.

The treaty with the tribes at Easton, Pa., 1758, and the conquest of Canada put an end to the general wars.

The Delawares, Minsis and Shawanees as a people removed, 1758, beyond the Alleghany mountains, although with some reluctance.

In the Easton conference of 1757 they acknowledged no rights to their lands and claimed independence of the Six Nations (Iroquois) of New York and the lakes.

The Shawanese (called the Arab race of the American Indians), who occupied the Scioto Valley of Ohio west of the Little Miami, were invited there by the Wyandots at the suggestion of the French.

This tribe had fought every thing in sight, from the northern lakes to the Gulf of Mexico and from the Susquehanna to the Mississippi. It was said that they hunted turkey, deer and bison for food, and the white man for game.

They were driven out of the Carolinas in 1698, an account of their warring propensities and finally fought their way back into Pennsylvania to their ancient haunts on the Susquehanna, where they lived in comparative peace.

Here they gathered prior to their removal to the Scioto about the middle of the eighteenth century.

It is claimed that the Shawanese had their council fires in Pennsylvania in Captain John Smith's time, 1607. Thomas Jefferson in his "Notes on Virginia," speaks of them as off fighting the Mobicans of Long Island."

While dwelling in the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania, the villages being not far apart, the Delaware women

and their children on one occasion set out on a berry picking. Meeting the women and children of the Shawanese on the same stream the children enjoyed their sports together. One of the young Shawanese catching a grasshopper the insect was claimed by a Delaware. Soon the children were in a fray.

The mothers siding with their own were next involved. The fathers returning from the hunt also took a hand. The result was a general war and the expulsion of the Shawanese.

The interval between 1765 and 1795 was the period of the power of the Delawares. They united in the fortunes of war with their former neighbors in Pennsylvania, the Shawanese on the Scioto.

As we have seen, the Delawares sustained during the seven years' war the warring power of the French and for a time checked the progress of the English and their American colonial allies.

During the war for American independence a portion of the tribe aided the American, but the main body were bribed over to the English.

In 1783 the Delawares were at the head of the last struggle against the encroachments of the white man.

The expedition of Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne, of Chester county, Pa., a neighbor of the Chester-Keims, of Revolutionary fame, his expedition and his signal victory over the Miamis, in 1794, completely dissipated this confederation of Indian valor.

In the war of 1812 the Delawares rejected the deceptive offers of the British, and in 1819 ceded their territory in Ohio to the United States and moved onward before the rising star of empire.

This is the way they prayed for rain in early days.

Brother Amos Skad, of Hopewell township, Cumberland county, at

Methodist meeting the other night prayed: "Oh, Lord, give us rain, a sod-soaker, not a gully-washer."

THE FAMILY OF ORRICK

AN INTERMARRIAGE WITH KEIM

REV. WILLIAM P. ORRICK, dean of the Christ Protestant Episcopal Cathedral, Reading, Pa., (Central Diocese), whose pastorate of twenty-six years (1899) has produced many and important results in the cause of Christ and his teachings, is one of the most scholarly men in the ministry.

Dr. Orrick has done a noble work among the working men of the city in the organization of meetings for their religious instruction. In his holy life he has been an honor to his sacred orders. In his intercourse with men he is a model of gentle birth and a type of everything in the meaning of the term.

His sermons are masterpieces of religious instruction.

His name has been associated with professorships in theological institutions. He has also been prominently brought forward for elevation to a Bishopric. He is in all respects an honor to a pulpit filled by such holy men as Richard U. Morgan and Milton C. Lightner.

In response to an inquiry respecting the lineage of Orrick, a name allied by the sacramental tie to Keim, the reverend gentleman says:

* * * Of the Orrick family the records of the State and colony of Maryland at Annapolis contain many notices.

The ancestor of the American branch

of our family came from Scotland some time before the year 1680.

There are notices of the family in Scotland at least as far back as the year 1248. "The name," says a Scotch writer, "was derived from lands in Fifeshire, Scotland, where the family originally lived."

Two brothers, Nicholas and Charles Orrick, removed from the neighborhood of Baltimore to Berkeley county, W. Va., shortly after the close of the War of the Revolution and there married and reared large families.

Nicholas Orrick married Mary, oldest daughter of William Pendleton, who had removed from Culpepper Co., to Berkeley Co.

Of this marriage William Pendleton Orrick, who married a daughter of Mr. George deBonneville Keim, was the oldest of seven children.

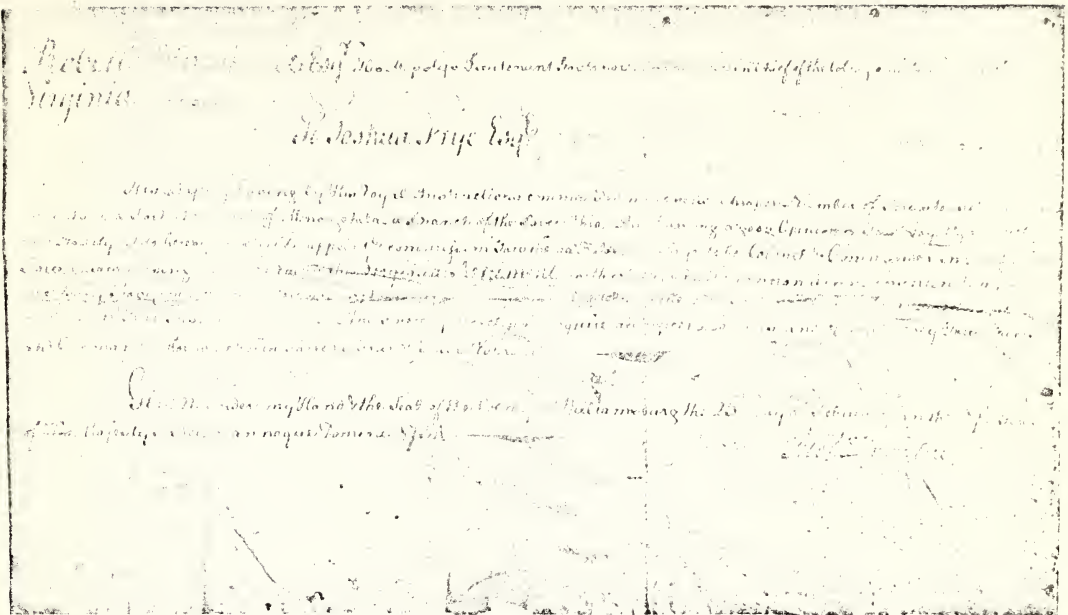
Charles Orrick, my grandfather, married as his first wife, Catherine Davenport, and as his second, Anne Campbell, and had a family of fourteen children.

The Pendletons, from whom Mr. Orrick was descended on his mother's side, were an ancient and honored family of Norwich, County Norfolk, England. Two brothers of this family emigrated to Virginia from Norwich in or about the year 1674, and settled in the Colony of Virginia, with the history of which colony many of them have been closely associated, some of them attaining considerable prominence. * * *

Mrs. Julia M. (Keim) Behné, referring to the departure of the branch of the family referred to from the ancestral faiths, says Christopher Bartholomew Mayer and family, whose ancestor was a native of the free Imperial city of Ulm, Germany, the father of Julia C. (Mayer) Keim, her

mother and Maria Barbara (Mayer) Randolph, my grandmother, both born in Lancaster, Pa., were Lutherans. George May Keim, Mrs. Behné's father, was always an Episcopalian. His wife became a member of the same church in Philadelphia after her marriage.





THE COMMISSION OF COL. JOSHUA FRY, OF VIRGINIA.

Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia Forces 1754; Furnished by Col. Francis Nelson, Barksdale, one of his descendants. (See page 302.)

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S CHIEF AND THOMAS JEFFERSON'S FATHER.

A STORY OF COL. JOSHUA FRY AND PETER JEFFERSON, PROMINENT IN
VIRGINIA COLONIAL ANNALS.

UPON the trunk of a sturdy oak in the primitive forest on the bank of Will's creek near Fort Cumberland, the site of the present city of that name, in the State of Maryland, on May 31, 1754 George Washington, in the presence of the Provincial Army, with his own hand inscribed "Under this oak lies the body of the good, the just and the noble Fry."

In 1752 Col. Joshua Fry was one of the commissioners to Logstown, an Indian village on the right bank of the Ohio, eighteen miles below Pittsburgh, who concluded a new treaty with

the Shawanee, Mingo and Delaware Indians, removing doubts in the construction of a treaty with these same Indians made at Lancaster, in the Province of Pennsylvania a few years before.

The English and French had been watching each other on the Ohio. In order to resist French aggressions the Assembly of Virginia, 1753-4, voted £10,000 to "swell" the Virginia Regiment.

Joshua Fry was commissioned colonel and commander-in-chief and George Washington lieutenant colonel.



In the antecedent military movements against the French, Virginia took a prominent part.*

The sequel to the sealed packet from St. Pierre to Dinwiddie, conveyed by George Washington, 1753, from Williamsburg, the Virginia capital, on the James, to La Boeuf, the French fort, on the shores of Lake Erie, 500 miles distant, was the French occupation of the forks of the Monongahela and Allegheny and the erection there of Fort Duquesne in the spring of 1754, as a link in the chain of 60 military posts, from Quebec to New Orleans and the organization of a force of Virginia troops for counter operations.

Lieutenant Colonel Washington, with two companies of troops and ten cannon, on April 27, 1754, acting under orders of Colonel Fry, led the advance out of Alexandria, Va., and over the site of the now magnificent capital, which thirty-eight years later received his name, followed by Colonel Fry and the remaining troops.

The news of the French having dislodged a feeble garrison of English at the confluence of the two rivers, having reached the front Washington pushed forward with 150 men to relieve the loss of that strategic position.

Colonel Fry being informed of the movements, hastened on with the main body of his little army. Upon approaching Great Meadows, Washington hearing of the approach of the French with overwhelming numbers sounded their strength.

While the French lay in ambush the advance of Colonel Fry's column under Washington, surprised them in their lair, fired the first gun and drew the first blood of the nine years' struggle, which drove the French from the vast region stretching from the St. Lawrence to the Ohio, and gave Great Britain a dominion from which she was in turn dispossessed within the next two decades by the military genius of

this same Virginian, then taking his first lessons in the art of real war.

This temporary advantage having uncovered the strength of the enemy, the advance of Colonel Fry's army, under Washington, threw up hasty entrenchments, which were called Fort Necessity, and a courier urged the veteran commander to hasten forward for general attack. On May 31, 1754, two days after, Colonel Fry died in camp.

A reinforcement of 400 men from the deceased veteran Fry's force was hurried to the relief. Washington now in supreme command planned to push ahead and attack Fort Duquesne itself.

The French, however, 900 strong, assaulted Washington's position at Fort Necessity and compelled him to surrender.

It was the opportunity of this campaign under the veteran Fry which gave Washington the prestige of being the most skillful soldier in the British colonies in that day.

This martial hero of Colonial times, the friend and associate in affairs of the Jeffersons and the Randolphs was a native of Somersetshire, England; a graduate of Oxford University; a settler at Williamsburg, the Virginia capital, and in 1728-9 master of the grammar school and later professor of mathematics of William and Mary College at that place. He patented in 1726-39 one of the finest estates in Spottsylvania, successively Orange, Culpepper and Madison counties. 1737-8 he proposed to the Assembly making an "exact survey of the colony," which failed on account of adjournment. He was a member of the House of Burgesses and the King's Council. In 1745, with Peter Jefferson he was appointed commissioner and justice of the peace, and himself justice of the county court in chancery over which he presided till 1748 and possi-

*The American Monthly Magazine, Vol.

II, No. 5, p. 503, by DeB. Randolph Keim.

bly later, the books having been destroyed.

At this first court William Randolph was sworn sheriff of Albemarle county and Joshua Fry, surveyor. Fry was also made lieutenant of Albemarle, an office previously "Commander of Plantations," with power to call out the militia; and his friend Peter Jefferson was made lieutenant colonel.

It might be mentioned that Peter Jefferson was the son of Thomas Jefferson, of Osborn, Chesterfield county, born about 1708 and married Jane Randolph, daughter of Isham Randolph, of Dungeness. He had 6 daughters and 2 sons, of whom Thomas Jefferson, the elder was President of the United States.

In 1741, Col. Fry, with Peter Jeffersons to locate the western limit of the Northern Neck, between the Rappahannock and the Potomac rivers; they also continued the line between North Carolina and Virginia, which had been partly run in 1728, from the sea.

In the same year Peter Jefferson finished a map, 1749, of Virginia, known as the Fry and Jefferson map.

It may be said that another map

bore the legend "Virginia and Maryland as planted and inhabited this present year 1760, surveyed and exactly drawn by the only labor and endeavor of Augustin Hermann Boehmiensis."

In his will recorded in the court house at Albemarle, Va., Aug. 8, 1754, Col. Fry named his wife and Peter Jefferson as executors.

In this testamentary document devising large tracts of land to his children, he also says: "My son Henry has a tract the patent for which is three years old. Peyton Randolph [the future president of the first Continental Congress.—Ed.] is to attend to its continuance." * * *

He devised all his surveying implements to his "friend Peter Jefferson."

Col. Joshua Fry was the founder of a lineage which had in it many notable names in American history. (See Keim and Allied Families "The Barksdale Family of Albemarle County Va.," p. 302.)

In every relationship of life he bore out the estimate of Washington at his death in the wilderness on the Upper Potomac.

MRS. HARRIET DE BENNEVILLE KEIM.

In the Philadelphia "Record" of Oct. 13, 1899, appears the following interesting mention of the venerable personage, whose life has added lustre to American womanhood and honored the family lines of which she is the oldest representative.

Mrs. Harriet deBenneville Keim, the venerable mother of the late Sheriff (George deB.) Keim, is an old lady of 96 years, who still retains her faculties to a surprising degree, and who dispenses quaint, old-fashioned hospitality at the old homestead on the York road, near Logan Station. Mrs. Keim may be credited with the unique distinction of never

having used a steel pen. Although her financial interests have been large, to say nothing of her private correspondence, she has adhered to the quill pen of her ancestors, and nothing could induce her to write with one of our modern pens. Nor has this remarkable old lady even worn glasses, despite the fact that all her life she had been an omnivorous reader. The bibliophile would delight in her library, stocked as it is with musty old volumes, many of them bearing the imprint of the first American publishers, and others of even earlier date being French and English importations. Mrs. Keim will have no gas in her house,

and, being somewhat of a sufferer from insomnia, it is no uncommon thing for her to get up during the night and read the quiet hours away by the light of an old-fashioned tallow dip, an ocular test

which few modern young girls could be put to. Her grandfather, Dr. George de Benneville, is one of the characters mentioned in Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's historical novel, "Hugh Wynne."

MONTICELLO, THE HOME OF JEFFERSON.

By Miss Lena E. Barksdale.

THE mother of Thomas Jefferson was a Randolph and his daughter, Martha, married a Randolph, of a Virginia family closely allied to Keim.

Miss Lena E. Barksdale, daughter of Col. Francis Nelson Barksdale, at the head of the literary department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in "Our Boys and Girls," vol. I, No. 9, a strictly amateur publication, printed at Ridley Park, Pa., gives from her camera an excellent view of Monticello as it appears to-day.

Accompanying the photograph is the following account of the home of the author of the Declaration of Independence, also from the pen of Miss Barksdale, eleven years of age.

"Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, is on the top of a little mountain a few miles from Charlottesville, Va. In Italian the name means "little mountain."

It is a lovely place. The house is a large brick building with white trimmings and ivy running on parts of it.

The picture shows the beautiful front porch with pillars reaching to the roof of the house.

George deB. Keim and his brother, Benneville Keim, subscribed liberally to the first University Church, built on Franklin street, below Fifth, in Reading, Pa., in commemoration of their mother, Susanna (deBenneville) Keim, who was the daughter of George deBenneville, first of the name in Amer-

The floor is of stone. A similar porch is at the back of the house.

The beds are built in the walls and the stairways are so very narrow and winding that when Thomas Jefferson died the body had to be let down from the window.

The windows have such funny little panes of glass in them.

Not far from the house is the nail factory, where all the nails were made that were used in the building. The bricks were also burned on the place.

The octagonal structure seen above the porch was Mr. Jefferson's observatory. There is a beautiful view from Monticello. Many go there to take pictures.

The place is now owned by Mr. Jefferson M. Levy, of New York.

On the night of the Fourth of July they had beautiful fire works on the mountain.

Miss Barksdale not long since published a story in book form, "Chickens of Fowl Farm," which attracted great attention among her friends. The world of letters will hear from her as time adds maturity to her promising youthful pen.

ica, and founder of the Universalist faith in America. The new church contains a memorial window to deBenneville (see DeBenneville, K. and A. F). The early Keims contributed out of their abundance to the building fund of pretty much all the churches in Reading in their day.



GEN. THOMAS BEVERLEY RANDOLPH.

1792. Cumberland County, Va. Cascade, Dubuque Co., Iowa. 1867.

(From a daguerrotype taken in Richmond, Va., 1846, when about to depart for Mexico at the head of the Virginia Volunteers. 56 years of age.)

Sixth in lineal descent from WILLIAM RANDOLPH, of Turkey Island, Va., founder of that distinguished race; Ninth in lineal descent from the Indian Princess Pocahontas; a hero of the War of 1812, U. S. Army; and with Mexico, 1847-8; declined a general's commission from Jefferson Davis, president of the so called Confederate States of America, in the
IMMORTAL WORDS,

"Virginian as I am, proud of my lineage and of my State, educated at the U. S. Military Academy, having fought in two wars for the honor of my country I cannot in my declining years turn my back upon THE FLAG."

The Keim and Allied Families

IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

A Monthly Serial of History, Biography, Genealogy and Folklore,
illustrating the causes, circumstances and consequences of the
German, French and Swiss Emigrations to America from
the 17th Century to the present time.

Vol. 1. READING, PA. OCTOBER, 1899. HARRISBURG, PA. No. 11.

GEN. THOMAS BEVERLEY RANDOLPH

A DISTINGUISHED MEMBER OF A FAMOUS FAMILY

GEN. THOMAS BEVERLEY RANDOLPH, the father of Martha Elizabeth Randolph, who became the wife of John Hoch Keim, belonged to the celebrated Virginia family of that name, which will be presented in a future number at length.

The following is a sketch of Gen. Randolph, compiled at the time of his death:

Gen. Thomas Beverley Randolph was born in Cumberland county, Virginia, May 31, 1792.

He graduated at West Point at the early age of 20 years, and served with distinction as an officer of the Regular Army of the United States in the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and subsequently in the war with Mexico.

The following sketch of his military career is taken from the army register, under the head of graduates of the United States Military Academy, West Point:

Thomas B. Randolph, promoted second lieutenant Light Artillery January 3, 1813; volunteered his services and commanded the advance guard, which stormed and carried the redoubt upon Queenstown Heights, October 13, 1812;

first lieutenant January 20, 1813; captain 20th Infantry April 5, 1813; aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Lewis February 6, 1813; aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Cuyington, 1813; resigned February 6, 1815; colonel of cavalry of Virginia militia from 1829 to 1831; lieutenant colonel 1st Regiment Virginia Volunteers, serving in the war with Mexico from January 7, 1847, to its close, July 20, 1848.

Young Randolph, as lieutenant of artillery at the battle of Queenstown Heights (which resulted so gloriously and yet so unfortunately for our army), for his conspicuous gallantry on that occasion was highly complimented by his superior officers, and recommended for promotion to the rank of captain in the 20th Regiment of Infantry, Regular Army.

The following circumstances highly complimentary to Mr. Randolph, we learn from a brother officer in the same regiment. Several other officers were recommended for promotion at the same time in that regiment, which created considerable dissatisfaction among the others, who had no opportunity furnished them to take part in the fight, and a large number resigned.

But to the promotion of Lieutenant Randolph they were entirely willing, as a mark of special approbation of his distinguished gallantry, and his promotion was therefore confirmed by the Senate.

His subsequent appointment as the second officer in command of the only regiment of volunteers from his native State (Virginia), in the Mexican War was a high compliment to his character, and well deserved, his only superior in the regiment, being an old officer in the regular service of the United States, who had continued

longer in that service and reached a higher grade.

In the relations of private life, Mr. Randolph's record is equally creditable with his career as a soldier. In person he was tall. In appearance and manners, dignified and imposing, yet unassuming and always courteous. He was possessed of genial and warm feelings, of high and noble sentiment. A true patriot, a brave soldier and a Christian gentleman has gone to his home.

Died December 12, 1867; buried at Cascade near Dubuque, Iowa.

"WE ARE DISGRACED" (Randolph)

WAS GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT A COWARD OR AFRAID

UNDER the caption, "The Truth of History," the Baltimore Republican and Argus, Oct., 1852, says:

"We ask attention to an extract from a letter we have this day received from the gallant Col. Randolph, of Virginia. Col. Randolph speaks of what he saw and participated in. He was with Gen. Scott on the lines in the War of 1812, and was also in Mexico as commander of the Virginia Volunteers. Col. Randolph's account of the affair at Queenstown varies very materially from Greeley's fancy sketches in the picture-book, and shows the falsehood of the Whig boast that General Scott never lost a battle, and was never defeated. Read the letter:

WATERSIDE, VA., Oct. 23, 1852.

Sub: An article in the Alexandria "Gazette" of October 19th, headed "Truth of History," makes General Scott to say at Queenstown: "Let us die arms in hand! Our country demands the sacrifice!"

That was not the General's expression; he said: I am for fighting until two-thirds are killed. This was induced by the council of war, of which he was the senior officer, having decided to retreat; mark well, I say *retreat*, not surrender. It was

then that General Scott, with great vehemence, said, "I am for fighting until two-thirds are killed." At this time the enemy was deploying. The heroic Wadsworth decided with General Scott to fight until two-thirds were killed; confessed his ignorance of military matters; directed General Scott to give his orders and they should be obeyed. General Scott did not like *his position*, brought raw troops *about face*, to take a position in the rear, and they were in a trot before they arrived on it; but when there, the patriot Wadsworth ordered them to halt.

I was standing by General Scott (or rather trotting by him). I heard the order to halt; but General Scott, I suppose, knew it was too late. The enemy was then firing. General Scott, General Totten and Captain Gibson were together.

GENERAL SCOTT ASKED ME IF I WOULD NOT GO WITH THEM TO SURRENDER. I DECLINED DOING SO; SAID (AND HAVE EVER SAID) WE ARE "DISGRACED."

General Scott surrendered to a force the strength of which he could not have known, and there were six hundred and fifty prisoners taken, and only three hundred and sixty in line of battle. The

General may be a military giant now, but I assure you he was a dwarf at Queens-town.

I would have been silent but for that lying picture-book, purporting to be the life of General Scott. As far as I have served with him, there is not one word of truth in it.

I HAVE FOR YEARS IN MY RETIREMENT WONDERED AT THE FREAK OF FORTUNE THAT HAS PLACED HIM TOWERING OVER SUCH MEN AS JESUP, MILLER, PIKE, COVINGTON, and others.*

Yours respectfully,
THOMAS B. RANDOLPH.

In the Presidential campaign of that year, 1852, Winfield Scott, Whig, received but 42 out of 296 electoral votes. Franklin Pierce, his democratic opponent, received 254. On the popular vote Scott was also routed by a plurality of 220,898 in favor of his opponent. In the campaign of 1848 Gen. Zachary Taylor, also Whig, was elected President by 36 electoral majority, and 139,357 popular plurality over Gen. Lewis Cass, democrat. Gen. Randolph served under Gen. Taylor in Mexico.

THE KEIM ACCOUNT

(Keim-Kunde)

BY LUDWIG KEIM

Inspector of Railroads under the Grand Duke of Baden.

American Edition Issued by

deB. RANDOLPH KEIM

[Continued from Keim and Allied Families No. 10, p. 296.]

THE last issue of this symposium of "Keim and Allied Family" genealogical raw material, folk lore, history, biography and romance in America and Europe, gave from the church archives of the family seats in Germany a most valuable mass of information concerning the personnel of the name in the kingdom and principal cities of the Fatherland during the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, covering in detail in consecutive arrangement of family groups a period of more than two centuries.

