





CHARLES V.
EMPEROR HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE AND KING OF SPAIN.
(BORN FEB. 24 1500. DIED SEPT. 21, 1558.)





The Fatherland:

(1450-1700)

SHOWING THE PART IT BORE IN

THE DISCOVERY, EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF
THE WESTERN CONTINENT,

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

PART I. OF A NARRATIVE AND CRITICAL HISTORY,

PREPARED AT THE REQUEST OF

The Pennsylvania-German Society.

BY JULIUS FRIEDRICH SACHSE,

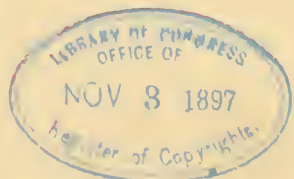
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PREFATORY NOTE.

THE following monograph was prepared at the request of the Pennsylvania-German Society, as an introduction to a Narrative and Critical History, now being published by the Society, under the general title *Pennsylvania: the German Influence on its Settlement and Development*, which is designed to bring out in the fullest manner all information attainable, incidental to the subject.

The introductory paper here presented deals with the Fatherland during the period from 1450 to 1700, showing the part it bore in the discovery, exploration and development of the Western Continent, with special reference to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Many new and interesting facts and illustrations are here introduced to show how great a factor the German nation was in developing the Western Hemisphere, from the earliest days of its discovery until King Charles' grant to William Penn. How the latter strove to attract German emigrants to his newly-acquired province is fully shown from the literature of the day.

An appendix is added, giving fac-simile title-pages of all books and pamphlets, so far as known, that influenced emigration to Pennsylvania.

Acknowledgments are due to the lamented Frederick Dawson Stone, Litt. D., for advice and assistance in compiling the title-pages in the appendix. We are also indebted to Hon. S. W. Pennypacker, of Philadelphia; Director Hans Boesch, of the Germanic National Museum at Nürnberg; Dr. Th. Schott, Royal Librarian at Stuttgart; Dr. Adolf Buff, Stadt Archivar at Augsburg, and others at home and abroad for copies of rare documents and illustrations used in the compilation of this paper.

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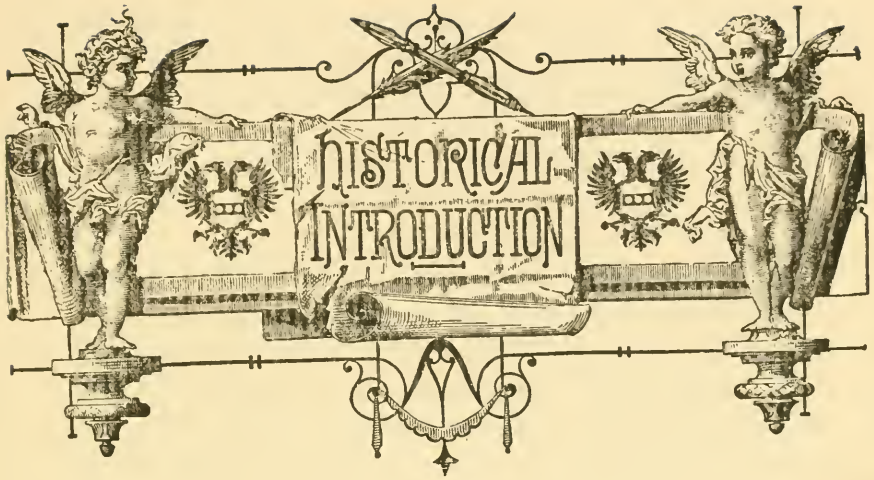
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WRITERS of American history have thus far failed to accord to the German people anything like the proper amount of credit due them for the part they took in making possible the voyages to the unknown lands in the west, which resulted in the discovery of this Continent. Nor do they chronicle what promi-

ment factors the Germans were, from the earliest days of Columbus down to the present time, in the exploration, settlement and development of America, a name which, by the way, is of German origin; it originated with a German student and was suggested by him, and appeared for the first time in history upon a German map and globe.

Instances are extremely rare where the average historian has accorded any credit to the German people in connection with the history of this country. This applies with equal force to both northern and southern divisions of the western hemisphere. All matters relating to American history, which might redound to their glory, seem for some reason to have been hitherto studiously eliminated or cast aside by historians of all races, Latin, Celtic, British, and I may even say American.

It has been repeatedly stated that Germany, of all the chief nations of Europe, was the only one which took no active part or interest in the discovery or early settlement of the western world. This and other statements of similar import, so oft repeated, have become accepted as truth; and as a consequence, neither Germany nor her sons appear in the histories of the day as factors in America's early history. Yet notwithstanding this firmly rooted notion, as a matter of history it was due to the great influence exercised by Germany and the Germans over the trade of the world, during this transitional period, more than to any other circumstance, that eventually led, not only to the discovery of the

western continent, but also to that of an ocean passage to India.

The injustice of these many biased statements has long been felt by such historical students and investigators at home and abroad as boast of either German birth or ancestry. The first person to give any practical expression to his convictions in this country, and thus revive an interest in the subject, was a Pennsylvania-German, or more properly speaking, a German who had made Pennsylvania his home. It was Doctor Johann Matthew Otto,¹ one of the Moravian Brethren at Bethlehem, a well known scientist and medical practitioner of a century ago, and a

¹ Doctor Johann Matthew Otto, one of the Moravian Brethren at Bethlehem, one of two brothers both of whom were doctors, was a surgeon of note, whose reputation extended far beyond the bounds of the Brethren's community in Pennsylvania. Dr. Otto was born at Meiningen, November 9, 1714, and studied medicine first under his father, and then at Augsburg. He entered into his father's practice about 1740, but two years later came to America with a company of about sixty persons on the "snow" Irene. The party came via Holland and England, and reached Bethlehem on July 8, 1750. Dr. Otto at once became known as a surgeon of skill, and his services were called into requisition by the authorities during the French and Indian war, which swept over the Province. His treatment of the Indian Tatamy, as well as his reports to Governor Denny, are matters of record. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society April 21, 1769. This was the first meeting held by the present Society after the union with the American Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting useful knowledge. Dr. Otto was stricken with paralysis, August 7, 1886, and died at Bethlehem two days later. The following notice appears in connection with his burial upon the Moravian record: "He served the congregation and surrounding neighbourhood for thirty-six years with great faithfulness, by the Lord's help performed many difficult cures and was held in high regard." (See Transactions of the Moravian Historical Society, vol. iv, part 2, pp 62-64; also Memorials of the Moravian Church, vol. i.)

member of the American Philosophical Society, who addressed a "Memoir on the Discovery of America" to the Society in 1786 through its President, Dr. Benjamin Franklin, in which he boldly set forth the claims of Martin Behaim of Nürnberg, as a partaker in the discovery of America.² This paper was published in the "Transactions" of the Society,³ and attracted great attention at home and abroad. It resulted in other investigators of greater and lesser degree taking up the study.

Prominent among scholars who have given their attention to the subject are to be found the names of Baron Alexander von Humboldt, Doctor F. W. Ghillany, City librarian of Nürnberg, Doctor Sophus Ruge, of Dresden, Doctor D. Th. Schott, of Stuttgart, the exhaustive "*Fest Schrift*" of the city of Hamburg, two volumes quarto, published in commemoration of the discovery of America by L. Friederichsen, (Ham-



SEAL OF THE AMERICAN
PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

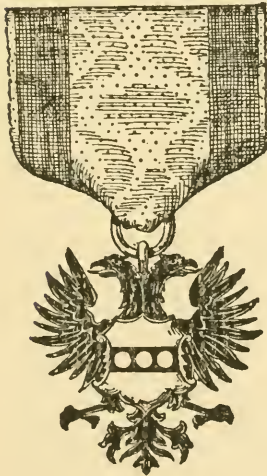
² In this paper Dr. Otto closely followed the argument of Wagenseil, Altdorf, 1682. (*Wagenseilii Sacra parentalia B. Georgio Frid. Behaimo dicata*, p. 16 etc.) See also Humboldt, *Kritische Untersuchungen*, vol. i, pp. 220-224; and *Stuvenio Jo: Friderico, De Vero Novi Orbis Inventori, Dissertatio Historico-critica. Francofurti ad Moenum, Apud Dominicam a Sande Anno, mdccxiv*, 8vo. (Copy in Carter Brown Library.)

³ Transactions, American Philosophical Society vol. ii, 1786, pp 263-284. Memoir on the Discovery of America. (Reprinted London 1787. 4to.) A refutation of Dr. Otto's Memoir appeared in the *Memorial literario* (Madrid, 1788, *en la Imprenta Real, Jul. p.* 1784.) See V. Murr, p. 65.

burg, 1892) and finally Dr. Konrad Kretschmer's monumental work, with its grand atlas of fac-simile plates, which forms a fitting tribute from the German Empire of to-day to the quadri-centennial of Columbus' initial voyage.⁴

What has been said with reference to the history of America in general applies with equal force to that of our own Commonwealth, the greatest upon the western hemisphere from an industrial point of view, and which, of all the numerous political divisions came the nearest to being a German one.

To clear up this lamentable state of ignorance and perverted history, at least so far as our own Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is concerned, the Pennsylvania-German Society, which is composed of men born in Pennsylvania of German descent, has decreed the compilation of a new and critical history of the Commonwealth. Each division or section is to be contributed by a member who has made some particular epoch in our history a special subject for study. In the carrying out of this laudable project, the writer has been requested to contribute a paper, which is to form the introductory



INSIGNIA OF THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY.

⁴ Festschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin zur 400 Jährigen Feir der Entdeckung Americas.

chapter of the new work. The theme given him is: "The Fatherland," showing the part it bore in the discovery, exploration and development of the Western Continent.

Now to comply with this task, I propose to go back to the pre-Columbian period, and in a concise manner to trace the political, social, commercial and religious changes from the time the Turk first obtained a foothold on European soil down to the period when Benjamin Furlly, as William Penn's trusted agent at Rotterdam, turned the stream of German emigration Pennsylvania-wards,⁵ a movement which resulted in the settlement of so large a portion of this fair province by our ancestry, where the various races united, settled, intermarried, and brought forth that sturdy race known all over this country for their industry, intelligence and thrift,—the "Pennsylvania-Germans."

I will also show you, in the course of my essay, how it was that nautical instruments, the result of German ingenuity, made it possible for the Genoese sailor to launch out beyond the sight of shore and traverse the wide ocean and the Sargasso sea, until he dropped anchor beside land which he imagined to be an outlying part of Asia.

Then as to the early settlement of the country, if the proper records could be found, they would show without a doubt that a number of the early naviga-

⁵ See Penna Mag. of History and Biography, vol. xix, pp. 277-305; also German Pietists of Pennsylvania, pp. 433 et seq.

tors were Germans⁶ whose identity is now concealed under a Latinized or Hispanicized name, and that German industry and enterprise were well represented in both sections of the hemisphere.

As an illustration at this point I will merely touch upon two incidents :

Firstly, to tell you that, the first printer to embark for the new world was a German, who left Europe in 1534, his destination being an established German colony in America. This was fully six years prior to the venture of Jakob Cromberger, (Corumberger) also a German, to whom is usually accorded the honor of having introduced the art of printing into the western world. The oldest known specimen from the Cromberger press, a "*Manual de Adultos*," bears the imprint 1540, "*en la gran ciudad de Mexico. . . . En Casa de Juam Cromberger.*" A fac-simile of which is here reproduced.

His second work, "An account of the great Earthquake in Guatemala" bears the legend "*Impresa en casa de Juam Cromberger, 1541.*"

Secondly, let me ask how many students of American lore are aware that in the earliest days of our history, for a term of twenty years and over, one of the choicest portions of Spain's continental possessions in America was controlled, governed, settled,

⁶ Several German Jews are known to have been with Columbus, on his first voyage. They were taken as interpreters, and in addition to the European tongues were versed in Hebrew, Chaldaic and Arabic. See *Weltanschauung des Columbus*, (Dresden 1876,) p. 21; also *Die Entdeckung Amerikas* (Munich, 1859,) p. 79.

Cristophorus Cabrera Búrgensis
adlectorem sacri baptisimi minist
strū: Bicolon Icastichon.

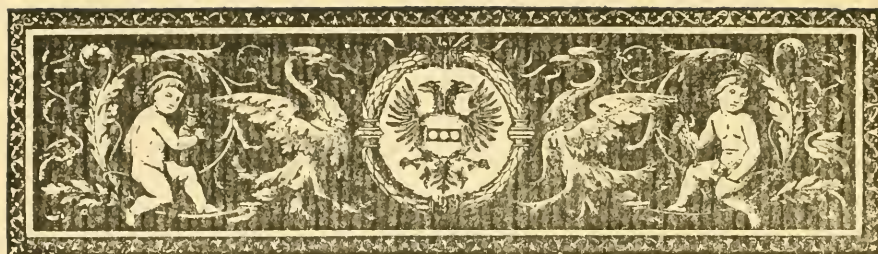
Si panes p̄nosse cup̄s: uenerāde sacerdos:
Et baptizari quilibet Indus habet:
Qu^oq̄ p̄^o d̄bēt ceu parua elemēta doceris
Quicq̄d adultus iners scire tenetur itē;
Quaeq̄ sient p̄scis p̄rib^o sancita: p̄ orbem
Ut foret ad ritū rinet^o adultus aquat
Ut ne d̄spiciat (fors) tā sublime Charisma
Indulus signarus terq̄ quaterq̄ miser:
Hūc māib^o v̄sa: tere: plege: dilige librum:
Nil inin^o obscurū: nil magis est nitidum.
S̄pliciter docteq̄ d̄dit modo Vasc^o acut^o.
Addo Qui roga me^o p̄sulabunde pius.

Imprimiose estē Manual de Adultos en la grā ciudad d̄
Mexico por mādado d̄ los Reuerēdissimos Señores Obis
pos d̄ la nueva España y a sus expēsas: en casa d̄ Juā Crom
berger. Año d̄l nacim̄to d̄ nuestro señor Jesu Ch̄sto d̄ mill
y quiniētos y quarēta. A. iij. dias d̄l mes d̄ D̄zjēbre.

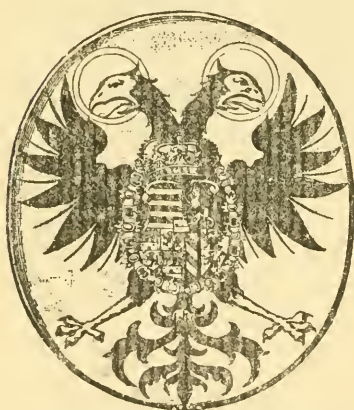
explored and developed by Germans and under German supervision. Yet such is an historical fact, as I shall proceed to prove, not only to your satisfaction, but also, I trust to that of other critics.



ARMS OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.



AT THE CLOSE OF THE MEDIEVAL ERA.



ARMS OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE.

A SURVEY of the political situation of continental Europe at the middle of the XVth century, presents a condition of comparative peace. Frederick III of the Austrian dynasty of Hapsburg, and the last emperor who was crowned at Rome, was on the Imperial throne of Germany; Constantine II was upon the Imperial throne of the eastern Empire at Constantinople. Thomas di Sarzano (Parentucelli) as Nicolas VI, occupied the Papal Chair at Rome. Charles VII was the acknowledged ruler of France; Henry VI was king of England. The first Christian held sway over Denmark, Norway and Oldenburg; Casimir III was king of Poland;

James II ruled Scotland; and in the far East, Mohammed II succeeded Amurat as Sultan of the Turks.

As to the social conditions of Germany during this period, the chief aims of the German nation at large were the extension of their commerce, a revival of learning,^{6a} and a release from narrow bonds, both religious and political. Two great factors appear opportunely at this time, to aid them in their efforts toward the coveted ends viz, :—the invention of printing,⁷ and the improvements in making paper.⁸

It was in the year 1455 that Gutenberg completed his first great work. The effect of this invention was

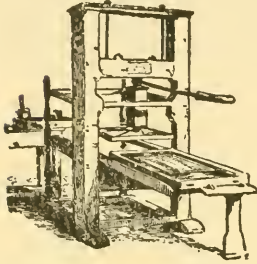
^{6a} It was about this time that the first mention of private schools appears in German History. These schools were separate and distinct from the various *Kloster-Schulen* and were established by the laity, who engaged teachers, not in monastic orders. *Vide Beiträge zur Geschichte des Schulwesens. Von Julius Hans. Zeit Schrift des Historischen Vereins für Schwaben und Neuburg*, vol. ii, p. 101, etc.

⁷ The invention of printing, as we now use the term, dates from the discovery and use of movable wooden and metal types by the Germans Gutenberg, Faust and Schöffer (1440-1460) during which years the Bible was printed by them and the process of casting type was perfected. For earlier attempts at printing, see Knight's Mechanical Dictionary, pp. 1789, etc. Article Printing. The Chinese invented printing some 900 years before the Germans, and their art was described in Per-ian books. Had these books reached Europe earlier than they did, we should have learnt to print from the Chinese, instead of having to invent it for ourselves.

⁸ The improvement in the making of paper here alluded to consisted in the use of linen rags for the purpose, and a method for pulping the fiber by beating. The first paper-mill in Europe for making paper from linen rags was established at Nürnberg in Germany by Ulman Strother as early as 1390. This mill was operated by two rollers, which set in motion eighteen stampers, a method which continued in use for over four centuries.

a widespread one, and was not confined by the bounds of the Fatherland, but rapidly extended into adjoining countries, where in every case it was introduced by German craftsmen.

Gutenberg's invention was more than a mere mechanical triumph. It caused a rent in the veil of ignorance, so great that it was forever torn asunder, and opened to the average man the field of learning and literature, as at the same time it sealed the downfall of monastic and scholastic exclusiveness forever.



GUTENBERG PRESS.

How important a factor Germany was in the subsequent enlightening of the world, is shown by the fact that the earliest printing-presses in every country were manipulated by German craftsmen. Even the first English book, Caxton's *The Recuyell of the Histories of Troy*, was first printed upon a German press, by German printers and upon German soil.⁹

Various organizations or leagues of the larger communities or cities had sprung into existence from time to time, having for their object a betterment of the condition of the educated classes, and mutual protection against the oppression and exactions of the nobility. One of the noted examples of this movement was the establishment of that dreaded

⁹ A folio printed at Cologne, in 1471, at the request of Margaret of York, the wife of Charles the duke of Burgundy.



THE "BEHAIM" HOUSE AT NÜRNBERG.

SHOWING MURAL PAINTINGS.

(FROM PHOTOGRAPH FURNISHED BY GERMANISCHES NATIONAL MUSEUM.)

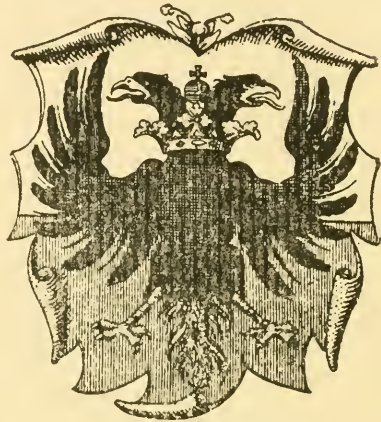
secret Tribunal in Westphalia, known as the Vehmgericht,¹⁰ before whose mandates even the most unscrupulous nobles were apt to quail.

The most powerful organization, however, a strictly commercial one, and the most widespread and firmly united one in the old world of which we have any record,—was the Hanseatic League,¹¹ which virtually dates back to the middle of the XIIIth century. This was a commercial alliance or union between certain cities of Germany for the extension of their trade and for its protection, not only against freebooters at sea, but against government exactions, demands of petty rulers, and the rapacity of the robber barons. Other objects of this celebrated league

¹⁰ The *Vehm-gericht* (Femgericht or Fem-court) was a criminal court of Germany in the Middle Ages, which took the place of the regular administration of justice (then fallen into decay) especially in criminal cases. These courts originated and had their chief jurisdiction in Westphalia, and their proceedings were conducted with the utmost secrecy. This system of secret tribunals was most terrible to noble malefactors during the 14th and 15th centuries. The last general Vehmgericht was held at Zell, in the year 1568.

¹¹ The Hanseatic League dates from the middle of the 13th century. A confederacy was formed of the cities of Hamburg and Lübeck, to mutually defend each other against all violence, and particularly against the attacks of the nobles. This confederacy was shortly joined by other German cities, until the League consisted of no less than eighty-five cities and communities. About the same time four great factories or depots were established in foreign countries: at London, in 1220; at Bruges, in 1252; at Novgorod, in 1272; and at Bergen, in 1278. Diets were held at stated intervals by the League, which exercised judicial power at home and a strict discipline over its connections abroad. The laws prescribed to the agents of the English fur companies in America, such as the Hudson Bay Company, were patterned after those of the Hanseatic factories. The last Diet of the Hansa was held at Lübeck in 1630, when the old confederation was dissolved.

were the prevention of piracy and shipwreck, the increase of agricultural products, a development of the fisheries, the mining industry and the manufactures of Germany;¹² in fact, everything calculated to increase the wealth and importance of the nation.