I take the following from the valued

*Maj. Gen. Sir Isaac Brock, K. B., the British Commander fell near the heights (Queens-town), Oct. 13, 1812, and was interred Oct. 16, at the Bastion of Ft. George, Niagara. His remains were removed and reinterred under a monument. East of the site in Oct. 13, 1825. This was destroyed 1838. On April 17, 1840,

manuscript giving accounts of different persons of the name in chronological order:

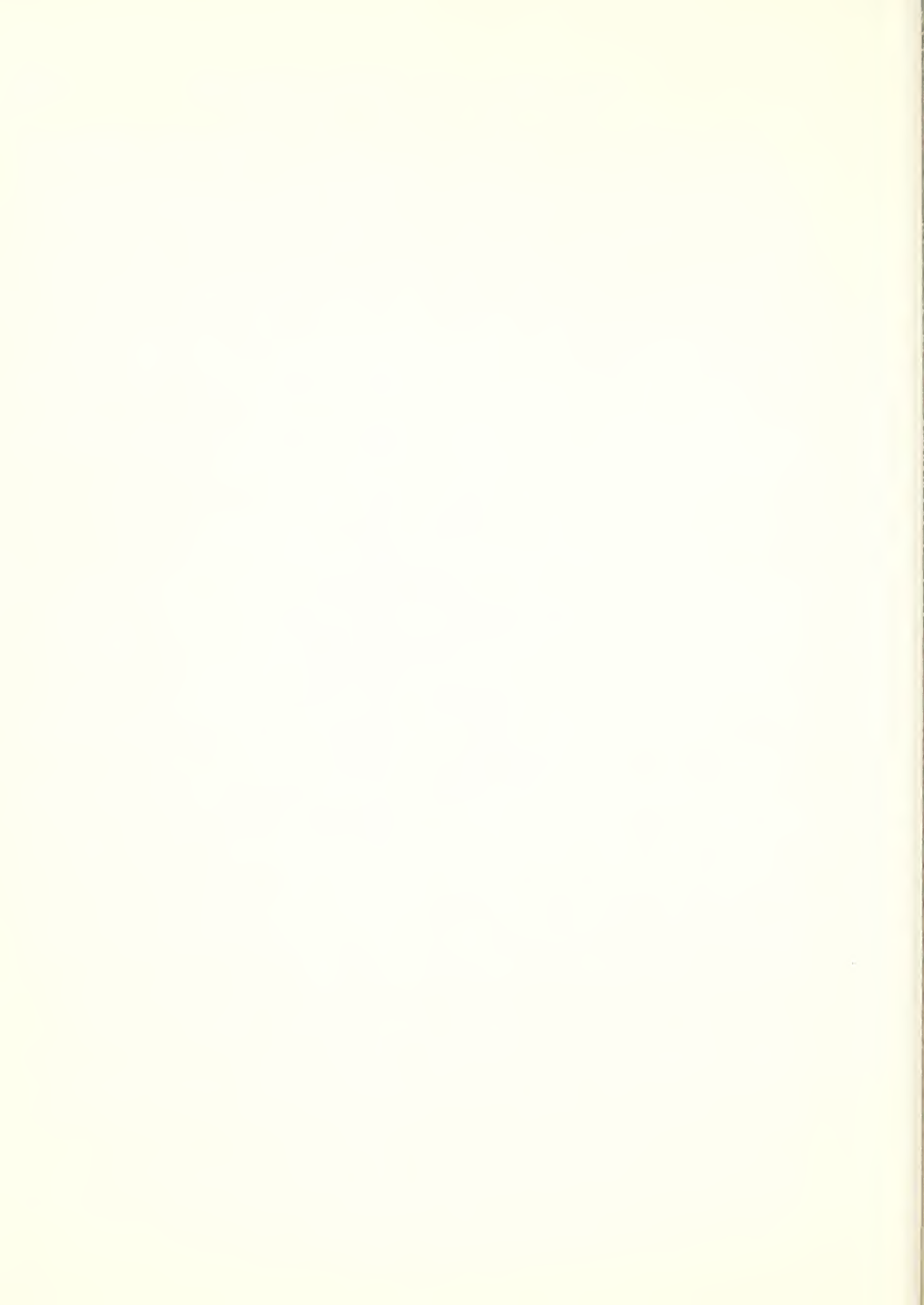
FRITZ KEIM (Keym), of Nuremberg, Bavaria, 1449-50. He appears among the chief gunners of Nuremberg in Erhard Schürbat's account of the war led by Magrave Albrecht Achilles, of Brandenburg in the years 1449-50 against the Imperial city of Nuremberg (Sources of Bavarian and German History, VIII Vol., Munich, 1860, p. 194-202).

PARSON KEIM, of Weissenborn (Bavaria Middle Franconia), 1524-1529.

HANS KEIM, of Gernsheim, on the

it was taken down and the present one was erected, the foundation was laid Oct. 13, 1843. Cost, \$100,000. Contributions of Militia and Indian Warriors of the Province aided by a grant of Legislature.

Also beneath lie remains of a Lt. Col. John McDowell, P. A. D. C., wounded mortally in the battle Oct. 13, 1812.



Rhine, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, 1592. An esteemed citizen of the city of Gernsheim, who in the year 1592, got up on his own account a great shooting festival (Schützenfest), excelling all in magnificence and skill. The full particulars of this shooting match were given in a very interesting document which was published at the time.

JOHN KEIM, of Assumstadt, Württemberg, 1596, was a Protestant minister of great eloquence of the town of Assumstadt, Zuttlingen, living at the former place. (Oberamt's Beschreibung Nackarsulm, 5681.)

LUDWIG KEIM, of Frankenau, Württemberg, 1615-21, was dean of the princely Hohenlohe-Shillings Deaconry (Dai Komus) (Mibel Hohenlohe Churches and Reformation, geschichte I, 534 and IV, 242.)

JACOB KEIM, of Mainz, Hessen, 1628. The 39th Abbott of the Benedictine Abby St. Jakob, on the Mainz, which he piously and peacefully ruled over for 30 years, 8 months and 27 days. He died on the 24th of May, 1628. (Binline, Germania Sacra, 11, 198.)

JOHN GEORGE KEIM, 1662. Catholic priest at Upper Kessach, Württemberg. (Beschreibung des Oberamts Künzelsau, S., 7650.)

JOHN GEORGE KEIM, of Walldürn, Baden, 1667-1709. Born on the 20th October, 1667. Son of John Keim II, was alderman of Walldürn, 1706. He signs himself George Keim. (See documents.)

FRANZ KEIM, of Walldürn, Baden. Born 1705, March 10, a son of Sebastian Keim. Was, 1747-60, a Catholic priest at Nagelsburg. O. A. Künzelsau, Württemberg. (Beschreibung des Oberamts, Künzelsau, S., 722-3.)

JOHN FREDERICK KEIM, of Kusel, Rhenish Bavaria. 1713-1786, son of John Frederick Keim I, of Kusel. He

was at first in the Palatinate Bipontine (Zweibrückischen), military service and in 1749 appeared as a lieutenant in the service of the Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt. He died as colonel and commander of the Prince's Body-guard regiment at Pimasens, Aug. 2, 1786. (Vgl. Familien Nachrichten, Family Records.)

LUDWIG CHRISTOPHER KEIM, of Kusel, Rhenish Bavaria, son of John Frederick Keim I, was formerly in the French military service, from whence he passed, 1761, as lieutenant into the service of the Landgrave Hessen Darmstadt. He served first in the Body-guard regiment of Grenadiers, and later as captain in the Hanau-Lichtenberg Body-guard. In the year 1790 he was placed a la suite. He died May 14, 1804, at Darmstadt. (Family Records.)

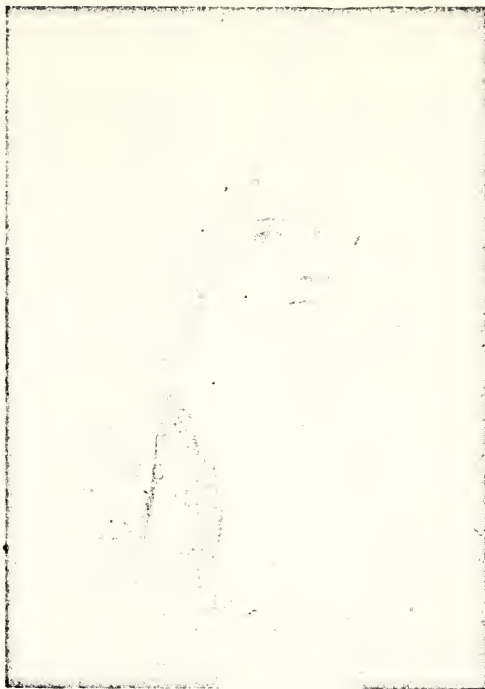
HANS KEIM, of Hessen, Darmstadt, 1534-1542. Chief Master of Fortifications under Philip, the magnanimous landgrave of Hessen, from his campaign of 1534 to the restoration of Duke Ulrich, of Württemberg.

From an article in the Darmstadt "Military Journal," Nov. 18, of the year 1874, we take the following:

"On the staff of the Commander of the campaign, there are found the Chief Military Officials. Among them first of all, we find the "Chief Master of Fortifications, (Shanzmeister?) Hans Keim, who moreover kept himself in the vanguard, in order to be able to reconnoitre the roads and bridges and in case of need to repair them.

Concerning his work, Leonard Frondsberger says some punning verse on Shanzmeister Keim.

After a conquest all captured objects belong to the "Shanzmeister." The musket baskets "gestren" (strewing) train (of ashes), deposits and all the wood, which they had not brought with them, he could, according to his pleasure and necessity, sell.



MARIA BARBARA (MAYER) RANDOLPH*.

1794. Lancaster, Pa. "Dolorosa," St. Charles Co., Mo. 1867.

A lineal descendant of Melchior Mayer, Stadthauptman (City Commander) of the Free Imperial City of Ulm, Germany.

Melchior Mayer,
Stadthauptman of Ulm, 1550.

(1) Hans Görg Mayer, 1660, and Anna Maria Kupfer, his wife; (2) John Melchior Mayer, 1636-1703, and Sara Frank, 1651-1711, his wife.

At this generation this family of Mayer descendants divided through two sons of John Melchior Mayer, viz.: George Bartholomew Mayer, 1681-1720, and Marx Mayer, 1684-1740, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH—Christopher Bartholomew Mayer, 1712-1752, (son of George Bartholomew Mayer above) and Eva Margaretha Scheffel, his wife, 1701-1765. Emigrated to America in 1752, landed at Annapolis, Md. He died at Fredericktown, Md., 1752. Their son George Ludwig Mayer, 1727-1793, and Maria Barbara Diemer, 1777, his wife, settled in Lancaster, Pa. They had Christopher Bartholomew Mayer, 2d of name, 1756-1815; m. Susanna Burkhart, 1761-1818; they had MARIA BARBARA MAYER, 1791-1867; m. then, Capt. Thomas Beverley Randolph, Virginia, U. S. Army, 1793-1867; they had Martha Elizabeth Randolph 1818-1890, m. Col. John High (Hoch) Keim of Pennsylvania, 1817-1858.

MARYLAND BRANCH arrived in Baltimore, Md., 1784, Marx (Marens) Mayer (above named) 1648-1740, m. Euphrosina Lanzenberger, they had Christian Mayer, 1711-1800; m. Dorothea Weber, 1719-1801, they had Johannes Mayer, 1711-1800; m. Maria Barbara Zorn, they had Christian Mayer (2d), 1763-1842. Emigrated to America (Baltimore, Md.) in 1781, m. Anna Katharine Baum.

PENNSYLVANIA AND MARYLAND BRANCHES UNITED.—Lewis Casper Zorn Mayer, son of Christian and Anna Katharine (Baum) Mayer (Maryland branch), m. 1817, Susan Otilia Mayer, daughter of Christian B. and Susanna (Burkhart) Mayer, they had Charles Frederick Mayer.

INTERMARRIAGE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH OF MAYER WITH KEIM.—Juliana Catherine Mayer, daughter of Christopher Bartholomew and Susanna (Burkhart) Mayer, and sister of Maria Barbara (Mayer) Randolph, m. 1820, George Max Keim, of Reading, Pa.

UNION OF THE BLENDED PENNSYLVANIA AND MARYLAND BRANCHES OF THE ULMER-MAYERS and the PFALZER KEIMS by the intermarriage, 1866, of Charles Frederick Mayer with his cousin, Susan Douglas Keim.

* From a portrait by Eicholz, 1812, presented in later years to her daughter Mrs. Martha Elizabeth (Randolph) Keim and by her to her daughter, Mrs. Virginia Randolph (Keim) Millholland.

Under him were 400 sappers (shanzbaucon), who were formed under a special captain and drummer and a little flag of their own.

Also the "Building and Bridge Master," who besides all sorts of buildings must be skilled in bridges and ship-bridges. Under him, besides the above mentioned, were the tin men (peuters), as well as guides and drivers of the wagons. All these stood under the especial orders of the Shanzmeister.

Chief of Fortification Keim fell at the siege of Wolfenbüttel (1542).

Further information about him we cannot obtain.

THE TEMPLE-TOWN OF KEIM IN INDIA.

The following correspondence will explain itself and may be a solution of a strange mystery connected with the word "Keim," whether as a substantive or a surname, in the vocabulary of the far East.

Magistrate Fry's explanation is also very interesting and instructive as is Herr Keim's reply.

On p. 300, No. 10, K. and A. F., appears the name of Gustav Keim, b. Oct. 20, 1819, and d. in East Indies, son of Karl Keim, colonel in the Hesse-Ducal military service, by his first marriage.

When I first discovered the name as a station on the great Indian Peninsula Railroad, South-eastern Division, during my travels in the Bombay Presidency of Western India I concluded that it grew out of services of some distinguished name-cousin in the survey equipment or management of that great highway between Bombay on the western and Madras on the southeastern seaboard of the peninsula.

We find from the Keim account of Herr Ludwig Keim that a member of a distinguished branch of the family died in the East Indies. It may have been that the place was named after him.

But here are the letters:

Sholapur District, Bombay Presd.,

Dec. 5, 1880.

To Herr Ludwig Keim, Eisenbahn Inspector.

Sir: Your letter dated 10th. August last, to the magistrate of Keim has been forwarded to me, as that place is situated in the district of which I am chief magistrate. I would have replied to you at an earlier date, but as I am not acquainted with German I had to wait until I could get your letter translated.

I now with pleasure give you such information as I can obtain. The village of Keim has about 2,000 inhabitants, all of whom are either Hindus or Mahomedans, chiefly the former. There is no one whatsoever in it of the remotest European extraction.

There are no people there bearing the surname Keim or anything akin to it—in fact the use of such surnames does not prevail in this part of India at least, in the way that they prevail amongst ourselves in Europe.

The village of Keim is one of great antiquity and probably existed at a time when Europe itself was only half civilized.

There is a temple in it called Keimgshawor, dedicated to a Hindu divinity of that name, and it is from that that the village is said to have derived its name. I take it that the similarity between the European and Asiatic name "Keim" is just a coincidence, and cannot be attributed to any connection, even at the remotest period.

It is only in towns founded in very modern times that any connection in their nomenclature can be traced to European origin. For instance, the modern town of "Jacobabad," in Sindh, means "the town founded by Jacob," who was general Jacob, the British conqueror of Sindh," when that province was acquired.

I regret that I am not able to give you any fuller information and I beg to subscribe myself,

Very faithfully yours,

A. H. SPRY.

Kaiserstrasse 74, Karlsruhe,
(Baden, Germany.)
18 July, 1881.

A. H. Spry, Esq., Chief Magistrate, Sholapur District, Bombay Presd., East-India.

My Dear Sir: I will try to write to you a few lines in English, although I am not very well acquainted with your language, but I hope you will excuse me if I make faults.

The first I am very much obliged to you for your extremely kind letter dated 5th Dec. last, with which you gave me very interesting information about the place of "Keim" in your country.

At the same time I wish to know what means the name of the Hindu temple, "Keim-gshavor?" Perhaps what we say in German, "Keim-schwur," "Keim-gelubde," or what you say in English, "Keim-swearing," "Keimvow?"

The German word "Keim" has many connections with others, especially with oriental languages and signifies: "Soul, life, vital power, movement, procreation, germinating, beginning." For instance, means motoric (Asiatic).

Kejem, heart (vivifying); Persian.

Kayem, to bring on the world; Greek.

Kyma (Greek), wave and sprout, German.

Kaimos (Greek). new; just made or done.

English: Keym, several things for moving and also moving (growing) things (on trees).

I should be much obliged to you if you would have the kindness to give me an exact definition of the Hindu words "Keim" and "gshavor," and I beg to subscribe myself. Very faithfully yours,

LUDWIG KEIM,

Eisenbahn Inspector A. D.

[EDITOR.]

The first railway in India was opened in 1843 between Bombay and Tannah. This is a station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Northeastern Division, seventeen miles from Bombay. This division was extended to Nagpore, 519 miles from Bombay.

The Southeastern Division of the same trunk line upon which "Keim" Station is located, a little over halfway between Poona and Sholapore, was built very soon after. It is possible that Gustav Keim, above named, assisted in its construction.

TRAVEL NOTES IN DISTANT CLIMES

1865-1866

AMID THE MIST AND THE MUST OF THE AGES

By A "Herald" Foreign Correspondent.

(Continued from No. 10, p. 304, K. & A. F.)

NO region defined by kingly jurisdictional limitations within the epochs of recorded human events addresses itself more closely to the emotions of the heart of the Christian world than the mother of kingdoms sandwiched between the Lybian desert

and the arid sands of Arabia, in the north-eastern corner of Africa.

From an historical ken, Bethlehem, the birthplace of the divine founder of Christianity, Jerusalem, the holy city, and Palestine, the land of most sacred associations of the initial stages of the

Christian religion, is no exception, for the one is the logical sequence to the other.

In the Mosaic account and subsequent chronicles over three thousand years before the birth in the manger at Bethlehem and the tragedy on Calvary, this ancient country figures in profane and sacred history with an intensity of interest, not surpassed in the whole range of human experience and narration. The story of Joseph sold into Egypt and the thrilling events which followed the bondage of the Israelites. The discovery of the infant Moses in the bullrushes by the Pharaoh's daughter. The liberation and exodus under his leadership. The miraculous wanderings of God's chosen people. The ten commandments handed to him on Sinai's hallowed crest. The final occupation of the chosen land and the long chain of events which finally culminated in the child of Nazareth are known to every member of the peoples of Christendom.

The recognized epochs of Egyptian history extend from the dynasty of the Pharaohs (great kings), beginning with Mizraim of the Scriptures, son of Ham, second son of Noah, to the conquest by Cambyses, 525 B. C.

The dynasty of Menes, who is claimed as the founder of the country, is conjecturally put down as beginning 2717 or 2412 B. C. The Septuagint epoch of the general flood of Noah is fixed at B. C. 3246.

Joseph was sold into Egypt a slave 1728 B. C. He interpreted the King's dreams in 1715. His father and brethren settled in the land of Goshen in 1506. Joseph died in 1635. In 1571 Moses was born. The persecution that followed Joseph's death culminated in the exodus under the civil direction of the great lawgiver, Moses, and the military leadership of Aaron in 1491 B. C. In the same year the crossing of the head of the Red Sea (Gulf of Suez) on dry land, during an

easterly wind and the engulfment of Amenophis II's hosts in pursuit as the waters rolled back are among the most interesting portions of the ancient Scriptures.

The reign of Aegyptus, from whom the country received its present name, previously called Mizraim, began 1485 B. C.

In 581 B. C. Nebuchadnezzar, of Babylon, appears on the scene as a conqueror, and strangled the Pharaoh. Pythagoras, the philosopher, of Samoë, came over 535 to study Egyptian theology.

Next came the conquest 528 by Cambyses and the murder of Psammetichus, the last of the Pharaohs. Thence ensued a succession of epochs characterized by atrocities till the death of Alexander the Great, founder of Alexander to the establishment of the Ptolemies 323 B. C., the invasion of Egypt, by the Romans under the great Caesar and Octavius, the suicides of the amorous warrior Anthony and the voluptuous Queen of the Nile, Cleopatra, and the conversion of the Kingdom into a Roman Province, Sept., 30 B. C., which so remained until conquered by Chosroes II, the Persian, 616 A. D., by the Saracens, who founded Cairo 969 A. D.; by the Turks, 1163-96, by the Mamelukes, 1250, by Selim I, the Turk, 1517; by the French under Bonapart, 1798-9; by the British and Turkish rule restored 1801, thus remaining under the suzerainty of the Sublime Porte and government of a Viceroy, later termed the Khedive, until the comparatively recent supervisory domination of the British.

During this extended period, covering a duration of time almost as long as the Hebraic age of the world itself the history of Egypt has been a succession of wars, despotism and cruelty almost without end and without limit. Ignorance dominated and at this day Egypt is still a by word of mental darkness.



CITIES I HAVE SEEN: EXPERIENCES I HAVE HAD.

From Bradshaw's "Through Routes, Overland Guide and Handbook to India, Egypt, Turkey, Persia, China, Australia, and New Zealand"

Top line (1) ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, July 25-26, 1865, on route to Africa, Arabia, India and Australia; Jan. 26, 1866, on return and April 14, 1871, on tour around the world from Japan, China, Mongolia, India, etc., to Europe, West Indies and South America; (2) BOMBAY and vicinity, Western India Aug. 24-30, 1865, down the Malabar Coast to Ceylon and Australasia, and March 24, 1871, on way to Egypt and Europe; (3) MADRAS, South Eastern India, March, 1871, en voyage up the Coromandal Coast to Calcutta, India; (4) CAIRO, Egypt, July 27-Aug. 2, 1865, Jan. 25, 1866 and April 12, 1871, see (1) Alexandria; Centre, (5) CALCUTTA, capital of the British Indian Empire, March, 1871; on the left (6) HONG KONG, China, Jan. 10, 1871; (7) GIBRALTAR, took the Marseilles-France route twice for convenience, instead of Gibraltar, being out of season of travel. On right (8) Delhi, of capital Upper India, March, 1870; (9) Naples, Italy, Sept. 13-16, 1872, accompanied by my wife on extended travels in Europe from the Thames to the Volga and the Mediterranean to the Baltic and Gulf of Finland. Line at bottom of the picture (10) Station in the Desert, Aug., 1865, Jan., 1866, April, 1871; (11) Suez, Isthmus and Desert, Arabia and Egypt Aug. 2-13, 1865, Jan., 1866, and April, 1871; (12) Agra, on the Ganges, Upper India, March, 1871; (13) Traveling in the desert, Isthmus of Suez, one way; my way on the Lybian Desert by Arabian horse, donkey, or camels and between Alexandria and Suez by railroad.

The influx of British, Italian and French influence has introduced great public improvements in the land. At the same time around the outer rim of European methods of government, finance and business, the people and local customs are the same as they have been for an indefinite period before Christianity came into existence, or the Garden of Eden symbolized the

most ancient ancestor of the Jewish race.

But permit me to unweave the story of my recorded notes by the way:

JULY 27, 1865, THURSDAY: Up at 9 a. m. a rather late hour for a "Pennsylvanische Deutsche." It is said that a Berks county Dutchman "goes to bed and gets up with the chickens." My reputation therefore, is in jeopardy.

It may be interesting to know the scale of prices per day. Table d'Hôte (general Table of the hotel), 15 shillings, (\$4.00). Sitting rooms 10 to 20 shillings. (\$2.50 to \$5.00). Yankee fashion I split the difference. Dragoman or Valet de place and interpreter, 25 piastres, (\$1.25) per day.

While disposing of a very palatable breakfast a l'Égypte, these economic thoughts preliminary to my tours about the city and surrounding country occurred to me.

Egypt is a peninsula of fluvial fertility extending into a vast sea of sand. It is 500 miles along the Nile (Sweet river) into the heart of the dark continent, 400 miles wide at the delta entrance into the Mediterranean and but 24 miles broad between the mountains, 150 miles inland south.

It has an area of 60,000 square mile or about the size of our own States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey combined.

It is the land, properly much extolled for fertility with the aid of the Nile and of civilization and wealth of the day, mentioned in the biblical chronicles as the land of Goshen.

It is a rainless country. In winter it is mostly under water from the overflow of the great river discharging the drainage of the heart of Africa, and in summer in the thus naturally irrigated, arable parts it is a picture of vegetable and animal life.

The native population is mostly Arab. The Fellahs or peasantry are degraded and dirty. The native Egyptian is a dusky-brown.

The copts are Egyptians descended from the first race of Christians, enterprising and full of business, in fact usually overflowing in ingenuity of trade and tariff among foreigners.

The manufactures and products are fully up to the reputation of the ancient land in the staples of commerce, notably cotton, ivory, ostrich feathers, rice, wheat, barley, spices, tobacco, indigo, oranges, figs and other fruits, cloth, &c.

The antiquities also hold the deepest interest to the archaeological explorer and student, as well as to the "globe-trotting" and reading world.

Nor has the country from the earliest eras been behind in progress antedating our own times in some things by 32 centuries.

In 1300 B. C. Rameses Sestostris, the great of the Greeks, built the first fleet for war and penetrated as far as the Ganges in India. He built canals, surveyed the country, enlarged the temples and made Egypt one of the foremost nations of the world.

Pasammeticus, of Sala, expelled by the Oligarchy, of which he was a member, with the aid of Greek and Corian mercenaries, seized the kingdom 650 B. C. This is the beginning of the authentic history of the country, nearly twenty-five centuries after the dawn of the speculative enumeration of years.

His successor, Pharaoh Necho, of the Bible, built fleets in the Mediterranean and Red Seas.

The latter fleet passed out of the Red Sea, doubled the Cape of Good Hope 2,000 years before its discovery by the Portugese, and returned to Egypt by way of the Strait of Gibraltar.

He also attempted to cut a canal ninety-six miles long across the Isthmus of Suez, sacrificing 120,000 of his subjects in the effort.

His brilliant reign was overthrown by Nebuchadnezzar, son of Nabopolas.

After breakfast procured donkey, driver and a dragoman for a tour of the ancient city.

It is one of the four hottest months of the year (June, July, August and September), the mercury never dropping below, but often soaring above 100 degrees, even to the extent of 25 degrees. All other months, particularly those of winter, are delightful.

Among the natives the venerable city of the Lower Nile is known as El Kahira (the victorious), Italicized Cairo), and Unim-ed-Dunya (mother of the word).

Modern Cairo is about four miles along the east bank of the river and two miles desert-ward with a population of 300,000 human beings. The streets are narrow, some not more than six feet from house to house opposite, to exclude the intense heat of the sun.

The city is surrounded by walls, that on the east erected by the celebrated Saladin of Arabian history.

The principal of the five gates is the Bab-en-Nasr (gate of victory), through which the caravans of commerce and pilgrims for Mecca pass. The Zaweeh gate, marking the southern limits of the old city, is the place of execution of criminals, a most gruesome locality.

The Ezbekeeyeh square, upon which this hotel and gardens (Shepherds) front is about a half mile in length and one-third in width, shaded by venerable sycamores.

On the south side are two palaces and gardens. On the west another palace, now the hotel in which I am sojourning, in which Napoleon Bonapart and the French marshal, Kleber, resided during the French occupation of the city.

Under my window on the shaded walk from the now hotel to the baths, Marshal Kleber was assassinated by a fierce Mameluke, who scaled the wall and secreted himself behind the luxurious foliage of an acacia.

Visited the Horat-el-Yahood quarter in the ancient city occupied by the Jews with streets or lanes barely wide enough for two persons to pass and covered with filth a foot above the door-sills.

It requires callous nasal organs to withstand the stifling exhalations of the common native and foreign quarters.

The streets are constantly thronged by human beings, donkeys and long lines of camels with immense packs on either side and proud Bey-mounted Arabian steeds. The richly-attired merchants sit cross-legged in their shop fronts smoking their hookas and taking the world as it slowly wags along.

The Greek and other quarters, occupied

by the Franks, a term to designate all Europeans, are in better condition. The Copts also have their quarter.

The houses on the square, chief thoroughfares and in the suburbs occupied by the higher classes of natives and foreigners, are generally large and substantially built of stone or sun-dried brick and stuccoed.

The gardens, public and private, also are beautifully laid out and planted with palms, lemon and pomegranate trees and sycamores, acacia, bananas, oranges and vines. The variegated hues of their foliage is much marred by dust which sweeps in and settles down from the desert. Irrigation is generous usually through the patient toil of a buffalo propelling a water-wheel.