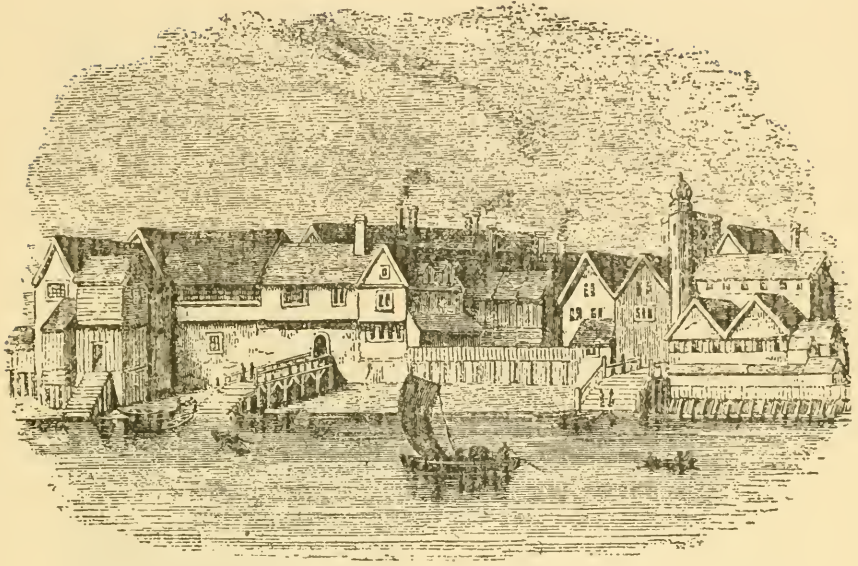
HANSEATIC ARMS.
(LONDON.)

One of the chief results of the wise policy pursued by the Hanseatic League was the fact that everywhere throughout the known world the German merchants and traders became famous for their probity and enterprise. The influence of the League extended to England, Sweden, Russia and the lesser countries; and by the perfection of its organization and co-operation with the Venetians, the merchants of Germany at the period under consideration may be said to have controlled the trade of Europe, if not of the world.¹³

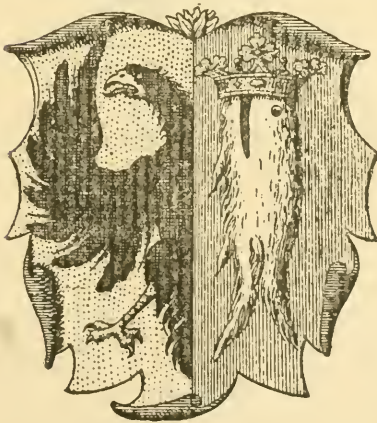
It is true that the Venetians and Genoese had a monopoly of the Mediterranean and Oriental trade, and virtually controlled Constantinople, then still the capital of the tottering Byzantine empire, and, like Alexandria, one of the great centres for East Indian

¹²Robertson's *India* (London, 1791,) p. 120.

¹³ *Ibid.*



"THE STEEL-YARD" WAREHOUSES OF THE GERMAN MERCHANTS IN LONDON,
IN XVI CENTURY.

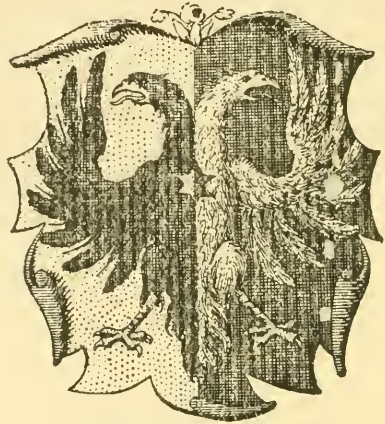


HANSEATIC ARMS.
(BERGEN, NORWAY.)

products. But it must not be overlooked that a continuance of their commercial prosperity depended almost entirely upon the German nation and Hanseatic League. It was from the mines in northern Germany whence came the gold and silver needed for their barter with

India,¹⁴ while the Hansa distributed the goods thus obtained; first by land carriage, and again reshipping them from northern ports. Then in return the Hansa supplied the Venetians and Genoese with the naval stores needed to build and maintain their fleet upon the Mediterranean.

Such was the condition of Continental Europe fifty years prior to the advent of the Columbian era;—comparative quiet reigned over the major part of the land; manufacturers and commerce flourished; wealth was accumulated by legitimate means; and the merchant and patrician, and not the feudal baron, were the mighty power throughout the land.



HANSEATIC ARMS.
(COMTOIR AT BRUGES.)

Scarcely, however, had the century passed into its latter half, when a disturbing element appeared on

¹⁴ Robertson's *India*, p. 120. The gold and silver mines in the various provinces of Germany were the most valuable and productive of any known at that time in Europe. See Zimmermann's *Political Survey of Europe* p. 102. The prosperity of these mines, mainly in the vicinity of Freiberg, continued until the influx of American silver from Mexico caused the price of silver to fall so low that the German mines ceased to be productive. This misfortune was hastened by the numerous wars, notably that known as the Thirty Years' War. See *Festschrift zum 100 jährigen Jubiläum der Königlichen Berg Academie zu Freiberg*, 1866.

1
2
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Mohammed II. (The Great).
Born, 1430. Died, 1481.

the Bosphorus, which was destined to affect the whole political situation of Europe, and at the same time bring about the greatest changes in commercial circles,—an event which stimulated a series of voyages and eventually led to the discovery of the Western world.

This event was the capture of Constantinople, after a heroic defence under the German Germanicus¹⁵ by the Sultan Mohammed II¹⁶ in 1453, whereby the Turk not only obtained a foothold in Europe, but was at the same time in a position to control the most lucrative trade of the Mediterranean.¹⁷

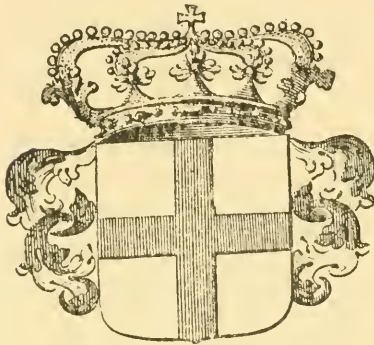
The immediate effect of this Moslem occupation, so far as we are concerned, was two-fold: firstly, the expulsion, by the Turks, of the Grecian scholars who fled to Italy and Germany, and there obtained a foot-hold in the various universities of the two countries, bringing about, as we all know, the Renais-

¹⁵ Johannes Germanicus (Johann der Deutsche,) a German soldier and scientist, who was the engineer in charge of the defences of Constantinople during this memorable siege. He successfully defended the sea approaches by aid of a monster chain, and by countermines foiled the Turks in their attempts to blow up the walls of the city. It was by the ingenuity of this brave German that the breaches made by day were successfully repaired by night, and for so many days the Cross defied the Crescent.

¹⁶ Mahomet II, emperor of the Turks, succeeded his father Amurath in 1451. He was a warrior and religious fanatic. He had sworn to exterminate the Christian religion; and in attempting to carry out his oath he subdued two empires, twelve tributary kingdoms, and 200 towns, and was preparing to subjugate Italy when he died in 1481 after a reign of 31 years. His death caused a rejoicing throughout the whole Christian world.

¹⁷ Robertson's *India*, p. 128.

sance and the Reformation. Secondly, the capture of Constantinople effected the expulsion of the



ARMS OF GENOA, A. D. 1450.

Genoese from the Levant; a circumstance which while it proved the downfall of Genoa as a commercial centre, was yet destined to increase the influence, commerce and wealth of its rivals, the Venetians, who, by greater foresight or good fortune, had secured favorable treaties with the Sultan of Egypt, and became for the time being masters of the Mediterranean and of the commerce of the Indies.

The fortunes of the Venetians were so closely allied with those of the German merchants and Hansa, which united the north and south of Europe in commercial bonds¹⁸ that German mercantile circles experienced an equal era of prosperity with their associates of Venice.¹⁹ Great fortunes were amassed by some of the German mercantile towns and their citizens.²⁰ A notable instance was that of the city of Augsburg, the Augusta Vindelicorum of old, whose

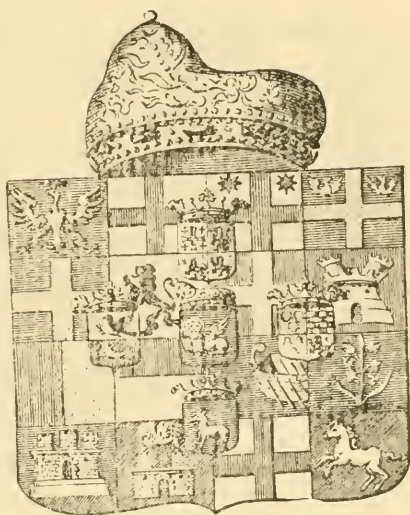
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¹⁸ Robertson's *India*, p. 125. Robertson says: "In some cities of Germany, particularly Augsburg, the great mart for Indian commodities in the interior parts of that extensive country, we meet with early examples of such large fortunes accumulated by mercantile industry as raised the proprietors of them to high rank and consideration in the Empire."

¹⁹ *Ibid*, p. 125.

magnificent Town-hall with its golden ceiling,²¹ is still shown to attest its former greatness and commercial glory.

The great fortunes amassed by the Venetians²² naturally excited the envy and jealousy of other maritime nations, and the fabulous riches of the Indies formed the chief dream of the various rulers of countries bordering upon the seas. This feeling was heightened by the

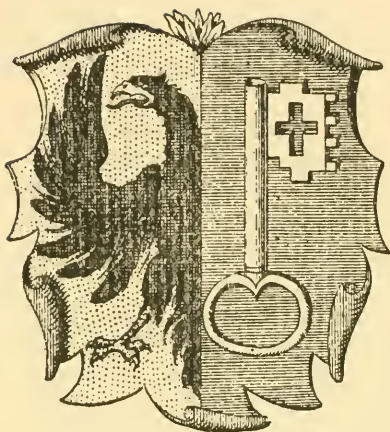


ESCUTCHEON OF THE REPUBLIC OF VENICE.

²⁰ The most prominent among these merchants were the establishments of the "Welser-Gesellschaft" and the firm of Raimund and Anton Fugger.

²¹ The Golden Hall (*Golden Saal*) of the Rathhaus at Augsburg is still shown as one of the town sights. This hall, the second story of the Rathhaus, is a large room 32.65 metres long, 17.33 metres wide, and 14.22 metres high. It is lighted by no less than sixty windows. Its chief beauty consists in the fine panelled ceiling, richly carved and heavily gilded. It is also embellished with numerous symbolical and allegorical paintings. This ceiling is so called a flying ceiling, being suspended from the roof-timbers by heavy chains. Many fine paintings and relics are to be seen in the Saal and the four *Fürstenzimmer* adjoining.

²² Towards the end of the fifteenth century, Venice was the richest and most honored community in Europe. It exercised a powerful influence in the commercial as well as in the political world; and it may be well said that her inhabitants comprised the most civilized people on earth,



HANSEATIC ARMS.
(NOVGOROD RUSSIA.)

glowing accounts of Cathay and the Island of Zipango related by Marco Polo,²³ fragmentary extracts of which appeared and were circulated in manuscript even before the art of printing was discovered.^{23a}

One of the chief aims of all navigators was to find a way to reach by water, the El-Dorado described by Marco Polo. The great obstacle in the way, however, of maritime exploration was the lack of any method by which the navigator could tell where he was

among whom flourished all the arts and sciences. The wealth accumulated by some of her citizens was phenomenal, and was approached only by that of a few German merchants, who were in contact with both the Genoese and the Hansa.

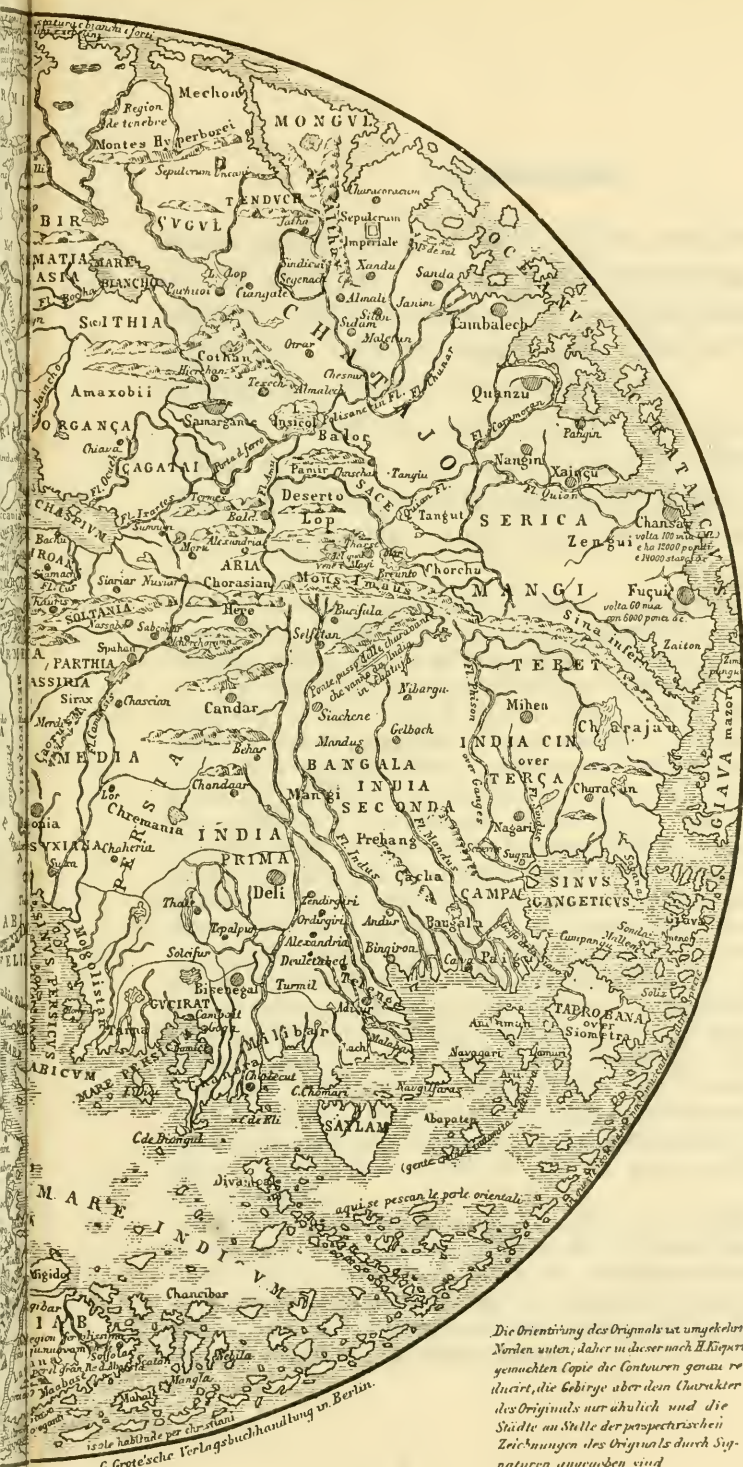
²³ Marco Polo, the celebrated traveller, was the son of a Venetian merchant, who, with his brother, had penetrated to the court of Kublai, the great Khan of the Tartars. This prince sent them back as his ambassadors to the Pope. Shortly afterwards the two brothers, accompanied by two missionaries and the young Marco, returned to Tartary, and remained there for seventeen years, visiting China, Japan, several of the East Indian islands, Madagascar and the coast of Africa. The three Venetians returned to their native country in 1295, with immense wealth. Marco afterwards served in the wars against the Genoese, and being taken prisoner, remained many years in confinement, the tedium of which he beguiled by composing the history of the travels of his father and himself, under the title of "*Delle Maraviglie del Mondo da lui vedute, &c.*" He ultimately regained his liberty; but of his subsequent history nothing is known.



Fra Mauro's
Weltkarte von 1459.
(Original in Venedig)
Längenmaßstab jedes
Originals.

FRA MAURO'S MAP OF
SIZE ONE-TEN

(FROM RUGE'S ZEITALTERS DER ENDECKUNGEN.)



Die Orientirung des Originals ist umgekehrt, Norden unten, daher in dieser nach H. Klaproth gemachten Copie die Contouren genau re-ducirt, die Gebirge aber den Charakter des Originals nur ähnlich und die Städte an Stelle der perspectivischen Zeichnungen des Originals durch Signaturen angedeutet sind

when out of sight of land. This problem was not solved until the German mathematician, Johannes Müller (Regiomontanus)²⁴ of Königsberg, calculated his Ephemerides,²⁵ and Martin Behaim of Nürnberg, perfected the astrolabe.²⁶

This brings us down to the last quarter of the XVth century. Portugal, under the wise reign of Henry, the Navigator, had gradually forged its way into the foremost rank of sea-faring nations, and was now

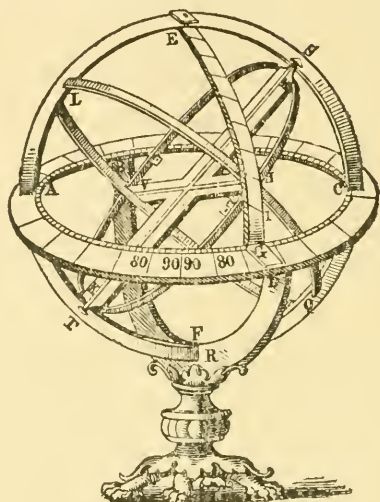
^{23a} Marco Polo's Travels, a folio edition of this work was published in German at Nürnberg by Fritz Creusner as early as 1477. This was followed by another edition by Anton Sorg, at Augsburg, 1481.

²⁴ Regiomontanus, (Camillus Johannes Müller) b. at Königsberg, Franconia, in 1436. He studied at Leipsic, and then placed himself under Purbachius, professor of mathematics at Vienna. Later he became one of the most noted astronomers and mathematicians of his day. In 1471-1475 he sojourned at Nürnberg, where he built an observatory and established a printing-press, both under the patronage and by the aid of a wealthy patrician named Bernhard Walther, the local representative of the celebrated Welser firm of Augsburg. Here Regiomontanus printed the first German Almanac in 1474, calculated for the year 1476; the price for which was twelve golden gulden each. But five copies are known at the present day. His most important contribution to science was the publication of his astronomical observations, 1475-1506, under the title Ephemerides or Nautical Almanac. Notwithstanding the high price of twelve ducats per copy, the edition was soon exhausted. Among his many works, the most valuable are: *Calendarium*; *De Reformatione Calendarii*; *Tabula magna prima Mobilis*; *De Comete Magnitudine Longitudineque*; *De Triangulis*. He also simplified the astrolabe and the meteoroscope, and suggested various instruments for the use of navigators. Regiomontanus died in 1476 by poison administered by a jealous scientist.

²⁵ Ephemerides, in astronomy, a collection of tables showing the present state of the heavens for every day at noon; that is, the places wherein all the planets or heavenly orbs are found at that time.

²⁶ An instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the sun or stars at sea. The instrument by that name used by the ancients was similar to the modern armillary sphere.

under the sway of King John II, an enlightened Prince, who planned new expeditions of discovery to sail south along the western coast of Africa.²⁷ These ventures, in which the German merchants and the Hansa were well represented by men, vessels, and ship stores,²⁸ were conducted with ardor and scientific method.



ASTROLABE OF THE ANCIENTS.

To improve the study of navigation, King John established, prior to 1481, the celebrated *Junta de Mathematicos*, a board or commission of scientific men to examine the different nautical instruments, almanacs, calculations and maps of the period, and report upon their utility.

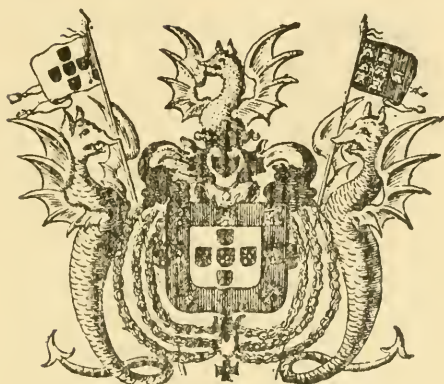
This commission consisted of Don Diego Ortiz, Bishop of Ceuta and Calcadilha,²⁹ together with

²⁷ The chief rulers of Europe at that period were: Friedrich III, Emperor of Germany; Alexander VI, Pope; Ferdinand and Isabella, Spain, Naples and Sicily; Charles VIII, France; Henry VII, England; Johannes Albertus, Poland; James IV, Scotland; Vladislaus, Hungary and Bohemia; Bajazet II, Sultan of Turkey; Johannes, Denmark and Norway.

²⁸ Kunstmann, *Deutsche in Portugal*. (München)—Ruge *Entdeckungsgeschichte der Neuen Welt*. pp. 33-34. (Hamburg 1892.)

²⁹ Don Diego Ortiz was Bishop of Ceuta, but by contemporary writers

the king's two physicians in ordinary, Rodrigo³⁰ and Josef Judio (an Israelite) and the German cosmographer, Martin Behaim,^{30a} a pupil of Regiomontanus, whose reputation as a mathematician and astronomer had preceded him. The three latter were



ROYAL ARMS OF PORTUGAL.

is usually called Doctor Calcadilha, as he was a native of Calcadilha in Galizia. It was he who, after Rodrigo and Josef had officially denounced Columbus's scheme as a *negocio fabuloso*, advised King John II, to secretly avail himself of the scheme disclosed by Columbus. Humboldt, vol. i, p. 232.

³⁰ Evidently Maestre Rodrigo Faleiro or Falero, an astronomer of note. Barrow Voyages, &c. London, 1818, p. 28.

^{30a} Martin Behaim (Behain or Beheim, Martin von Böhmen, Martinus Bohemus, M. Boheimo, Martin de Bohemia), the celebrated German cosmographer, was a member of the ancient Bohemian family of Schwarzbach, and was born at Nürnberg, according to some writers in the year 1430, but more probably in 1436 (according to Navarrete, the same year in which Columbus was born.) According to Humboldt he was a descendant of Matthias Behaim, who in 1343 made the first MS. translation of the Bible into the German language (copy still preserved at Leipzig) and of Michael Baheim, one of the noted Meistersänger in 1421. Little is known of Behaim's youth. He appears to have been in the cloth trade, and in the interests of his house travelled to Venice in 1457. In 1477-'79 we find him in Mechelen Antwerp and Vienna (Regiomontanus sojourned in Nürnberg, 1471-1475.) From 1480 to 1484, we find Behaim at Lisbon, where Columbus then was. In 1486 to 1490, he was at Fayal, and there married the daughter of Stadthalter Jobst von Hurter (Jobst Dutra) who was governor of the Flemish colony there. He returned to Nürnberg, 1491-1493, where he constructed his

constituted a sub-committee with the special injunction to discover of navigating the the altitude of the mathematical instruments suitable



COMMERCIAL SEAL
OF MARTIN BEHAIM

It was upon this

occasion that Behaim brought to the notice of the Portuguese the celebrated calculations and tables of his former tutor, Regiomontanus,³³ which had been printed at Nürnberg as early as 1474.^{33a} He also here produced his improved astrolabe,³⁴ which was of metal, and could be attached in a vertical position to the main-mast of a vessel.³⁵ This was the first application of the

some sure method seas according to sun³¹ and construct and nautical information for the purpose.³²

famous Globe. In 1494, he went to France, and thence to Fayal, where he appears to have remained until 1506. Returning to Lisbon, he died there, July 29, 1507.

³¹ Dr. Sophus Ruge, *Geschichte des Zeitalters der Entdeckungen*, (Berlin, 1881,) p. 98. Also Ghillany, *Geschichte des Seefahrers Ritter, Martin Behaim*, (Nürnberg 1853,) p. 53

³² *Der Verdienst Martin Baheim*, (Dresden 1866,) p. 59.

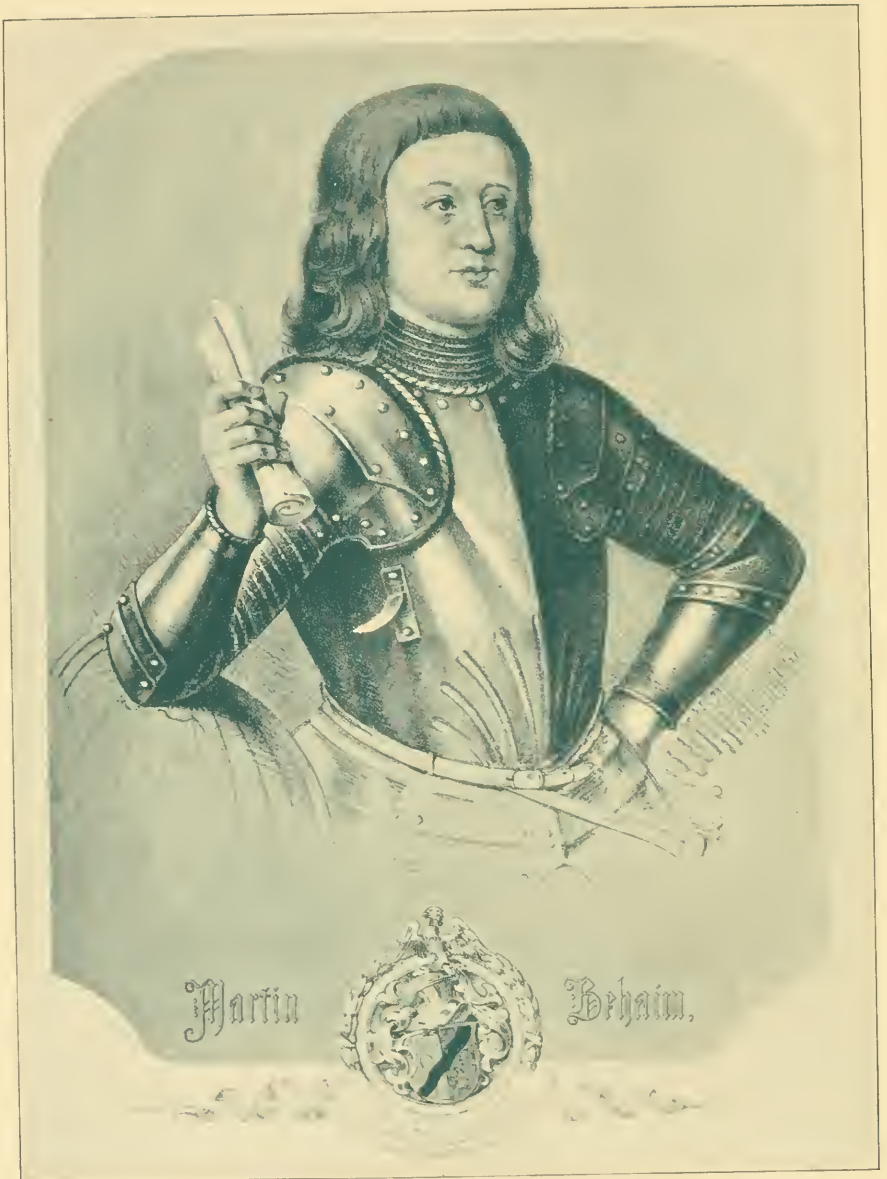
³³ Von Murr, (*Diplomatische Geschichte*) questions the statement that Behaim was a scholar of either Regiomontanus or Bercalden, but is forced to acknowledge that he was well versed in mathematics and the science of navigation before he came to Lisbon, and that so far history is correct in stating that the fortunate discovery of the application of the Astrolabe to navigation gave him the reputation of a leading cosmographer v. Murr, pp 68-69.)

^{33a} The first edition of Regiomontanus's German Almanac was printed from wooden blocks. In later editions, printed in both German and Latin, and in his Ephemerides in 1475, moveable types were used. Gelcich, "Lösung der Behaim Frage" (*Hamb. Festschrift*, vol. i, p. 74)

³⁴ *Die Verdienste Martin Behaim*, (Dresden, 1866,) p. 61.

³⁵ See *Die wissenschaftliche Bedeutung des Regiomontanus* (Dresden, 1866,) p. 63; also Humboldt, *Ex. Critique*, vol. i, pp. 234-5.

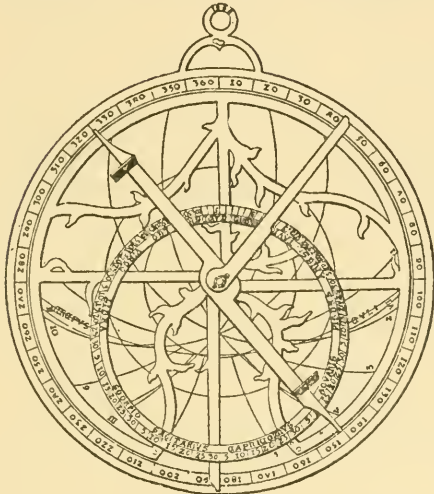
1450—THE FATHERLAND—1700.



MARTIN BEHAIM.
(BORN 1429, DIED JULY 29, 1506.)

portable astrolabe to navigation, and together with

the Jacobstaff,^{35a} also introduced by Behaim,³⁶ taught the sea-farer how to discover the position of a vessel at sea without the use of the magnetic needle, and long and intricate calculations. It was the introduction of these nautical instruments into Portugal,³⁷ together with the tables of Regio-



PORTABLE ASTROLABE OF MARTIN BEHAIM.

montanus which gave the navigators of that land so

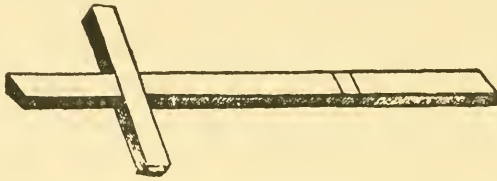
^{5a} Gelcich, in his "Lösung der Behaim Frage," states :

"Es wird sich möglicherweise herausstellen, dass der deutsche Fachmann, wenn nicht durch Einführung des Jakobsstabes, so doch in anderer Weise, zu den schon angeführten noch wesentliche Dienste der Schifffahrt leistete." Hamburger Festschrift, vol. i.

³⁶ According to Fournier, (*Hydryographie*, ed. 1643) the Junto and more especially Behaim in the first instance, improved the nautical instruments of the period by the introduction of smaller portable astrolabes, and by furnishing mariners with tables of the sun's declination. Upon referring to any date these tables would furnish the requisite data, to obtain which it was formerly necessary to enter into long and difficult calculations.

³⁷ Shortly after the formation of the Junto de Mathematicos, Martin Behaim was commissioned to return to his native city of Nürnberg, and have the necessary nautical instruments made, and to obtain a number of copies of Regiomontanus's new Ephemerides. Upon his return to Portugal he was sent with Cao as cosmographer, to submit the new instruments to a practical test. (Ruge, Hamburg, 1892.)

great an advantage over their rivals.³⁸ Columbus, who was at that time a resident of Lisbon,³⁹ was well acquainted with the German Behaim and his mathematical research; and it is an unquestionable fact that the success of the Portuguese in discovering the Atlantic Islands, and of Behaim's voyage down the African coast,⁴⁰ sustained Columbus



THE JACOBSTAFF.

in the hope of western discovery, if indeed it had not instigated him.⁴¹

Leaving out all claims that Martin Behaim had made any previous voyage to America,⁴² and confining

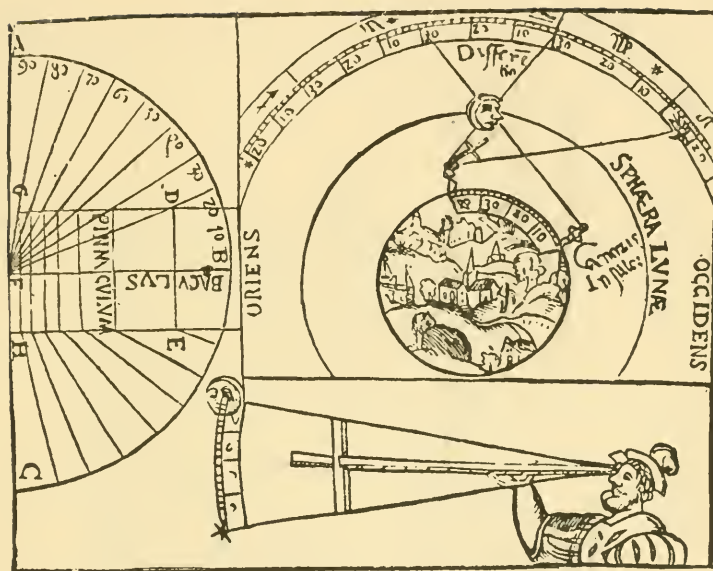
³⁸ According to Humboldt (*Examen Critique*) the Astrolabe of Behaim was a simplification of or improvement of the meteoroscope of Regiomontanus.

³⁹ According to Dr. Ruge, Columbus first proposed his voyage of western discovery to King John of Portugal, about the year 1483, when his proposition was laid before the Commission de Mat^hematicos who reported adversely. The king, however, notwithstanding their report, was inclined to enter into the scheme of Columbus, had not the extraordinary demands made by the latter in the event of success precluded him from entering into negotiations so exacting with one who was a poor and unknown foreigner. (*Zeitalter der Entdeckung*, pp. 231-2)

⁴⁰ See Behaim's *Entdeckungs-Reise an der Afrikanischen Küste mit Diogo Cao*. (Ghillany, *Geschichte*, etc., pp. 41-51.)

⁴¹ See Winsor, vol. ii, p. 35; Humboldt, *Cosmos*, English translation, vol. ii. p. 662.

⁴² The claim of Martin Behaim rests upon a page in the Latin text of the Nürnberg Chronicle, which states that Cao and Behaim having



METHOD FOR USING THE JACOBSTAFF.

(From *Cosmographia Petri Apiani et Genomae Frisii*. Antwp. 1584.)

myself to incontrovertible facts alone, it will be seen that when finally the dream of Columbus was realized, under the patronage of Ferdinand and Isabella, it was made possible only by the aid of three great

passed the Equator, turned west and (by implication) found land, and thus discovered America. This claim, in the light of modern investigation, is not substantiated, as the passage referred to does not appear in the German edition of the same year; and on reference to the manuscript of the book (still preserved in Nürnberg) the passage is found to be an interpolation written in a different hand. It seems likely to have been a perversion or misinterpretation of the voyage of Diego Cao down the African coast in 1489, wherein he was accompanied by Behaim. That Behaim himself did not put the claim forward, at least in 1492, seems to be clear from the globe, which he made in that year, and which shows no indication of such a voyage.

La suma brevedad que es de a V. A. como de go y en vuestro
 lo hebreo es de los que se hebreo de go y en vuestro / de y en
 mada a los de go y en vuestro y go y en vuestro / de y en

S.

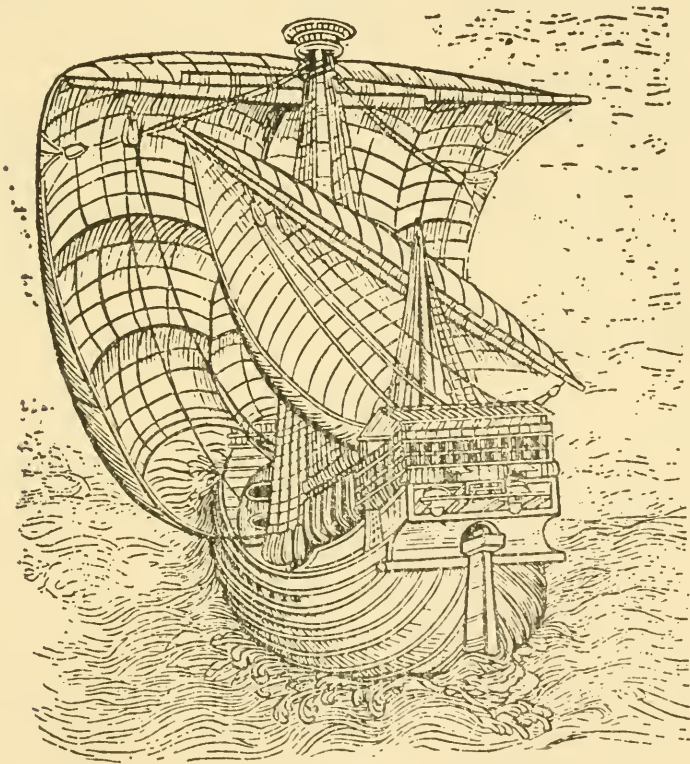
S. A. S.

X M Y

: X^o FERENS. /

AUTOGRAPH AND SIGNATURE OF COLUMBUS FROM A LETTER DATED GRANADA, FEBRUARY 1502
 "a los Reyes Catolicos expouiendo algunas observaciones sobre el arte de navegar."

factors, all of German origin:⁴³ The astrolabe of Behaim, the mariner's compass from the old German town of Nürnberg, and the Ephemerides of Joseph Müller.



SEA-GOING VESSEL, AT CLOSE OF XV CENTURY.

It is not known to a certainty whether there were any German adventurers in the original Columbus

⁴³ As a matter of fact, all the great navigators, Columbus, Gama, Magalhaens, owe their success to the improved German instruments of navigation. (Ruge, Berlin, 1881, p. 106.)

expedition or not.⁴⁴ Of the many private expeditions, however, which left Spain⁴⁵ and Portugal after the year 1495, the greater number were either projected or fitted out by the merchants of Germany or the Hanseatic League, and German adventurers bore no minor part.

It is a curious fact that both Columbus and Vespucci should die without knowing that they had discovered a new hemisphere;—both lived and died in the firm belief that they had but found the extreme eastern point of Asia.

⁴⁴ See foot note No. 6 *supra*.

⁴⁵ Winsor, vol. ii, p 132.



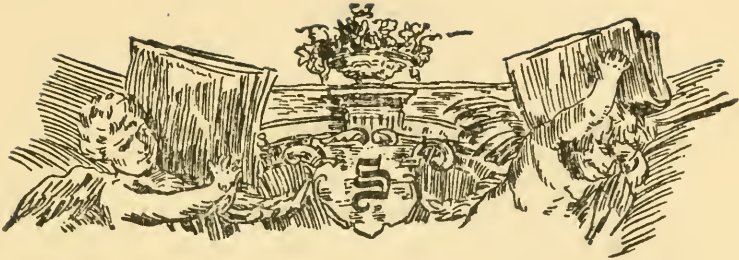
COMPASS "ROSE" ON DE LA COSA'S MAP,
A. D. 1500.



⊙ **CRISTOVAL** **COLON** ⊙
ALMIRANTE MAYOR DEL MAR OCEANO,
Virrey y Governador General de las Yndias,
su Descubridor y Conquistador.
Reynado de un Quatro años que se conserva en la Florida.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

AFTER THE ORIGINAL PAINTING IN POSSESSION OF THE DUKE OF VERAGUAS.



DAWN OF THE MODERN PERIOD.



ARMS OF COLUMBUS.

THE earliest published account of Columbus's initial voyage was a pamphlet containing the letter of Columbus sent, in March, 1493, to the royal treasurer, Raphael Sanchez.⁴⁷ It was almost immediately translated from Spanish into Latin by the learned Aliander de Cosco, and printed and circulated by the German printers, Frank Silber in Rome, and Ungut and Pohle, in Seville,^{47a} by express permission of Pope Alexander. Four years later it was translated into German, and printed at Strasburg by Bartolemaus Küstler; the title and imprint are here reproduced in fac-simile. The curious woodcut upon the title shows the risen Christ appearing before the king of Spain and his suite. The Lord points to

THE earliest published account of Columbus's initial voyage was a pamphlet containing the letter of Columbus sent, in March, 1493, to the royal treasurer, Raphael Sanchez.⁴⁷ It was almost immediately translated from Spanish into Latin by the

Eyn schön hübsch lesen von etlichen inslen
die do in kurtzen zpten funden synd durch dē
künig von hispania. vnd sagt vō großen wun-
derlichen dingen die in dē selbē inslen synd.



¶ Getructet vß der katolischen zungen vnd vß dem latin
zū Alm. Und ist etwaa wa ein a steet dar zū gesezert nach dē
vnd es Ptolomeus vnd die anderen meister der casinographi
lerent vnd schribent. wañ der es funden hat der schribet es ee
vor dar von geschriben ist worden. vnd dem künigouch darvō
gesait ist worden. Se das er gesandt ist worden d; zū erfaren.

¶ Getructet zū strassburg vß grüntek vō meister Bartlomeß
künstler im iar. M. CCCC. xvij. vß sant Jeronimus tag.

REDUCED FAC-SIMILE OF TITLE PAGE AND COLOPHON
Of the Earliest German Broadside Announcing the Discovery of America.
Original in the Royal Library at Munich.

Epistola Christofori Colom: cui etas nostra multū debet: de Insulis Indię supra Gangem nuper inuentis. Ad quas perquisi-
 rendas octauo antea mense auspicijs ⁊ gre inuictissimi Fernandi Hispaniarum Regis missus fuerat: ad Magnificum dñm Rapa-
 baelem Sanctis: eiusdem serenissimi Regis Tesaurariū missa
 quam nobilis ac litteratus vir Aliander de Cosco ab Hispano
 ideomate in latinum conuertit: tertio kal's Maij. M. cccc. xcij.
 Pontificatus Alexandri Sexti Anno primo.