The presence of bugs, fleas, lizards, mosquitos rats and scorpions, not to mention one of the plagues of ancient times, lice, takes much from the romance of the situation in a physical sense.

After trotting and jingling through several Egyptian and Turkish Bazaars, I arrived at the citadel.

This structure was founded 1176 by Saladin. The spot is shown where Emir Bey leaped on his horse over the battlement a height of forty feet, and escaped the slaughter of his fellow Mamelukes in 1811.

This body of men, on a small scale, was as audacious as the Praetorian guard of Rome, but in this case were heroically wiped out by the governing Viceroy.

The "Alabaster" Mosque, near by, is a beautiful edifice, the interior being faced with horn-colored polished marble from Wadi Moahat, 70 miles from the Nile. No one is permitted to enter except in bare feet for Mahommedans, or slippers for foreigners. Fee, one shilling. It contains the tomb of Mahommed Ali, one of the "great" Viceroys. The place was overrun by praying or sleeping Moslems and fifty beggars appealing for backshish (alms).

The view from the citadel terrace is very fine, including a grand sweep of Cairo, with its Byzantine domes and graceful minarets, palaces, gardens and the neat-sheltered flat roofs of the mass of the city. In the distance, like a broad silver band in the dull yellowish-gray expanse of desert, winds the Nile and the Mausoleums of the Mameluke Sultans. Toward the south spreads the fresh green of the delta with the obelisk of Heliopolis, where Joseph, the Israelite, governed for the Pharaoh, the tombs of Sakkara, the range of pyramids from Gizeh to Sakkora and Daschor, the minarets of Fostal (Old Cairo), and the walls of the Roman fort.

The Mosques of Omar in old Cairo, of Sultan Hassan and the gateway of the Mosque Azhar are also beautiful types of Egyptian architecture.

Also visited the Palace, Harem and baths of the citadel.

Immediately outside of this most interesting group of buildings is Jusuf's well, 260 feet deep, descended by a winding stone staircase named after Saladin, whose name was Joseph.

Rode to the Mosque of Ameer Ibu Tooloon, built after the plan of the Kaaba at Mecca. This Mosque is the oldest in the city and has the earliest pointed arches in the world. There are 300 Mosques in the city.

Again numbers of praying Moslems seated cross-legged on prayer rugs, bowing forward toward Mecca and muttering their sayings from the Koran.

On the return, passing through the Bazaar of Gorfih, halted at a native eating house by way of experiment in Egyptian gastronomy. Knives and forks were not used. Among the prepared articles were small encumbers stuffed with minced-meat and rice, very palatable. Minced-meat wrapped in vine leaves so cooked that it may be taken in the fingers and devoured leaves and all. Fried meats are made into cakes and

sausages. Soups and rice are eaten with small ladles.

According to Egyptian etiquette the lady of the house offers food of her own selection with her own fingers to her guests which it is the height of politeness to receive in the mouth, and to refuse or hesitate would be an insult.

There are 1,000 kahwehs" where coffee only is served and many "hods" or stone water troughs for beasts

An Egyptian bath (hummum) is a work of architecture and art, marble and brick. The bathers, perfectly nude, enter the heated chamber perspiring copiously. When well parboiled the body is shampooed by attendants, who crack the joints and rasp the flesh. The head and face are thrice covered with a lather of soap rubbed on with the fibres of the palm tree. The victim is then robed in a bathing dress and led to the chamber of repose, rubbed again and dressed.

This morning the caravan arrived with pilgrims returning from Mecca, the Holy City.

Their escort, a battery of artillery drawn by superb Arabian steeds manned and mounted by well-uniformed Arabs and commanded by gorgeously-attired officers, made a fine display. The whole was headed by the Grand Dervish and his escort. The men were armed with short rifles with sabre bayonets. Saw the camel transporting the holy carpet.

At 3 p. m. rode two miles along the banks of the Nile to the palace and gardens of Shooobra.

As the Khedive and the Harem were absent at Alexandria, by the payment of a liberal fee to the officer of the guard at the entrance, had a most excellent ramble through all the luxurious apartments. I was most interested in the costly furnishings of the harem, its marble baths with gold and silver fixtures, divans of most costly material, rugs of the finest texture.

The private apartments of the Khedive in the harem realized the most extrava-



gant idea of the voluptuous life of the orient.

In the beautiful gardens were a drove of ostriches, immense birds fully six feet, and a herd of gazelles.

Dined at 7 p. m., after which took a stroll through the city by night, a dangerous proceeding in view of the vast throng of fanatical followers of the

prophet just arrived from their pilgrimage and just beginning their frantic nocturnal religious carousals.

Returned at 11 p. m. and renewed the efforts of the previous night to keep the Punka boy awake and a work and myself asleep.

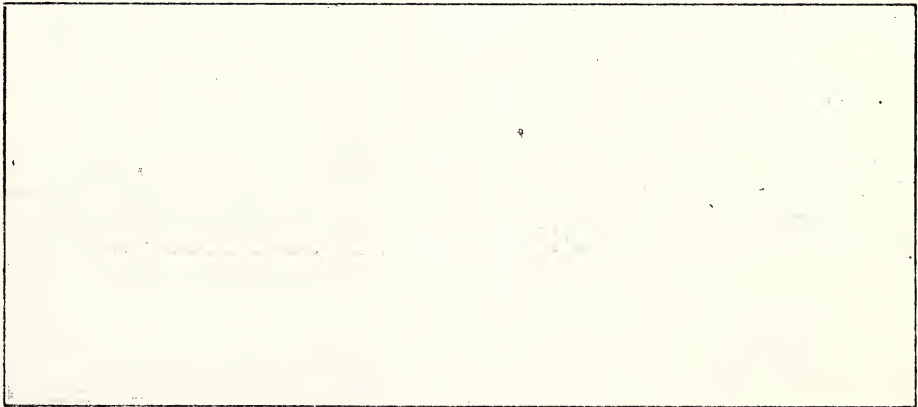
(To be Continued.)

"GRANDFATHER'S FARM."

A MEMORY OF CHILDHOOD IN THE SEAR OF YEARS.

I HAVE spoken of the Garden of Eden, I mean Oley, on the banks of the Manatawny, the seat of the earliest German pioneers of

the most beautiful of its avenues (Perkiomen), winding around the base of the southwestern slope of Mount Penn. with "Keimhausen" and "Edgemount"



THE "SCHWARZ WALDE" (BLACK FOREST) FARM

An early Keim estate

1793-1811 John Keim; 1811-1827 Geo. deR and Bennetville Keim; 1827-19 Bennetville Keim; 1819 Daniel Allhouse (father) (paid \$18,500) Ed. D. Allhouse (son); 1861 Benjamin (father) and Cornelius H. Tyson (son); 1865 Cornelius H. Tyson, of Pottsville, Pa., present owner.

the hinter land along the Schuylkill river from the Quaker infant city of Philadelphia and Germantown, the birthplace and cradle of the German-American race in America.

If we reverse the direction of approach to the same garden spot, we leave the now city of Reading, then unborn by more than a half a century, by the main street (Penn) going east, and

nestled high up (546 feet) in the mountain's embrace. We pass by the way many beautiful residences.

We leave the city limits by an ancient toll gate. This relic of "barbarism" has been advanced several times down the narrow valley rural ward as the city and my own recollections have expanded.

After levying heavy tribute upon

farmers wending townward with the products of their toil and winding homeward otherwise loaded, we enter a natural amphitheatre unexcelled anywhere, even on this beautiful land in picturesqueness and domiciliary, agricultural and mechanical comfort and thrift.

At the "Black Bear" inn, associated with the rendezvous of the Berks Co. militia to the camp of Washington around Boston and preliminary to their participation in subsequent events of the struggle, we leave the "Perkiomen" stretching out toward Germantown and Philadelphia, taking the Oley turnpike to the left. Thence we descend into the bed of the valley and ascend its opposite acclivity through St. Lawrence and onward to Jacksonwald with a toll gate sandwiched between.

We now come in sight of a comparatively modern and spacious brick church edifice, "Schwarzwald Kirche," dedicated to the worship of the Almighty God of the gospel according to the doctrine boldly asserted and maintained by the religious reformer, Martin Luther, and the Augsburg Confession.

The background to this enchanting bit of landscape is the same sweep of meadow and hillside field and wood with generous betterments known today as "Laurel Wood," and from 1790 until the 1850's as the "Keim Schwarzwald Estate."

Benneville Keim, the owner of this, among other farms in that vicinity, was wont to seek recreation from his vast "borough" interests by "taking a drive" to "Schwarzwalde," and I at my earliest age of recollection was his frequent companion.

The motive power for these delightful trips was a snow-white Cob. As a sequence to an unstinted supply of corn on and in the Cob the cheery quadruped was as round as a butter ball and as self-asserting and lazy as he was round.

The rolling stock on these occasions consisted of an ancient gig from the bouncing heights of which one seemed to bob and bound in vision over the whole surroundings.

The rear view of the "outfit" looked as if it had an elaborated case of curvature of the spine, in fact two cases in the shape of a pair of great leather and steel springs humping up, which, if ever let fly, would have developed the elastic force of a Roman catapult.

When fairly under way the tender-hearted old gentleman and "Billy" were at constant variance as to the velocity severally agreeable. This issue was usually determined by the use of the "snapper" at the lash end of a costly whale-bone whip, about seven feet long, with a gilt knob heavy enough for a war club and silver bands at intervals up the handle.

The application of the "snapper" interrupting the "soft snap," which "Billy" thought he had, always resulted in his starting off with such "snap-shot" celerity for a few seconds that there followed a simultaneous uplifting of the old gentleman's heels and my rolling off the seat.

In order to divert the quietude of the journey the paternal grandsire imparted oft-repeated outbursts of horse philosophy, rhythmically rendered

"Up hill press me not,
Down hill urge me not,
On the level let me go."

It was always either up or down hill. The only thing level was "Billy's" head. These were veritable halcyon days of childhood.

ENDORSED BRIEF OF TITLE TO LAND
IN EXETER TOWNSHIP, BERKS
COUNTY, PENNA., OWNED BY
BENNEVILLE KEIM.

Brief of title to two certain tracts of land situate in the township of Exeter, in the county of Berks, in the State of Pennsylvania, containing 177½ acres and 483 acres, 99 perches of land.

Recital: "Will of William Penn Governor &c devising unto his grandson Springet Penn and his Heirs a certain Tract of Land of 10,000 Acres to be laid out in Some proper and beneficial places in this Province by his Trustees viz Isaac Norris, Samuel Preston and James Logan."

William Penn, Governor, &c., died 1718.

1729 April 10 Deed Springet Penn to his Youngest Brother William Penn in fee for said 10,000 Acres of Land. [Rec. Phila., Deed Book F, Vol. 5, p. 562, &c.]

1729 April 16 Deed William Penn (the grandson) to William Allen in fee for the same. [Rec. Phila., Deed Book F, Vol. 6, p. 1, &c.]

Then follow divers conveyances for sub-divisions of this tract, viz:

March 5 1729-30 Warrant to survey to William Allen &c 150 a.

1736 Jan 28 Deed of Same to Martha Alstott in fee in Exeter formerly Oley Berks Co.

1762 Jan 22 Deed of latter to Adam Alstott. [Rec. Reading, Bk. A, Vol. 3, p. 359, &c.]

Another parcel: 1741 Apl 25 Patent The Proprietaries to Hans Martin Cary. Recorded.

Another parcel: 1760 Oct 8 Patent The Proprietaries to Martin Alstott.

And divers transfers for parcels down to

1790 April 23 Deed John Bishop [husband of Susanna Keim.—Ed.] to John Keim [her brother.—Ed.] in fee for all his interest in Messuages and Tenements of the late Adam Alstott to three tracts of 150 a, 100 a, 51 a and 51 Perches and unpatented tract of 100 a. [Book A, Vol. 12, p. 36, &c., Reading.]

1790 June 8 Deed Poll to John Keim in fee for above. [Recorded.]

Another parcel: 1801 Nov 27 Deed Henry Leinbach to Christian Heckler and 1801 Nov 27 the latter to John Keim in fee part of 119 acres.

Another parcel: 1790 Apl 29 Deed John Penn the Younger and John Penn the

Elder by their Attorneys to John Bishop in fee for two tracts 13 a 114 Per and 14 a.

1790 Mar 17 Deed same parties to John Bishop 190 a. 12 per. [Recorded. Reading, Pa.]

1795 Jan 16 Deed John Bishop to John Keim four above tracts.

1790 May 1 Deed John Penn the younger and John Penn the Elder to John Keim in fee for two tracts in the general plan.

Another parcel: 1733 July 25 Patent The Proprietaries of Penna to Peter Robeson in fee for 500 a "on the East side of the Schuylkill River." [Pat. Bk. A Vol. 6, p. 194, &c., Phila.]

Then follow divers conveyances for this tract: 1736 July 8 Peter Robeson to John Ellis 330 a part of 500 a; 1737 Feb 16 The latter to George Boone: 1740 Jan 20 The latter to Elias Wagner, 168 1-3 a part of 330 a. died intestate leaving issue 7 children Henry, Isaac, Elias, John, Sarah (the wife of Sebastian Becker), Margaret and Magdalena; 1764 June 9 Petition for partition of the above.

1764 Nov 3 Deed Henry Wagner to Jacob Rahn for above; 1769 Aug 26 Jacob Rahn to John Bishop in fee for the same.

1773 May 15 Deed John Bishop to Abraham Levan for same resurvey found to contain 202 acres. He d. intestate: 1793 Mar 18 Proceedings in partition adjudged to Isaac Levan Eldest son.

1793 Nov 18 Deed Isaac Levan to John Keim same tract in fee.

1811 June 13 Will of John Keim giving unto his wife [Susanna deBenneville.—Ed.] his house and lot of ground at the North west corner of Penn and Clement Streets in the Borough of Reading and an Annuity of £200 during her natural life. And that if his children could agree they should divide all his real estate among themselves. Proved at Reading, March 3, 1819.

The said testator left issue four children: Daniel deB. Keim, George deB. Keim, Esther deB. Keim and Benneville Keim.

They made division:

1825 Aug 25 Deed 1661 Daniel deB. Keim and wife to George deB. Keim and Benneville Keim in fee for his interest, excepting the said House and lot. [Recorded.]

1827 Jan 2 Deed 1661 Esther deB. Keim

to George deB. Keim and Benneville Keim same as above. [Recorded.]

1827 June 30 Deed of Partition George deB. Keim releasing unto the said Benneville Keim two tracts of land 1771, a and 483 a 99 Per. [Recorded, Bk. A. Vol. 33, p. 603, &c.]

THE HOTTENSTEINS IN EUROPE.

PART I.

By William Hottenstein, Kutztown, Pa., January, 1878.

THE Hottenstein family is recorded in the Vienna collection of names of noble families, as belonging to the nobility of the Frankish Knighthood. Their origin is traced back to the so-called Forest of the Spessard (Spessardwald), not far from Aschaffenburg, in Germany.

In this forest lived already A. D. 380 the Frankish Province Count.

RIEDBOLD VON HOTTENSTEIN. The name is derived from a hill in the said Spessard Forest, where Riedbold resided, and signifies, in the old German language, a holy stone or rock. This origin of the name is attributed to the fact that Riedbold held annually the great, solemn court upon a large rock, under a powerful oak tree. His coat-of-arms contained two fields, one white and the other red, signifying wisdom, impartiality and strict justice. In the red field, as well as upon the helmet, was fixed a white falcon, indicating courage and eagerness for battle, and besides this a count's crown. Thus originated the coat-of-arms of this family, which has remained unchanged to the present day. His wife

ILSEBODA, a daughter of a Westphalian Count. Riedbold died A. D. 415, in high honor. About a hundred years thereafter the records bear the name of one

ALFRIED VON HOTTENSTEIN, then the only representative of that family.

He was converted and received into the Christian Church by Archbishop Pancratius, of the City of Trier. In the year 506, King Clovis confirmed his title as Provincial Count (Gaugraf), and coat-of-arms. The document announcing this confirmation is one of the oldest of its kind in existence. It was issued in the City of Mayence, signed by King Clovis himself, and sealed with the seal attached to the head of his sword. It is still preserved in the archives of the imperial court (Reichsherolden-Gericht) at Vienna. His wife was

ANNA VON HERBOLDSECKE, from the Province of Alsace. Alfried was killed in a battle with Frisian warriors, A. D. 538. He had two sons,

SUENO AND PERCIVAL VON HOTTENSTEIN. Percival became a monk and died in the monastery at Fulda. Sueno was noted as a brave warrior. Upon the hill where his ancestors resided he erected a strong castle, which he called Hottenstein. He was married to

HIRLANDA VON BREMHORST. In the reign of Emperor Clotaire I., two brothers,

THEOBALD AND ANSGAR VON HOTTENSTEIN, resided in the castle above alluded to. Theobald remained single, but Ansgar was married to

WALDINE VON ELMFURT. King Clovis appointed him to the office of Master of Ceremonies (Truchsess), one of



the most important offices of that time, and since that event they assumed the title of Truchsessen von Hottenstein. Ansgar died, far advanced in years, A. D. 887, leaving a son.

FILBERT VON HOTTENSTEIN. The descendants of Filbert still flourished during the crusades. History tells us that about the year 1204, five Knights von Hottenstein took part in one of the crusades, but perished on account of a ship-wreck on the coasts of Dalmatia. In consequence we find at the termination of the crusades, A. D. 1288, only one representative of this family, by the name of

GISELBERT VON HOTTENSTEIN, lived in the castle of his ancestors and was married to

KUNNIGUNDE VON VELLERES, of the French Province Poitou. The Emperor of Germany, A. D. 1282, renewed, indentured and confirmed his titles, nobility and coat-of-arms, and, besides this, appointed him to the office of Imperial Marshal. The document containing the act is still preserved in the archives at Vienna. Giselbert died A. D. 1317, and is buried at Anspach. He left three sons,

HERMAN, CARL AND HARTUNG. But only Hartung's family flourished, as the other two brothers died without progeny. Hartung in consequence became sole heir of the family castle and

possessions belonging thereto. He was married to

LEA VON DANNEBURG. His descendants increased but slowly. A. D. 1524 the castle of his ancestors was destroyed and completely demolished by the peasants during the so-called Peasant War (Bauernkrieg). Only

KUNO VON HOTTENSTEIN, who was at the time in the army of the German Emperor, Charles V., and captain of a company of soldiers, survived. His command was then in Italy. In 1527 he assisted, under the command of Generals Bourbon and Philibert of Orania, to subdue and pillage the City of Rome. A considerable amount of the booty he brought home to Germany.

After his return, he was appointed by the independent city of Esslingen their city commander and protector. In the latter city he was married to

LOUISA VON BERG, the daughter of a nobleman. He died A. D. 1563. His two sons were

NICHOLAS AND ERNST VON HOTTENSTEIN. Nicholas was also in the service of the Emperor of Germany. His descendants still flourish among the nobility of Austria. Ernst remained at Esslingen, where he became mayor. He died A. D. 1618. He left three sons of whom no records remain.

(To be Continued.)

A BIG BUT—A REBUTTAL AND A BUT—THE NEXT.

REFERRING to "A Peter Keim Cross-Examination," &c., No. 8, p. 243, K. and A. F., Judge Albert Russell Keim, of Falls City, Nebraska, under date of Oct. 9, 1899, says:

"On page 119 (No. 4), K. and A. F., Orniel A. Keim gives the following order of descent in direct line:

1. Johannes Keim, the Emigrant and Founder.

2. Johannes Keim, the 2d born, 1711, son of Emigrant.

3. Johannes Keim, the 3d, born about 1732, married about 1752, son of Johannes Keim the 2d.

Had children as follows:

1. George Keim, eldest son, born Dec. 3, 1753.

2. John Keim, fourth of the name.

3. Peter Keim.

4. Stephen Keim.

"On page 138 (No. 5), K. and A. F., Alfred N. Keim offers additional evidence to sustain the foregoing order of descent, but claims that the name of the fourth child of Johannes Keim the 3d was Samuel, instead of Stephen.

On page 86 (No. 3), K. and A. F., the statements of Newton Keim sustain the foregoing order.

On page 243 (No. 8), K. and A. F., the editor makes the following statement:

"Johannes Keim, second of the name, son of Johannes Keim the Founder, was born 1711, and married about 1731.

"His third son, Peter, b. in Berks county about 1736, would have been 32 years of age when his son Nicholas was born in Berks county.

"From which it appears that the Editor claims (infers) John Keim the second as the father of Peter Keim, while the other evidence indicates that Peter was the son of Johannes Keim the third." [This is true for that latter Peter Keim.—Ed.]

In the cumulative data concerning the place of a Peter Keim in the line of descent from Johannes Keim, the Founder, as the father of Nicholas of 1768 we have a foothold of facts which will undoubtedly lead to something conclusive.

Mr. Othniel A. Keim made a very exhaustive examination among the "ancients" of the family still with us, supported by their records as well as traditions.

The names and order of the first three sons of John Keim the 3d, including Peter his third son, agree in the accounts of Othniel N. and Alfred N. Keim. The difference, with respect to the name of the fourth son, Stephen, being given by the former (p. 119-20) and Samuel by the latter (p. 139) I have no doubt can be reconciled by the record as an error in transcribing.

But as to Peter Keim, the Founder of the Somerset county descent.

It was our distinguished name cousin, Judge A. R. Keim, of Nebraska,

who suggested in a letter the extreme youth of Peter Keim if the son of Johannes Keim, third of the name, as the father of their Nicholas Keim.

Comparing these two accounts both authoritative we have chronologically and as to ages:

1. Johannes Keim, the Emigrant and Founder.
2. Johannes Keim (second son), b. 1711; his father, the Founder, being about 36 years of age. (See "A Chronological Study," No. 1, p. 28, K. and A. F.)
3. Johannes Keim (third son), b. 1732; m. 1752, aged 20 years. Eldest son, George, b. 1753. By the record:
 2. Son John (fourth), b. about 1755.
 3. Peter, b. about 1756.
4. Of this Peter Keim, son, b. about 1756, Othniel Keim in his account says of the sons of Johannes Keim 3d of the name. Nothing is known of John and Peter Keim (No. 4, p. 120, K. and A. F.)
5. Nicholas Keim, of Somerset county, Pa.; by the record b. in Berks county in 1768. This would make the Peter Keim, assumed to be his father, about 12 years of age at the time of the birth of Nicholas Keim.

It was this difficulty of apparently one generation of Johannes too many which led to the "Recapitulation and deductions in No. 6, p. 186, "Peter Keim, &c." K. and A. F.

In the first days of the German exodus and colonization in Pennsylvania very early marriages were rather exceptional judging from records I have consulted. The facts and conclusions in this direction will be a subject of special exhibit in a future number.

I have every hope of settling the lineage of the founder of the Somerset county branch of Keim as coming from

Johannes Keim, the Founder, of Oley, Pa., by the family records which I learn are preserved among the members of the Chester county line. The records already given are conclusive upon the lines they represent. It is there only that we find the name of a "Peter Keim," but no identifying details.

But to go back to the original inquiry of our name cousin in the far west (No. 2, p. 54, K. and A. F.) it will be found that there was no certainty with him as to that Peter Keim, of Berks county, Pa., whether he was born there or in Baden, and nothing as to his marriage but simply inference that Nicholas Keim of 1768 was the eldest son of that assumed marriage, naming his brothers and sisters (No. 1, p. 9, K. and A. F.)

There is no question whatever as to this lineage from the generation of this Nicholas, beginning 1768. The perplexity is to place and name its progenitor.

Our name cousin also admits not being able to show from the record that the Peter Keim mentioned by him was an emigrant (No. 1, p. 9, K. and A. F.)

In the official list of qualified emigrants after 1717-27 the Christian names of the Keims accounted for were Michel, William, Jacob, Hans, George, Johannes (Judge Keim assumes a Peter Keim not mentioned in the official lists at all, as a brother to this Johannes Keim), Daniel and Johannes.

The assumption as a probability that a "Johann Peter Kleim" (No. 1, p. 10 and 12, K. and A. F.) was the emigrant was exploded by Rev. A. Stapleton. (See Kleim-Gleim, No. 7, p. 201, K. and A. F.) This seems to dispose of the emigrant phase so far as known existing records are concerned.

Nor in any of the authorities have I encountered the name of a Peter Keim

of that early period, except the son of Johannes Keim 3d as established by Othniel, Alfred N., and Newton Keim, and only once later (except in the Somerset branch) as in the case of Peter Kime, of Chester county, a landholder, 1774, discovered by Mrs. J. S. Davis, of Philadelphia.

It is possible that our researches are off the scent in assuming the father of Nicholas Keim in this line, b. 1768, to have been Peter Keim.

On p. 188, No. 6, K. and A. F., is given the record as far as it goes of the six children of the first wife and six of the ten children of the second wife of Johannes Keim, the Founder, the document being a release of the ancestral acres in 1762 which must have contained the names of all the children of the Founder living and accounted for.

The Nicholas Keim referred to, b. 1768, may have been the son of one of these brothers and have received his name from his Uncle (father's brother) Nicholas.

The youngest son of this assumed Peter Keim is named Peter in the record. Does it seem probable that Peter would name his youngest son after himself? The reverse is most frequently the rule.

There were four boys ahead of this Peter. They were Jacob, George, John and Samuel, and daughters Mary and Elizabeth. Of these names every one except Samuel was Christian-named after sons and daughters of Johannes the Founder.

It would be a valuable contribution to this research if an examination of early Bibles were made and transcripts were made to the Editor for record and discussion. Mr. Othniel A. Keim proposes to supplement his valuable researches already published in our pages with additional information.

A WELSH STRAIN AMONG THE PENNSYLVANIA GERMANS.

AN address on "The Welsh of Cumru Township," delivered before the Historical Society of Berks county, Pa., September 12, 1899, by B. F. Owen, I find a most clear and concise contribution to the literature of the non-German settlers of Philadelphia, Lancaster, now Berks county, Pa. Mr. Owen said:

* * * I endeavor to make clear that the Welsh settlements were made before 1730, and that the Church of England was the first in Cumru.

Of the three original counties, Chester comprised all that portion of Penn's purchase west of the Schuylkill and west of the Delaware river from the mouth of the Schuylkill to the southern line, except a narrow strip to the south of Philadelphia.

Representative Welshmen, before leaving Wales, secured a concession of 40,000 acres from Penn in one tract.

Later, a survey was made by his order, locating it in the townships of Radnor, Haverford, Merion, Tredyffrin, Whiteland, Willistown, Easttown, Goshen and partly in Westtown, Chester county. Some part of this is now in Delaware and Montgomery counties.

On this, commonly called the "Great Welsh Tract," it was intended to establish a Welsh Barony, with Welsh laws, Welsh customs and retain the Welsh language.*

The persecution of the Quakers and Baptists in Wales induced many of those to emigrate and settle on this tract—not so many however as were expected—the projectors were disappointed—the incentive to emigrate was removed when James II. vacated the throne of England in 1688, with William and Mary in possession.

A large portion of this tract was not taken and William Penn. or his agents,

*This condition of local autonomy really existed in the earlier years of the Ger-

man settlement, and was sold to other parties not Welsh and not Quakers, in accordance with his determination to have the country, for the convenience of schools and the making of roads, thickly settled, leaving not a wilderness behind.

The townships adjoining the river were rapidly filled and plantations located westward. The Quakers were dissatisfied—Keith came among a people ready for revolt, and when the disturbance he raised had spent its force by 1697, many had left the Quaker Society and united themselves with the Church of England, or with the Baptists.

It was at this time that the Rev. Evan Evans gathered the discontented together where three towns Radnor, Easttown and Newtown meet and was named St. Davids. This parish grew rich in spirit, men and means—their children grew up, and, in their own language—"after some years many of them, finding themselves too confined from the vast numbers of incomers, removed some miles to the westward into a township called Caernarvon."

This emigration was Welsh, Episcopalian and almost exclusively from Radnor—it filled the Conestoga Valley from its head waters to the point where the Muddy Creek empties into it. It carried with it their religion and established Bangor.

This was to the north of the Welsh Mountain. On the south of the mountain the Scotch-Irish were at the same time moving westward and, being Episcopal and Presbyterian, established St. Johns at Compassville and several Presbyterian churches farther up the Pequea Valley. This was before 1720.

The spirit of adventure was rife in those days—scouting parties were out seeking good lands to meet the forward movement. Over the forest hills to the north of Caernarvon lay the rich basins drained by the Angelica, the Wyomissing and the Cacoosing. * * * Accordingly,

the settlement of Pastorius and his Crefeld colonists,

at a meeting of the Commissioners of Property, Dec. 22, 1720 (p. 708, vol. xix, Second Series, Arch.), a report was made that "Walter Walter, Evan Jones and Stephen Evan, having with some others been back in the woods between the Conestoga branches and the Schuylkill river to find out some convenient place of settlement for themselves and families, for which they propose to take up in the whole about 2,000 acres, desire a grant for the same.

And the above Evan Jones requests that Hugh Jones, of Easttown, may have 1,000 acres of the above tract." Evan Jones as will be seen later was brother to Hugh Jones.

No action is noted on this request; the Indian titles not having been secured may have been the reason, but it did not prevent these persons from taking possession shortly after that meeting. On page, 304, vol. iii, Colonial Records, the Governor reports that while on his visit to Manatawny "he received the melancholy news by an express from Samuel Nutt, Esq., that an Indian man and two women were cruelly murdered at Cucussea (Cacoosing) by John and Walter Winters, without any provocation given, and two Indian girls much wounded." This report made May 15, 1728. (Page 217, vol. i, Archives.) Walter Winters, his father-in-law Morgan Herbert and John Winters were arrested, confessed to the murder, were tried, all three found guilty and Walter and John Winters were hanged. Morgan Herbert was pardoned (pp. 218-221, vol. i, Arch., and 327, vol. iii, Records) A careful reading shows quite a settlement at that date on the Cacoosing.

The Walter Winters I believe is none other than the Walter Walters who was before the Commissioners of Property in 1720.

As for Hugh Jones, I believe he immediately took measures to secure his 1,000 acres, and that his brother John was on the land in 1724—his name appearing on the assessment in Conestoga township

(as the region was then called) in that year.

Hugh Jones was married Dec. 12, 1706, by the then Rector of St. Paul's church (Episcopal), Chester, to Jane Pugh.

The records of Chester county show Hugh Jones a resident in 1726, but not after that date. It is then safe to say that in March, 1726, Hugh Jones moved to the plantation in Cumru (then Robinson) that he had spotted out before. He had then five children, three sons, two daughters. He located five tracts, each separate and distinct—all of them mill sites and land the best in the valley, as follows:

At the mouth of the Wyomissing 200 acres—this sold before being patented to Evan Price.

On the Angelica west of the Raudenbush farm 238 acres, this patented to his son Evan April 15, 1747.

On the Wyomissing 201 acres, about one mile east of Flying Hill Road.

On the Cacoosing creek 203 acres. The last two tracts patented to son John, July 12, 1735.

On Wyomissing creek 264 acres—this tract lies south of Wyomissing Road and east and west of Flying Hill Road, which crosses the tract about the center. Patented to his wife Jane for life and after to son David June 4, 1735.

The last mentioned tract of 264 acres was his home place—on this he built his house, a log one ample in size—a home for quite a large family, and, in the language of his other friends and members of St. David's church who settled in Caernarvon and built Bangor church, he set apart about one and three-quarter acres of ground for a church and burial ground and built a small church on the same, in which the forms and ceremonies of the Church of England were observed.

The Rev. Griffith Hughes, the Society's Missionary for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, stationed at Radnor 1730 to 1733, and who preached at Bangor, says in a letter written to the

Secretary of the Society March 2, 1733-4: "I found great necessity of visiting a great many Welsh and English gentlemen that lived far back in the woods, where I found a great number of well-disposed persons, but entirely destitute of a minister.

At their earnest request I have gone there several times since and for a long time had no other place to preach but under the shade of a large tree, their houses being too small to contain the great number that resorted there." Page 188, Historical Collections relating to the American Colonial Church, vol. 2.

That the Rev. Griffith Hughes referred to the settlement on the Angelica, Wyoming and Cacoosing, there can be no doubt for the Rev. Griffith Hughes, by Warrant dated Jan. 16, 1733, "had surveyed with him two tracts on the Cacoosing, under certain conditions, which conditions not being complied with became null and void," and by another warrant dated May 20, 1740, the same tract was surveyed to John Davis, &c. (See Release Israel Pemberton to Eleazor Evans on Record at the Court House in Reading.)

The old graveyard is beautifully located on a bluff rising abruptly, about 450 feet south of the Wyoming Road, 1,600 feet east of the Flying Mill Road on the farm now owned by Adam Bard.

A few years since one interested in the preservation of those old land marks took the precaution to remove two of those stones and place them in the basement of the Baptist church, Fifth and Chestnut streets, Reading, Pa.

On one is this inscription: "In memory of Hugh Jones, who dyed Sept. ye 19, 1734. Aged 62 years. Also Ann Jones who died April ye 20, 1730. Aged 16 years."

The warrant to Hugh Jones for 1,000 acres bears date March 10, 1732-3.

Survycs. 404 a., 200 a., and 502 a.: total, 1,106 a.

In 1729 a line was run from the Schuylkill southwest to the Maryland line marking the northern and western limits

of Chester county. All beyond then became Lancaster county. The formal legal enactment making the districts was not made until 1739.

To Thomas Edwards was assigned the district comprising Earl, Cocalico, Caernarvon and Robinson—Robinson comprising then what is now Union, Robinson, Cumru and Spring, extending from the Chester county line along the Schuylkill to the Tulpehocken. Thomas Edwards, the justice for the district resided at Spring Grove, in Earl township, about 16 miles from the mouth of the Tulpehocken. He was Welsh, as was almost all within his district.

His father, Alexander Edwards, emigrated from Northern Wales in 1684, settling finally in Montgomery township, Philadelphia county. On the death of his father in 1712, Thomas Edwards was given the home place. This he sold in 1718, and removed 1719 to his plantation of 1,000 acres on the Conestoga, whereof the Big Spring, now Spring Grove, was the center. That he attended to the business of his office even in the far distant Robinson is attested by the many deeds and wills recorded in Lancaster and Philadelphia from 1729 to 1745, when Henry Harry, another Welshman, became the justice for Cumru.

It was during this time that he wrote the will of Hugh Jones, only two days before his death. The will is possibly the earliest for the township.

* * * * *

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal the 17th day of September, A. D. 1734.

his

HUGH X JONES [Seal],
mark.

Signed, sealed, &c.: Isaac Hood, Evan Price, Thomas Edwards.

Hugh Jones died Sept. 19, 1734.

Philadelphia, Nov. 30, 1734. Recorded Book E, page 307.

One of the legatees of Hugh Jones was the Rev. Griffith Hughes, who had by warrant and survey secured two tracts on the

Cacoosing in 1733—this property is frequently referred to as adjoining others up to the year 1740. How long after that date he ministered to the little flock on the Wyomissing may yet be ascertained. The land he held is located on the Cacoosing north of Sinking Spring and became the property of Peter Root about 40 years later.

The little church, possibly not more than 16 feet square may have been built about 1732, and could readily have been standing at the close of the Revolution—the time given by the old lady—it has long since gone to decay—with the departure of the descendants of Hugh Jones and others who there worshiped it was forgotten. The traditions of the neighborhood were of a Welsh church, but what denomination no one knew or cared. It is only by tracing and locating Hugh Jones (once a member of St. David's at Radnor) and the Rev. Griffith Hughes

that it can with confidence be said the Church of England.

In the study of the Welsh who settled and gave names to Caernarvon, Brecknock and Cumru [now Berks county, Pa.] it is quite apparent there were removals and frequent visits and marriages among those living on opposite sides of the Forest Hills.

It was difficult to account for this in the absence of roads, but Mr. Huyett has lately informed me his father frequently spoke of a road or trail direct through the woods over the Forest Hills to Windsor Forges—this road has long since been ferced in and added to the farms, but the traditions of the days of his father gave the name of the Welsh Mountain church, from the numbers who came over from the Welsh Mountain district when meeting was held in the old building on the plantation of Hugh Jones.

A NASCENT CHURCH.

ITS BIRTHPLACE IN GERMANY, ENGLAND AND HOLLAND, AND FULL REALIZATION IN AMERICA.

THE condition of the so-called Christianity of the middle ages down to the time of the Great Reformation of religion in Germany, was the merest show of outward form. What was called the Western church was a hierarchy dominated from Rome, the main aim of which seemed to be the abasement of the Christianity taught by Christ to a system of philosophy; the maintenance of the people in darkness, the enchainment of the governing powers through mental ignorance and superstition in fear of the mysterious terrors of Divine wrath, and the extraction of scheduled rates of fare for paradise or purgatory, according to the willingness or the stubbornness of the payer.

The theology of the times was dia-

lectic and as a rule meaningless. This finds its modern reflex in the Roman system, which lays great stress upon abstract philosophy and sophistical subtleness, the most arrant humbugery in the whole range of intellectual effort, being of little or no practical value. Religion, as then known in the West, was the emptiest of ceremonial form, with about as much meaning as the incantations of the pagan's systems.

It might be said that Christianity as we know it to-day, did not exist. The interpretation of the Holy Scriptures was then unknown. The study of the origin and expansion of the real, simple and impressive church of Christ, never entered into the thoughts, as of public record at least, of those who assumed to be its exponents.

The disputatious experience of the generations as religion became more and more open to investigation and controversy, had been intense and often calamitous. The original condition of men, the gifts of grace united with the gifts of nature because the first man whence he came, whoever he was, or whenever he lived, was perfect in his moral nature; the fall of man and its effect upon the relation of the two attributes just enumerated and upon man's nature: the reconciliation wrought out by Christ's sufferings and death; the divers plans of redemption and expiatory satisfaction of the death of Jesus Christ; the doctrines of sanctification or of grace.

And to cap the climax of doctrinal phrasing was added penance, indulgence and absolution through man with God as a monster to be appeased only by priestly intercession.

The heaven then portrayed was apparently a place of physical resort for the soul after death with the ticket-office dominated on this earth.

It was thronged with manufactured saints, mediators and other alleged celestial hucksters of the favor of divine grace when sore afflicted man of earth entered into his final estate. There was no mercy in this God nor in Christ, his Son, except through these same mercenary intermediaries or the sublunary conveniences of indulgence.

Where is the reward of a religious life if pardon for any and all sin can be bought?

The Virgin Mary, as has been said, like the mythological Diana, was an ever-ready and effective intercessor.

It all then meant money from the deluded on earth. This compounded felony of the system in vogue had thus been robbed of Christ's promise of a

living God and the free gift of eternal salvation.

The narrative of Myconius gives a picture sufficient to fill the most indifferent Christian with indignation against such sacreligious insult, against the mockers of a Christianity which he now holds as the corner-stone of his eternal life.

The mounting of the founders of the Roman system to the exaltation of a pontifical throne was not illogical. The foundation of the Church as Christ himself planted it was humility and equality and brotherly love.

The church began to flourish contemporaneously with the decline of Rome, and it was not unnatural that its promoters should take advantage of that opportunity to aggrandize.

The rulers of the Moribund Empire, among them Justinian, declared the bishop of Rome "ruler of the whole church."

The parity of faith and impregnable of their convictions were apparently one thing when they were thrown into the arena of the Coliseum to become the prey of wild beasts and quite another when they found themselves supreme.

The Roman temperament and characteristics were such as met the requirements of the occasion. If the Roman hierarchy had not been held as a close corporation for the enjoyment of Italians it would doubtless have been different.

A distinguished authority on the Great Reformation* well epitomizes the spiritual issue between the religion of God and a mere scheme of man's devising. "Poperly may be compared to a high wall erected by the labor of ages between man and God. Whoever will scale it must pay or suffer in the at-

*The History of the Great Reformation in Europe in the times of Luther and Calvin, comprising Germany, Switzerland, Geneva, England, France, Italy, &c., by

J. H. Merle D'Aubigne, president Theological School of Geneva, and Vice-president Society Evangelique.

tempt and even then he will fail to over-leap it.

"The Reformation is the power which has thrown down this wall, has restored Christ to man.

"Popery interposes the church between God and man.

"Christianity and the Reformation bring God and man face to face."

The geographical position of Germany among the States of Europe made her territory the most convenient theatre of the struggles in behalf of an Evangelical church and spiritual religion.

Abutting upon her frontiers or not far distant were England and Holland, the most advanced of the nations, one a constitutional monarchy and the other a Republic in spirit, Switzerland, a Republic in fact, Sweden, champion of Evangelicism, and France, Italy, Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, Denmark, Norway, still allied by binding or severing ties to the Roman hierarchy.

The Albigenses in France, 1177; Wickliff, in England, 1360; Huss, in Bohemia, 1405; Jerome Savonarola, in Italy, 1498; Farel, in France, about 1512, had, it is true, thrown a ray of light across the pagan darkness of the human soul in those countries, but even in those and in the others the practices of the hierarchy still had their grasp upon the Western Church. Russia, an autocratic monarchy, practically head of the Eastern or Greek Church, had nothing in common with the impending struggle.

The German Empire at that era of the world was composed of confederated Germany, with an elective Emperor over all for general protection and administration. Each State was supreme under its own ruler within its own territory.

The Imperial Diet, a constituent assembly of the princes or rulers of these sovereign States, composed the legislative body. The Emperor ratified, published and executed their acts.

The seven more powerful princes called electors, chose the wearer of the Imperial crown.

In addition to these States were certain free Imperial cities, which had grown into independence and wealth through industry and trade.

After the demise of Conrad IV, there being an interregnum in the government, the princes of the empire seized their opportunity to block further schemes to make the Imperial crown hereditary.

The exclusive right of choosing an Emperor was then assigned to the three archbishops of Mainz, Cologne and Treves, the Houses of Wittelbach and Saxony, the Margrave of Brandenburg, and the King of Bohemia.

In 1648 Bavaria and in 1692 Hanover became electorates, making respectively the eighth and ninth.

It will be observed by this arrangement of the electoral prerogative in the German Empire of the age of the Great Reformation of Christianity, as practiced, was shrewdly adjusted through the connivance of the Roman Hierarchy.

There were three high officers of the hierarchy, who could always be relied upon, and four temporal princes or electors, one of whom was sufficient to throw the scale.

Although the title of the collective authority was Emperor, Germany never became an Empire until 1871. The Holy Roman Empire was confined to Germany as no other country would have anything to do with it. Germany in reality was a kingdom, although its ruler was also King of Italy and Rome.

The Germans were the only race in Europe equal to the task of measuring the pen or the sword with the Roman hierarchy. They were not new to conflicts with Rome in its pagan days. They were able, as history has shown, to cope with her and her allies, even within the German border for God and Fatherland.

The race which branded its baby boys with T (Thor or Thunder, the God of war), laid them on a shield and fed them for the first time from the point of a sword, was the same which had attracted the attention of the great Caesar for their bravery, had wiped the legions of Varus out of existence, had annihilated the Roman hosts of the avenging Germanicus, caused the observing Tacitus to hold them up to the Romans as the acme of warlike skill, and fixed the Danube as the limit of Roman conquest.

These were the people chosen by the Lord of Hosts to raise the standard of Evangelical worship and to lead in the long and sanguinary struggles which were ultimately to triumph in the establishment of an Evangelical Church, and as an outcome of the general turmoil to aid in laying the foundations of an imperishable superstructure of civil and religious liberty in their broadest acceptations in a new world.

A moment had now arrived when the conduct of the Roman hierarchy had become notorious among princes and people throughout Europe. The efforts to reform the hierarchy had been repelled by its self-indulgent pontiff and clergy.

Any one who will read the open record will not be long in reaching the conclusion that the pontifical system reverted in its accession to power to the practices in a large degree of the Romans.

It became more devoted to the study and dissemination of the Pagan philosophy of antiquity than the fundamental truths of the Christian gospel.

The greater portion of Europe through its vast ramifications had been laid under tribute to this occult power. The ecclesiastical establishments great and small scattered widely through the cities and rural places were so many collection agencies for tribute from

princes and their surroundings and the masses.

At this time Giovanni de Medici, Leo X, a man of a long line of Roman ancestry and thoroughly Pagan instincts, occupied the succession to the Pontifex maximus of ancient Rome. Being "hard up" for funds to carry on his schemes of magnificence, through the elector, Albert of Mayence, his "commercial agent," offered for sale, at stipulated price "forgiveness of sins," "reattainment of God's grace," and "exemption from the pains and penalties of purgatory" to the purchaser.

This princely shark received as his commission one-half the profits and employed one Tetzel, a Dominican monk, to do the dirty work. This he did throughout Saxony in such a most bare-faced manner in the market place and the dens of iniquity that Dr. Martin Luther, on the eve of All Saints, placed upon the Castle Church of Wittenburg his ninety-five theses and offered to defend them against any one.

Here lay the corner-stone of the immortal superstructure of religious doctrine and worship, the inefficiency "of absolution without repentance," and denying "the power of the Pope to grant remission of sins to any except the penitent."*

The course of events thenceforth led directly to the bitter struggles which finally, when human endurance was exhausted, incited the steady flow of God's afflicted creatures to the shores of the new world, there to plant the foundations of a State and ultimately of a nation, in which political and religious liberty were the corner-stones, and a Christian church and a free and sovereign people, the bulwarks of defense against human abjection in the name of a system of religion which even made the agony on the cross seem measured.

*Webber.

GERMANY AND THE ROMANS

QUINCTILUS VARUS, a Roman, about the year 6 of grace tried some of the tricks he worked so effectively upon the Syrians, in his new field of operation. A young warrior named Arminius (Hermann), son of a German chief, at one time a soldier in the Roman service, elevated to citizenship and knighthood, for his bravery, aroused the Teutonic tribes.

The forest of Teutelburg, after three days' fighting, proved the grave of Varus and his entire Roman army.

Germanicus, son of Drusus, shared the fate of Varus and his army in the same forest under the brave Arminius, who was finally killed at the age of 37.

The Romans now abandoned further attempts to penetrate the mysterious region of the Danube by arms, but in a peaceful way, through the arts of their more cultured modes of life, acquired a foothold east of the Rhine and south of the Main.

In order, however, to protect the peaceful settlers against the gigantic and terrible Germans, these Roman outposts built fortresses at every ford on the Upper Rhine. Every convenient place of crossing on the lower river was also fortified until ultimately a chain of fortresses stretched from Strasburg to the sea.

These fortresses became the nucleus of cities like Strasburg, Augsburg, Mainz (Mayence), Worms, Cologne, Bonn, along the Rhine. Augsburg, Regensburg (Ratisbon), Vienna, Salzburg, along the Danube.

A century later the Germans became the aggressors in a war of invasion against Rome and finally gave the empire a blow which sent it to its downfall.

If the student or even the casual reader of history were to turn his attention to Roman antiquities it would not require the exercise of very pro-

found discrimination to reach the conclusion that the organic institutions of the Roman as contra-distinguished from the Greek or Evangelical systems of worship, had their origin in the well established forms of the pantheistic and pantheonic schemes of ancient Rome.

The electroplating of Christianity precipitated upon the base material was the process of evolution wrought, in the process of time and the spread of the reformed religion of the Jews extended to the elevation of woman to a parity with man in active participation and enjoyment of religion and the extension of the mysteries and majesty of the God of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and the prophets, to the purification, sanctification and salvation of the Gentiles as well as the Jews.

The ecclesiastical mythology of Rome, as we find it, will at once strike the student in comparing the fundamental and the elaborated forms of the mythology of ancient Rome. The Deï-Consentes of the Romans and Etruscans finds its counterpart in a modified form in the great council of the church.

The Deï Selecti, or choice deities of pagan Rome, finds its reflex in association of the supreme and triune Godhead, sacereligiously with the virgin and the saints, as objects of adoration. The holy things and holy places so revered by the pagan Romans find their modern acceptation in the relics and shrines and other exterior material equipment of the Romish scheme.

The ministers of religion were presided over by a pontifex maximus, as the Roman pontiff presides over the Romish hierarchy. It is not necessary to pursue this theme in this place beyond the simple observation that the analogy is so striking that the conclu-

sion upon deeper study must be reached that the present Romish religious system in its inception either by succession or adaptation continued the pagan forms of the crumbling Empire of the west with as much of the doctrines of Christianity as the necessities of the situation demanded.

The public policy of ancient Rome was military conquest. The polity of modern Rome has been religious conquest. It is somewhat striking in coincidence that martial Rome, at the height of her military glory, had not been able to cope with the rude warlike tribes of the marshes of Brandenburg or the valleys of the Rhine. Italy, Gaul, Helvetia, Spain, Britain, all bowed before her victorious arms, but never Germany. Varus, with his hitherto invincible Roman legions before the skin-clad warriors of Hermann, was wiped from the face of the earth, so that the

unconsoled Emperor Augustus exclaimed to the fugitive general, "but give me back my legions."

The Danube thus became the northern boundary of the Empire of Rome, elsewhere the mistress of the world.

The same struggle was continued by modern Rome through the church. We find the mitre and the cross arrayed against each other in embattled front upon the very soil where Hermann and Varus contended for German territorial integrity on the one hand and against Roman territorial conquest on the other.

After a long struggle this system found its match and was repelled through the growing evangelization of Christian worship, among the heroic descendants of the soldiers of Hermann, upon the same ground held by them against Rome eighteen centuries ago.

THE LAST OF THE DELAWARES

THE census enumerator was an unknown individual, among our aboriginal predecessors in the occupation of the vast domain now being plotted, on paper, for the twelfth enumeration as to population and statistical exhibit.

The india rubber flexibility of the estimates of experts as to the aboriginal population, of the British Colonial waist of the North American continent, on the one hand pulls out to several millions and on the other snaps back to several hundred thousands.

This much we do know of a verity on the authority of the Indian Bureau, at Washington, 1899, that the Indians within the limits of the U. S., number approximately 300,000.

Those east of the Mississippi river, number about 30,000.

Of the once powerful "Six Nations," of N. Y., less than 5,000 remain and

occupy six reservations in that State, embracing 68,668 acres.

Other remnants of the great tribes east of the Mississippi River, with which the colonial settlers and later westward pioneers came in contact with pruning hooks or rifles, are seated on reservations in Minnesota, Michigan, Indiana, and Florida.

The Wichitas and other affiliated bands, six in number, including the Delawares, aggregate 1,250, of which but 81 are Delawares.

They have been seated, with other tribes, by the government in the Indian Territory, under the treaty of cession by the Indians to the U. S., 1866, for the seating of Indians only.

In 1889, the government purchased a tract from the Creek and Seminole Indians for \$4,193,799.19, held in trust for them, cancelling white exclusion on 5,139,865 acres on the western portion of the same Indian Territory.

In that year, the President defined the boundaries and threw the country open to white settlement. In one day, Oklahoma ("beautiful land" in Indian) had a population of 50,000 people.

On May 2, 1890, Oklahoma became one of the organized Territories of the U. S.

I might again add, that being at Fort Hays, Kansas, in September, 1868, Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan informed me of his intention to conduct a winter campaign in person against the Kiowa, Comanche, Cheyenne, Arrapaho and Apache hostile savages on the Cimarron and Canadian rivers and toward the Illano Estacado, and Red Rivers of the South.

The General kindly invited me to accompany him. The following word from the "Herald," New York, determined.

"Drop Congress. Accept General's invitation. Get outfit and go."

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
Putnam.

I went.

The campaign amid northerly snow, ice, sleet, rain and every other element of nature, sunshine but rarely, settled the savages.

After four months in a wilderness, even unknown except by boundaries on the maps, the campaign ended.

By extermination of one tribe Black-kettles, Cheyenne and Arrapahoe, "Dog Soldiers" (vagabonds) the fiercest of the massaering devils in a single battle knocked the fight out of thousands of warriors around us.

The Sheridan "blut und eisen" campaign put an end to the atrocities on the border.

To-day, 31 years after, this wild re-

gion is a territory, filled with thousands of peaceful and happy American citizens.

Maj. Gen. Sheridan makes the following reference:

"I made the 350 miles from Sill to Supply in seven days, but much to my surprise there found a dispatch from General Grant directing me to repair immediately to Washington. These orders, of course, precluded my re-joining my command.