Quoniam susceptę prouintię rem perfectam me cōsecutum
 fuisse gratum tibi fore scio: has constitui exarare: quę te
 vniuscuiusq; rei in hoc nostro itinere gestę inuentęq; ad-
 moncant: Tricesimotertio die postq̃ Gadibus discessi in mare
 Indicū perueni: vbi plurimas insulas innumeris habitatas bor-
 minibus repperi: quarum omnium pro foelicissimo Rege nostro
 p̃conio celebrato ⁊ rexillis extensis contradicente nemine pos-
 sessionem accepi: primęq; earum diuī Saluatoris nomen inpos-
 sui: eius fretus auxilio tam ad hanc: q̃ ad ceteras alias perue-
 ninus. Eam h̃o Indi Guanabanin vocant. Aliarum etiā vnam
 quanę nouo nomine nuncupavi. Quippe aliā insulam Sanctę
 Marię Conceptionis. aliam Fernandinam. aliam Dylabellam.
 aliam Johanam. ⁊ sic de reliquis appellari iussi. Quampzimum
 In eam insulam quā dudum Johanā vocari dixi appulimus: iu-
 rta eius littus occidentem versus aliquantulum processi: tamq̃
 eam magnā nullo reperto fine inueni: vt non insulam: sed conti-
 nentem Chatai prouinciā esse crediderim: nulla tñ videns op-
 pida municipiāue in maritimis sita confinib; p̃ter aliquos vi-
 cos ⁊ p̃edia rustica: cum quoq; incolis loqui nequibam. quare si-
 mul ac nos videbant surripiebant fugam. Progrediebar vltra:
 existimans aliquā me urbem villasue inuenturum. Deniq; vidēs
 q̃ longe admodum progressis nihil noui emergebat: ⁊ h̃mōi via
 nos ad Septentrionem deferebat: q̃ ipse fugere exoptabā: terra
 etenim regnabat bruma: ad Austrumq; erat in voto cōtendere:

the wound in his hand ; the king also points towards it in a manner to show that he comprehends the allusion. The explanation of the picture is that the king, in his dealings with Columbus, was long a doubting Thomas but now was convinced of a glorious realization. This account designates the Islands as "Isles of India beyond the Ganges."

The first printed account of the discoveries (dated edition) in which it was proposed to designate the new regions as a "New World" appeared in Augsburg in 1504,⁴⁸ "Mundus Novus."^{48a} In the following year, 1505, a German edition was issued at Nürnberg, "*Von der neu gefunde Region die wol ein welt genennt mag werden durch den christenlichen Kunig von Portugall wunderbarlich erfunden.*"

Thus far the new regions appear as "Terra Incognita," "Terra Nova," and later as "Terra Sanctae Crucis."

We now come to the naming of the western world—a question solved by Baron Alexander von Humboldt, while compiling his epoch-making work "*Examen critique de l' Histoire de la Geographie du Nouveau Continent aux 15me et 16me Siecles.*"

⁴⁷ Reproduced in fac-simile.

^{47a} Printing was introduced in Seville, Spain, in the year 1492, by two Germans Paul von Kölln, and Johann Pegnizer von Nürnberg, (*Von Murr Deutsche Erfündungen*, p. 727.)

⁴⁸ Augsburg, it will be remembered, was at that time an important centre of commercial activity, and its merchants were intimately engaged in the enterprises of both Spain and Portugal. Naturally the earliest and most authentic accounts would have reached that city.

^{48a} Alberic Vespucci Laurenetio Petri Francisci de Medecis salutem plurima dicit "Mundus Novus."

(“*Kritische Untersuchungen über die Historische Entwicklung der Geographischen Kenntnisse von der neuen Welt.* Ideler, Berlin, 1852.)

It was the above mentioned “Memoir on the Discovery of America,” by Doctor Otto, of Pennsylvania, which gave Humboldt the incentive for this work;⁴⁹ and, strange to relate, this important feature of naming the New World is due to an obscure and unknown German geographer, Martin Waldseemüller,⁵⁰ (Hylacomus,) a young man from Freiburg in Breisgau,

⁴⁹ See Ghillany, p. 49; also Humboldt, *Kritische Untersuchungen*, vol. i, p. 224. He there states that Dr. Otto appears to have been entirely unacquainted with the Geography of the fifteenth century. See also footnote 2, *supra*.

⁵⁰ Martin Waltzeemüller (Waldseemüller) from Freiburg in Breisgau, was born about 1480-1481. He was a friend of the Alsatian Matthias Ringmann, a scholar of the celebrated philologus, Jacob Wimpfeling. In accord with the usage of the times, both men afterwards assumed Hellenized names: Waltzeemüller called himself Hylacomylus or Ilacomilus and Ringmann called himself Philesius, with the addition of Vogesigena, as his home was upon the Vosges. When, in the year 1507, a gymnasium and press were established at St. Die on the Meurthe, at the instance of the wealthy Canonicus Walther, under the patronage of the Duke Rene of Lorraine, both Ringmann and Waltzeemüller were called as tutors to the new College. Ringmann, while in Italy, became acquainted with the renowned mathematician and architect, Fra Giovanni del Giocondo, the friend of Vespucci, who translated the latter's letters into Latin, by which means the glorious results of the Florentine traveller became known to the two Germans, who also became admirers of Vespucci, and in 1507 had reprinted at Strasburg, Giocondo's Latin translation. When Waltzeemüller printed at St. Die his *Cosmographie Introductio*, he incorporated the four letters of Vespucci. In connection with this work he conceived the plan of publishing a new edition of Ptolemy, the expense of which was borne by Walther Lud. This celebrated book did not appear until two years after the death of Ringmann, and was mainly the work of Waltzeemüller. It is in this edition that the celebrated map appears: *Orbis typus universalis iuxta hydrographorum traditionem*. This map was long supposed



Er hauptman der schiffung des mörs Cristofetus col
lon von hispania schabt dem künig von hispania vō
den inslen des lands Indie vff dem flusß gangen ge
mant. der do fließet am mittren durch das lande india
in das indisch mdr. Die er nēlichen erfunden hat. vñ
die zū finden geschickt ist mit hilff vñ groser schiffung. Vnd
ouch etlich vrsagung vō den inslen. Des großmechrigisten
kūnigs Fernādo genant von hispania ¶ Nach dem vñnd ich
gefahren bin von dem gestadt Ves lauro von hispania. das man
nennet Colūnas hercules. oder von end der welt. bin ich gefa
ren in drey vñd dreyßig tagen in das indisch mdr. Do hab ich ge
funden vil inslen mit onzalber volcks wōhafftig. Die hab ich
all ingenōmen mit vff geworffnem baner vnser mechtigsten
kūnigs. Vnd nyeman hat sich gewidert noch darwider gestelt
in keinerley weg ¶ Die erst die ich gefundē hab / habe ich ge
heissen diu saluatoris. Das ist zū tuersch des götlichen behal
ters vñ selig makers. zū einer gedechtnys syner wunderlichez
hohen maichstat die mir dar zū geholffen hat. vñ die von India
heissent sie gwanahyn ¶ Die ander hab ich geheissen vnß fro
wen enpfungmß ¶ Die dreyt hab ich geheissen fernandina
nach des kūnigs namen. Die vierde hab ich geheissen die hub
sche in sel. ¶ Die fünffte wōhanam. vñd hab al so einer peglich
en yren namen gegeben. Vnd als bald ich kam in die insel io
hannam also genant do für ich an dem gestade hinuff gegen oc
cident wert; da fand ich die insel lang vñnd kein ende dar an.
Das ich gedacht es wer ein gantz land. vñ wer die prouintz zū
Cathai genant. Do sah e ich ouch keine stert noch schlösser am
gestade des möres. on etliche buren hūser fürst vñnd gestedel
vñd des selben gleichen. Vnd mit den selben ynwonem mocht

a 4

Fac-simile page of broadside, containing the earliest German
account of Columbus' discovery.

(Original in the Royal Library at Munich).

who was then a tutor of geography in a school at Saint Die (Diey) in Lorraine, an out-of-the-way nook

Præfuit, & ipfa eadē Chrifto monimēta fauēre
Tempore venturo cætera multa premet.



Vrbs Deodare tuo clarefcens nomine præful
Qua Vogefi montis funt iuga præfuit opus

Finitū. vij. kl'. Maij
Anno fupra fequi
millefimum. vij.

IMPRINT OF WALDSEEMULLER'S COSMOGRAPHIA INTRODUCTIO.

among the Vosges.⁵¹ Here Waldseemüller⁵² prepared a little cosmographical treatise, which was printed upon the college press, during the year 1507.⁵³

to have been drawn by Vespucci. For a reproduction of it see Ruge, *Zeitalter der Entdeckungen*, p. 36; also Kretschmer's *Atlas*.

⁵¹ Humboldt, *Introduction to Ghillany, Geschichte des Martin Beham*, p. 11; Ruge *Zeitalter der Entdeckungen*, p. 338.

⁵² Humboldt, *Kritische Untersuchungen*, (Berlin 1852,) vol. ii, pp. 362, *et seq.*

Winsor, in his *Critical History of America*, states: "It was in this precious little quarto of 1507, whose complicated issues we have endeavored to trace, that, in the introductory portion, Waldseemüller, anonymously to the world, but doubtless with the privity

**Nūc ꝑo & hęc partes sunt latius lustratę & alia quarta pars per Americū Vesputiū (vt in sequentibus audiētur) inuenta est / quā non video cur quis iure veter ab Americo inuētoꝛe sagacis ingenij vi
 Ameri- ro Amerigen quasi Americi terrā / siue Americam
 ca dicendā: cū & Europa & Asia a mulieribus sua for- tita sint nomina. Eius sitū & gentis mores ex his bi- nis Americi nauigationibus quę sequuntē liquide intelligi datur.**

FAC-SIMILE OF PASSAGE, WHERE THE NAME OF "AMERICA"

Is First Suggested, in the *Cosmographiæ Introductio* of Hylacomylus of 1507.

of his fellow-collegians, proposed in two passages to stand sponsor for the new-named western world."

It is further an interesting fact that, in Spanish records, the official designation of the western hemisphere until the year 1550 was exclusively "Las Indies."⁵⁴ The name "America" does not appear to have been accepted by the Spanish authorities until

⁵³ *Cosmographiæ Introductio* | cum quibusdam | Geometrię | ac | astrono- | mię | principiis | ad eam rem necessariis | Insuper quatuor | Americi Ve- | spucij nauigationes. *Vniuersalis cosmographię* [sic] | descripto | tam in solido quam plano, cis etiam | insertis quę Pthol- | omaeo | ignota a nuperis | reperia | sunt. etc.

⁵⁴ Prof. Dr. Theodore Schott, Heft 308, Berlin, 1878, p. 28.



MAP OF THE WORLD, FROM THE STUFSBURG (REDUCE FAC-SIM)

HYDROGRAPHORVM TRADITIONEM



the year 1758, when it appeared upon the Lopez map.⁵⁵

Thus was the new continent named. We now come to the derivation of the name "America"⁵⁶ and we find that it is a strictly German one. Humboldt, an authority whom none will question, and who was further supported by the opinion of Professor Von der Hagen⁵⁷ of the University of Berlin, shows that the Italian name of Amerigo is derived from the German *Amalrich* or *Amelrich*, which under the various forms of Amalric, Amalrih, Amilrich, Amulrich, was spread through Europe by the Goths and other northern invaders.⁵⁸

In glancing over the cartography of the western hemisphere, it is also found that the first engraved map showing any portion of the western continent, before the name America came into use, was a German map engraved by Johann Ruysch as a supplement to the Latin edition of Ptolemy, 1508. The same was the case with the earliest map and the earliest terrestrial globe upon which the name

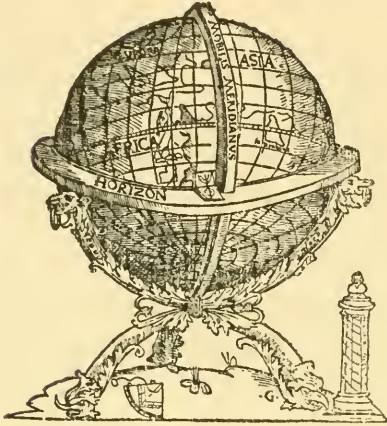
⁵⁵ It was not until the year 1600 that the two continents of the western hemisphere were officially designated as North and South America (*America septentrionalis* and *A. meridionalis*) by Jodocus Hondius. (Hamburger Festschrift; Ruge, vol. i, p. 131.)

⁵⁶ The curious claim lately put forth by Jules Marcou, that Vespucci acquired his name Amerigo from some place in the western world, has been fully refuted by Prof. Ruge in Petermann's Mittheilungen, 1889, p. 121.

⁵⁷ America, ein ursprünglicher Deutscher Name.—Schreiben des Hrn von der Hagen. (Neuen Jahr-buch der Berliner Gesellschaft für Deutsche Sprache. Heft, i, pp. 13-17.)

⁵⁸ Humboldt, Kritische Untersuchungen, vol. ii, p. 324.

America appeared. The former was the handiwork of



GLOBE OF PETER APIANUS.

another German, Peter Bienewitz, (*Petrus Apianus*), a native of Saxony and one of the noted mathematicians of the day. In the same year, 1520, the German, Johannes Schöner, who for more than twenty years exercised a dominating influence in the cartography of the new world, as he kept pace

with the new discoveries and issued globes with an explanatory text, completed the celebrated terrestrial globe which is still preserved in Nürnberg, and is distinctively known by his name. It is upon this globe that the name "America" appears for the first time.⁵⁹

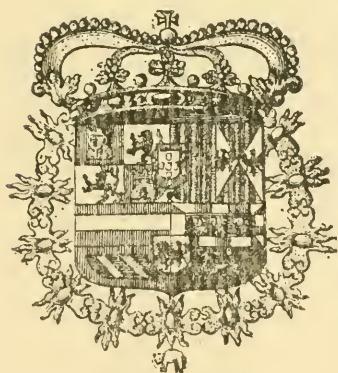
It will thus be seen that the naming of the western continent, "America," was due entirely to the German geographers of the period, the example set by Waldseemüller, Apianus, and Schöner being eventually followed by the geographers and map-makers of all nations.^{59a}

⁵⁹ See Catalogue Carter Brown Library, vol. ii.

^{59a} See Kuitman, *Alttesten Karten Amerika's*, p. 142.



EFFECTS OF THE GREAT DISCOVERIES.



ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN.

WITH the close of the medieval period, a series of factors incident to the great maritime discoveries, appeared in rapid succession upon the political, social and religious horizon of Europe.

At the beginning of the present era, the discoveries made by Columbus brought little or no profit to Spain: as a matter of fact, none of the four voyages of Columbus even paid for the expense of fitting out the expedition.⁶⁰ The islands he had discovered proved to be in a primeval state, and required exploration, settlement and development. They were far different from what was expected from glowing descriptions of Zimpango and other islands in the far east as recorded by Marco Polo. In the islands visited by Columbus there

were no signs of fabulous wealth, and but little or no gold,⁶¹ silver or precious stones. A similar condition existed in regard to spices, silks and other Oriental fabrics. As a matter of history, in the earliest days of the modern period, Spain's western acquisitions were a greater source of expense to that kingdom than profit.

Far different, however, was the case with Portugal, then (1503) under the sway of an intelligent and liberal ruler, who welcomed and encouraged German learning and enterprise, and offered every inducement for German settlement within his domain.⁶² Five years had hardly elapsed since Columbus returned from his first voyage, when Vasco da Gama, by the aid of Behaim's charts and Hanseatic vessels, sailed around the Cape of Good Hope, and thus found the long sought for way to India. This opened up at once a most lucrative commerce between Portugal

Remembrance of the young man? William D. ...
 The name of the ...
 ...

and the East Indies, in which German merchants and the Hansa were the chief factors. Special ad-



MINIATURE.

(From Jean de la Cosa's Map of the Indies,
A. D. 1500.)

vantages were granted, every inducement was offered to these powerful organizations to aid them in developing the newly found route.

An immediate result of this condition was that while wealth and commerce rolled in upon Portugal and the German merchants,⁶³ Spain was virtually impoverishing itself in the attempt to colonize and develop the new islands in the west.⁶⁴

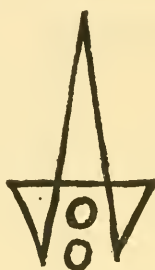
The glory of Venice also departed with the loss of

⁶⁰ Columbus und seine Weltanschauung, Berlin, 1878, p. 23.

⁶¹ Roderigo Bastidas of Seville, who visited the coast of South America from San Marta to the river of Darien in 1504, there found grains of gold in the sands. This was the first time the metal had been sent in that state to Spain. (Bonnycastle, 161.)

⁶² The first special grants by Portugal to German merchants and the Hanseatic League appear to be the *Privelegium* issued by King Alfonso V, March 28, 1452 (Document in full in J. P. Cassel's *Privilegien und Freiheiten, welche die Könige von Portugal ehe den Deutschen Kaufleuten zu Lissabon ertheilt haben*. Bremen 1771, 4to.) These special grants and concessions were renewed at different times by the reigning sovereigns of Portugal. Noteworthy among them are the grants issued by King Emanuel, January 13, 1503, conferring additional privileges

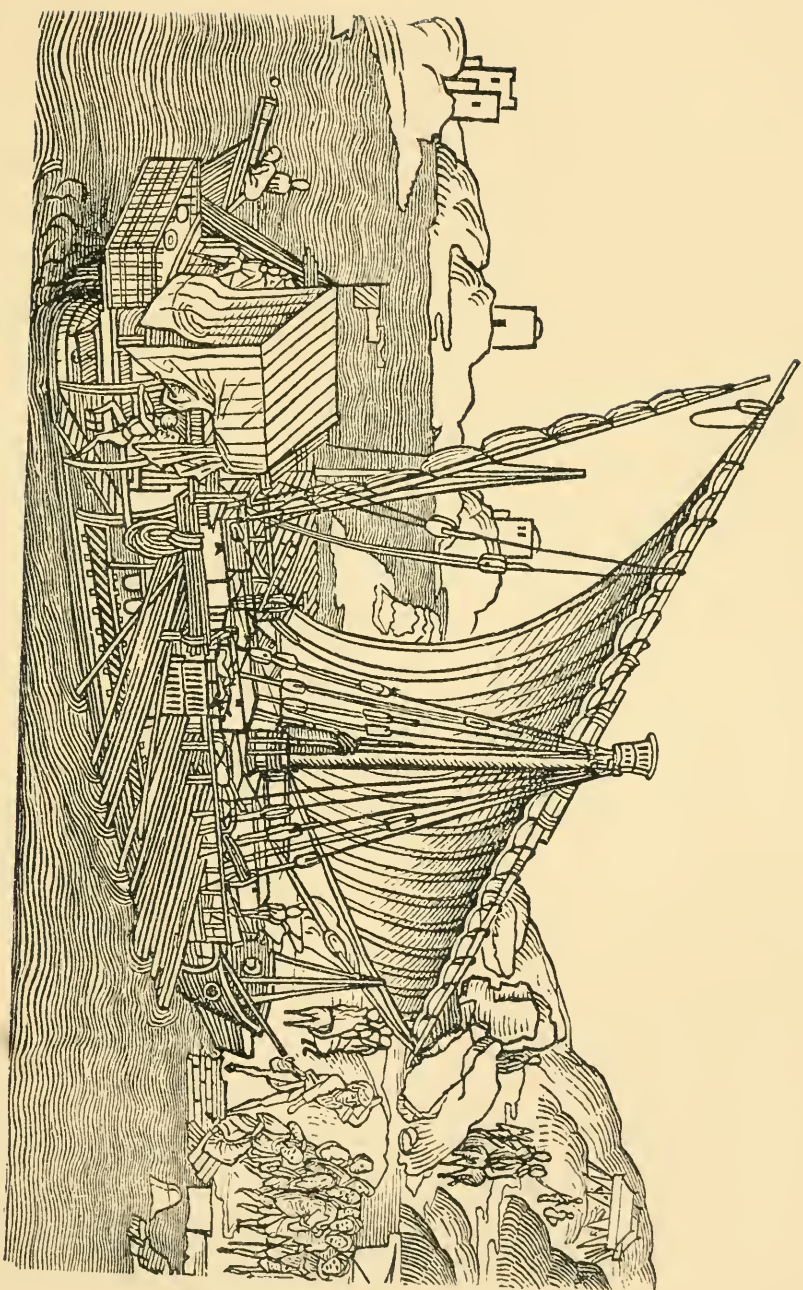
her monopoly of the Indian trade, which had formed the chief source of her power and opulence.⁶⁵ The great bulk of this was diverted from the Mediterranean and taken around the Cape of Good Hope.⁶⁶ The German merchants were quick to adapt themselves to the new condition of affairs. At the very first sign of the decadence of Venice, when the tide of the East turned towards Lisbon, we find Simon Seitz, an agent of Augsburg, installed in the capital of Portugal, and afterwards succeeded by one Lukas Rem,⁶⁷ who has left us a complete diary.