* * * It was the 2d of March that I received Grant's dispatch. * * * I started for Washington, accompanied by three of my staff, Cols. McGonigle and Crosby and Surgeon Ashe, and Mr. deB. Randolph Keim, a representative of the press, who went through the whole campaign and in 1870 published a graphic history of it" [Personal Memoirs of P. H. Sheridan, General United States Army, Vol. II, p. 345-6, E., 1888.]

A remnant of the Delaware's, about a score or two are occupying a reservation with Apache, Comanche and Kiowa. Another remnant with the Caddo, Comanche, Wichita and two other tribes, both in the Wichita river region, now in Oklahoma near Fort Sill, the selection of the site of which I participated in, our whole party by the merest chance escaping freezing to death in a fierce "Texas Norther," which caught us over a day from camp, with several swollen rivers to swim—horse and rider.

The last fragment of the once powerful Delawares were occupied, as were their ancestors in the vale of Oley and other parts of Pennsylvania, nearly two centuries ago, "cultivating small patches in corn and vegetables, the work being done mainly by women."

NOTES OF BERTOLET.

Daniel H. Bertolet, of Phila., Pa., son of Daniel, son of Benjamin, son of David, son of Samuel, son of Abraham, son of Jean Bertolet the Founder, holds the most complete record of the earli-

est family of the Bertolet name in North America, which is represented chiefly in Berks, Montgomery, Chester and Phila. Counties, Penna.

Mr. Bertolet says:

"Berthelot" I have always understood was the French name.

"The name 'Bertholet' I have never seen in print. [It is so printed Bertholet" in the French Records of Picardie.—Ed.]

"The name "Bartley" is a German corruption of the correct French spelling and pronunciation.

"I have only found it so written once by Frederick Bertolet, son of Jean the Founder.

"The terminal letter "t" being silent, French would give the name that pronunciation.

[Bertolet is an Americanization of "Bertholet" or possibly "Berthelot."—Ed.]

"Jean Bertolet's brother's name was Pierre or Peter, who settled in Oley, 25th of March, 1720, and died sometime prior to 1737, as his widow sold their farm, May 7, 1737. Elizabeth Bertolet's will is on record in Phila.

"This may be only papers of administration signed by John Bertolet, of Germantown, (sadler,) August 5th, 1747.

"This may be only papers of admin- of Dr. Jonathan Bertolet, who married Charlotte, daughter of Dr. George and Susanna (Bertolet) DeBenneville, (second cousins).

"I hold a publication of the Reading Times and Dispatch, of March 20, 1876, of value in this connection.

FRY-NICHOLAS-RANDOLPH INTER-MARRIAGE.

Martha Fry, third child of Col. Joshua and Mary (Micou) (Hill) Fry, b. May 18, 1740; m. John Nicholas, son of Dr. George Nicholas (emigrant to Virginia.)

A son of Dr. George Nicholas named Robert Carter Nicholas, colonial treasurer (see Grigsley's Convention of 1776), m. dau. Wilson Cary (Hampton).

Had issue, among other children:

(4) Wilson Cary Nicholas, U. S. Senator; m. Miss Smith.

Had issue:

1. Robert Carter Nicholas, Senator, Louisiana.

2. John Nicholas, U. S. N.

3. Jane Nicholas, m. Thomas Jefferson Randolph.

4. Elizabeth Nicholas, m. Edmund Randolph, committee on order of business, convention 1787, which framed the constitution of the United States. Attorney general and later secretary of State in the cabinet of President Washington, and one of whose daughters m. Bennett Taylor, father of John C. R. Taylor, and of Charlotte Taylor, who

m. Moncure Robinson, of Philadelphia.*

Col. John Fry Peachy, of Albemarle, Va., son of Joshua and Mary (Micou) (Hill) Fry, the former the Virginia hero, had among their issue, Joshua Fry, who m. Peachy Walker, dau. of Dr. Thomas Walker, Castle Hill, Albemarle, Va. They moved to Kentucky. He was a distinguished classical educator in Virginia and Kentucky.

The name Peachy frequently appears in the Fry (of Virginia) inter-marriages as a Christian, but not as a surname (Memoir of Col. Joshua Fry, &c., by Rev. P. Slaughter, no imprint nor date).

Whether this name Peachy is generic or is one of the several corrupted forms of the surname of Peter Bitsche, the German, would form an interesting revelation, his descendants having anglicised the ancestral name to Peachy Beachy.

*Memoirs of Col. Joshua Fry, &c., by Rev. P. Slaughter, D. D.; no imprint nor date.

The Family Circle



THE EDITOR AS A CORRESPONDENT IN PARIS,
FRANCE, 1866.

THE NOBILITY OF NORMANDY—DeBENNEVILLE.

IN this volume containing verbal processes, official certificates, &c., of intendants during the great judicial researches of the nobility of the province in 1443, 1470, 1598, 1634, 1666-1688 and 1696-1727, &c., armorial bearings and origin and genealogy of extinct and existing families until 1789, by Gabriel O. Gilvy, London, 1864, I find the following:

DeBENNEVILLE (Gilles), Sieur (Lord) of the said name, Viscount de Caen [capital of the Department of Calvados, Normandy, 148 m. N. W. of Paris.—ED.] Ennobled 5 June, 1599, at Bayeux de

Mesmes, Bayeux, France, 17 m. N. W. of Caen on the Aure.—ED.]

NICHOLAS DeBENNEVILLE, Sieur of the plage, son of Gilles, ennobled by charter of Feb., 1574, registered in the accounts, Feb. 26, 1575, and at the Aydes, July 19 following for 2,000 ecus [half crown, 3 francs.—ED.], paid into the exchequer without indemnity, responding to the said deBenneville, Sergeant of Evrecy [a frontier town on the Guine.—ED.], through his son, Jacques and Nicholas, Solomon, brother of the said Nicholas, answering to the name deBenneville, as seen by the said chart, possessed arms Azure to the Lion Passant.

"The ennoblement of this family is incontestible. Meanwhile La Chesnaye des Bois citing La Roque pale (paly) of William deBenneville, comprises within a decree of the Court of the Aydes of Rouen of 24 Dec., 1495, son of Pierre deBenneville, and father of Jacques deBenneville, married to Gravette d'Anisy, daughter of the Seigneur of Criqueville [in Calvados Canton d'Isigny arrondissement of Bayeux, 54 Kil from Caen.—Ed.] Their descendants were Seigneurs of the Granges et Precaires and occupied the offices of Counsellor to the Parliament of Rouen until their uniting with the House of Haricourt in 1653."

"It is probable," says the authority quoted, "that the two authors above have

confounded this house with that of Bonneville."

James deBenneville, Councillor of the Parliament of Rouen in 1606 carried azure to the lion of gold, and Jean deBenneville, one of the Norman Bannerets in the crusades of 1096 "palle d'argent et de guenes de 6 pieces," that which suffices to demonstrate that there have been two families of the name deBenneville."

P. 211 says, "deBenneville, 1463, Monfant; Laurent deBenneville de Hamblard, Serg. de Chambrons, El. de Lisiex Monsieur deBenneville de la villa et banlieu de Bayeux; found nobles, equerry (shield bearers) Siens de Baage and of Boullaye, Gen. d'Alencen, held Aug. 31, 1667; d'Argent a 2 lionceaux leopardes de quenles. Vide Benneville."

KENDIG.

Rev. Daniel Kendig in a letter of June 26, 1899, speaking of the family of the honored surname which he bears, says:

"My great-grandfather was Martin Kendig, and such was my fathers name. My great-grandmother was Mary Brenne-man, and in the printed account of their descendants (or some of them) he is said to have been descended from "one of the earliest settlers of Lancaster Co." I suppose this was the Swiss Mennonite, who, with two others, took up land for a colony on the Conestoga, and who went back to Switzerland and brought the colony over, as is told in Rupp's History of Lancaster Co.

Shortly after the Revolution my great-grandfather removed with his family to the neighborhood of what is now Waterloo, on Seneca Lake, N. Y. I have never seen a single one of his descendants except my grandfather and his family, and a sister of my grandmother and her children.

* * * My grandmother was Elizabeth Hill, of Oley. She was a sister of Abraham Hill, who was a member of the

Legislature from Berks Co. in 1837 or '38. In these years my father was a member from Dauphin Co., and I remember his bringing Mr. Hill down to make us a visit at Middletown."

[I trust our venerable correspondent will add to these preliminary facts.—Ed.]

HEINRICH KEIM.

In a publication Records of Rev. John Casper Stoeber, baptismal and marriage 1730-1779, compiled from German notes by Dr. Wm. H. Egle, Harrisburg, Pa., 1896, marriage records of persons united in matrimony by me, John Casper Stoeber, Evangelical Lutheran minister, in Pennsylvania (p. 53).

On page 72 appears Oct. 25, 1767, Heinrich Keim and Catarina Reber, Bethel (Berks Co., Pa.).

Johannes Keim the Founder, married second time, 1731, Jan. 1.

In 1732, April 27, his son "Heinrich," was born. If the Heinrich above was this one he would have been 35 when he married. I have found no other Heinrich Keim of that period in my researches.



GEORGE KEIM.
Of the Chester Branch.

*1814. Harmonyville, Kenilworth ; Living. 1900.
A Descendant of the First-born Keim on American Soil.*

The Keim and Allied Families

IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

A Monthly Serial of History, Biography, Genealogy and Folklore,
illustrating the causes, circumstances and consequences of the
German, French and Swiss Emigrations to America from
the 17th Century to the present time.

Vol. 1. READING, PA. NOVEMBER, 1899. HARRISBURG, PA. No. 12.

GEORGE KEIM, OF THE CHESTER BRANCH

AS Oley, in Philadelphia county, was the birthplace of the American race of Keim, East Nantmeal, now Warwick township, in Chester county, was the seat of its earliest expansion.

Johannes Keim, the Founder, after his second landing at Philadelphia (1707), tarrying but a short time among his countrymen at Germantown with his German wife, pushed out into the wilderness, by the Indian trail, until he reached the "location" he had blazed by a fountain spring of the Manatawny on a prospecting tour during his first visit to America.

In this frontier cabin was born Johannes Keim, second of the name, eldest son of the Founder, in 1711.

In 1712 Martin Urner, a Swiss, with three sons, one of whom was Jacob, arrived in Pennsylvania and settled near Roxborough, near Philadelphia.

Jacob Urner, at the time of his death, 1758, lived one mile northeast of Pottsgrove.

His daughter, Hester Urner, married Ulrich Switzer, also a Swiss.

A study of the maps of provincial Pennsylvania suggests the natural gravity of expansion in those days when the water courses directed the

most convenient lines of travel and transportation, from the Keim cabin, on the Oley frontier, down the Manatawny, south, to the confluence of which with the Schuylkill where later stood Pottsbrove, now Pottstown.

On the opposite bank of the Schuylkill lay Chester, with Philadelphia and Bucks, one of the three, in fact the earliest of the three original counties established by William Penn, the Proprietary, when he landed, 1682, at Up-land (now Chester) from England, to take possession of his new province.

From the parental cabin, Johannes Keim, 2, the first male child of the Keim name born on American soil, went forth into the wild region of savage men and beasts to contribute another home and another family to the foundation building of this mighty American empire.

He chose as the seat of his "settlement" the frontiers of Chester, at a point afterwards localized, by name, as Harmonyville, in the township of Warwick. There he built a cabin of logs and married about 1731. (No. 4, p. 119, K. and A. F.)

There his son, Johannes Keim, 3d, was born, about 1732.

The western limits of Chester coun-

ty were not defined until 1729, when Lancaster county was created, nor were its northern and western boundaries "fixed" until Berks county was legislated into existence by the Provincial Assembly and Council in 1752.

In this cabin were born four sons, George Keim, the eldest, on December 3, 1753, who lived to the ripe age of three score and three.

In 1774, having married Catherine Schenkel (No. 3, p. 87, K. and A. F.), he, too, founded a home and gave three sons and five daughters to the American Republic, then being born in deliberative resistance to oppression and finally war for freedom.

The eldest issue of this union was Jacob Keim, born February 6, 1776, the year of the Declaration of Independence. One authority says July 5, or but one day after the signing of that birth document of the Republic.

He, too, founded a home in the great American family among the peoples of the earth, the mother of his children being Hannah Switzer, the daughter of Ulrich and Hester (Urner) Switzer. I have already referred to whom he married, about the first year of the nineteenth century (No. 5, p. 147, K. and A. F.).

The fifth child and third son of the offspring of this marriage, was George Keim, the subject of this sketch, who was born on June 29, 1814, and reared in the original Johannes Keim homestead, near Harmonyville, a stone house, however built in 1811 by his grandfather, George having supplanted the log cabin of pioneer wilderness days.

This patriarch of the name now resides at Kenilworth, on the Schnykill River, opposite Pottstown, in Chester county, in a substantial stone, three-story dwelling-house which he personally assisted in erecting over fifty years ago, and has continued to reside in ever since.

He was one of four brothers. David

(deceased), Samuel (deceased), and Jonathan. His sisters, Esther (deceased), and Kesiah. The last named was born August 28, 1810, and her husband, David Wells, born November 2, 1802, are now living (1900) about a mile south of Pottstown in comparatively good health.

The subject of the present sketch received his education in the township school.

Following the ancestral practice, he learned a trade, that of carpenter. His occupation, however, not proving congenial, he removed to his present home, where for twenty-five years he conducted large operations, burning lime. He also engaged in the lumber business at Kenilworth with Umstead Wells and subsequently with Oliver Wells, at the same place.

Mr. Keim was elected school director for two terms in North Coventry township, where he now resides. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion, a German Baptist or Dunkard.

On January 14, 1841, he married Christiana Wells. Five children were born to them: Herman, Elizabeth and James, all deceased, Mary and Martha.

Mr. Keim is now enjoying good health, probably due to the active habits of a lifetime, which still characterize his daily routine.

He has always been noted for his public spirit and charity, another characteristic of his race as illustrated in the lives of their representative men and women.

Christiana (Wells) Keim, the wife of George Keim, was born December 13, 1817.

Her maternal grandfather was Samuel Umstead, who married Christiana (Sinley) Umstead.

Her paternal grandfather was Joseph Wells, who married Margaret Wells.

Her mother was Margaret (Umstead) Wells, who married James



MRS. CHRISTIANA (WELLS) KEIM,
Wife of George Keim.

1817 Robeson township, Berks county—Kenilworth, Chester county, 1900, living.

Wells, born March 25, 1790; died June 28, 1893.

James Wells, father of Christiana (Wells) Keim, was born in Robinson (Robeson) township, Berks county, and learned the trade of carpenter. He then removed with his family to Madison (now Kenilworth). Chester county, where both he and his wife continued to live until their deaths. He had nine children, viz: Samuel, Umstead, Herman and Oliver (all four now deceased), Elmira, deceased, Margaret, deceased, Hannah, Elizabeth and Christiana, living.

The region in which this earliest branch of the American stem of the Keim race settled was peculiarly favored with wealth of soil, agricultural and mineral, and a topography conducive to arability and cultivation.

Chester must have struck this Keim pioneer as affording even greater attractions than his native Oley, or he would not have left the scenes of his birth and boyhood. In either case the excellent judgment of father and son is sustained.

The soil was purchased by William Penn, 1683, with other lands west of the Schuylkill and, therefore, was open to occupation early.

In the original settlements of the seventeenth century the Swedes first located along the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers. Toward the close of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century, when colonization began to expand away from the Proprietary's "new town," the Welsh settled in large numbers in the eastern and northern townships of Chester and

extended over into the "great valley." The English Quaker located in the central, the Scotch-Irish in the south and western and between the Maryland line and the Welsh mountains, while the Germans, Dutch and Swiss chose the northeastern townships.

It was into this region that the first offspring of Johannes Keim, the Founder, went when he left the paternal fireside to strike out for himself in the subjugation of the American wilderness.

These sons of these pioneer settlers of Chester were early in the field co-operating with the Continental Congress against the Dominion of Great Britain and to supersede the Colonial Government and take charge of local administration.

Among the foremost spirits was Anthony Wayne, of Revolutionary fame, who must have visited the German settlements, doubtless conferring with Johannes Keim, when engaged in raising his regiment of Continentals in 1776.

During the operations of the British Army in the autumn of 1777, the homestead of Johannes Keim was in the midst of these scenes of war.

The British having been routed in their attempts to take Philadelphia by water renewed the effort the following year by way of the Chesapeake Bay, marching overland and camping at Kennett Square, Chester county, September 10, 1777.

The next day General Knyphausen moving up to Chadd's Ford, and Cornwallis and Howe toward Birmingham Court House brought the American Army to battle at such disadvantage as to numbers that defeat overcame them.

The British remained in the vicinity

for some days ravaging the farms of their cattle, doubtless Johannes Keim suffering with the rest.

Washington having manoeuvred for another attempt, the two armies came in contact at Goshen, 4 miles northeast of Westchester; but a furious rain separated them, Washington returning to Warwick township to renew his supply of arms and dry his ammunition.

After some manoeuvring the American army crossed to the east side of the Schuylkill at Parkersford, near Lawrenceville, while the British later crossed at Gordon Ford (Phoenixville), and Fatland,* a short distance below Valley Forge.

The two armies then moved off to the battle of Germantown, and thence the British to the occupation of Phila. and the Americans to a winter of heroic sacrifices and suffering at Valley Forge.

It was during this same winter that another Keim, named John, (a fighting Quaker,) a son of Nicholas, a younger brother of Johannes the ancestor of the subject of this sketch, devoted his ample means and time to gathering supplies of clothing and food in the Schuylkill Valley, for the half-clad, half-starved patriots at Valley Forge, about thirty miles away.

It is an interesting fact to note that this line of the Keim race represents in lineal succession, two-thirds of the entire period of American colonization.

Johannes Keim, the Founder, landed at Phila., a second time from Germany in 1707, exactly 100 years after the settlement at Jamestown, Va.

His son Johannes (2d) was born in the Oley frontiers of Pa., in 1711. His son Johannes (3d) was born at Harmonyville, (Warwick,) in 1732. His son George same place 1753. His son

*Fatland was then owned by the Wetherill's, connected with the Keims through inter-marriage with the Mayers,

of Lancaster. See "Whetherill Data," this number, K and A. F.

Jacob same place 1776. His son George, subject of this sketch, same place 1814.

In other words five American generations covering a period of 193 years, in which time all the principle colonial Indian and international: Revolutionary, French, 1812, Spanish, Mexican, Civil and Spanish wars have taken place. The national domain has extended from a narrow strip along the Atlantic seaboard to a broad belt of the most habitable portion of the North American Continent, with the finest islands in the West Indies, an unrivaled archipelago in Asia, an

empire on both sides of the Arctic circle in America, and two mid-Pacific strongholds Hawaii in the North and Tutuila (Samoan) islands in the south. From a population of a few hundred thousand subjects of England, France and Spain to 72,000,000 American sovereigns.

It is also worthy of note that the lives of George Keim, our subject, living in this year of grace 1900, and his father, Jacob Keim, born in 1776, cover the entire history of the United States as an autonomous power among the nations of the earth.

THE KEIM ACCOUNT

(Keim-Kunde)

BY LUDWIG KEIM

Inspector of Railroads under the Grand Duke of Baden.

American Edition Issued by

deB. RANDOLPH KEIM

[Continued from Keim and Allied Families No. 11, p. 325.]

PAUL KEIM

A Tale of Woe of an Abbot of Old.

Es ist Zeit noch die verbaute Ehre
Zurück zulösen und Euch vor der Welt
In ihre guten Meinung herzustellen.

—Shakespeare.

(It is yet time to redeem banished
Honor and before the word to reestablish
Yourselves in its good estimation.)

IN Paul Keim we see a sorely tried monk whose fate grieves us sorely.

In the year 1782 there appeared in Rastatt a printed publication of over 200 pages, under the title of "Documentary Information of Affairs."

"P. P. Paul Keim and Beda Dilg, Friars of Abbey Schwarzach on the Rhine, vs. The Abbe's of the Strassburg Benedictine, or Black Friar's Congregation, and especially the Abbot Anselm Gankler, Prelate of Schwarzach."

Of which we quote the following:

"In Schwarzach on the Rhine, (the present Charge of Biehl, Grand Duchy, Baden) there existed since the beginning of the ninth century (until the Seculari-

zation in the year 1803) a Black Friar's Abbey, which belonged to the Diocese of the Vice Bishop of Strassburg, having the Margrave of Baden as hereditary guardian and protector, and the Bishop of Speier as feudal lord.

"This Abbey gained a painful reputation in the second half of the eighteenth century, the prime mover in which was the crafty, malicious monk, the subsequent Abbot Anselm Gankler, who, in league with other rebellious friars concluded to overthrow and dethrone Abbe Bernhard II. and his followers; above all, the Abbots Paul Keim and Beda Dilg.

The persecutions against these two were carried to the Primas of the whole congregation, nay, even, to the highest tribunal, where the oppressors left noth-

ing undone that could contribute to the slanders against them.

In view of this purpose there appeared in the year 1770, in Rome, a printed article, entitled: 'Sacra Congregation Episcoporum et Regularium e. pro R. Remis D. D. Abbatibus Congregationis Argentinensis contra P. P. Paulum Keim et Bedam Dilg Restrictus inris et facti, Romae 1770,' which matter subsequently revised and with certain passages wisely eliminated, was republished in Strassburg. Yet this not being sufficient, there were also issued in German, publications of the same trend. So in the year 1780 at Bruchsal, under the deceptive title of: 'Die geretete Wahrheit,' (The Redeemed Truth) and in 1781 at Wetzlar, entitled: 'Unstatthaftigkeiten' (Improprieties, etc.)

These publications are worthy their originators; hatred, envy, malice was their motive spirit; falsehood and invention the means of their existence.*

In the meantime the oppressed Abbots lay prostrate before the mercy seat; here only could they bemoan their afflictions, only defend themselves; and here only could they expect deliverance and vindication.

Here particularly we learn this:

"In the year 1735, at Schwarzach. Paul Keim entered the novitiate, and the following year, under Abbe Bernhard II. took the monastic vow. Nine years, from 1744-1753, he (as steward) superintended the kitchen and stores faultlessly; he was then transferred to the ministry at Stollhof near Schwarzach. Here through a course of seven years he was to his congregation spiritual advisor, father and friend; but in the midst of his content, at the blissful result of his labors, he was taken away from his beloved parish and removed to the monastery at Schuttern (near Lohr). That was an intrigue of the Gaukler faction, on the strength of whose secret connivance an

episcopal commission of Strassburg came to Schwarzach."

Another was perpetrated. After they had made the just but unfortunate Abbe Bernhard II. powerless, by appointing a coadjutor, they also proceeded to remove his faithful assistants.

The first blow fell upon P. Paul Keim. His public removal was decreed as a penalty for a transgression for which he was not even allowed an impartial trial. His recall was a fixed plan of the schemers, and must blindly be followed. Then, as he desired to withhold his signature to the decree in question, or at least to reserve the right of justifying himself against the false 'causales decreete,' it was denied him under threat of imprisonment.

P. Paul resigned himself to the inevitable, and amidst the tears and lamentations of his parishioners, and rare marks of honor from both his Stollhof and Schwarzach congregations, he betook himself on his way to Schuttern.

The contemptible, unproven charges of negligence in ministerial duties and bad counsel said to have been given to the prelaté, were shorn of their sting by the inestimable possession of a clear conscience, as well as by the excellent testimonial of Abbe Bernhard, and also those of the congregation at Stollhof.

With the assistance of the prelate of Schuttern, P. Paul received permission from the Bishop of Strassburg to return to his profess house at Schwarzach for the purpose of seeking protection against the unfounded charges, desiring to render a truthful account to the congregation at Stollhof.

This concession was given him, however, with the proviso, that, in behalf of the monastery, he use his influence with Abbe Bernhard to send in his resignation. With reluctance, and only after Beda Dilg had already declared his intention of supporting him in this painful

*Even in his position as prelate, no means were considered too base and dishonorable for the selfish, intriguing

Gaukler to employ in his machinations against P. P. Paul and Beda, as shown by the Record.

task, did Paul Keim accede to this proposition.

Abbe Bernhard concluded to abdicate, reserving nevertheless certain conditions, of which the following are most significant: "True, genuine piety; strictly disciplined life, and above all, under the present existing state of affairs, a necessary knowledge of monastic jurisprudence and its defense," were the qualifications (according to his views) which his successor should possess. And for the satisfaction of himself as well as for the unjustly punished P. Paul, the latter should, as recompense for the wrongful act of the vindictive Gaukler in taking him away from the Stollhof parish, be given his own time for returning.

This very reasonable stipulation of Abbe Bernhard's for his retirement was immediately rejected by the Vice Bishop of Duverin, and an unconditional, despotic mandate was dictated to P. Beda in the presence of P. Paul, at Reuchenn, where the Vice Bishop was at present sojourning, and which document the inconsolable abbe was obliged to sign as his own, at the arrival of the Bishop at Schwarzach.

In direct opposition of Abbe Bernhard's intention, "for beneficial reasons, in the course of a few weeks to adopt measures for holding a prelate election," the same took place after a few days, and where the followers of P. Anselm Gaukler being in the majority, he consequently was elected to the prelateship. One had dared to hope that the now dominant Prelate Anselm, having reached the goal of his ambitions, would be satisfied, and show himself worthy his important and influential position.

Alas, his newly acquainted power only served to make him more formidable, and more to be feared by those who were not his creatures, whilst the most infamous conduct and grossest misdemeanors of his minions were left to pass unnoticed. Especially was this the case with his prime favorite, P. Isidor Speck. Instead of taking him to task on ac-

count of his unbridled licenses with a common strumpet, he even assisted him in obtaining a Priorship!

The virtuous abbots appalled at the disgrace attached to this Temple of God, awaited with dread the fall of certain of their brethren.

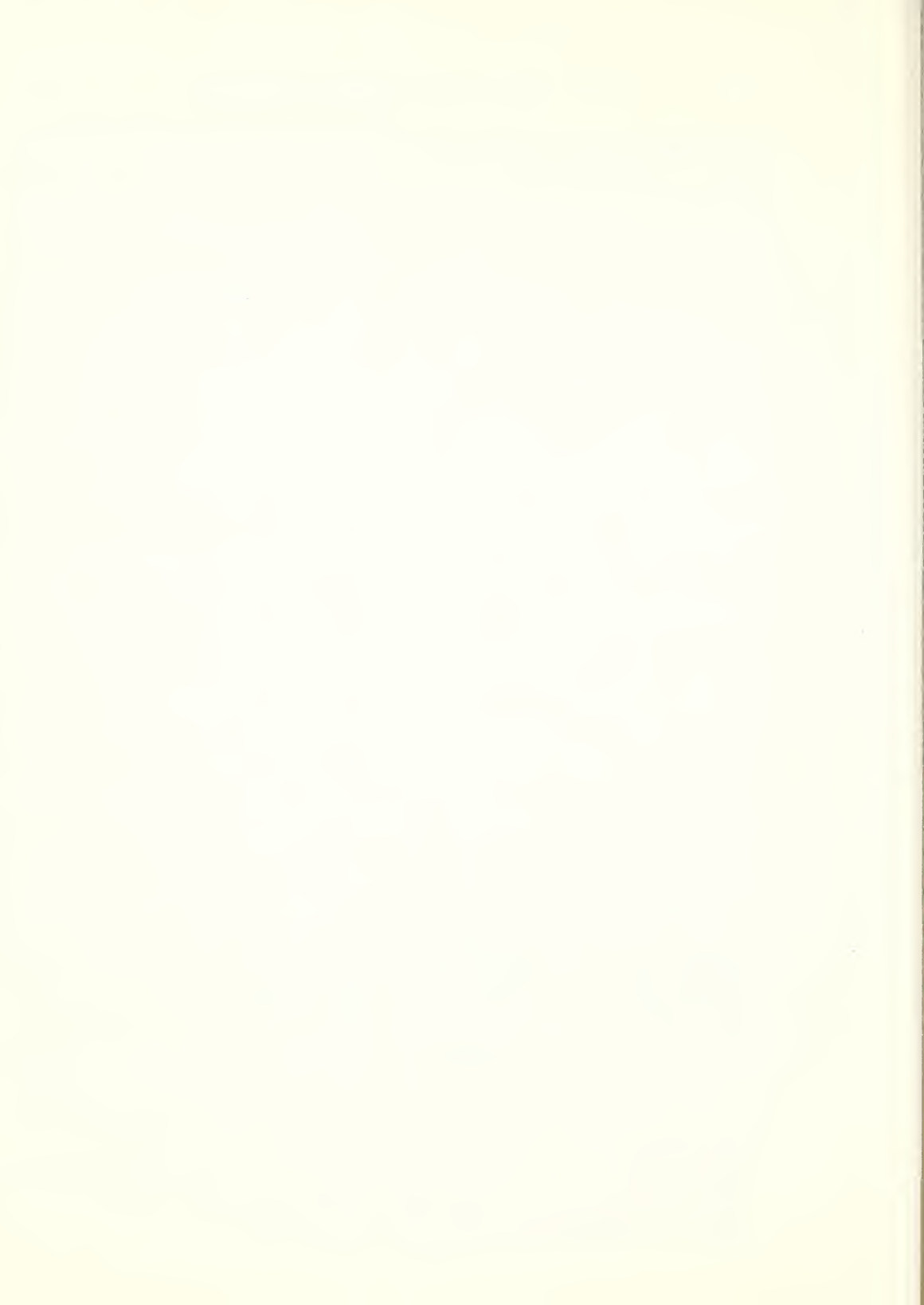
The appointment of a new Prior now became an urgent necessity. The need of finding a man whose stainless life could be the means of restoring the good reputation of the monastery, was apparent, and Paul Keim was the one who was unanimously selected to fill the place. Though Prelate Anselm could not avoid giving his vote to P. Paul at the election, yet this produced no deviation in his schemes against him, for the fulfillment of which he employed the most subtle artifices: December 10, 1763, P. Paul was called before the prelate, who, with hypocritical urbanity said: "On account of most important business," he was obliged to send an unusually skillful person to the Episcopal Ministry at Elsass Zabern,* and for this purpose P. Paul was particularly qualified.

The artless, unsuspecting P. Paul having no presentiment of the impending danger which menaced him, acceded the more readily to this request, as the more disposed he was to promote the welfare of the cloister to the best of his ability.

For the sake of appearances, he was commissioned, first of all, to call upon the cloister's attorney, Herr Homburg, of Strassburg, for the purpose of inquiring into certain affairs, and from there betake himself to Maurusmünster, and place in the hands of the abbe residing there "a deduction in the case of Schwarzach versus Baden."

P. Paul did as he was told, but, alas, to his own undoing. The sealed packet which he placed in the hands of the abbe at Maurusmünster, contained a Uriah's letter and a pretended "Congregational

*Near Zabern are the ruins of the Keim Castle of Gerolsek. (See p. 20, K. and A. F.)



Decree" of the 27th of September, 1763, in sequence of which he was to be banished to the cloister at that place.

A similar fate was intended for P. Beda, who was to be sent with a letter to the abbe at Elberstünster.

But in this instance the malicious Gaukler's plan failed of success. Through an overhasty statement of the Attorney Homburg, at Strassburg, P. Beda fortunately heard of the sad fate of P. Paul, and divined that a like one was to be his also. Unconscious of guilt or error on his part, and seeing no reason for such disgraceful banishment, he resolved, whereas under the circumstances there was no hope of his being granted a hearing by his next highest superior, to choose the better plan, that of seeking redress at the hands of the Archbishop of Mainz.

After he had, at Strassburg, safely deposited the suspicious packet containing the Uriah's letter, he hastened on his way to Mainz, not neglecting to notify his abbe of his appeal to the higher court.

For want of his expatriation papers it was impossible for him to immediately present his grievance: and for which reason, and upon good advice he repaired for a while to Frauenalt and informed the Vice Bishop of Strassburg of his reasons for taking this serious though necessary step. Here, availing himself

of the first opportunity for requesting P. Paul to send him the necessary matter for the presentation of his case.

P. Paul responded by giving a complete account of all his trials, and also by transmission of a copy of the so-called "Congregational decree," according to which P. P. Paul Keim and Beda Dilg, with the consent of the Ordinaries, and signature of all abbe's, were on the strength of infamous accusations as agitators, to be banished to foreign abbeys, beyond the borders of Germany: the first to Maurusmünster, the other to Elberstünster, under threat of more rigorous measures in case of resistance!

On the strength of this communication, and also; after having received from P. Paul full "power of attorney," P. Beda brought their joint action before the Archbishop's court of Mainz.

The Archbishop's vicar undertook to send this complaint to the consistory at Strassburg, but this body, denying all knowledge of the existence or approval of the document in question rejected their suit, referring the plaintiff's to the First Court of Appeal.

And now there followed the most tedious and wearisome negotiations, in which the defendants made every endeavor to give their victims the death-blow.

(To be continued.)

TRAVEL NOTES IN DISTANT CLIMES

1865-1866

AMID THRILLING SCENES OF BIBLE HISTORY.

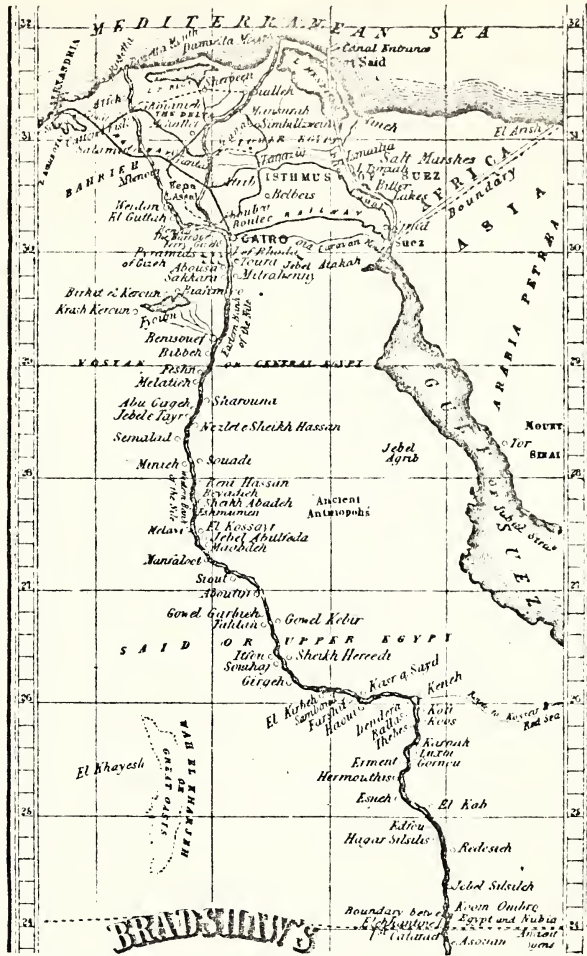
By A "Herald" Foreign Correspondent.

(Continued from No. 11, p. 327, K. & A. F.)

THE mahmal is the procession which precedes the departure of the great caravan for Mecca with the pilgrims to the tomb of Mahommed. I had the fortune to be in Cairo upon their return.

My sight-seeing in this city of the Pharoahs continued:

JULY 28, 1865, FRIDAY: This is the Mahomedan Sunday. Toward evening strolled into the Ezbekeeyeh place, where the returned pilgrims' fanatical



EGYPT FROM THE DELTA TO NUBIA.

"In it with both feet," one in Asia, the other in Africa.

pranks were engaging a vast amount of vocal and muscular energies. So tempestuous was their shouting that the commotion could be heard in my apartments in the hotel.

The Ezbekeyeh is covered with pavilions and thronged with people of divers oriental classes both day and night to witness "the dance of the dervishes." They begin in a sitting posture, swinging the upper part of the body backward and forward, exclaiming with each

motion, "Allah il Allah!" God is the God!"

Another party marches about among the pavilions beating drum-like instruments. The dancing men stand in two rows with the head dervish in the centre. The dancing is done under pavilions made of beautifully woven camels' hair cloth. Innumerable glass globes with candles furnish a weird light.

The fierce war cry of the Mahomme-

dan taken from the Muezzin's prayer is Alla-hu, Alla-ho akbar (God is great)!

JULY 29, SATURDAY: Having arranged for a visit to the pyramids of Jizeh, breakfasted at 4 a. m. and was off an hour later with donkeys, drivers and attendants, a dragoman (interpreter), and janiassary (a soldier of the foot guard). Galloped four miles through old Cairo to the bank of the Nile. Here crossed the stream in a small dahabeeah (boat). The donkeys were fitted in sidewise, head and tail alternating. I sat in the bow and the driver in the stern and thus were punted across. The river is like our own Missouri.

The island of Er-Rhoda, "Island of the Garden," one and three-fourths of a mile long, one-third mile wide, which we passed in crossing, divides the rapidly flowing Nile into two channels. The island contains to-day pleasure houses, superb gardens, exquisitely laid out with palm, orange, lime, citron, pomegranate, sycamore, acacia and banana and the celebrated henna trees. The latter is laden with perfumed blossoms and yields leaves which are used by Egyptian ladies as a cosmetic.

The Nilometer for measuring the rise of the river was built on the island 864 A. D. and is still in use.

I was informed by the dragoman that in ancient times there was a palace of Pharoah on the island and that it was the daughter of Pharoah who found Moses in a little ark in the flags by the river's brink and reared him to be a great man among his people. (See the second book of Moses—Exodus.)

On the opposite bank the donkeys jumped out of the boat as if it were an old trick to them.

I resumed my lop-eared steed and struck off for the desert, five miles distant, followed by my own attendants and a ragged crew of beggars.

At first rode through a cultivated country, the fellahs (peasants) were gathering the crops.

Arrived at the pyramids, which lie

upon the edge of the Lybian desert, at 7.30 a. m.

I had been followed from the village of Kafer by a Sheik and rabble of fifteen Bedouins of the desert, besides the other beggars.

The group is known as the "pyramids of Jizeh," the greatest of the four being Cheops, named after its royal builder 3,000 years or more ago. It is 746 feet on each side or eleven acres. It stands on a plateau forty feet above the sandy plain; is 461 feet high, composed of 206 tiers of steps, one to four feet high, each layer being about a foot less than the one below. The ascent is made by these step-like layers. Made the ascent assisted by three Bedouins, one for each hand for hauling and one behind for boosting. The booster was the best.

It took me twenty minutes to get to the top, arriving heavenward somewhat wind-blown and amid the cheers and backshish of my "elevators."

The space at the top is about thirty feet square.

The view from the immense mass is beyond description. The silver thread and fertile verdured shores of the Nile may be seen winding south and north across the level surface until lost in mistiness. Toward the west stretched the boundless Lybian desert. The wind wailed a requiem over the solitude and antiquity of the place. Beneath and beyond could be seen long caravans of camels and drivers winding away toward some distant oasis in the sea of sand or approaching from afar. Sixty-nine pyramids, great and small, extend from Abowroash to Dashoor.

The scene of the great battles of the pyramids and the Nile, fought by Napoleon against the fierce Mamelukes and the pyramids of Memphis were in view in the dim distance. While the Sphinx and Belzoni pyramid lay at our feet.

After a half hour made the descent, which was even more difficult and dangerous.

I next clambered about forty feet up the side of the great pyramid and entered through an opening about four feet square, accompanied by a troop of cut-throat looking Arabs bearing lighted torches. Made a descent of about 100 feet crawling along this dark, narrow passage to a subterranean apartment. I then made an ascent of about 200 feet, passing a number of apartments and galleries, including the Queen's chamber, twenty feet high, which showed evidences of Arabs searching for treasure by the excavations in the sides.

From the great gallery a narrow passage led to the well and still further down to a chamber in the very depths of the structure supposed to have been the resting place of the builder.

A narrow ledge sloping upward about 100 feet led to the King's chamber of red granite.

Here I stood over the sarcophagus of old Cheops himself, also of red granite, the lid and contents having been removed to some gallery in Europe.

The Arabs gave me a dance, accompanying themselves by a fierce chant. In the dim, flickering light of torches, with their flowing robes of white, the scene was weird in the extreme and one never to be forgotten.

At the end of another gallery is the "Cartouche" bearing the name of the founder "Suphis."

There are various very strained inferences concerning the object of these mighty works of man.

They were the tombs of the Kings, whatever may have been their scientific construction and objects. Returned to daylight covered with a good coating of the must of antiquity.

The second pyramid nearby erected by Cephrenes still has much of the cement on the yellowish sides, making them quite smooth and difficult of ascent. In its interior the sarcophagus is sunk in the floor.

The third pyramid, smaller than the other, is said to have been built by My-

cerinus. The wooden coffin is in the British museum.

Rode to the catacombs on the east. Also clambered to the top of the head of the sphinx, a gigantic stone figure, half lion and half woman, hewn out of solid rock. The head is 100 feet in circumference. It is 60 feet from the head to the body and the recumbent portion is 102 feet. Between the paws, 50 feet each, is a sacrificial altar. Part of the back and forelegs are built up. The rest is an enormous stone.

The immense sculptured mass is supposed to be a portrait of Thothmes, who reigned during the Israelitish bondage.

Nearly the whole of the figure except the head is buried in the snow-like drifted yellowing sand.

Also examined the immense mass of enormous stones left at the palace of the Sphinx.

I started with the intention of passing the night on the desert in one of the excavated tombs and thence next day proceeding up the desert to Sakkara, the site of ancient Memphis, but the view from the top of Cheops was sufficient, as little remains of that city of the past.

The day was also exceedingly trying owing to the blighting breath of the desert blowing in as if from the very mouth of a furnace. The native attendants were also restive in fear of an approaching pestilential simoon so destructive of life.

So returned as we came, minus a liberal sum for bakshish. Reached the hotel soon after noon. Took a vigorous bath, ate luncheon and had a nap preparatory to a night among the dervishes and the fanatical pilgrim worshippers on the square.

JULY 30, SUNDAY: Notwithstanding the mercury at 100 degrees, started on a journey to the petrified forest ten miles south of Cairo by donkey-back.

This is a most curious formation like an Irish bog in stone. The adjacent land resembles the dry bed of a stream with limestone cliffs on either side and

numerous remains of oyster shells strewn about.

The fragments of trees are about six feet long. No one knows how the trees became solidified. The pieces ring to a stroke like steel and are of a flinty texture.

It took me nearly three more hours under the same boiling sun to reach the mysterious mounds of ancient Heliopolis, "the City of the Sun," passing on the way the tomb of Malek Adel, brother of the great Saladin.

I stood under a sycamore hollow and old, under which it is said Joseph and Mary and the Infant Jesus rested in their flight into Egypt (St. Matthew, 2d chap. 13th verse).

A balsam tree, related to have been brought by Cleopatra from Jericho, is said to have stood here. Heliopolis is supposed to have been one of the Treasure cities referred to in Exodus as built by the captive Hebrews in the reign of Thothmes II, of the 18th Dynasty.

My dragoman, who seemed to be exceptionally well informed in matters pertaining to the ancient ruined cities of Egypt, informed me that Heliopolis was one of the cities identified with the governorship of Joseph "over the land, the gathering of corn in store against a famine," which he foretold, the scene of the arrival of his brethren in search of corn, the discovering of himself to them, the visit of his father and the removal of his brethren into the land.

It was here in the earlier days of his eventful career that he was bought by Potiphar, a captain of the guard of the Pharaoh, from the Ishmaelites, where his integrity raised him to the favor of his master and his comeliness to the fruitless suasion of Potiphar's wife.

As I stood upon this hallowed ruin I could not resist a retrospective review of all the Sunday-school teaching of Joseph and the bags of corn, Moses in the bull-rushes and other events so beautifully told in the sacred books of Genesis and Exodus, impressed upon my childhood

memory through the painstaking efforts of two specially indefatigable spinsters.

The site of the city is overgrown with groves of date, citron and palm. A single obelisk about 65 feet high and a mound mark the ruins of the former centre of population and trade.

The Tel el Yood (mound of the Jews), a few miles distant, is supposed to have been the site of the famous temple of Orion.

Arrived back at Cairo after dark, after a most trying journey from heat and dust.

JULY 31, MONDAY: Rode to the tombs of the Caliph. The Fatimite Caliphs ruled in Egypt 908-1171 A. D. The Caliphate began with Abubekir, father of Mahommed's second wife. In their day the tombs now in ruins must have been very fine.

Passed an hour at Boulae, the port of Cairo on the Nile bank, two miles distant. It has 20,000 inhabitants and a line of boats to Alexandria.

I was favored this evening with an invitation to the house of an Egyptian merchant, who clung to the domestic customs of his ancestors.

It was a radical innovation upon my course of prandial training and experience.

For dinner, after spreading a rug on the floor, a rich mother of pearl stool was stood in the centre. On that was placed a copper tray with bread for each one in the party. Two slave girls, one carrying a copper ewer, the other a copper basin, poured water on the hands of each one sitting around in oriental fashion, cross-legged, very trying to my occidental knee joints. In fact insufficiency of ballast or bottom, anatomically speaking, made the effort uncertain for fear of rolling over.

One slave did the fanning of the group. Another held a water bottle and still another served the meats, sweet-meats and vegetables, winding up with more ewer and basin, in which the family and guest cleansed their mouths and hands.

The ladies I found very delicate and beautiful in their homes. On the streets they appear veiled, only the eyes, which are bewitching, showing. The better class always ride in vehicles of the country, but are veiled the same as those afoot.

AUG. 1, TUESDAY: Drew £76 at the House of the Egyptian Commercial Trading Company. Took a donkey ride to the railway station and postoffice to mail newspaper and home letters.

AUG. 2, WEDNESDAY: Up at 6 a. m. Breakfast. Settled the bill at hotel, £6, 8s. Took carriage to the Suez Railway station. Train off at 8.30 a. m. The outfit the same as that from Cairo.

After a thirty-minute run entered the desert and a wide waste of gravel and sand utterly devoid of vegetation. The sand lay in banks like drifted snow.

The distance is ninety miles and five hours were consumed in transit.

Had a slight experience with a zobalah, or whirlwind of sand. The sura or mirage caused by the heated stratum of air upon the glowing surface of the desert was frequently visible.

Ophthalmia is the disease of the country, caused by the glare of the sun and the fine dust whirled in from the desert. It is almost fatal to the sight for travellers to sleep in the open air in the moon light on the desert without protection of the eyes.

A pair of goggles, a sun umbrella with curtains, a dark glass window set in the latter for observation. At night, with the heavy dew, the annoyance of flying sand is removed, but in the daytime I found a veil was a protection.

At night a shawl-like wrap about the shoulders and loins is indispensable.

The journey was not devoid of interest. As the track followed the old caravan route, we frequently caught a glimpse of a caravan toiling along over the parched plain. The snorting of our iron steed not unfrequently greatly alarmed the "ships of the desert." Occasionally could be seen the mausoleum of some

opulent Arab or Egyptian, who died on the journey toward or returning from Mecca. The skeletons of camels, which had perished by the way, were numerous.

Arabs with their families and effects mounted on camels, horses and donkeys and armed with their ancient weapons, were to be seen like wanderers of the desert, moving about, or in camps.

At night the shriek of the jackal and the whining cry of the hyena breaks the oppressive solitude of the scene.

At 2 p. m. caught the first sight of the town and Gulf of Suez, with Mount Sinai pointed out dimly in the distance.

The palace of the Pacha of Egypt and the famous "desert tree," an acacia twenty inches in diameter, about ten feet high, with bushy top, may be seen. Higher up is the very spot where the Israelites crossed the Red Sea and but a few miles beyond the town is the boundary line between Egypt and Arabia (Africa and Asia) the most ancient of the recorded inhabited continents of the globe.

The train entered a dingy shed, around which were gathered Arabs, Egyptians, camels, horses, splendidly caparisoned and meek-looking donkeys.

Judging from the hustling no one would think that the heat ranged upwards of a hundred degrees on the Fahrenheit scale.

Put up at the Peninsular and Oriental Hotel, fronting on the gulf. The town has about 2,500 inhabitants, all eastern races, except a few officers and chief employes of the Maritime Canal Company.

The English and French Company plants, the hotels, consular offices, several small mosques, railroad buildings, a few comfortable residences and a few hundred native houses make up the structural features of the place.

From the lower end of the town a mole extends about a mile into the gulf. The steamers are anchored in the open roads beyond this. Lighters run between the

hotels, railroad and company wharves and the ships at anchor.

Took a stroll after dinner, 6.30 p. m. Sat on the hotel veranda several hours looking out through the moonlight upon the gulf and meditating about the countless ages of human life which had passed here in the flow and ebb of traffic and travel between the two continents which here come together. Also of Moses and Aaron and the chosen people of God,

making the impress of their feet, in the flesh, upon these same sands and the impress of their exodus and wanderings up the most civilized wing of the human family of to-day.

In fact the thoughts were so impressive that I found great difficulty in finding sleep, the heat and fleas having no longer had that effect upon my hours of rest.

(To be Continued.)

MAGNA-CHARTA BARONS OF ENGLAND, 1214-15

THE BEVERLEY-RANDOLPH-KEIM DESCENT

A PUBLICATION by Charles H. Browning, "The Magna Charta Barons and their American Descendants, together with the Pedigrees of the Founders of the Order of Runnemede deduced from the sureties for the enforcement of the Statutes of the Magna Charta of King John" (Phila., 1898), is a "book of the genealogies of the most prominent of the English Barons who procured the great Charter of Liberty from King John."

It relates to the period of English history which led to giving the "Anglo-Norman or English nation a certain Constitution."

The "uprising of the Barons in 1214-15 maybe termed the culmination of a desire for a tangible form of government."

"The ascent of King John to the throne on Ascension Day in 1199 was apparently pleasing to the majority of the English Barons and the people generally, as his succession sprang out of a national choice as well as regal inheritance * * * he was handicapped however by a few discontented ecclesiastics."

This period is instructively and entertainingly covered by Mr. Browning in his volume in "The story of the Magna Charta of King John" (p. 9), and the "Magna Charta of King John" (p. 30), from the original copy in the Lincoln Cathedral.

"Runnemede," the plain upon which the Barons encamped and where King John sealed and delivered to them the long desired Magna Charta is situated on the southwest bank of the River Thames between Staines and Windsor in the hundred of Godley or Chertsey in the County of Surrey.

In the list containing some of the Barons and Knights in Arms to procure the Magna Charta from King John in the volume (p. 56) there appears in all recorded 144 names, among them WILLIAM DE HUNTINGFIELD (p. 56) and SIMON DE KYME (p. 56).

Among the sureties for the Observance of the Magna Charta (p. 60) of the 25 sureties in this list 18 are lineal ancestors of the founders of the Order of Runnemede, including William de Huntingfield, sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk shires, d. 1256. On p. 98 (Biographies of the Sureties) Mr. Browning gives a record of

William de Huntingfield, eldest son of Roger de Huntingfield, son of William de Huntingfield, son of Roger de Huntingfield, first to assume this surname and founder of the family, held the Manor of Huntingfield in County of Suffolk as under-tenant of Robert Malet.

William de Huntingfield was one of the famous 25 sureties for the Magna Charta, 1203-4; was constable of Devon Castle. He was Governor of Sauvey

Castle in Liescestershire, when he joined the Barons against King John, and one of the 25 chosen to govern the kingdom, being excommunicated by the Pope. In 1216 King John restored to him the manor of Clayford in Hants. He plotted to have the Dauphin come to England and was active in reducing the Counties of Essex and Suffolk to his authority. He was also one of the witnesses to the charter granted by King John, 1214, allowing free ecclesiastical elections throughout England.

He m. Alice de St. Liz, and d. 1256-7 (Browning, p. 98-9).

"In the Pedigrees of Americans descended from the Sureties for the Observance of the Magna Charta of King John (Browning).