PRIVATE MARK.
(HANDEL'S MARKE.)
Bartolomeus Welser
and Company from
letter August 18th, A.
D. 1526, to Hans
Ehinger, at Ulm.

trade was now di-
Mediterranean and
Cape of Good
German mer-
quick to adapt
new condition of
very first sign of
Venice, when the
India trade turned
we find Simon
the Welsers of
stalled in the capi-
succeeded by one
a complete diary.

upon the various merchants of Augsburg and other parts of Germany, who had established themselves at Lisbon at his invitation, or were there represented by resident agents or factors. (*Ibid.*, p. 5; also Sartorius, *Hanseatischen Bundes*, Göttingen, 1808, p. 653.) The above was further extended under date of October 3, 1504. Upon March 16, 1508, King Emanuel confirmed two letters given to two German merchants releasing them from imprisonment unless condemned by a supreme judge. (*Ibid.*, p. 10.) January 22, 1510, the right of citizenship was conferred upon all resident German merchants by King Emanuel. (*Ibid.* p. 15.) Numerous additional grants and privileges were issued and promulgated from 1511 to 1525 in favor of the German merchants and the Hanseatic League, such as releasing them from taxation, giving them the privilege of conducting transactions in excess of 10,000 ducats, etc. Perhaps the most curious concession granted the German merchants in Lisbon was the edict of December 23, 1524, which gave them the right to dress in their native costumes, and accorded permission for them to ride on horses or donkeys. (Cassel, *Continuation*, 1776, pp. 13-14; also Sartorius, p. 659.)



VENETIAN GALLEY (1486). From Breydenbach's Travels.

What was true of Portugal also applied to Spain; and as soon as definite accounts of the extent of



THE GRUBEL ARMS.

Columbus's discovery reached Europe, we find the factories of the German merchants established at Seville. Long before the interdict against non-Spaniards was removed, the chief commercial establishment in the western world at San Domingo was in the hands of the Augsburg merchants, who had obtained special concessions from the king, and who had German vessels bringing cargoes back and forth.⁶³

⁶³ The names of the leading merchants concerned in these enterprises were the Fugger, Welser, Hochstetter, Hyrssfogel and Imhof families of Augsburg and Ulm. As early as 1503 the Welsers had a resident factor at Lisbon, named Simon Seitz. A German expedition left Portugal for the East Indies, May 25, 1505. It consisted of three vessels, the San Raffael, San Jeronimo and Lionarda. Prominent factors in this venture were Balthasar Sprenger and Hans Mayr, both of whom left a diary and written account of the voyage. (Ruge, p. 148.)

⁶⁴ According to Las Casas, most persons who had up to that period (1518) settled in America were sailors and soldiers employed in the discovery and conquest of the country; the younger sons of noble families, allured by the prospect of acquiring sudden wealth; or desperate adventurers, whom their indigence or crimes had forced to abandon their native land.

Coincident with this commercial revolution, commenced the season of spiritual unrest in Germany, coupled with a desire to throw off the shackles of Latin bigotry and oppression, which resulted in the nailing of the ninety-five Theses against the church door at Wittenberg. The Reformation, which eventually overspread the whole of intellectual Germany, and which was followed by the efforts of Calvin and Zwingli, went far to break the power of monastic rule and priestly superstition, and was destined ultimately to prove an active agent in the settlement of Pennsylvania and the adjacent colonies by the yeomanry of Germany.



ARMS OF KELP V. STERNBERG.

Another important incident which falls within this

⁶⁵ Never did the Venetians believe the power of their country to be more firmly established, or rely with greater confidence on the continuance and increase of its opulence, than toward the close of the fifteenth century, when two events happened that proved fatal to both, viz., the discovery of America and the opening of a direct course to the East Indies by the way of the Cape of Good Hope. (Robertson. *Ancient India*, p. 130.)

⁶⁶ *Ibid*, America, Book, i, p. 79.

⁶⁷ Lucas Rem, (1481-1541) was a factor or agent of the Welser Company from 1499 to 1517, mainly at Lisbon. Later he became a partner in the firm of Endres, Rem & Company, and Chef of Endres & Lucas den Remen. His mother and daughter-in-law were both members of the Welser family.

⁶⁸ *Welserzüge in America*, p. 29.

1450 - THE FATHERLAND - 1700.



MARTIN LUTHER.

(BORN NOV. 10, 1483. DIED FEB. 18, 1546.)

FROM PAINTING BY LUCAS CRANACH IN THE PINAKOTHEK AT MUNICH.

period was the accession to the throne of Spain (1516) of Charles, the son of Philip, arch-duke of Austria and grandson of Ferdinand and Isabella. He, upon the death of Maximilian, was elected emperor of Germany,⁶⁹ thus for a time uniting the interests of Spain and the Fatherland.⁷⁰

AUTOGRAPH OF EMPEROR CHARLES V.
(From Original in the Dreer Collection.)

The precarious condition of the finances of Spain, caused at the time by the drain of the unremunerative acquisitions in the west, induced Charles to look to the merchants of the powerful Hanseatic League for assistance. Among those applied to were the patrician families of Welser⁷¹ and Fugger at

⁶⁹ The rulers of Europe at this period were: Emperor, Charles V; Pope, Leo X; Spain, Charles I; France, Francis of Valois; England and Ireland, Henry VIII, (the first ruler to assume this dual title); Turkey, Soliman II; Poland, Sigismundus I; Scotland, James IV; Denmark and Norway, Christian II; Hungary, Ludovic II; Bohemia, Vladislaus; Sweden, Gustavus (Bjorn), elected after the expulsion of the Danes.

⁷⁰ When the young king arrived in Spain from the Low Countries, he was accompanied by many of the Flemish and German nobility, who were in the confidence of the monarch, and were at once invested with almost every department of administration, among which was the direction of American affairs

⁷¹ The Welser Company, at the time of our period, consisted of Anton Welser Conrad Vöhlin and others. The chief houses were in Augsburg and *Memmingen*. Anton Welser's wife was Katharina Vöhlin (Vogelin, Fegelin) a daughter of Hans Vöhlin, a leading merchant of *Memmingen*,

Augsburg.⁷² Large loans were negotiated from both, and among the securities given were the choicest parts of Spain's possessions in America.

The northern part of South America fell to the portion of the Welser family, and became known as Welserland, now Venezuela. The extreme southern and western part of the continent, almost immediately

and a sister to Konrad Vöhlin. In 1518, the firm came into possession of the Brothers Bartholomæus and Anton Welser, sons of Anton Branch houses were then opened at Nürnberg and Ulm. Toward 1540, there were admitted to the firm Bartholomew's three sons: Bartholomæus (2), Christoph, and Leonhard; his son-in-law, Christoph *Peulingger*; and Jacob Rembold, father-in-law of Welser's son Hans, together with the two Hans Vöhlin's son and nephew of his uncle Konrad. Of these latter Hans Vöhlin was the resident member of the factory at San Domingo (1534-1539) and upon his return, the elder Bartholomæus, towards the close of the year 1540 sent his eldest son to America to take charge of the government of Welserland. In the year 1553 the elder Bartholomæus retired from the firm, when the company was reconstructed under the name of Christoph Welser and Company. It was under this firm that the formal loss of Welserland and its reversion to the Spanish crown occurred in 1555. The great banking house failed in 1612. Bartholomæus Welser, the elder, was the chief spirit in all the East Indian (1505) and American (1526-1555) ventures. It was also at his instance that the early broadsides giving the news of America were sent to Augsburg, and thence reprinted in German. A family history of the Welsers was compiled by the late Johann Michael Anton Freiherr von Welser (ob 1875,) but unfortunately is still in manuscript. See *Anmerkungen zur Geschichte der Welserszue*. Hamb. 1892

⁷² The old imperial city of Augsburg has thus far failed to receive in history the proper credit due to its former greatness and its position in the commercial world. The same is true of the German merchants: they have ever been deprived of the honor due them for their sagacity and enterprise in many brilliant epochs when they controlled a large portion of the trade of the world. This praise and credit is usually accorded to their rivals. (Arthur Kleinschmidt: *Augsburg und Nürnberg und ihre Handels Fürsten*. Kassel, 1881.)

after the discovery of the straits between the main land and Terra del Fuego, whereby the bounds of the hemisphere were defined, fell, for the time being, to the lot of the Fugger establishment.

Here again German learning and ingenuity had asserted itself, as it was by the aid of Martin Behaim's charts^{72a} that Magellan was enabled to find and sail through the straits which now bear his name, and thus circumnavigate the world.⁷³



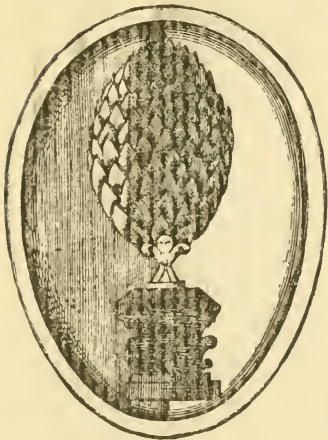
IACOBUS FUGGER.
Comes Kirchbergensis.

In the early printed accounts, the Straits are frequently called *Fretum Martini Bohemi*. See *Cosmographia disciplina*. Basil 1561, 4to and Ludg. Bat. 1636 16mo Edit. tert, Cap. ii, p. 22. Also *Diplomatische Geschichte*. Gotha 1801, p. 82 *et seq.*

⁷³ *Die Verdienste Martin Behaim's* (Dresden, 1866, p. 61. See also Herrera and Pigafetta. *Lösung der Behaim Frage; Gelcich*, Hamburg 1892, p. 65 *et seq.*



. THE EARLIEST ATTEMPT AT GERMAN
COLONIZATION.



ARMS OF CITY OF AUGSBURG.

FROM this period (1522) date the first systematic attempts at German colonization in America, which, though interrupted for a time, were destined to be resumed as years passed by; and I venture to say, that if a census could be taken to-day of the population of the whole hemisphere, from Baffins Bay, to the Straits of Magellan, it would be

found that German influence and commercial enterprise are predominant.

As the interesting facts connected with these early attempts at German colonization are not universally known, having been largely lost sight of by the Hispanicizing of German narratives and names, a

few particulars of this important episode in America's history will not prove amiss.

It is well known to students of European history, that Charles V, who united so many crowns upon his head, and concentrated so much power in himself, was engaged by his ambition, or by the jealousy of his neighbors, in endless disputes, the expenses of which exceeded his resources.⁷⁴ In his dire necessity he was apt to turn to the patrician merchants of Augsburg and Ulm.⁷⁵ These appeals were not in vain, and ultimately his indebtedness to the two houses of Welser and Fugger alone amounted to over twelve tons' weight of gold.⁷⁶

The Prince offered the former, as security for the vast loan, a large tract of land in America extending two hundred *Stunden*, (*Leguas*) along the coast,⁷⁷ which they accepted as a fief of Castile. From documents in the Indian archives



"A LANDS-KNECHT" OF THE PERIOD.

at Seville,^{77a} it appears that a special concession was

⁷⁴ Raynal's History of the Indies, vol. iv, p. 69.

granted by the king to the Welser firm at an early date, with permission to establish a factory or trading station at San Domingo, a city which it was intended should be the metropolis of the new world. After the lapse of a year or two we find the Germans established there under Ambrose Dalfinger, (Ehinger)⁷⁵ and in control of the whole commerce

⁷⁵ An official list of patrician families of Augsburg engaged in mercantile pursuits at this period contains the following names: Adler, Arzt, Baumgärtner, Ehinger, Fugger, Herwart, Hochstatter, Ilsing, Imhof, Koch, Köler, Langmantel, Mänlich, Mayr, Neidhardt, Peutinger, Pfister, Pimel, Rehlinger, Rem, Rembold, Rentz, Sayller, Schellenberg, Seitz, Stetten, Vöhlin, Walther, and Welser.

⁷⁶ The indebtedness of the Emperor to the Welser Company is variously stated by contemporary accounts to have been from five and one-half to twelve tons of gold. See Weyermann, *Nachrichten*. (Ulm, 1829.)

⁷⁷ See *Novus Orbis* (Lunduni Bat, 1633); also Marci Velseri *Opera Historica. Provincia in America, Velseri patricii Augustani, etc.* (Chris. Arnoldus, Norimbergiae, 1772.)

^{77a} The original documents relating to the Welser grants have lately been found in the British Museum at London. (Catalogued among the Spanish Mss. under the title: *Cedulas reales tocantes á la provincia de Venezuela 1529 a 1535.*) The volume is known as the "Welser Codex;" it consists of 159 folios of heavy paper upon which are engrossed 191 different acts, all relating to the Welser grants in South America. These documents extend from September 23, 1529, to May 11 1535. Many of these papers are written in an almost undecipherable hand. The value of this MSS. will be appreciated when it is understood that all the various royal concessions to the firm of Welser and Company within the above period are recorded here. The volume is bound in parchment and the covers are secured with curious leather thongs. Just how this document was abstracted from the Indian Office at Seville, and found its resting place in the Manuscript room of the British Museum does not appear. This valuable find was thoroughly examined in 1894 by Doctor Konrad Haebler of Dresden, who published extracts and comments of the same in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, München, Dec. 1894. See also "*Welser und Ehinger in Venezuela.* Haebler *Zeitschrift für Schwaben und Neuburg*, Augsburg 1894.

1450—THE FATHERLAND—1700.



BARTHOLOMAEUS WELSER.

(BORN 1484; DIED 1561.)

FROM MEDAL IN CABINET OF THE GERMANISCHE NATIONAL
MUSEUM, NURNBERG, GERMANY.

and carrying trade of the new world. About the year 1526, Dalfinger, who, according to his instructions, had investigated the probable value of the Emperor's grant to his principals, returned to Europe, and advised his superiors to accept the security.

Patents were then issued by the crown, under date of March 27, 1528, granting the right of possession to Bartholomä and Anton Welser,^{78b} their heirs and assigns, for the northern portion of South America, extending from *Cabo de la Veta* to *Cabo de Marcapaná*, bounded by San Marta in the west, and Paria in the east.⁷⁹

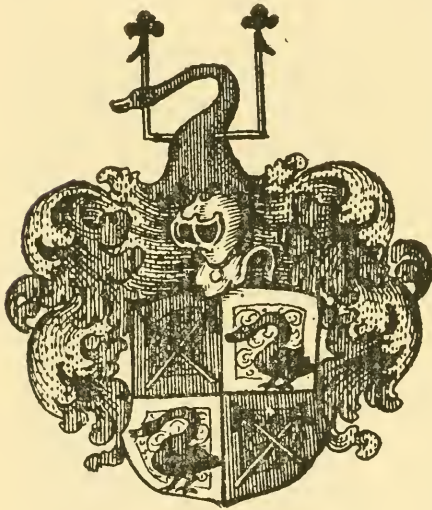
Heinrich Ehinger, of Ulm, merchant,^{79a} knight of Santiago and royal chamberlain, together with Hieronymus Sailer,⁸⁰ were named as their agents.^{80b} It is further stipulated by the king that the Welsers, through Heinrich Siger⁸¹ and the



⁷⁸ Ambrose Dalfinger [Talfinger] in Spanish documents, Micer Ambrosio, also Micer Ambrosio Alfinger. There appears to be more or less uncertainty as to the identity of Ambrose Dalfinger, some authorities in both Germany and Spain holding to the theory that Ambrose Dalfinger was in reality an Ehinger. This theory is partly based upon the Concession of March 27, 1528, which reads verbatim: "*Primera-*

above named Hieronymus Sailer^{81a} their agents, should deliver, within a given period, not less than 4000 negro slaves to the royal colonies in the West Indies.⁸²

In return it was agreed that all communication henceforth with this part of the Indies, whether from Europe or Africa, should be by vessels owned or controlled by the Augsburg firm of Welser and Company.⁸³ Arrangements were now made for the immediate possession, exploration, development, and settlement of the newly acquired territory, which was named Welserland.⁸⁴

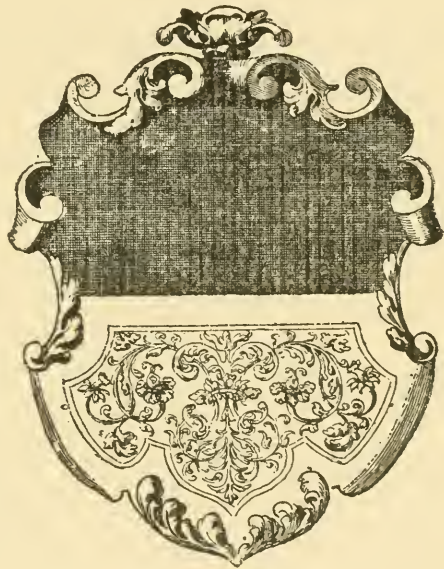


ARMS OF THE EHINGER FAMILY.

The first expedition and German colony, consisting of about 500 persons,

mente cumpliendo vos lo quo os ofreccis en ir o embiar la dicha armada con el dicho nuestro governador de Santa Marta é pacificando aquella como dicho es. vos doy licencia y facultad para que vos o qualquier de vos y en defecto de cualquier de vosotros Ambrosio é Jorge de Einguer, hermanos de vos el dicho Enrique. o qualquiera dellos, podais descubrir, etc." The argument is further strengthened by the entry in the *Historia de la Conquista de Venezuela; Oveido y Baños*, Duro Edition vol i, chap. iv. "*Asistian por aquel tiempo en la corte de nuestro emperador Carlos V, Enrique de Alfinger y Jeronimo Sailler, agentes y factors de los Belzares, etc."* From the above it would certainly appear that if

who were all Germans⁸⁵ set out from San Lucar with that of Gracia de Lerma, who was interested in the adjoining colony, known as Santa Marta. The German contingent was under the command of Ambrose Dalfinger, the late factor at San Domingo, who now was commissioned as governor of the new colony, and Bartholomäus Sailer, his lieutenant.⁸⁶ The party consisted of soldiery, 400 foot and 80 mounted men, the latter under command of Casimir of Nürnberg;^{86a} a number of German miners^{86b}



ARMS OF THE IMPERIAL CITY OF ULM.

(*Bergknappen*); negro slaves; and a full band of

Heinrich Ehinger was an Alfinger, his brother Ambrosio de Alfinger must also have been an Ehinger. See Dr. K. Haebler *Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin* vol xxvii, p. 419.

^{78b} Although the first royal concession made at Seville, March 27, 1528, as well as the amplification granted April 4, 1529, was apparently made to Sailer and the Ehinger brothers in fee-simple, the grant was in reality for the Welsers as stated in above text. Positive proof of the above is presented by a document in the Welser Codex in the British Museum; wherein Ehinger and Sailer as *repentant sinners* transfer all their right and title to their principals and further state, that, although the grant

musicians, playing chiefly of fifes, trombones, bass kettledrums, pauken and tambours. These men were enlisted and organized for the purpose of inspiring the natives.⁸⁷

was secured in their names, they acted collectively and exclusively as agents for Bartholomaeus Welser and Company.

⁷⁹ The actual bounds of Welserland are not definitely known. Even Herrera, *Historia* ii p. 311, 1528, merely gives them in a general manner. The grant evidently covered a large tract extending from the Province of San Marta well towards the Atlantic Ocean. The distance into the interior was evidently unlimited.

^{79a} Heinrich Ehinger was evidently the trusted representative of the Welser company for many years, if he was not a full partner. We first meet with him in the present investigations at the Imperial Court at Saragossa, January 9. 1519, where he, together with Sebastian Schopperl, issues two drafts on Anton Welser and Company, in favor of the Emperor Charles V. Again at Saragossa he appears July 4, 1521, as a witness to the Testament of Simon Seitz. Later in 1522-3 we find him at Seville, where upon the arrival of Maghelhaes vessel "Victory" from the first circumnavigation of the Globe, he purchases for the German merchants the entire cargo of Spices brought from the East Indies. Five years later he appears, together with Hieronymus Sailer in the Venezuela contract.

⁸⁰ Haebler, *Koloniale Unternehmungen im xvi Jahrhundert.* (Berlin 1892.) p. 406.

^{80b} For a full insight into this phase of the royal grant, see Dr. Haebler's comments upon the Welser-Codex. From this it would appear that the Ehinger Brothers together with Sailer attempted to hold the concession independent of the Welser Company. See foot note 78b.

⁸¹ Ciguer in Herrera. Liguier in original.

^{81a} As late as March one of these documents was to be found in the *Deposito historografico* of the Spanish government at Madrid. It bore the following title: "*Ano de 1526. Asiento y Capitulacione de los Alemanes Enrique Liguier y Geronimo Sailer, Obligandose a hacer una Armada de 4 Navrios con 200. hombres o mas Armados y harrtuallados por inano, para la pacificacione y poblacion dela Provezencia de Santa Marta.*" A transcription of this document was made in 1857 for the late Samuel Barlow, Esq, of New York. It consisted of thirty-four pages folio. At the public sale of that library, it was sold to an unknown purchaser for the sum of three dollars.



THE ARRIVAL OF THE WELSER EXPEDITION AT CORO, FEBRUARY 23, 1528. (Reduced fac-simile of a contemporary print.)

The fleet of four heavily laden vessels towards the end of 1527, arrived safely at San Domingo, where they reported to Sebastian Rentz,⁸² Welser's factor,⁸⁹ and successor to Dalfinger.

After landing the Spaniards under de Lerma, the voyage was continued to the South American coast,

⁸² From the above it would appear that the Welser Company were active agents in the development of the African slave trade. In this phase of our history, their commercial rivals, the Fuggers, stand out in glowing contrast. See above.

⁸³ According to Oviedo (Weyland, p 35) the Welser Company agreed; (1) To build within two years two cities and three forts within their possessions. (2) Four ships were to be sent out during the first year at their own cost, taking out at least 300 Spaniards and 50 Germans, who were to explore the various Spanish possessions in the Indies, and prospect for gold and silver mines; the Welser Company to have the right to work and develop all such mines. (3) The Emperor conferred the title of "*Adelantado*," or Stadthalter, upon such persons appointed by the Welsers. (4) The Emperor granted to the Germans the right to enslave all such Indians as would not subject themselves to their authority except by force of arms. Oviedo goes on to state that only such portions of the above contract were complied with, as reverted to the profit of the Germans.

⁸⁴ Although "Welserland" for years was the accepted name for this Province (exclusively so in Germany), in official Spanish documents, so far as known to the writer, it was usually called Venezuela. Bonnycastle, who, in his history of Spanish America, closely follows Las Casas, gives the following explanation of the derivation of the name Venezuela. "The shores in the immediate vicinity of its waters (Lake Maracaybo) are unhealthy, owing to the vapors arising in the night after the great heat of the day. "When the Spaniards first landed in this country, they observed several villages built in the lake, which is the mode adopted by the Indians at present, [1810?] considering this plan the healthiest. The appearance of one of these little towns amid the waters, caused the Spanish adventurers to name it Little Venice, or Venezuela. Which title was afterwards transferred to the whole Province in the neighbourhood. "Four of these villages still remain [1810?] and are under the government of a monk, who has a church and the spiritual charge of the people."

and a landing made on February 23, 1528.^{89b} Upon the following day, Dalfinger, with four hundred men and eighty horses, entered the native village of Coro,⁹⁰ unfurled the Imperial standard, and under its folds had himself acknowledged Governor and Captain-General of Welserland, the first German colony to be established in America, amid salvos of musketry and strains of martial music. A regular government was organized, a town projected and foundations were laid for a christian church,^{90a} whose titular patron was St. Anna.⁹¹

⁸⁵ Karl von Klöden, *Die Welser in Augsburg als besitzer von Venezuela*, (Berlin, 1855), p. 437. *Zeitschrift für Allgemeine Erdkunde*, p. 437.

⁸⁶ Bartholomaeus Sailer, [Seyler] evidently a relation to Hieronymus Sailer and Johannes Sailer of Bamberg, for whom Johannes Schöner in 1520 constructed his celebrated globe. See above, p. 70.

^{86a} He died during the last Dalfinger expedition, a few days before his commander.

^{86b} These miners, all experienced men, were mainly from the St. Joachimsthal in the Erzgebirge. The negotiations were made by Hans Ehinger, who went to Joachimsthal for that purpose with Bergmeister Reiss and Jorg Neussesser, upon the part of the miners. After signing the contract the men were referred to Hieronymus Walther of Leipzig, who furnished the transportation to Seville.

⁸⁷ *Geschichte der Welser-Züge in America*, p. 42.

⁸⁸ Sebastian Rentz had previously travelled extensively through Asia and Africa in the interests of his employers the Welser Company, and as early as 1517 had obtained some reputation as a cartographer or map-maker.

⁸⁹ Not Governor of San Domingo, as stated by Weyermann.

^{89b} Coro was chosen as a landing-place, because the pilots of that day were somewhat acquainted with that part of the coast; and further, there was a possibility of obtaining assistance there, if necessary, from the Europeans who were already in this vicinity.

⁹⁰ Originally an Indian village called Coriana. The first Europeans who landed here were a party of adventurers under Juan de Ampues,

Thus was established German civilization upon the soil of the new world, even prior to the Spanish conquest of Mexico or Peru.

The musical feature of the above celebration was undoubtedly the most inspiring part of the occasion. Historically it is the first record of an organized band of musicians in the new world. This is but another incident where the priority belongs to the German nation.

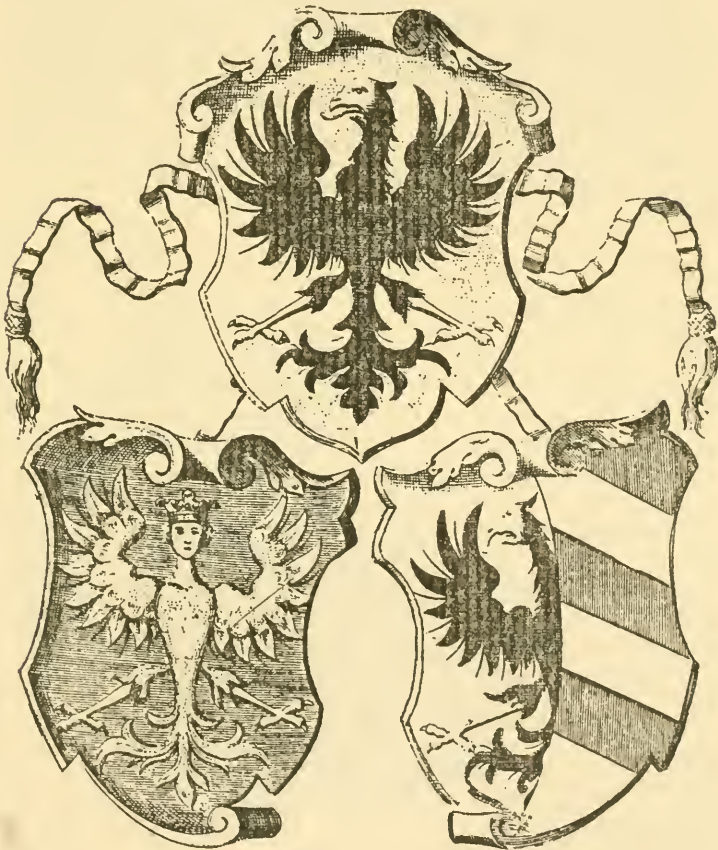
Many successive expeditions were sent out to America by the Germans after the edict was issued by Charles V, granting an extended permission to all of his German subjects to emigrate and settle in

who called the place Coro. Prior to the grant of the Germans, the whole territory was known as Coro. See Ternaux, introduction, pp. 4-5.

^{90a} Dedicated July 26, 1529.

⁹¹ Coro, or Santa Anna de Coro, afterwards became the capitol of Venezuela and the seat of the Spanish Vic-roy. The town is situated at the head of a bay of the Gulf of Maracaibo, called El Golfete. It is built on several islands and a narrow sandy isthmus, which separates the gulf from the Caribbean sea. It is said that the original village found there by the Spaniards consisted of a group of houses built in the water upon piles, like those of the lake-dwellers. Recent explorations of the shell-mounds on the Florida Keys by Mr. Cushing have brought to light numerous remains which seem to indicate that this settlement upon the shore of Coro was a relic of an ancient civilization which once extended along the shores of the Caribbean sea and the Gulf of Mexico. Spanish records state that on account of the marine location of this Indian village, they called the place Little Venice, a name which eventually became Venezuela. During the Spanish *régime*, prior to 1636, the town was a rich and important one. After the removal of the seat of government to Caracas in the latter year, it lost much of its wealth and importance. It is now chiefly known for its commerce and export trade. The town has four fine churches and about 10,000 inhabitants. The great drawback to its development has been a lack of drinking water, which has to be carried from the mainland.

the West Indies. Among these expeditions of the Welsers which deserve special mention, are those



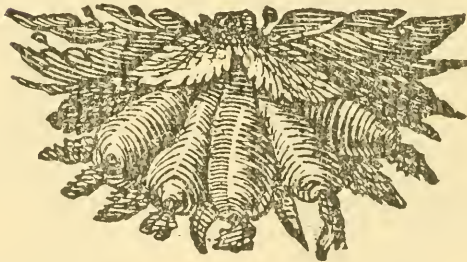
ARMS OF THE IMPERIAL CITY OF NURNBERG.

under Nicolaus Federmann, George Hohemuth,⁹² von

⁹² George Hohemuth (not Frohermuth, as occasionally written) was a native of Memmingen, but is usually known as of Speyer.

Speir, and the Frankish knight Philip von Hutten,⁹³ a nobleman from Birkenfeld; and, later, the expeditions sent out by the Fuggers to develop the western coast of South America.

⁹³ Philip von Hutten was a brother to Bishop Moritz von Hutten at Eichstedt. He left a diary covering the period from 1538 to 1541, which was published by Meusel, under the title *Zeitung aus Indien* (*Bibliotheca Historica*, vol. iii, lips., 1787).





THE STORY OF WELSERLAND.



WELSER ARMS.

THE Welser expedition under Nicolaus Federmann, a native of Ulm, left San Lucar Barameda in Andalusia, on October 2, 1529, in a vessel supplied by Welser's agent, Ulrich Ehinger. The party consisted of 123 soldiers and twenty-four German miners^{93a} (*Bergknappen*.)

After a long and stormy voyage the adventurers reached San Domingo in December, 1529, and after refitting and obtaining the requisite number of horses, left for Coro. This expedition is of especial

importance to us, as Federmann kept a careful account of his travels. This was published after his death by his kinsman, Hans Kiffhaber of Ulm, in the year 1557. The only known copy of this book is in the Royal library at Stuttgart. It is a quarto of 122 pages; following is the unique title and colophon:

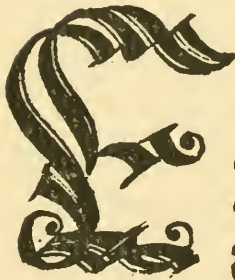
“*Indianische Historia. | Ein schöne kurtz | weilige
Historia Nicolaus Fe | dermanns des Jüngern von
Ulm | erster raise so er von Hispania und | Andolosia
auss in Indias des occca | nischen Mörs gethan hat, und |
was ihm | allda ist begegnet biss auff sein widder-*

^{93a} The contracts for this second contingent of German miners was made by Ulrich Ehinger, in the name of Bartholomaeus Welser, Ulrich Ehinger and their co-partners. The party was sent by Hieronymus Walther, of Leipzig, to Hamburg and Antwerp, whence they were transported by Welser's factors to Seville. Papers relating to this contract are still in existence. (*Kgl. Hauptstaatsarchiv. Dresden.*—Loc. 10428.) From which it appears that the party consisted of the following: Hans Trumpolt from Johannisthal; Velten (Valentin) Landhans (Landthans) from Zigenhals; Sigmunt Geppert (Gebhart) from Wennsen; George Vnglaub (Jerg Vnglob) from Schwatz; Sixt Enderlin from Patmos; Wolf Dittrich (Wolff Dietrich) Freiberg; Merten Hoffmann from Altenberk; Wolf Gehe (Welff Gehe) from Kirchberg; Melcher Reuss from sant Annaberg; [st. Annaberg]; Nickel Teig (Nickell Legk) from Kempis; Critof Richter (Cristoff Richter) from the Neustadt; [Dresden?] Vrban Behm (Vrban Bohem) from Santa Annaberg; Moritz Putz (Putzler) from Sneberg; Hanns Kestell, Burckhardt Ansorg. Hanns Weis, Hans Schick, Tomas Vogell, Hans Schenkel, two boys (names not given). The wife of Sigmunt Enderlein accompanied the party as a cook and washerwoman. She was presumably *the first German woman who put her foot upon American soil*. A number of these German miners not finding the new country to their liking, claimed they had been deceived and returned to their native country, where they arrived impoverished and disheartened. After their arrival in Saxony, they commenced judicial proceedings against all the parties connected with their enlistment. Many of the documents relating to this law suit are still preserved in the Royal Archives at Dresden.

*kunfft inn Hispaniam, auffß | kürtzete beschrieben,
gantß | lustig zu lesen. | MDLVII. Getruckt zu
Hagenaw bei Sigmund Bund."*

On April 18, 1530, the colony was reinforced by

Indianische Historia.



In schöne kurtz=
weilige Historia Nicolaus Fe-
dermanns des Jüngern von
Ulmerster raife so er von Hispania bñ
Andolosia auß in Indias des Cece-
nischen Wörs gechan hat / vnd
was ihm allda ist begegnet biß auff sein
widerkunfft inn Hispaniam / auffß
kurtzest beschriben / gantz
lustig zu lesen.



M D . L V I I .

TITLE PAGE OF FEDERMANN'S JOURNAL.

(Furnished by Prof. Th. Schott, Royal Librarian at Stuttgart.)

the arrival of three more vessels with colonists under command of Hans Seissenhoffer and George Ehinger.

The next important expedition to leave Europe was under the command of George Hohemuth von Speir, which left Spain on October 18, 1534, and arrived at Coro, February 5, 1535. This party consisted of over 600 adventurers. Among the officers were Philip von Hutten,⁹⁴ a nobleman from Birkenfeld; Hieronymus Köller from Nürnberg; Majordomus Andreas Gundelfinger, Paymaster Franz Lebzelter from Ulm; Nicolaus Federmann and Hans Vöhlin from Augsburg, the last a nephew of the Welsers.⁹⁵

Among the adventurers sent out there was a band of eighteen musicians, together with a number of artisans. Special mention is made of a printer^{95a} (*Buchdrucker*), evidently bringing with him a printing press and type. This is the earliest record of any printer having been sent to America. Unfortunately, beyond the mere mention in the official list, that a printer was sent out among the craftsmen who went in this expedition, there is nothing to show, either in the way of an imprint or documentary evidence, that he ever did any printing in America, or that a press was even established at Coro.

Should, however, any imprint of this hitherto unknown printer ever come to light, it may prove to be a German one printed with German type: it could

⁹⁴ In Spanish records Philip *de Urre, Ulen, Ulre, Urra*, etc.

⁹⁵ See foot-note, p. 71 *supra*.

^{95a} Geschichte der Welser-Züge, p. 94.

but antedate by a few years the known imprints of Jakob Cromberger of 1540 without in the least affecting the fact that to the German nation is due the honor of establishing the printing press in the western world.

It is not within the scope of this paper to follow up the various expeditions undertaken during the next quarter of a century by the Germans, which extended hundreds of miles into the interior of South America, to relate how the city of Bogota was founded early in 1539, by Nicolaus Federmann during his second expedition, a city which is now the capital of the United States of Colombia. Nor will we recite the sufferings of these brave adventurers, or chronicle their deeds; how brave Ambrose Dalfinger died the death of a hero,⁹⁶ or the lamented George von Speir fell a victim to the tropical fever.⁹⁷ It would fill several volumes to do justice to this epoch in American history. Suffice it to say that the successive expeditions under Dalfinger, Sailer,⁹⁸ Federmann, Ehinger, Sarmiento, Alemann,⁹⁹ Seissenhoffer, Hohemuth, Heinrich Rembold and Hutten,¹⁰⁰ tended to

⁹⁶ According to Weyland, Dalfinger was wounded by the natives in 1531, in a valley about six hours from Pampelona. This spot still bears the name *Vale de Micer* (Mister or Herr) *Ambrosio*. He died about a week later at the deserted village of Chinacota where he was buried. See *Geschichte der Welser-Züge*, p. 84-5.

⁹⁷ Also called George Spirra. His various expeditions into the interior extended over a period of five years. He returned to San Domingo in 1539, where he shortly afterwards died.

⁹⁸ After the death of Dalfinger, Lieutenant Bartholomaeus Sailer succeeded to the command of the Colony. He, however, also died in 1532, a short time after his superior.

settle and develop the unknown wilds of tropical America, even if they did fail to bring their projectors the coveted golden reward.

The Germans in America, however, had a worse enemy to contend with than tropical fever, poisoned arrows or treacherous elements. This was the jealousy of the Spaniard, to whom, after the religious peace of Nürnberg, all Germans appeared as Lutherans and heretics. No opportunity was left pass, when anything detrimental could be done to the Germans: at Court, in Spain, as well as in America, it was always the same story.

Unfortunately the history of this first attempt at German colonization in America closes with a double tragedy—the brutal murder of the chivalrous Philip von Hutten,¹⁰¹ Captain General of Welserland, and

⁹⁹ Juan Aleman, Johannes der *Teutsche*, John, the German. The identity of this German adventurer is shrouded in more or less mystery. Weyland, in his history of Venezuela, wherein he follows Depons and Oviedo, states that Johannes, a German, was sent out by the Welser Company to seize the government of the colony in the event of Alfinger's death. The account goes on to state that, either on account of the devastation wrought by Dalfinger in his expeditions, or else through lack of courage, Johannes is said never to have left Coro.

¹⁰⁰ The names of Melchior Grübel (arms on page 75) and Meister Hans Kistler aus Geldern also occupy a prominent place in the history of German enterprise in South America.

¹⁰¹ Philip von Hutten (Philip von de Urre) spent over fifteen years in Venezuela, most of the time in exploring and developing the country and its resources. He was also a firm believer in the existence of an El-Dorado in the interior, and led several expeditions with the object of finding and conquering that mythical land of gold. His greatest feat was when he, together with 39 German soldiers, fought and defeated over 15,000 Omegas. See Weyland, *Reise in Terra Firma*, (Berlin, 1808,) pp. 282, *et seq.*

Bartolomæus Welser, eldest son of the senior member of the great Augsburg firm, who, in 1541, had been sent to Welserland as Governor. The Spanish



PHILIP VON HUTTEN.

records call him "*Don Bartolomeo Belzar, Gobernador de su Majestad, Adelantado del Reino de Venezuela.*"^{101a}

The two German commanders were murdered on April 18, 1546, by order of the Spaniard, Caravajal.¹⁰² When the news of this tragedy reached Germany it caused great indignation, which even the summary execution of Caravajal failed to assuage.

The Welsers, from now onward, took less interest

^{101a} Hutten, in his diary, writes under date of March 10, 1541: "Vor kurzen Tagen ist Herr Bartolma Welser's Sohn hier angekommen, ein verständiger junger Gesell, über dessen Ankunft alle grosse Freude gehabt haben; ich habe keinen Zweifel dass ihn die Herr Welser zum Gubernator machen werden, da Gott ihn zu solcher Zeit geschickt hat."

¹⁰² Juan de Caravajal accompanied as notary the first Welser expedition to America, which was sent out under Dalfinger. He afterwards returned to San Domingo, where it appears he remained until 1542. After the death of Heinrich Rembold (1542), he was sent to Coro to take charge of the Government in the absence of Philip von Hutten, Imperial Captain-General, and young Welser, who were upon an extended expedition in the interior. Caravajal at once assumed charge of affairs at Coro, and upon learning that the Germans had experienced great hardships and were returning in a shattered condition, and that the troops were weakened from wounds and disease, he, at the instiga-

in the development of their possessions in South America.^{102b} They still, however, held the title and a dominating influence in its affairs for another decade, as it was not until the year 1555 that they were finally debarred from their concessions for some unexplained reason, after an exasperating law-suit which was decided against them.¹⁰³ Thus ended the first organized scheme of German colonization in America.¹⁰⁴

tion of Pedro de Limpias, attempted to secure control of the government and combine the colony with that of New Granada. Caravajal, with a number of Spaniards, rode out to meet the returning Germans. Hutten and Welser, who suspected no treachery, were seized while their men were out foraging, and at once executed under an old tree, which still stands in the plaza of Tocuyo. The two Germans were beheaded by a negro with a dull hunting-knife. Some of the German troops escaped to Coro, where in the meantime Juan Perez de Tolosa had arrived, bearing special concessions from the Crown. As soon as he was informed of Caravajal's treachery, he ordered him to be taken to the spot and executed in a similar manner.