Pedigree XXVII, p. 150:

WILLIAM DE HUNTINGFIELD, a Magna Charta Surety, had:

ROGER DE HUNTINGFIELD, d. 1257, who had:

SIR WILLIAM DE HUNTINGFIELD, d. 1282, who had:

ROGER DE HUNTINGFIELD, d. 1301, who had:

WILLIAM DE HUNTINGFIELD, d. 1314, who had:

ALICE DE HUNTINGFIELD, m. Sir John de Norwich, d. 1361, and had:

CATHERINE DE NORWICH, m. William de la Pole, d. 1367, and had:

MICHAEL DE LA POLE, K. G., Earl of Suffolk, d. 1388, who had:

SIR MICHAEL DE LA POLE, second Earl of Suffolk, d. 1415, who had:

SIR THOMAS DE LA POLE, third son, who had:

CATHERINE DE LA POLE, m. Sir Miles Stapylton, d. 1466, and had:

ELIZABETH STAPLYTON, m. Sir Wm. Calthorpe, d. 1494, and had:

ELIZABETH CALTHORPE, m. Frances Hassylden, of Gilden Morden, and had:

FRANCES HASSYLDEN, m. Sir Robert Peyton, of Iselham, d. 1550, and had:

ROBERT PEYTON, of Iselham, Cambridgeshire, 1523-1590, and had:

SIR JOHN PEYTON, Knt. Bart. and M. P. of Iselham, d. 1616, and had:

SIR EDWARD PEYTON, Knt. Bart. of Iselham, 1578-1636, who had:

THOMAS PEYTON, of Wicken and Roug-ham, Norfolk, 1616-1687, who had:

AMERICAN DESCENDANTS:

MAJOR ROBERT PEYTON, of Gloucester Co., Va., d. S. P. M., who had:

ELIZABETH PEYTON, who m. in 168—, Col. Peter Beverley, Gloucester Co., Va. (son of Robert Beverley, of Va., [1663-87], m. ———) a member and speaker of the Virginia House of Burgesses, Surveyor General and Treasurer of the Virginia Colony, and member of the Governor's Council, d. 1728, who had:

ELIZABETH BEVERLEY, m. William Randolph (1681-1742), who had:

PETER RANDOLPH (1708-1767), m. Lucy Bolling, who had:

BEVERLEY RANDOLPH, (1755-1797), Governor of Virginia 3 terms, m. Martha Cocke, who had:

LUCY BOLLING RANDOLPH, m. William Randolph, her cousin, who had:

COL. THOMAS BEYERLEY RANDOLPH, of Virginia, m. Maria Barbara Mayer, of Lancaster, Pa., who had:

MARTHA ELIZABETH RANDOLPH, of Virginia, m. John High (Hoeh) Keim, of Pennsylvania, who had:

DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM, m. Jane Sumner Owen, of Conn, who had:

1. ELIZABETH RANDOLPH KEIM, m. First Lieut. Charles Willauer Kutz, Corps Engineers, U. S. Army, who had:

EMILY RANDOLPH KUTZ.—29 in descent.

2. HARRIET VIRGINIA KEIM, unm. 1899, dau. DeB. Randolph Keim.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH, OF TURKEY ISLAND, VA., THE FOUNDER

"CHATSWORTH," "TUCKAHOE," "DUNGENESS," AND "CURLS" BRANCHES

By James Affaïre Millholland, of Cumberland, Md.

THESE records are only to show how the children of Martha Elizabeth Randolph Keim are descended in direct line from the original Randolph family of Virginia.

Upon his death William Randolph, of Turkey Island, left estates to four of his seven sons, as will be seen below. The names of these estates gave distinguishing names to the Randolph lines of the four sons indicated.

The fifth son of William Randolph, of Turkey Island, the Founder, was Henry Randolph. 6th son, Sir John Randolph of Tazewell Hall. This was the Williamsburg branch of the Randolphs of Virginia, 7th Edward Randolph of Breno.

William Randolph, of England, the Founder, came to America 1650, and settled at Turkey Island, Va. He m. Mary Isham, of Bermuda Hundred, Va., and had seven sons and two daughters. Four of the sons married as follows:

1. William Randolph, of "Chatsworth," m. Elizabeth Beverley; Peter R., son of Wm. and Elizabeth R., m. Lucy Bolling; Beverley R. (Governor of Virginia), son of Peter and Lucy R., m. Martha Cock; Lucy Bolling, dau. of Beverley and Martha R., m. William Randolph.

2. Thomas Randolph, of "Tuckahoe," m. Judith Churchill; William R., son of Thomas and Judith R., m. Mary Page; Thos. Mann, of "Tuckahoe," son of Wm. and Mary R., m. Anne Cary; William, son of Thos. Mann and Anne R., m. Lucy Bolling Randolph.

3. Isham Randolph, of "Dungeness," m. Jane Rogers, of England; Jane, dau. of Isham and Jane R., m. Peter Jefferson; Thos. Jefferson (President of the United States), son of Jane and Peter J., m. Martha Skelton; Martha, dau. of Thos.

and Martha J., m. Thos. Mann Randolph. 2d of "Tuckahoe."

4. Richard Randolph, of "Curls," m. Jane Bolling; Mary, dau. of Richard and Jane R., m. Archibald Cary; Anne C., dau. of Mary and Archibald C., m. Thos. Mann Randolph, of Tuckahoe; William Randolph, son of Anne and Thos. Mann R., m. Lucy Bolling Randolph.

William Randolph, of the "Chatsworth" branch, and Lucy Bolling Randolph, of the "Tuckahoe" branch, had three children: (1) William Fitzhugh Randolph; (2) Thos. Beverley Randolph; (3) Anne Cary Randolph.

1. William Fitzhugh Randolph m. Jane Harrison.

They had issue:

1. Wm. Eston Randolph.
2. Beverley Randolph.
3. Virginia Randolph.
4. Lucius Randolph.
5. Mary Randolph.

2. Col. Thos. Beverley Randolph, second son of Wm. and Lucy Bolling Randolph, m., May 31, 1814, to Maria Barbara Mayer, of Lancaster, Pa.

They had issue:

1. Wm. Mayer Randolph, b. 1815; d. 1875.
2. Susan Burkart Randolph, b. 1817; d. 1867.
3. Martha Elizabeth Randolph, b. 1818; d. 1890.
4. Lucy Jane Randolph, b. 1819; d. 1872.
5. Susau Burkhart Randolph, b. 1821; d. ———.
6. George Lewis Randolph, b. 1821; d. in California, a pioneer.
7. Peyton Randolph, killed at battle of Chapultepec or Cherebusco, Mexico; d. 1847.

5. Christopher M. Randolph, b. 1830; d. 1868.
 9. Thos. Mann Randolph, d. 1877, near Dubuque, Ia.
 10. Ann Cary Randolph.
 11. Margaret Wetherill Randolph, d. in infancy.
 12. Cnas. Wetherill Randolph, d. —.
 3. Anne Cary Randolph. No record.
- Martha Elizabeth Randolph, third child and eldest dau. of Col. Thos. Beverley and Maria Barbara (Mayer) Randolph, m., Sept. 3, 1839, Col. John High (Hoch) Keim, son of Benneville Keim, Reading, Pa. Issue:
1. DeB. Randolph Keim, b. Jan. 1, 1841.
 2. Mary High Keim, b. Dec. 4, 1842; d. Aug. 2, 1891.
 3. Edward Tudor Keim, b. Aug. 8, 1844.
 4. Virginia Randolph Keim, b. May 4, 1846; d. Feb., 1896.
 5. Anna Heister Keim, b. March 9, 1849; d. 1851.
 6. Peyton Randolph Keim, b. March 23, 1850.
 7. Thomas Beverley Keim, b. Jan. 11, 1852.
 8. John Randolph Keim, b. Nov. 15, 1853; d. 1854.
 9. John Otto Keim, b. March 28, 1855.
 10. Frederick Sherwood Jessup Keim, b. Jan. 7, 1857; d. 1858.
 11. Anna Sherwood Keim, b. April 18, 1859; d. Jan. 23, 1873.
1. DeB. Randolph Keim, author and journalist, eldest son of John H. and Martha E. R. Keim, m., June 25, 1872, Jane S. Owen, of Hartford, Conn. Issue:
 1. Elizabeth Randolph Keim, b. Aug. 1, 1873, m., June 25, 1895, at Reading, Pa., Lieut. Charles Willauer Kutz. Issue:
 1. Emily Randolph Kutz, b. Oct. 17, 1897.
 2. Harriet Virginia Keim, b. July 9, 1875.
 3. DeBenneville Keim, b. July, 1850; d. 1883.
 4. John Owen Keim, d. in infancy.
 2. Mary High (Hoch) Keim, second child of John H. and Martha E. R. Keim, m., first, Sept. 4, 1866, to William Wirt Mills, attorney-at-law, of Dubuque, Iowa, who d. June 29, 1867, leaving one son.

Wm. Wirt Mills, b. July 17, 1867, m. Nov. 15, 1898, Nellie Coleman, b. Aldershot, England, Feb., 1879.

She m. secondly, Dec. 15, 1870, Abner K. Stauffer, attorney-at-law, of Reading, Pa., and d. Aug. 2, 1891. Issue:

 1. John Keim Stauffer, b. July 22, 1874.
 2. Anna Keim Stauffer, b. April 7, 1877.
 3. Mary Virginia Stauffer, b. Nov. 21, 1878.
 4. Frederick Randolph Stauffer, b. Aug. 28, 1881.
 3. Edward Tudor Keim, third child of John and Martha E. R. Keim, m., July 9, 1867, to Emma L. Bloomfield, of New Jersey. Issue:
 1. Randolph Keim, b. July 29, 1869; d. Sept. 12, 1891.
 2. Edward Peyton Keim, b. Aug. 1, 1871; d. —.
 3. Martha E. R. Keim, b. Dec. 12, 1875.
 4. Carl DeB. Keim, d. in infancy.
 5. Griffith Keim.
 6. DeBenneville Keim, b. July, 1880.
 4. Virginia Randolph Keim, fourth child of John H. and Martha E. R. Keim, m., Feb. 4, 1869, to James Allaire Millholland, general manager George's Creek and Cumberland Railroad. She d. Feb., 1896. Issue:
 1. Fannie Randolph Millholland, b. Jan. 2, 1870; m. June 6, 1894, Wm. Milner Roberts, Jr.

Their issue:

 1. Virginia Millholland Roberts, b. Dec. 25, 1895.

2. Elizabeth Humbird Roberts, b. March 24, 1895.
2. James Albair Millholland, Jr., b. Nov. 10, 1871; d. Dec. 23, 1875.
3. Anna Keim Millholland, b. Aug. 3, 1876; m. Nov. 2, 1898, Van Leer Shriver.
- Their issue:
1. Van Leer Perry Shriver, b. Sept. 2, 1899.
4. Lewis Curtis Millholland, b. March 23, 1875.
5. John Keim Millholland, b. Dec. 30, 1876; m. July 18, 1898, Estelle Kilhane Devnes.
- Their issue:
1. Virginia Keim Millholland, b. June 24, 1899.
6. Allen Campbell Millholland, b. July 14, 1878.
7. Randolph Millholland, b. Feb. 6, 1880.
8. Virginia Randolph Millholland, Jr., b. Oct. 11, 1881; d. Sept. 25, 1882.
9. Nona Millholland, b. June 21, 1883.
10. Wm. Melvain Millholland, b. May 24, 1885.
11. Beverley Millholland, b. Sept. 21, 1886.
12. Martha Randolph Millholland, b. Jan. 7, 1889.
6. Peyton Randolph Keim, sixth child of John H. and Martha E. R. Keim, m., Aug. 19, 1876, Lillie Seymour, of Milan, Ill.; d. May 23, 1891. Issue:
1. Lillie M. Keim, d. Kansas City, Mo., May 25, 1889.
2. Seymour DeBenneville Keim, b. Marshalltown, Io., Oct. 14, 1878.
3. Elsie Loraine Keim, b. Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 19, 1889.
- M., 2, Nellie Beauregard Williams, b. West Washington, D. C.; m. in West Washington, D. C., City, Mo., December 30, 1893. Issue:
1. Anna Randolph Keim, b. Kansas City, Mo., December 26th, 1893.
- M., 3. Annie Adelaid Hurkamp, b. in Fredericksburg, Va.; m. in Fredericksburg, Va., April 17, 1895.
7. Thos. Beverley Keim, seventh child of John H. and Martha E. R. Keim, m., May 31, 1876, Elizabeth Morris Cox, of Philadelphia. Issue:
1. William P. Cox Keim, b. Dec. 25, 1880.
2. Mary Morris Keim, b. June 1, 1882; d. Feb. 1, 1885.
3. Thos. Beverley Keim, Jr., b. Feb. 26, 1884.
4. Henry May Keim, b. Nov. 9, 1888; d. April 22, 1889.
9. John Otto Keim, ninth child of John H. and Martha E. R. Keim, m. Ella Boreaf, of Philadelphia. Issue:
1. Shuster Boreaf Keim, b. 1887.
2. Ella Boreaf Keim, b. Aug. 1891; d. Nov., 1891.
3. Charles Carver Keim, b. ———.

INDIAN NEIGHBORS

PETER G. BERTOLET, in his MS. "Fragments of the Past: Historical Sketches of Oley and Vicinity," 1861, preserved in the archives of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, after careful research, presents an interesting picture of Indian life as it was contemporaneously with the settlement of our ancestors on the banks of the Manatawny, in the picturesque region indicated.

The following is a synopsis of this portion of his MS:

The Indians of Oley had general characteristics in common with their race.

They lived in villages and were of a less roving disposition than their people in less favored localities.

Their numerous burying grounds, which differ from those of the Iroquois of the North, show this.

There existed one village when the

whites came to the country, a short distance North of the Moravian school house near the foot of Grand hill.

In 1860 there still existed the ruins of a few huts, used for the storing of maize.

They were expert archers, and lived by hunting, raised maize and mingled on friendly terms with the pioneer farmers.

There was a large village near the farm house of Thomas P. Lee, judging from a burial ground in the apple and peach orchard and near the fine spring, where their wigwams must have stood. The white and red children had their sports together.

There was another camp on Daniel Bertolets farm adjoining that of Lee. Amos (possibly Anthony) Lee, was the father of Thomas P. Lee.

Another Indian family lived near Mrs. Charlotte Yoder's house.

The Oley Indians were engaged in a few simple industries requiring handicraft, such as basket making, in which they were expert.

After a time, these children of the forest took to "firewater," one of the advance agents of civilization, and became troublesome. These dissolute ones joined the Brandt desperadoes on the frontiers.

When the earliest pioneers, Johannes Keim, 1707; Isaac DeTurk, 1712; Anthony Lee, 1716, Jean Bertolet, 1726, and others settled in the country, the Indians were less deceitful than later. They used tobacco, which the white man learned from them.

They believed in the great Spirit and were very superstitious. A few submitted to education and accepted the Christian religion.

The Moravians were the earliest, missionaries of the gospel, although the Quakers did much good.

The period of the marriage contract was optional, for so many moons or snows, but could be renewed. They confided in the integrity of each other and bigamy was not tolerated.

A young Indian was considered eligi-

ble to marriage after he had shown his skill in returns of game.

The men followed the chase and the women took charge of the wigwam and fields, and had the sole care of the papooses.

The men wore their dress loosely, consisting of a short tunic or hunting shirt, secured by a girdle of raw hide, to which were suspended in skin sheaths their scalping or hunting knife and tomahawk. They wore bear, or other skins of the larger game over their shoulders and skin leggins about their limbs.

They were very fond of gay colors and beads.

They plucked the hairs of their beards and heads, with their hands leaving only a tuft (scalp lock) at the top usually decorated with the plumage of the eagle or other birds.

They painted their faces with burnt red clay for war, but did not tattoo.

The women wore tunics longer in the skirt and leggins of buckskin without flaps. They had very dark and sparkling eyes and straight long glossy black hair. The Indian method of treating disease was by means of herbs and wore charms as a protection against the evil spirit.

The old people who had outlived their ability to assist in the village economy or follow in their wanderings were allowed to starve or were put out of the way by more expeditious means.

They had a system of hieroglyphics on skins. Their history was chiefly tradition.

[One of the most extensive and interesting collections of Indian relics of Berks county is owned (1899) by Jonas deTurk, a farmer at Neversink Station on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, three miles below the latter city.—ED.]

The Indians never lost their way in the forest, their instinct of locality being marvelous.

They venerated their graves and took it as an insult to desecrate them.

They computed time by summers, winters or moons, nature's calendar.

In husbandry they first burnt the ground over.

They planted maize (Indian corn) by certain signs in nature, for instance, "when the leaves of the white oak were as large of the ears of the squirrel" or "a man could lie out on the ground."

They preserved their corn in pits, generally in a hillside.

The weapons of defense and hunting were the bow and arrow, and for defense the war club and slings with stones. Their bows were made of an elastic wood usually hickory four to six feet in length with sinews for draw strings.

Their arrow heads or points were pyramidal in shape flattened on the sides grooved, and notched at the base for fastening by means of thongs to the shaft.

These heads were from one to six inches in length. They were wrought by rude instruments out of yellow jasper, Busanite, or Lydian stone, Feldspar, Milky, Amethystine or greyish quartz.

The tomahawk or Indian axe was of stone. Instead of an eye it had a groove to fasten it to the handle and was worn in the belt.

The sling stones, which were round, and thrown by hand or sling, weighed from one-half to four pounds. Some

were perfect spheres.

The war club of hard wood was usually highly decorated.

The Indians withdrew from Oley, joining the Northern tribes in a war of extermination on the English frontier at the time of the troubles between England and France, 1754. The farmers then prepared for defense.

A fortified log house was erected on the farm of Gideon Hoeh as a rendezvous for the women and children in the valley at night or in times of attack or danger of surprise.

In times of alarm the plow was left in the furrow. The men seized their rifles, powder horns and bullet pouches and awaited attack or reassuring reports from the scouts.

The dogs outside acted as sentinels. The houses were fitted with port-holes.

It is recorded from Philip deTurck that an Indian named Skany, who lived near his grandfather, Martin Shinkel (probably Shenkel), left in 1756 "about pulling turnip time," disappearing in the night without any knowledge beforehand or information as to whither he went.

I have referred elsewhere to an Indian family, which lived in the rear of the frontier cabin of Johannes Kem.

KARL KEIM, OF BADEN.

Karl Keim, a brother Ludwig Keim, of Waldürn, Baden resides in Constance, am Baden, where he is inspector (Dampschiff Gesellschaft) steamship service on the Baden Sea or Lake of Constance.

This fortified city of the Grand Duchy of Baden is on the south shore of the lake and at its outlet into the Rhine. Its cathedral of the eleventh century, Kaufhaus, where the Council of Constance sat 1414-18, and an ancient palace are among the best relics of the former glory of the place.

For its liberal thinking tendencies

it lost the privilege it enjoyed as a free Imperial city. It was annexed to Austria 1549 and ceded to Baden in 1810.

KEIM NAME IN IRELAND.

The late George deB. Keim in a letter dated Philadelphia, Pa., May 23, 1893, says:

"There is a picture of 'the pass of Keim an eigh' (the pass of the wild deer), in a book printed in London in 1891, by Chapman and Hall, written by Madame de Boyet, entitled 'Three Months' Tour in Ireland.'"



(original structure.)

HANS SCHNEIDER "PLANTATION" (See p. 173, K. and A. F.).

"Gheer Farm," Oley Line, Pa. (Line Kiln, p. 6), 1899, Birthplace, 1727, of Barbara Schneider, wife of Nicholas Keim, son of the Founder.

DE BENNEVILLE-BERTOLET

A COLONIAL ROMANCE

AMONG the events in the thrilling life of Dr. George deBenneville the Founder may be mentioned a reminiscence given by Mrs. Anne deB. Mears, from the grandson of Christopher Sauer, the celebrated colonial printer of Germantown, Pa.

Christopher Sauer's home was a refuge for many immigrants of the Continental nationalities of Europe.

Upon a certain occasion Mr. Sauer had a dream that a vessel had arrived at Philadelphia having on board a person who was very ill and whispering that he should bring him to his home. He awoke and finding it but a dream, again fell asleep when the dream was repeated.

Mentioning the dream to his wife, she urged him to do as he was bidden.

He drove into the city, six miles distant, and made inquiry at the wharf.

The captain of a vessel informed him that he had a very sick man aboard, whom Mr. Sauer at once removed to his carriage and took to his home, where he was restored to health.

The person was George deBenneville.

Mr. Sauer in addition to his printing establishment, kept a "drug store."

After deBenneville's recovery, being skilled in medicine, he assisted in the preparation of prescriptions.

Not long after Jean Bertolet, of Oley, paid a visit to his friend Sauer, at Germantown. When deBenneville entered the room Bertolet arose from his chair, embraced and kissed him in the fashion of the Fatherland.

Bertolet urging the necessity of a physician in the Oley settlement, persuaded deBenneville to accompany him to his home on the frontiers. He

at once there embarked in his profession, also preaching his doctrine of Universal Redemption and conducting a school.

At this time deBenneville was 38 years of age.

Among his scholars was a lovely maiden of 16.

A few years later, on Dec. 24, 1745, there was a wedding at the Bertolet homestead on the Manatawny. The

bride was Esther Bertolet, daughter of the preceptor's friend, Jean Bertolet, then twenty years of age; the bridegroom was George deBenneville, the preceptor, then arrived at the age of 42. From this union sprang many men and women of note in every activity of American life.

The only American born child of Jean Bertolet was Frederick. [Ann deB. Mears.]

PHILIP KIME, OF NORTH CAROLINA,—PETER KIME, OF CHESTER COUNTY, PA.

Mrs. J. S. Davis, of Philadelphia, daughter of John Keim, son of Jacob Keim, son of Stephen Keim, son of Johannes Keim the Founder, of Oley, Pa., who has devoted much research to the Keim Family, in a letter dated Philadelphia, August 8, 1898, writes:

"I have found a lovely family of Keims in North Carolina.

The first one that went there was Philip, from Pennsylvania.

They have the same story I heard from a child up of the three brothers that came from Germany.

Mr. Keim told me they were millwrights, as there was some of the work to be seen that the older ones did years ago. That settles it in my mind that they are another branch of our family.

I had also found a George Keim. He was the grandfather of the old lady I mentioned in a former letter.

I find there was a Peter Keim or Kime, who lived in the northern part of Chester county, in 1771. My grandfather, Jacob Kime, was born in 1779, but Peter was a land-holder in 1774, so I supposed he was another one of the second family.

I have found there are a number in Adams county. They are from Oley as far as I can find.

I have had a letter from Philip Kime, in London, England, and he says the name there was properly DeKyme, but that it has been corrupted to Kime. That is the way he signs his name.

There are two places that he knows of in the old country by the name of Kyme."

SOLOMON N. KEIM

(Centropolis, Kansas.)

A COMMUNICATION from Solomon N. Keim, son of Jacob S. Keim, son of Solomon Keim; of Holmes county, Ohio; son of Nicholas Keim, of Oley, Pa., and Somerset county, Pa. (1st wife); son of Peter Keim, of Oley, Pa.; son of Johannes Keim, of Oley township and Chester county, Pa.; son of Johannes Keim, The Founder, Oley township, Philadel-

phia county, Pa., of date Centropolis, Kan., says:

"My father has several brothers, one in the West, Solomon S. Keim, Carbondale, Kan. The others are in the East somewhere. My father was born in Somerset Co., Pa. My mother's name was Sarah Cherry Holmes. She was born in Ohio.

My parents' family is as follows:

1. Angeline (Keim) Bradshaw.
2. Urias Keim, Paradise, Nev.
3. Magdalena (Keim) Wilbern, Centropolis, Kan.
4. Catherine (Keim) Price, Baker City, Oregon.
5. Celestia (Keim) Eshleman, Louisville, Stark Co., Ohio.
6. Solomon N. Keim, Centropolis, Kan., b March 28, 1861, in Zanesville, Tuscaroras Co., Ohio. Went to Kansas 1866, with his parents. Has resided there since except two years in California, one year in Nebraska, one year in Iowa, two years in Oklahoma. Carpenter by occupation. Married, April 7, 1893, Amanda E. Kersey, b. Sept. 9, 1860, Savanna, Andrew Co., Mo. No children.
7. Robert C. Keim, Centropolis, Kan. All living 1899.

JACOB J. KEIM

(Kirksville, Missouri)

JACOB J. KEIM under date of March 14, 1899, says: "I have been isolated from all my kins-folks over forty years." My life is as follows: Born April 14, 1831, in Elk Lick, Somerset county; m. Elizabeth L. Buzzard, March 30, 1854, in Holmes county, Ohio. She b. Aug. 19, 1834. Her parents were Melchi and Barbara Buzzard, both b. in Pennsylvania and d. in Indiana.

My children are:

1. Albert Jerome Keim, b. April 27, 1855; m. February 21, 1870.
2. Sylvester Keim, b. Jan. 25, 1857; m. 1887
3. Clara A. Keim, b. Jan. 6, 1859; m. Feb. 22, 1882.
4. Amanda Harriett Keim, b. May 9, 1861; m. March 11, 1894.
5. Howard Stratten Keim, b. May 9, 1864; m. Nov., 1886.
6. Walter Keim, b. July 24, 1870; m. Nov., 1891.

All living in Adair Co., Mo.

HOTTENSTEIN-FRY.

Mr. George C. Fry, in a letter dated Chicago, Aug. 25, 1896, says:

"My mother's maiden name was Margaret Hottenstein. She was a daughter of Dr. Isaac Hottenstein and Anna Maria Spang. Ann Maria Spang was a twin sister of the lady who was afterward known as Mrs. Hunter, of Reading, Pa., whose name, I think, was

Jacob J. Keim above adds that he is the son of Jacob Keim, b. July 1, 1798; d. Dec. 30, 1879, in Elk Lick, Somerset Co., Pa., and Christena Saylor, b. 1802; d. 1885. (See No. 2, p. 54, K. and A. F.)

Son of Nicholas and Fannie (Stutzman) Keim, father of twenty-four children, twenty of whom were living when he d., Oct. 18, 1830. The correspondent adds, "I saw my father's third wife, Katherine Ash, after she had married her third husband. His name was Peter Livengood."

My father (Jacob Keim) had children as follows:

1. Peter Keim, d. ———.
 2. Joseph Keim, d. ———.
 3. Elizabeth Keim.
 4. Katherine Keim.
 5. Christena Keim, d. ———.
 6. Mary Keim.
 7. Jacob J. Keim.
 8. David Keim.
 9. Edward Keim.
- Four died in infancy.
14. Jonas Keim.

Catherine. I have been looking into the Fry family considerably, and have a full and complete history of the Hottenstein family in this country in 1697. I am desirous of tracing out the Spang family. I am informed that one of my mother's ancestors on the Spang side was a Selser, and I have heard an inkling that some one of the ancestors of the Selsers came over in the "Mayflower."

FREEDOM THE STAKE

A THRILLING INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF GEN. GEORGE M. KEIM

THE following thrilling incident of early steamboat experiences on the Mississippi river was printed in Austria and was sent to the family of Gen. George M. Keim by Herr Maas* some years ago.