^{102b} From the Welser Codex in the British Museum, it appears that the attempts to dispossess the Germans of their possessions in America commenced as early as May 11, 1535, with an instruction sent out by the Queen regent to Bishop Bastidas, wherein she implores him to keep a watchful eye upon the German colonists in his Province, (Venezuela) as it has been stated that a number of persons emigrated to the new country without complying with the published statutes, not only to the prejudice of the Spanish character of the country, but above all endangering the unity and purity of the faith. All such cases were to be reported direct to Seville at once without delay, and such persons [evidently who professed the Lutheran faith] were to be banished forthwith

¹⁰³ *Antheil der Deutschen an der Entdeckung Amerikas.* (Stuttgart, 1857.)

¹⁰⁴ There are still a number of families in Venezuela who trace their ancestry to some of the German adventurers of Welserland. In many cases it is a source of pride, not even surpassed by that of the Spanish grandees.

The question will undoubtedly arise in the minds of many persons, why this epoch in German and American history has not been brought out with the prominence which it deserves? The answer is that most of the accounts bearing upon the subject are stored in the archives at Seville, wherein the long-forgotten actors are lost under Hispanicized and foreign names;¹⁰⁵ and such poets as sung the Germans' praises in their epic poems¹⁰⁶ have long been cast aside as strains that grate harshly upon the jealous Spanish ear.¹⁰⁷

The usually accepted account of the German regime in America is that of the Dominican monk las Casas,¹⁰⁸ who in his work on the Indies, "*Tyran-*

¹⁰⁵ In Spanish and Portuguese records, the German name of Welser is variously changed to Velseri, Berzer, Berzares, Belzares, Belzaras, Bersyrs, Belsyres, etc., while the Fuggers appear as Fucares, Folkyles, Fouchers, etc. *Amerkungen zur Geschichte der Welser-Züge*, p. 297.

¹⁰⁶ Poems of Juan de Castellanos. *Primera parte de las Elegias de varones ilustres de Indias, compuestas por Juan de Castellanos, etc.* (Madrid, 1589.) See Ticknor, *History of Spanish Literature* (London, 1863,) ii, p. 472. Volume ii, of Castellanos contains the Welser episode.

¹⁰⁷ Hermann A. Schumacher, in *Hamburger Fest-schrift*, vol. ii, p. 227.

¹⁰⁸ Bartholomew de las Casas, a Spanish prelate, was born at Seville 1474, and in his nineteenth year accompanied his father, who sailed with Columbus to the West Indies. Five years afterward he returned to Spain, and pursuing his studies, entered the ecclesiastical order. He again accompanied Columbus in his second voyage to Hispaniola, and on the conquest of Cuba settled there, and distinguished himself by his humane conduct toward the oppressed natives, of whom he became in a manner the patron saint. In 1516 he returned to Europe to state the case of the Indians before the Crown. The regent Ximenes appointed a commission to investigate the charges. The outcome of this investigation not meeting with his approbation, he again went to Spain to lay the case of the Indians before the new King and Emperor Charles V.

nies et cruauitez des Espagnols, commises es Indes Occidentales, qu' on dit le Nouveau Monde," in the chapter on Venezuela accuses the Germans (whom he called Flemings)¹⁰⁹ of the greatest barbarities and cruelty, beside which even the tortures of the Inquisition sink into insignificance.

There is, however, a twofold explanation of this unjust criticism of the German pioneers. The first is to be found in the national jealousy that was then so strong between the two nations. The other one, the religious feature, arose from the fact that the Germans were accused of introducing the Lutheran religion into the colony. It is difficult to say just what proof there is of this charge. According to v. Klöden the entire German contingent in South America as early as 1532 had accepted the Lutheran faith.^{109b}

Certain it is, however, that the brave Philip von

Las Casas, by a singular inconsistency, in his zeal for the Indians, became the author of the slave-trade, by proposing to purchase negroes from the Portuguese in Africa to supply the planters with laborers, of the want of whom they complained; a proposition which was unfortunately put into execution. His famous *Brevissima Relacion de la Destruccion des Indies* is well known. So far as the charges of cruelty against the Germans are concerned, they seem to have been inspired mainly by the fact that von Hutten and others refused to attend mass. In short he calls the Germans heretics and Lutherans. Las Casas afterwards became Bishop of Chiapa. He eventually fell into disfavor with his superiors, lost his bishopric, and died in comparative obscurity in Madrid in 1556, in the 92nd year of his age. To such as know nothing of his inconsistency in regard to the negro, he generally appears as a benevolent character, whose chief aim in life was the relief of the oppressed aborigines in the West Indies.

¹⁰⁹ Spanish Edition Paris MDCXCVII pp. 115 *et seq.*

Hutten refused to attend mass, even if he was not an avowed Lutheran. Las Casas further states: The Flemish General [v. Hutten] is nothing but a heretic; he never attends mass himself, nor suffers others to go, and he further shows plain evidences of Lutheranism, whereby one may know him.^{109c}

Then again there are three arguments, which controvert the trustworthiness of the Las Casas account:¹¹⁰

1. He fails to name any one of the German Governors whom he accuses of gross cruelty toward the natives.

2. The accounts are evidently aimed at Ambrose Dalfinger, who was charged with every type of barbarity actually committed by native Spaniards in the adjoining provinces.

3. No charge of cruelty whatsoever can be brought against either Johann the German (Johann Alemann), or Philip v. Hutten. George von Speir was only exceptionally harsh when occasion required it, and even Federmann, the soldier of fortune, ever inclined toward mercy and humanity.¹¹¹

It certainly seems somewhat anomalous for a

^{109b} If this be so then we may claim that date as the introduction of the Lutheran faith into the western world. (*Die Welser in Augsburg als besitzer von Venezuela*, p. 440.)

^{109c} Las Casas: *Die Verheerung West Indiens*. German edition (Berlin, 1790) pp. 146-7. Also, *Relacion de la destruccion de las Indias Occidentales. Presentado a' Felipe ii.* (Philadelphia, 1821,) Chap. *Reyno de Venezuela*, pp. 109-117.

¹¹⁰ These charges of Las Casas were publicly contradicted at the time by Sepulveda, of Cordova, who was the official historiographer of the Emperor Charles V. Rome 15—.

bishop of the order that introduced the Tribunal of the Inquisition into the world, and who was the original instigator of negro slavery in America, to charge the Germans in America with any such inhumanity.

Further, according to the lately discovered Welser-Codex in the British Museum, the fact is proven beyond any doubt, that the treatment of the Indians in Venezuela by the Germans, was no more cruel there than elsewhere. On the contrary, all indications point to a policy of friendly intercourse between the Germans and the Indians. Consequently, notwithstanding the implied permission enjoyed by the Germans for maintaining a slave-trade, the condition of the Venezuela Indians was by no means so bad as



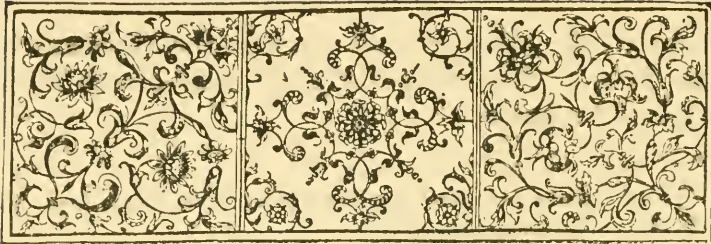
ARMS OF THE REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA.

to justify the charges made against the Germans by Las Casas. This fact is fully set forth in the above original document.^{111a}

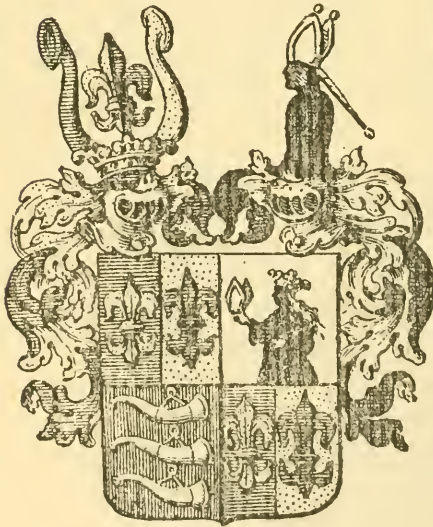
¹¹¹ Karl Klunzinger, *Antheil der Deutschen an der Entdeckung Sud Americas.* (Stuttgart, 1857,) p. 111.

^{111a} Der Welsler-Codex, see foot note 77a *supra*.





THE GRANTS TO ANTON AND HIERONYMUS FUGGER.



THE FUGGER ARMS.

THE ACCOUNTS of the grant made by Charles V. to Anton and Hieronymus Raimond Fugger, merchants and bankers at Augsburg, are not quite so clear, as the documents bearing upon the transaction were stored in the archives at Seville, and during the past centuries, like many similar

ones, have long since been forgotten.

Lately, however, a number of these papers, bearing upon the exploration and settlement of the west coast of South America, were resurrected, examined



THE "FUGGER" HOUSE AT AUGSBURG.

THE MURAL PAINTINGS UPON THE FRONT ILLUSTRATE THE HISTORY OF THE FAMILY DURING REIGN OF CHARLES V.
(FROM PHOTOGRAPH FURNISHED BY STADTKUCHEN HERR ADOLF BÜFF.)

and published by Senor J. T. Medina.¹¹² *Coleccion de documentas ineditos para la historia de Chili, Tom. III.*

From these records it appears that the grant to the Fugger firm embraced the whole lower end of the southern hemisphere, between the straits of Magellan and the southern boundary of Peru;¹¹³ in fact, that Chili, the most progressive of the modern republics of South America, was originally a German colony. From these documents as published it appears that the original grant was made on July 25, 1529, to one Simon de Aleazaba. It was not long, however, before we find the concession transferred to the Germans; Veit Hörl,¹¹⁴ the resident factor of the Fuggers at Seville, having negotiated the transfer.¹¹⁵

There appears to have been considerable negotiation between the Spanish Indian office and the German merchants in refer-



ence to the particulars and emoluments. A personal

¹¹² Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin. Vol. xxvii, p. 407.

¹¹³ The concession mentions the stretch of coast extending 200 leguas from the west cape of the straits of Magalhen, to the District of Chincha,

appeal to the Emperor by one of the German merchants, however, settled the dispute in their favor. One of the conditions of the grant was that the Fuggers were to send out three expeditions, with no less than 500 men, to take possession and explore the country. The same powers vested in the Welsers were conferred upon them. The German firm had the right of appointment of all officers from Captain-General downward. The governorship of the colony was to be hereditary for three generations, counting Anton Fugger as the first one. This grant also secured to the Fuggers the monopoly of all trade within the bounds of the Province.

It appears that the Fuggers were very exacting in their demands upon the Emperor as to the particulars of the colonial Government. A demand which was imperatively insisted upon was one that should forever redound to the honor of the noble German house who refused to accept the charter unless it contained a provision against the system of enslaving the natives, known as *encomiendas*.

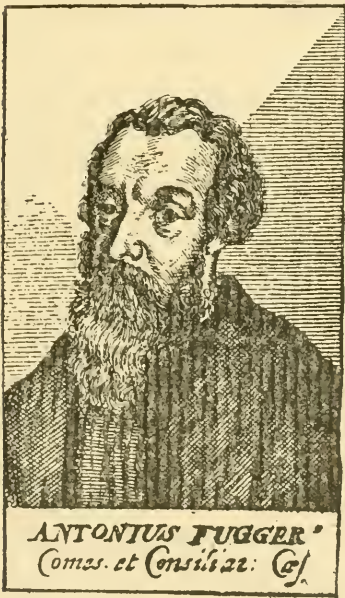
The Fuggers not only demanded that Charles V.

which was the southernmost point of the grant made to Pizarro. *Ibid* p. 408. See also "Die Fugger and der Spanische Gewürzhandel." Augsburg 1892.

¹¹⁴ In the Spanish documents, this factor appears as Guido Herl, Hezerle or Horrelo. According to the "Personal Repertorium" of the family archives of the noble Fugger family, the correct name is Veit Hörll. Here is also preserved his last will and testament, together with a document wherein Hörll endowed a charitable institution in the year 1546. See also K. Heabler. *Zeitschrift*, vol xxvii. Berlin, 1892.

¹¹⁵ *Ibid*, pp. 111-112.

should abstain from granting any *encomienda*¹¹⁶ privileges within the bounds of their province, but also undertook, so far as they were concerned, to accept the provision against this form of slavery in its fullest sense. They were evidently satisfied as to the iniquity of the institution, and that in their



opinion other and more humane means would be found to further the colonization of the colony and the civilization of the Indians far more rapidly than could be done by means of servitude.¹¹⁷ We have here a German protest against human slavery which antedates the celebrated Germantown one by fully a century and a half.¹¹⁸ It was well toward the end of 1531 ere the negotiations were ended, and the document signed

by the Spaniards upon one part, and Veit Hörl, as agent for his principals, upon the other.

¹¹⁶ Weyland (Berlin, 1808,) who endorsed this system of slavery, (p. 43) gives the following description of the system known in Spanish annals as *Encomiendas*. He states that the object of the system was to bring all Indians within a certain district under the supervision of some intelligent Spaniard, without, however, conferring upon him any absolute right of possession (*Eigentumsrecht*.) He was required: 1. To pro-

Another interesting feature of the concession granted to the Fugger company by Charles V. was the right and privilege to mint and coin both gold and silver money, for circulation at home as well as in the provinces granted them.

Thus far no accounts have been published as to the expeditions sent out to Chili, or what efforts, if

tect them from all imposition and oppression. to which they were liable by reason of their ignorance of the requirements of the civil laws. 2 To unite them in one village, without, however, being permitted to live among them. 3. To cause them to be instructed in the Christian religion. 4. To regulate their social economy, and obtain the respect for the heads of families due them, a condition entirely unknown to the Indians. 5. To observe the relationship in the various families, and to introduce such customs as would bring about civilized order. 6. To instruct them in agriculture, and such trades as would be of benefit to them. 7. To eradicate all desires or customs of their former savage mode of life.

For the above endeavors in their behalf, these Encomiendas, as the Indians were now called, were required to pay their Master or Encomenderos, a yearly tribute, either in manual labor, in the products of the ground, or in money. (Weyland, pp. 43-5. See, also Mitchell's translation of Depons Voyage to Terra Firma.) The tribute, perhaps in most cases, required not only the labor of the head of the family, but of every man, woman and child as well. It was merely a cloak for the worst kind of slavery. The Indians were parcelled out by thousands by the Court of Spain to the various favorites, both male and female. There were Encomenderos who never came to America, but collected their tribute by proxy through resident agents, who, if their demands were not paid, simply sold the Indians into absolute slavery in adjoining colonies. The law permitting this terrible abuse of the American natives was abrogated in 1568. See also *Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin*, Band XXVII, 1892, pp. 405-419

¹¹⁷ Haebler, *Kolonial Unternehmungen der Fugger*, (Berlin, 1892) p. 417.

¹¹⁸ Done at Germantown, Pennsylvania: "Ye 18 of the 2 month 1688." For text in full see Pennypacker's *Historical and Biographical sketches*. Philadelphia 1883, pp. 42-45.

any, were made by the Germans at colonization on the western coast of America.

Before passing the subject of German activity in the development of South America, we will state that the Germans did not confine their attention alone to the north and west coast of the new hemisphere, but were equally active in the exploration of Brazil and the countries adjacent to the Rio de la Platte. Here again the name and enterprise of the Welsers and other German merchants are met with, more or less prominently. Two printed accounts have come down to us of the exploration and settlement of the countries now known as Paraguay and Buenos Ayres, which show how the Germans shared in the vicissitudes of their early settlement.

The most prominent of these books is the Narrative of Ulrich Schmidt von Straubingen,¹¹⁹ a native of Bavaria, and covers the period from 1534-1554. It gives an account of how he went upon an expedition to America in one of the Welser vessels. This was published at Frankfort—by Sebastian Franck and Sigismund Feyerabend, in a collection of Voyages, under the following title:¹²⁰

“Warhafftige vnd liebliche Beschreibung etlicher fürnemen Indianischen Landschafften vnd Insulen, die vormals in keiner Chronicken gedacht, vnd erstlich in der Schiffart Vlrici Schmidts von Straubingen, mit

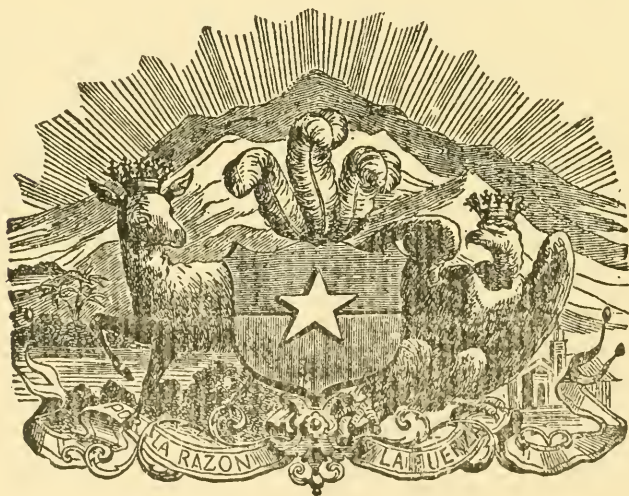
¹¹⁹ Known in Spanish records as “*Schmidel*” and “*Uldericus Faber*.”

¹²⁰ An English translation of this book has lately been published by the Hakluyt Society. “The conquest of the River Platte, 1535-1555.” London 1891.

*grosser gefahr erkundigt, vnd von ihm selber auff
fleissigst beschrieben vnd dargethan.* MDLXVII.

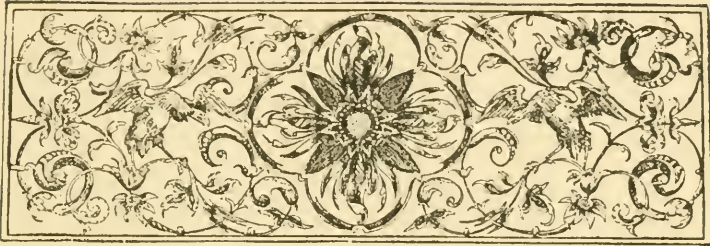
The other work is the narrative of Hans Stade and covers the period 1547-1554.^{120a}

Warachtige Historie ende beschrivinge eens landts in America ghelegen, wiens inwoonders wilt, naeckt, seer godloos, ende Wreede Menschen eters sijn. Beschreuen door Hans Staden van Homborch ut lant van Hessen, die welcke seluer in Persoone het landt America besocht heeft. Vt den Hoochduysch-overgheset. Tantwerpen By Christoffel Plantyn, unde gulden Eenhooren. 1558 Met privilgif.



ARMS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHILI.

^{120a} Copies of both the above rare volumes are in the Carter Brown Library, Providence, R. I.



RELIGIOUS CAUSES INDUCIVE TO GERMAN
EMIGRATION.

Handlung / Artikel vnnnd Instruction / so furdend
men worden sein vnnnd allen Rottenn vnnnd
hauffen der Paurcn / so sich besamen
verpflicht haben: *W: D: xxv:*

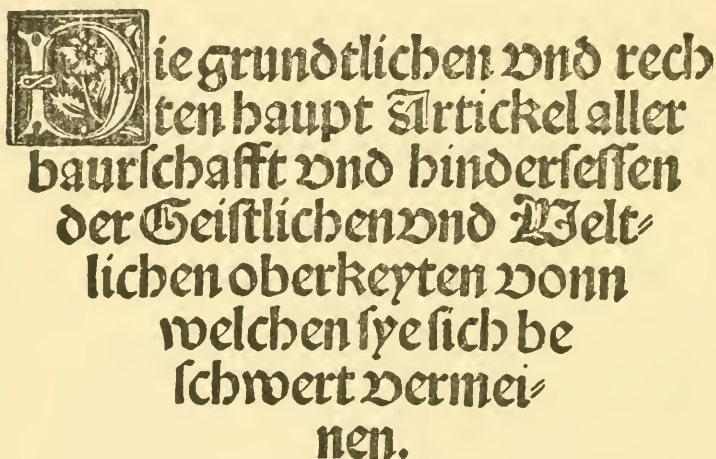


FAC-SIMILE OF THE TITLE PAGE OF BROADSIDE CORT-
UNY, THE FRUEHN ARTICLE OF THE PEASANTS,¹
A. D., 1525.

RETURN-
ing once
more to the pe-
riod of the Refor-
mation, two
other historical
episodes are re-
called, which in
the course of a
century and a
half were des-
tined to exercise
considerable in-
fluence upon the
exodus of the
Germans from
the Fatherland,
and the future
complexion of
our Common-
wealth. The

first of these movements, the so-called Peasants' War (1524-26) was an uprising of the masses in central and southern Germany in the interests of a universal democracy. It ended in their defeat and an increase of the burdens of the peasantry, and we may say their further enslavement.