Col. Thomas C. Zimmerman, editor of the "Times and Dispatch," Reading, Pa., printed a translation in that newspaper July 3, 1899.

In an article published by the California "Staatszeitung," an American farmer relates in the following manner an episode that happened among a company of gamblers:

In the autumn of the year 1855 I took a steamboat that was making a trip up the Mississippi river. Among the passengers there were Hon. J. Glancey Jones and General George M. Keim, of Reading.† I knew these gentlemen, having made their acquaintance at their home in Pennsylvania.

"There are below a queer sort of people from Natchez," grumbled the captain, whom we met on the stairs as we were going down; "they play a big game."‡

"Let us go down and look on," said Mr. Jones.

In entering the saloon we saw four gen-

tlemen sitting around a table. They were surrounded by a crowd of lookers-on whom we joined, the four gentlemen around the table being the big players.

Poker was the game, and the money changed hands with astonishing rapidity. One of the players was a middle-aged man on whose countenance were unmistakable signs that the fatal passion was deeply rooted in him. I learned that he was the owner of a cotton plantation. He had just ventured his last dollar on the card of his opponent. The latter showed four kings to beat his four queens. He was done for, and arose as if to leave the table.

"Is your purse drained, colonel?" asked the other player.

"To the last penny," was the answer.

"Give me your note; I will lend you some."

"No," answered the planter abruptly; "I can manage it differently. Eh, Pomp!"

"Here I am, master," answered an old negro from the background.

"Bring the woman and the boy I bought in Natchez. Gentlemen, wait with the game till I have got the money."

The old negro disappeared, but soon returned with the woman and the boy.

*Department of State, Washington, Oct. 21, 1899, Mr. William H. Michael, Chief Clerk, writes:

"* * * Otto Mass was appointed Vice-Consul General of the United States at Vienna, Austria, August 13, 1855, and served until September, 1893. He was a clerk in the Navy Yard at Philadelphia from 1857 to 1861, and was a private in the Union Army during the war. At the time of his appointment as Vice-Consul General at Vienna he was proprietor of an extensive printing establishment in Vienna, publishing a German newspaper called 'America.'"

†The author of the article, in a foot-

note, says that Reading is a manufacturing town of 25,000 inhabitants, in the State of Pennsylvania; that J. Glancey Jones was 25 years ago U. S. Minister to Austria, and that General Keim was the father-in-law of the painter Gustavus Behné, a school-mate of his. He adds that both gentlemen are now dead, but that in former times he knew them well.

‡Big game used to be played on board the floating palaces plying on the western rivers, particularly before the Civil War, when the slave-holders used to have much money. Games of hazzard being forbidden on land, those gentlemen would travel up and down on those large steamboats, indulging their passion for play.

The woman was a stately specimen of a mulatto, 35 years old. The boy was her son and about 12 years old. His color was much lighter than that of his mother.

The planter rose again.

"Gentlemen, you see here a woman with her son; no better pair than these. They cost me \$600. Who is willing to give \$600?"

"Are you willing to sell them separately?" somebody asked.

"It is not possible, sir. The woman swore that she would put an end to her life if her boy were taken from her, and her former owner told me that she would keep her word. Don't you see that the woman alone is worth the price I ask for both? Who will give me \$600 for them?"

The planter waited a minute for an answer, but in vain. Then he said:

"I must have money. Get dice. Thirty shares at \$20 each. Give me the cash. Who pays in first will throw first."

There was a great stir. The three players seated at the table each took three shares. The lookers-on became excited, twenty shares being sold as rapidly as the planter could take in the money and write the names. Then there was a lull. Seeing this, the owner took two lots for himself and each of his companions took an additional share. Three of the bystanders did the same.

"There are still two lots, gentlemen."

General Keim whispered something into Mr. Jones' ear, then went up to the table and threw two \$10 gold pieces upon it.

"Name, please?"

"Unnecessary, sir. Write it down for the woman."

"What? The woman herself?"

"Certainly; give her a chance."

"All right. One for Ninette. . . And now--"

"This for the boy," said Mr. Jones, calmly putting down \$20.

"Bravo!" exclaimed the owner of the lots to be chanced off. "One for Tommy, and now we have finished. Where is the captain?"

"Here I am."

"Captain, perhaps you have a printed form for similar transactions?"

"I have."

"Then have the kindness to fill out a deed for the sale of both, Ninette and Tommy, leaving room for the name of the winner. Good; now come, gentlemen."

Dice were brought and the game began. Three throws were allowed for each lot.

Thirty-six was the highest number thrown by one of the first ten players.

The eleventh player threw 21. After this lower numbers were thrown until the twenty-first player came, who threw 49. Great excitement followed. It was difficult to beat that number. The lowest was nine, the highest possible number 54; that is nine times six, the mean number being $31\frac{1}{2}$.

The dice again rattled in the cup, but no player got more than 28 points.

"Come, Ninette, it is your turn."

The woman approached all in a tremble. She had her hands firmly clasped on her breast. There was perfect silence; nothing was heard except the rattling and groaning of the boat's engine.

"Will the gentleman who bought my share throw for me?" asked Ninette in a low tone of voice.

"Let your boy throw for you," answered the General; "he may be luckier than I."

Tom came forward and seized the cup. His mother stood by with closed lips and her hands joined as if in prayer. The boy was trembling—a world of weal or woe depended on a mere chance. He was holding in his hand the sealed book in which his and his mother's fate was written—the throw of a die was to open it.

The boy shook the cup—"three!" For a moment he stared at the dice, showing each but three points; then he let the cup fall and stepped back pale and frightened.

"Go on, Tommy," said the planter, encouragingly.

"It is useless, master; impossible to throw more than 49."

"But there is still your own turn, my boy."

"Certainly," said Mr. Jones; "that was for your mother. Now throw for the share you received from me. Attention, my son; take courage, and may heaven help you."

The assembled people were certainly not a religiously inclined crowd, but a unanimous amen followed these words, which had been spoken with much feeling.

The boy again approached the table and seized the cup.

"Five—five—six—sixteen," said the

planter, writing down the number.

The dice were gathered and the boy threw again. "Six—six—five—seventeen, well done." The boy grew deathly pale when he was about to throw for the third and last time. The mother grasped the stair-post in order not to fall. The dice were thrown.

"Three sixes—eighteen—total fifty-one. Tommy, my boy, I congratulate you."

Impossible to describe the scene that followed.

When, many years later, I saw the gentleman again he was still a hearty, robust old man. Ninette kept house for him and Tommy was his faithful servant.

ABORIGINAL AMERICANS

CENSUS, CONSENSUS, CENSII—"K-I-I! BIG INJUN."

WHEN I was fighting Indians with my pen in the winter campaign, 1868-9, I realized that there were conditions when in the hands of those truly heroic, like Major General Philip H. Sheridan, the sword is mightier than the pen.

An inventory of the Indians about us numbering thousands was necessary to their feeding in the interests of humanity, which I am sorry to add in the Indian business has shielded a multitude of fakes and frauds in former days.

The process of enumeration, however, was interesting and instructive.

The head man or chief of each tribe or village was instructed by the interpreters to bring in a list of the men, women and children under them for rations. Indians are very ration-al when that subject is proposed.

Unfamiliar with tabulation even as a basis of pabulum it was a mystery how the results could be brought about.

Appealing to General Sheridan for enlightenment, he laughingly remarked: "Wait a day and you will see

something new in the line of taking a census."

So I did.

The next day the big and little chiefs and medicine men like doctors of old full of wise saws of learning were seen gathering from the valleys and over the "divides."

The military outposts were on the alert, the camp under arms and the steeds of battle saddled.

The officer in charge of the enumeration rode out to meet the chiefs beyond the cordon of the sentries. I accompanied him with the interpreters to watch the proceedings.

As each chief rode up it was a thrilling picture of savage dignity arrayed in his brightest blanket, reddest paint, best feathered war bonnet and on his best war pony. He dismounted at the spot designated, which was in full sight of the whole military camp, ready for emergencies.

From beneath his blanket (evidently during the operation should be revealed a tomahawk or a rifle) he drew forth a small bundle of sticks held together by ligatures of soft buck-

skin and laid it on the ground in front of the officer.

This bundle represented the enumeration of the people of his tribe, a long stick for a warrior, a shorter one for a woman-man (weak), a still shorter one for a woman and again shorter and of diminishing sizes for the children. Some so almost out of sight that it was a question whether they were not anticipatory rather than a fact, a sort of "casting a stick before" as might easily have been done in well regulated tribes.

The interpreter rigorously cross-questioned each chief upon his returns.

Before dismissed each was given a permit to send out a small hunting party for buffalo and other game with orders to report concerning their movements every day.

At the same time scouting parties were dispatched every day from the camp as a warning to our savage neighbors, who dotted the broad valley for miles to keep off the war-path.

THE HOCH (HIGH) LINEAGE

Berks County, Penna.

THE following genealogical information relating to the lineage of Hoch, of the county of Philadelphia, later Berks, State of Pennsylvania, is compiled from a family manuscript prepared by the late Gideon (Hoch), prior to the year 1851 and now (1898) in the possession of the widow and daughter of the late Ezra High (Hoch), who resides in the home-stand on the "Poplar Neck" estate.

I publish the MS. in the order in which the valuable material is stated, including repetitions, so as to avoid possible confusion.

This time-faded manuscript begins the narration of generations thus:

In the year 1717 the Hoehs came to this country, namely: Rudolph Hoeh and Melchior Hoeh, two brothers.

Rudolph Hoeh settled first this side of Pottsgrove, Montgomery county, Pa., at that time called Swedeland.

Melchoir Hoeh settled in Bueks county, Pa. He had two sons named Philp and Jacob.

Rudolph Hoeh had also two sons named John and Samuel.

About the year 1725 Rudolph Hoeh moved into Oley township, Berks Co., on the farm on which I still live.

After this his son, Samuel Hoeh, mar-

ried Esther, a daughter of Jonathan Herbein, of Oley, and moved on the farm in Oley near the so-called Moravian school house.

John, the son of Rudolph, had 11 children, six sons and five daughters. (The list appears later.)

Samuel Hoeh married a daughter of Jonathan Herbein, of Oley and moved to the "Poplar-Neck" farm.

He begat four children, three sons and one daughter. Two of his sons died. The youngest died young. The oldest, named John, died perhaps somewhere between 1830 and '40.

Isaac Hoeh married Sarah Hottenstein. He of the generation of Samuel, the brother of John, and begat children, of whom the children of Isaac Hoeh were:

William.

Daniel.

Mary, m. Benneville Keim.

Esther, who never married.

However, there are now only two living, William and Esther.

The daughter married and died, leaving no children.

So far the genealogy of Samuel.

THE GENERATIONS OF THE SONS JOHN HOCH:

1. RUDOLPH HOCH, b. in Sept., 1725; m.

but his wife's descent or family is unknown to me.

He begat 10 children, 6 sons and 4 daughters.

At the same time he settled down at what was called "Willow Dale," now called Maiden Creek Township.

The names of his sons were: 1, John; 2, Daniel; 3, Jacob; 4, Isaac; 5, Abraham; 6, Samuel.

The names of his daughters were: 1, Susan, m. Andrew Fegley; 2, Maria, m. George Stitzel; 3, Esther, m. Daniel Yoder; 4, Magdalena, m. ——— Dunkel.

2. DANIEL HOCH, b. May, 1728, and begat 9 sons and 4 daughters.

The names of the sons were: 1, Samuel; 2, Jacob; 3, John; 4, Daniel; 5, Abraham; 6, Isaac; 7, David; 8, Joseph; 9, Philip.

The names of the daughters were: 1, Deborah; 2, Esther; 3, Catherine; 4, Hannah Hoch.

3. JOHN HOCH, b. 1733; m. Susanna Levan. He begat one daughter, and died in 1763.

4. JACOB HOCH, b. in 1738, and made his residence in what was then called "Willow Dale," now Maiden Creek and had two wives; the first b. Weiser. With her he begat 2 children, 1 son and 1 daughter.

The son's name was David; the daughter's, Esther.

The second wife b. ——— Fisher, with whom he begat 6 children, 4 sons and 2 daughters.

These sons were: 1, Abraham; 2, Solomon; 3, William; 4, David. The daughters were: 1, Hannah; 2, Maria.

5. ABRAHAM HOCH, the youngest of John Hoch's children, b. Sept. 5, 1745; m. Susanna, b. Weiser; had 3 children: 1 son and 2 daughters. He resided on his father's farm in Oley twp.

His son also named Abraham, m. Susanna Schneider.

The daughter's name was Susan, m. to Abraham Herbein; and Esther to Jacob Levan.

This then is the generation of the sons

of John, a son of Rudolph Hoch, the brother of Melchior, the father of all the Hochs in America.

Now I will describe the generations of the daughters of John Hoch.

1. DEBORAH HOCH, m. John DeTurck, and lived in Oley Twp. Had 5 sons and 4 daughters: 1, Catherine; 2, Maria; 3, Esther; 4, Deborah.

2. CATHERINE HOCH, m. Schaefer, and lived about four miles above Reading, at the Schuylkill.

Her generation I am not able to describe any further.

3. MARIA HOCH, m. David Weiser, and had 6 children, 3 sons and 3 daughters. The sons were: 1, Abraham; 2, Jacob; 3, Samuel. The daughters: 1, Deborah; 2, Esther; 3, Anna.

The origin of the Hochs is Rudolph. He died on the 8 Jan, 1748. His wife died in the year 1728.

1771. Thurs., the 5 of Sept., my son Abraham Hoch was born, son of Abraham, who was a grandson of Rudolph.

1774. Sat., 30 April, my daughter Susannah Hoch was born.

1789. Wed., 15 April, my daughter Esther Hoch was born.

1824. 21 Feb., Susannah Hoch, b. Weiser, the mother of the above named child; d. aged 73 y., 11 m., 9 d.

1826, 4 March, Abraham Hoch, the father of the above named children, aged 80 y., 5 m., 9 d.

This is the generation of Abraham Hoch, son of John, 1721.

May 6, my daughter Deborah was born. Samuel, b. March, 1723.

1. Rudolph, b. Sept., 1725.

2. Daniel, b. May, 1728.

3-4. Maria and Magdalena, twins, b. Dec., 1730.

5. John, b. March, 1733.

6. Susanna, b. May, 1735.

7. Jacob, b. Dec. 16, 1738.

8. Esther, b. Sept. 4, 1742.

9. Abraham, b. Sept. 5, 1745.

The children's grandmother died in the year 1728.

Their grandfather, Rudolph Hoch, died on the 8 Jan., 1748.

Their mother, Susanna Hoch, died 22 Feb., 1763, 65 y. of age.

Their brother, John Hoch, d. 11 March, 1763, aged 30 y.

Their sister Esther d. 21 Nov., 1766, aged 24 y.

Their father, John Hoch, d. 11 July, 1777; aged 77 y.

Rudolph Hoch had 2 sons, John and Samuel Hoch. Samuel had 1 son, Daniel Hoch, the elder son b. Jan. 18, 1731, d. Aug. 7, 1789, and his wife, Mary Bertolet, b. Sept. 18, 1736, d. July 17, 1802.

The generation of Daniel and Mary Hoch's oldest son Samuel B. Hoch, b. March 7, 1757; d. June 18, 1826; aged 69 y., 3 m., 11 d.

Esther B. Hoch, m. Peter Griesemer. She was b. June 25, 1758; d. Jan. 20, 1840; aged 81 y., 6 m., 25 d.

Susanna B. Hoch, wife of John Nicholas Knabb, Sr., was b. July 8, 1759; d. March 15, 1848; aged 88 y., 8 m., 7 d.

Mary B. Hoch, 2d wife of long dec'd Philip DeTurek, Sr. She was b. Dec. 29, 1761, d. Dec. 27, 1821; aged 60 y.

John B. Hoch was b. Dec. 21, 1763; d. Dec. 7, 1835; aged 72, less 14 d.

Elizabeth B. Hoch, wife of Conrad Reiff, Sr. She was b. Jan. 12, 1766; d. Oct. 10, 1843; aged 77 y., 8 m., 28 d.

Daniel B. Hoch, b. Jan. 22, 1768; d. March 10, 1829; aged 61 y., 2 m., 16 d.

Joseph B. Hoch, b. Sept. 24, 1770; d. Sept. 16, 1835; aged 64 y., 11 m., 13 d.

Catherine B. Hoch, m. Adam Young, Sr. She was b. Sept. 25, 1772; d. April 13, 1828; aged 55 y., 6 m., 1 d.

Sarah B. Hoch, first wife of John Geo.

Stitzel, Sr. She was b. ———; d. ———.

Hannah B. Hoch, wid. of Peter Rapp, Sr., 2d time widow of Author Schone-moeker, and 3d time wife of Daniel G. Guldin. She was his 2d wife. She was b. Jan. 27, 1777; d. Oct. 14, 1842; aged 65 y., 8 m. and 17 d.

Abraham B. Hoch, Sr., he was b. June 27, 1779; d. April 1, 1854; aged 74 y., 9 m., 5 d.

The generation of John B. Hoch and Elizabeth G. Hoch, Sr. He was b. Dec. 7, 1763. His wife, Elizabeth G. Gulden, was b. April 16, 1773. She d. Aug. 20, 1848; aged 75 y., 4 m., 4 d.

Mary G. Hoch, b. Oct. 24, 1790; d. Aug. 30, 1863; aged 72 y., 10 m., 6 d. m. John S. Bechtel, Sr.

Catherine G. Hoch, b. Feb. 20, 1792; d. March 30, 1838, aged 44 y., 1 m., 10 d; m. John F. Bertolet, Sr.

Esther G. Hoch, b. Oct. 2, 1793; d. Jan. 8, 1849; aged 55 y., 3 m., 6 d.; m. John Schaeffer, Sr.

Sarah G. Hoch, b. May 24, 1798; d. Jan. 20, 1825; aged 53 y., 7 m., 27 d.; m. Jos. H. Reiff, Sr.

Daniel G. Hoch, b. Jan. 18, 1800.

John G. Hoch, b. Oct. 19, 1802.

Elizabeth G. Hoch, b. Jan. 11, 1805.

Elizabeth G. Hoch, b. Jan. 11, 1805; d. June 17, 1827; aged 22 y., 5 m., 6 d.; was first wife to Samuel Leinbach, Sr.

Abraham G. Hoch, b. Dec. 10, 1808; d. May 26, 1841; aged 33 y., 5 m., 16 d. He m. to Liddy L. Bechtel. Issue, 2 children: Hannah G. Hoch; she b. April 7, 1814. d. Oct. 25, 1823, aged 9 y., 6 m. and 18 d.

These are the generations of John B. and Elizabeth G. Hoch, a son of Daniel and Mary Hoch Senrs.

KEIM RELICS.

Hon. Henry M. Keim in a letter of June 1887, to the editor wrote:

"I have a box and bow-gun brought over by the first John Keim in 1698. The former has on it: Ludwig Hericourt and Bertha Keim Landshaffen

von Elsass. A. D. MDCLX. This agrees with uncle D. M. Keim's account, and I mentioned it in my account. He was a distinguished officer in the army of Bernhard of Weimer, pupil of Gustavus Adolphus, and was a big man during the thirty years' war, which scattered the Keim family.

HON. BENNEVILLE KEIM

1790. Reading, Pa. 1872

BANK PRESIDENT, MAYOR AND PUBLIC SPIRITED CITIZEN

HON. BENNEVILLE KEIM, son of John Keim son of Nicholas Keim, son of Johannes Keim, of Oley, Pennsylvania, was born in Reading, Nov. 30, 1790, and died there Oct. 30, 1872.

After a life of 82 years in the same community, he died one of its oldest and most respected citizens.

Until the iron panic and financial crash in the early "fifties," he was one of the wealthiest men in his native city. He was many years president of the Farmers' Bank, the leading financial institution of the borough, and president of the Reading Water Company. He was one of the three members with his nephew, George May Keim, of the firm of Keim, Whitaker & Co., which founded, in 1836, the extensive iron works, rail and rolling mill, in Reading, still in operation (1899) though greatly enlarged as the Reading Iron Company. He was elected three times as a Whig mayor of Reading. He was one of the original (1846) trustees of the Charles Evans cemetery, to this day one of the most beautiful "cities" of the dead in the United States.

He was deeply interested in the Colonization Society of Pennsylvania, and presided over a meeting in its behalf in the borough of Reading July 27, 1835.

On Aug. 2, 1812, he married Mary High (Hoch), of Poplar Neck, Crum township, Berks Co., Pa. (See No. 3, p. 82, K. and A. F., also High and Hoch, p. 379, K. and A. F.)

The following is a clipping from a local paper at the time of his death:

The deceased (Benneville Keim) for many years was one of our most enter-

prising and prosperous business men. He was the original proprietor of Keim's hardware store, which was located at Fifth and Washington streets, and was a member of the firm (Benneville Keim and George M. Keim and James Whitaker), which built the rolling mill and nail factory at the foot of Seventh street which were later part of the iron works of Seyfert, McManus & Co. Mr. Keim was succeeded in the hardware business by his sons, Gen. William H. Keim and Col. John H. Keim and deBenneville Keim, under the firm name of W. & J. H. Keim & Co. He held the positions of president of the Farmers Bank, of Reading, from 1824 to 1835, and cashier from 1836 to 1842. He was mayor of the city of Reading during 1858, 1859 and 1860. He was one of the first vestrymen of Christ church and had been a member of the building committee when the first church was erected in 1825. The committee consisted of Gen. George delB. Keim, William P. Orriek and Benneville Keim.

He was one of the original trustees of the Charles Evans cemetery, having been appointed by Mr. Evans in his will. He continued a member of the Board until his death. His acquaintances throughout this section of the State were very numerous, and he was universally beloved and respected on account of his probity in business, courteous manner, generous disposition and great kindness of heart.

He was especially kind to the poor and was noted for his benevolence.

As a husband, a parent, a friend and a citizen Hon. Benneville Keim fulfilled every duty in an exemplary manner.

Of the many old citizens of Reading who have passed away within the last twenty years no one was more useful in his day and generation.

The Family Circle



THE EDITOR, 1865-6.

After trying experiences in the African desert, Asiatic jungle and Australian "Bush."

THE FAMILY OF MAY

GEORGE DEB. KEIM, second of the name, during his busy life gave much time to family research. His grandfather, George deB. Keim, intermarried with the family of May. Among the former's papers I have found this memo:

From Cousin Amelia Leaf's old Douglass Bible these notes appear:

Robert May's father was a native of Berkshire, England. He emigrated with Penn.

Robert May married Margaret Oyster, of Oley.

James M. m. Bridget Douglass.

Sarah May m. to Capt. McClintock, killed at Brandywine battle.

Mary May m. to Christian Garret.

Elizabeth May m. to Thomas Brookes, at Limerick.

Rachel May m. to John Brookes.

Thomas May.

Robert May.

James May's daughter, Mary May, m. George deB. Keim.

Rachel May m. to ——— Jones.

WETHERILL DATA.

The late Col. J. McComb Wetherill in a letter to the editor, dated Pottsville, Pa., July 26, 1893, furnishes details of interest associated with the families of Wetherill and Mayer. He says:

"I am related in the same degree to the children of my aunt, Margaretta S. Wetherill as was your mother.

"Your mother's mother (Maria Barbara Mayer, of Lancaster, Pa.), and Aunt Margaretta were sisters and my father and Charles Wetherill (the husband of Mrs. Margaretta) were brothers.

"Your relatives of the Wetherill name are:

Charles Mayer Wetherill, dec'd, leaving widow.

Dr. Rich. B. Wetherill, of Lafayette, Md.

Anna B. O'Ferral (widow).

Henry M. Wetherill, living at Germantown, Pa.

Thomas M. Wetherill, living at Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Mayer Wetherill, living at Syracuse, New York.

Margaretta M. Diehl (widow), Philadelphia."

MARTIN LUTHER, FOUNDER OF EVANGELISM.

"Born at Eisleben, 1483—an Augustine monk—professor of philosophy, 1508, author of ninety-five theses, nailed upon the door of the Court Church at Wittenberg, October 31, 1517, against the misuse of indulgences defender of the same at Augsburg, 1518. Forty-one articles of his theses condemned by Rome—burned the papal bull and canon law, and was excommunicated, 1520, summoned to the Diet at Worms and defended himself before the Emperor, 1520. The

ban of the Empire pronounced against him, protected by the elector of Saxony, began a translation of the Bible 1521, Bible printed complete 1534; died February 18, 1541."

Such were the main events in the life of Martin Luther, out of which grew the Reformation and after long and persistent struggles the ultimate establishment of complete Christian liberty, freedom of conscience, an open Bible and a Christian church.

DEBENNEVILLE.

Mrs. Anne deB. Mears in a letter of recent date contributes from her large stock of information relating to the deBenneville name the following:

* * * "There is a dearth of deBenneville representatives in the actual descent of the name. Aunt H. [Mrs. Harriet deBenneville Keim, of Philadelphia, 96 years of age.—Ed.], is the last of her generation. Her children represent the Keim branch. My father, Nathan deBenneville, was the only one to carry down the name of deBenneville. His son, James, is now the only representative who bears the honored name of deBenneville as it stood fifty years ago.

* * * The children of James. Sequin (Segan) are:

James deB. Sequin.

Joseph Brown Sequin.

Norcum L. Sequin.

Andra Sequin.

My Grandfather Sequin died at Staten Island, N. Y., having arrived on a vessel from New Orleans."

ADOLF KEIM.

This representative of the name resides at Grünwäld bei München, Bavaria. He is a chemist by profession and noted as the inventor of an art for the preservation of frescoes.

20



DEC 74



N MANCHESTER

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This not only helps in tracking expenses but also ensures compliance with tax regulations.

In the second section, the author provides a detailed breakdown of the monthly budget. It includes categories for housing, utilities, food, and entertainment. Each category is further divided into sub-items, such as rent, electricity, groceries, and dining out. This level of detail allows for a clear understanding of where the money is being spent.

The third section focuses on the analysis of the budget. It compares the actual spending against the planned budget for each month. Any variances are noted and explained, such as an increase in utility costs due to a new appliance or a decrease in food expenses due to bulk buying.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the overall financial health. It highlights the areas where the budget was followed closely and identifies areas for improvement in the future. The author suggests setting more realistic goals and being more proactive in managing expenses.