The other episode, a religious movement, under



TITLE PAGE OF THE TWELVE ARTICLES OF 1525.

the leadership of Knipperdolling and Johann von Leydere, called by various names, most generally "Anabaptist" ^{120b} (1519-1534) though small at first and accompanied by the wildest excesses of lawless fanaticism, ¹²¹ in the course of years, under the teach-

^{120b} The Anabaptist movement in Germany was in reality an outcome of the Peasants' war. The chief seat of this agitation was at Münster in Westphalen, where under the leadership of Knipperdolling and his son-in-law John of Leyden, both the religious and civil government was assumed by the adherents of the new sect.



The JÜLICH-CLEVE Hereditary Domain at the commencement of the XVIIth Century.

**Ein Bermon geprediget vom
Pardren zu Weede/bey Nürnberg/am Sontag
vor Fastnacht/von dem freyen willen
des menschen/auch von anrűf-
fung der hailigen.**



TITLE PAGE OF BROADSIDE CIRCULATED AMONG THE PEASANTRY.

ings of Menno Simon, who gathered up the scattered Baptists, resolved itself into the denominations known as Mennonites, Dunkers and similar congregations, who are now among our most peaceful and harmless Christians. Their haven of rest was eventually found in the fertile valleys of our own Pennsylvania,¹²² and their descendants are to-day among our most thrifty and respected citizens.



TITLE OF THE FIRST GERMAN BIBLE.
(Reduced Fac-Simile.)

¹²¹ The main cause for these excesses was a certain Johannes Bockhold, a tailor of Leyden, who came to Münster in 1533. Assuming the name of John of Leyden, he excited a portion of the populace, and had himself declared as king of New Zion. From this period 1534, Münster became the theatre of all the excesses of fanaticism, lust and cruelty. The city was captured June 24, 1535, by the forces under the Bishop of Münster, and the kingdom of the Anabaptists was destroyed by the execution of the chief men.

In the year 1520, while the emperor Charles V. was sojourning in Germany, a letter was handed to him from America. This missive, dated July 16, 1519, and now in the archives of the Imperial Library at Vienna, was from Hernando Cortez, and told of the capture of a country rich in precious ore. This was welcome news to that impecunious ruler. The returns for the next decade, however, failed to make any great impression upon the finances of Spain, and it was not until the stream of blood-stained gold from Peru reached Spain in 1534, that the emperor of Germany and king of Spain felt himself free from the power of the German merchants, and in a position to curtail the privileges of these wealthy commercial corporations, the chief among which was the powerful Hanseatic League, whose influence had so long excited the jealousy of the German emperor and his electors.

This improvement in Spain's finances and their consequent independence of German merchants, was followed by a cloud of Latin bigotry and intolerance, which again darkened the horizon of the Fatherland and threatened to sweep away the last vestige of religious liberty obtained after so severe a struggle at the Peace of Nürnberg in 1532.

The Council of Trent (1545) had become a matter of history. Charles V, being then free from foreign complications and acting under the impulses of the

¹²² See *Menonite Emigration to Pennsylvania*, by Dr. J. G. DeHoop Scheffer, Amsterdam, in *Penna. Magazine of History*. Vol. ii p. 117.

Council, with the flood of silver at his disposal, which was now coming in by the cargo, being the output of the mines of Potosi, determined to make a mighty effort to crush the independence of the estates of the empire in Germany and the Protestant religion at the same time. He was urged on by the Pope, Paul III, who sent a contingent of 12,000 foot and 1,000 horse. Charles V, in his ambition, however, was opposed by the so-called Schmalkaldic League,¹²³ a confederation of the Protestant princes and imperial cities under the leadership of John Frederick, of Saxony. A two-years' war was the result, and ended disastrously for the Protestants.¹²⁴

These troubles did not come to an end until September 25, 1555, when the religious peace of Augsburg¹²⁵ was consummated. But this only granted religious freedom to such as adhered to the Augsburg Confession. It secured no privileges whatever to the Reformed (Geneva) religion.

¹²³ The Smalcaldic League was concluded February, 27, 1531, by 7 Princes, 2 Counts and 11 free cities for mutual defence of their religious and political independence against Charles V. and the Catholic States.

¹²⁴ The victory of the Imperial forces over Philip von Hessen, at Mühlberg, April 24, 1547.

¹²⁵ The territorial princes and the free cities, who, at this date, acknowledged the confession of Augsburg, received freedom of worship, the right to introduce the reformation within their territories (*jus reformandi*), and equal rights with the Catholic estates. No agreement reached as regarded the Ecclesiastical Reservation (*Reservatum ecclesiasticum*) that the spiritual estates (bishops and abbots) who became Protestant should lose their offices and incomes. This peace secured no privileges for the Reformed (Geneva) religion.

This state of religious intolerance and unrest in both Germany and France culminated during the memorable year of 1555 in an attempt being made to establish a distinctively Protestant settlement in America. It was made under the patronage of Admiral de Coligny, but failed through the defection of the leader.¹²⁶ In 1562 and 1564 a second and third attempt were made under the same auspices. These latter ventures were within the bounds of the United States, and among the emigrants were a number of Alsatians and Hessians who had served under the Admiral's brother.

The settlement in 1562 was made near Port Royal in South Carolina, and was soon abandoned. Two years later Coligny sent out an expedition under René Laudonniere to carry aid and reinforcements to Ribault's colony. Finding the settlement abandoned, they sailed up the St. John's river in Florida, and there built Fort Carolina. Ribault arrived the following year, August 28, 1565. Three weeks later the settlement was captured by Spaniards under Mendez de Aviles, who had all the settlers brutally tortured and murdered; after which he set up a placard: "*I do this not as to Frenchmen, but as to Lutherans.*" Ribault, with a number of settlers, escaped to sea, but his vessel was wrecked, and the crew and company shared the same fate as their fellows at Fort Carolina.

In Germany the era of religious tranquillity proved

¹²⁶ Chevalier Nicolaus Durand de Villegegannon.

of but short duration. The abdication of Emperor Charles V, January 15, 1556, at Brussels; the election of his younger brother (Ferdinand I, 1556-1564) and the reign of the latter's son, Maximilian II, 1564-1576, and grandson, Rudolph II, 1576-1612, (a learned man who fostered the occult sciences, and was an adept in astrology, alchemy and astronomy) all happened within a quarter of a century. Then came a reaction against Protestantism, which led to the formation of a Protestant Union (1608) under Frederick IV, elector Palatine; and a Catholic Union a year later, led by Maximilian, duke of Bavaria.¹²⁷ To further complicate matters, Rudolph II was succeeded by his childless brother, Matthias (1612-1619.) The latter having obtained the renunciation of his brothers, secured the imperial succession for his cousin Ferdinand, duke of Styria, (Ferdinand II, 1619-1637) who had been educated by the Jesuits in strict Catholicism. The outcome of these various complications was the great struggle known in history as the 'Thirty Years' War.'¹²⁸

This struggle is generally divided into four periods, which were really as many different wars. The first two, known as the Bohemian and Danish, had a predominant religious character; they developed from

¹²⁷ Both of the above leaders were princes of the house of Wittelsbach.

¹²⁸ The various rulers of Europe at the outbreak of this celebrated struggle were: Emperor, Matthias; Pope, Paul V; Sultan, Osman; Spain, Naples and Sicily, Philip III; France, Louis XIII; England, James I; Poland, Sigismundus III; Denmark and Norway, Christian IV; Sweden, Gustavus Adolphus; Bohemia, Ferdinand II; Hungary, Ferdinand.



Zeitung auß Cöln / vom 18. Junij. Anno 1609.

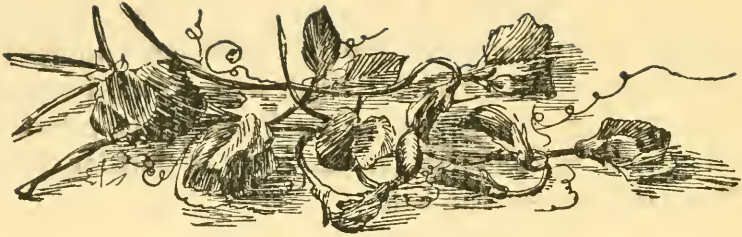
Als dem Hage wurde mit den leisten Brieffen anders nichts geschriben / dann daß die Franckösische vnd Englische Gesandten daselbst nunmehr bereit schaffe machen / erstes tages wider nach Hauß zu ziehen. Sonst heit so wol der Erzhertzog als die Herrn Scaden ein gute anzahl Kriegsvolck abgedanck / vnd sie vollends bezahlen lassen. Es schriben die von Ambsterdam / daß die Kauffhandlung vnd Nahrung / daselbst vnd anderer wegen dieses anstands täglich abnemen / vornemlich / weil sich jetzt so viel Meerräuber auff dem Meer erzelen / welche jimmer die Kaufffahrende Schiffe plündern / vnd theils gar zu sich nemen / wie dann auch wegen des jetztigen Kriegswesen zwischen Schweden / Polen vnd Moskaw die handlung auß Holl: vnd Seeland nach den oreen auch nit dann mit grosser Gefahr geschehen könne. Brieff auß London melden / daß die Flotta mit 8 Schiffen / mit viel Manns vnd Weibspersohnen sampt anderer provision, vmb das Land Virginia Volckreich vnd wohnhafte zumachen / dahin abgefegelt sein / mit grossem mißfall der Spannier. Beyde Fürsten von Brandenburg vnd Newburg / haben sich zu Dortmund vnder einander / durch nitzel Landgraff Moritzen dahin verglichen / daß sie gegen alle andere anmassungen / zu erhaltung vnd defension der Gültischen Lande zusamen setzen vnd innerhalb 4 Monaten sich allerdings dahin vergleichen sollen / wer der rechte Erb dieser Landen sein wird / vnd sollen ihn in nitteit von den Stenden eilliche zugeordnet werden / vmb die Regierung / bis zu besserer bestellung zu *continuiren*, auch mit des Fürsten Begräbnis fort fahren / vnd sonst weiter zu verordnen / was der sachen zum bestē dieser Landen erfordern wird / darauff obgedachte beeyde Fürsten zu Dusseldorff angelange sein / wiewol sich die gewesene Gültische Rāthe noch darlegen gesetzt / aber durch die Burger gleichwol eingelassen worden / vnd auffß Schloß ziehen lassen / was nun weiters folgen wird / gibt zelt.

Auß Rom / vom 30. May.

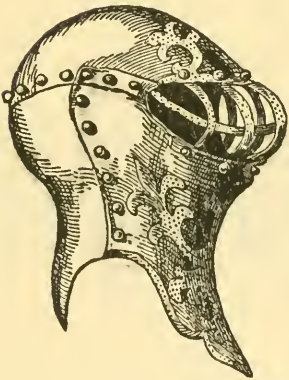
Demnach der Pater Spinola ein Jesulter / so des Cardinals Spinola Bruder ist / auß dem Orientalischen Indien / alda er secher Papst Gregorij des 13. lebzeiten bey 30. Jahren gewest / alher kommen / hat er Sontags beym Papst Audienz gehabt / in welcher er demselben referirt / wie die Römische Religion der orten stets zurichme / auch viel wunderliche sachen presentirt. Die Maltheßische vnd Neapolitanische Galleren sind mit einander in *Compagnia* außgefahren / die *reueriren* daß Königreichs Neapoll vmbzuschiffen / es ist auch der Dritten den reißigen befehl zukommen / sich mit der Landschaft besahung in bereit schaff / finden zulassen / damit auff 24. Junij jede *Compagnia* an bestimpen ort sich einstellen möge. Weil man *Aviso* / daß die Türckische Galleren vnd Vasellen von Thunis außgefahren / also wirdt besorgt / sie möchten in Romagna einfallen / des wegen solches zuverhüten / hat man eillich 100. Soldaten zur *Guardia* dahin geschickt / auch dem Signor Ioan del sale Obersten vber dieselbe Provinz vom General Fran-

the revolt in Bohemia to a general attack by Catholic Europe upon Protestant Europe. The last two wars, the Swedish and Swedish-French were political wars; wars against the power of the house of Hapsburg, and wars of conquest on the part of Sweden and France upon German soil.





THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR.



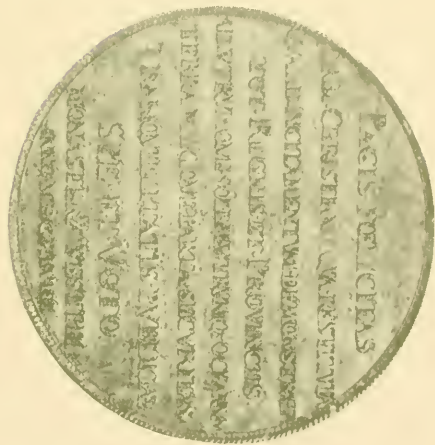
A HELMET OF THE PERIOD.

NEVER IN THE HISTORY of Germany, since it occupied a place among civilized nations, did the Fatherland present so lamentable and helpless a condition as was the case during the second half of the XVIIth century, after the terrors of the great war were over.

The actual damage entailed by the extended struggle known as the Thirty Years' War is hard to estimate. Perhaps the greatest real harm done to the nation was the breaking down of almost every barrier of moral or religious restraint; a condition which led, more or less, to the abandonment of all the ties of domestic life.¹²⁹

The actual losses of Germany during this period of devastation can only be approximated by consult-

1450—THE FATHERLAND—1700.



MEDAL COMMEMORATING THE PEACE OF WESTPHALIA.

DISK OF SILVER,
THIRTY-EIGHT SIXTEENTHS OF AN INCH IN DIAMETER.

(ORIGINAL IN POSSESSION OF
MR. HARRY ROGERS, PHILADELPHIA.)

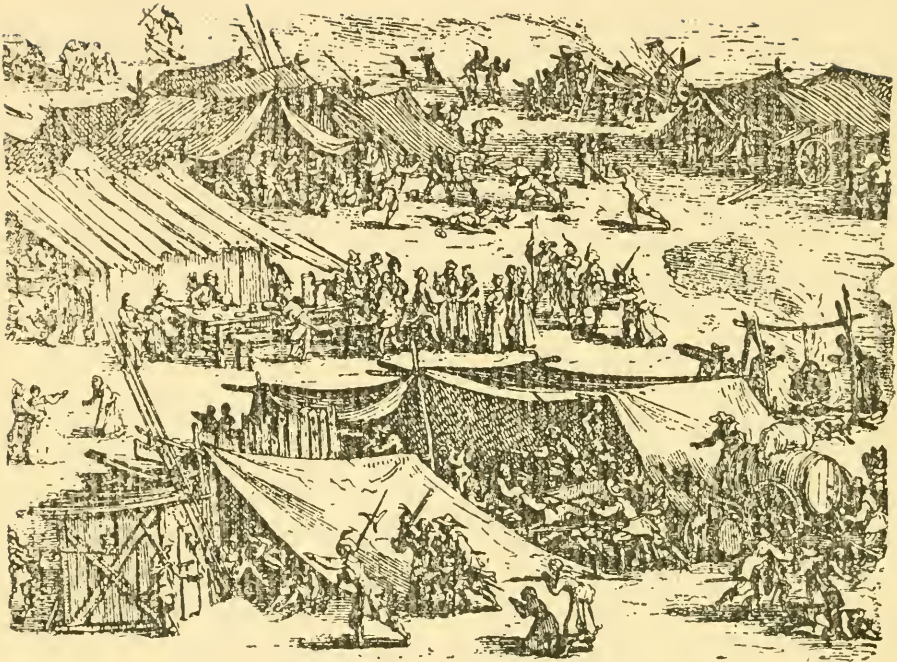
ing the statistics of individual states or communities. Thus in Würtemberg, from 1634-41 over 345,000 human beings perished by sword, famine and pestilence, and at the close of the war the Duchy had but 48,000 inhabitants, impoverished and disheartened. Eight cities, 45 villages, 65 churches, and 158 school and parochial houses had been burned. Before the war the Palatinate was credited with a population of half a million souls; at the close of the struggle, a census showed less than one-tenth of the original number.

Perhaps the most drastic and yet not overdrawn description of Germany's condition is given by Scherr in his *Cultur und Sittengeschichte*, wherein he states: "The scum of Europe's mercenary hirelings spread over Germany's fertile plains, and there perpetrated the most terrible martial tragedy which has ever been recorded upon pages in the history of nations."

To the nameless licentiousness of the military customs of that day must be added a repulsive sentimentality combined with inhumanity, and an insane desire to kill for the mere pleasure of murdering.

The countless cases of arson, robbery and homicide, the slaughter of innocent children, the rape of maiden and matron, often in view of the helpless parent or father, who had been previously bound, maimed or mutilated; the massacre of the population of entire towns which had been captured; the drenching of the populace with a villainous

¹²⁹ Ursprung und wesen des Pietismus. Sachsse, Wiesbaden, 1884.



A CAMP SCENE DURING THE 'THIRTY YEARS' WAR.

(The Portable Prison in the Left Corner.)

decoction of lye known as the so-called Schweden-trank; the merciless extortions, the wanton destruction of cattle, grain, crops and domiciles; all these and similar tribulations fell to the lot of Germany during the eventful thirty years from 1618 to 1648.

The armies upon either side were a mere rabble and a gathering of outlaws, robbers and plunderers, who cared more to extort contributions from the defenceless peasant and helpless citizen than to face an armed foe in the cause of the banners under which they fought.

There was but little attempt at uniforming the troops, and with the exception of the French and Hollanders, they were never provided with any distinctive clothing. The great majority of soldiery on both sides could only be told from beggars or strolling vagabonds by the arms they carried. So universal was this the case, that prior to going into battle the various companies would adopt some mark, as a white or red band around the sleeve, or a green sprig in their hats, so that they might distinguish themselves from the foe. Another difference between the armies of the Thirty Years' War and of later wars, was the large number of camp-followers (*Tross*,) and of women (*Tross-weiber*); these two classes in some cases amounted to more than three or four times the number of troops in the field.^{129a} No soldier went to the wars in those times unless he took a wife or Tross-woman with him, who not only attended to the cooking, washing and mending for her soldier, but on the march also carried all baggage for which there was no room in the baggage-train.

It was these female camp-followers who were the most dreaded plunderers, and who subjected the helpless matron and maiden of the captured towns and villages to tortures to which death would have been preferable.

Nothing was left undone by these harpies to extract any hidden valuables from the poor victim who

^{129a} 'Geschichte des dreisigjährigen Krieges,' Leipzig 1882. Vol. iii, p. 221.

was handed over into their clutches. A favorite method of torture with them was to remove the flints from the gun-locks, and insert in their place the thumb of the victim, thus improvising one of the most painful instruments of torture.

Another favorite method of these she-monsters was to pierce the tongue and draw a fine horse-hair through it, and then either lead their prisoner thereby or else draw it back and forth. Boring holes in the knee-caps¹³⁰ was humane in comparison with other excesses which are upon record, and vouched for in many instances.¹³¹

At last, after such a terrible scourge of thirty years' duration, the negotiations which commenced in 1643, having for their object a lasting peace, were brought to a close in the year 1648.

The convention which brought this great struggle to a peaceful end, was the outcome of an Imperial diet held at Regensburg, when it was decreed that a meeting of deputies should be convened at Frankfort, in May, 1642. This was, however, delayed until a year later, when the convention adjourned until the following year. It was then resolved that the various peace commissioners should assemble at Münster to treat with the French, and at Osnabruck with the Swedes, and to perfect a protocol which would lead to a lasting peace.

These negotiations extended over several years,

¹³⁰ "Geschichte des dreisigjährigen Krieges," Leipzig 1882. Vol. iii, p. 222.

¹³¹ *Ibid*

and it was not until October 24, 1648, that peace resolutions were signed by all parties at Münster. This is what is known in history as the Peace of Westphalia.¹³² A large silver medal was struck to commemorate the close of this memorable struggle; a fac-simile of this token showing both obverse and reverse is here reproduced.^{132a}

The chief diplomats engaged in this Congress^{132b} were Count Troutmannsdorf and Dr. Volmer, upon the part of the Imperialists; d'Avaux and Servien for the French; while count Oxenstierna, son of the great chancellor, and baron Salvius, represented the Swedish interests. In addition to the above, France and Sweden, against the will of the emperor, secured the participation of the estates of the empire in the negotiations.¹³³

¹³² For a full account of these negotiations, see Gindley, *dreissig-jährigen Krieges*, Leipzig 1882. Vol. iii, pp. 174, *et seq.*

^{132a} A specimen is in the collection of Mr. Harry Rodgers of Philadelphia.

^{132b} Terburg, the artist, painted a large canvas representing the final scene of this memorable Congress. This painting is now in the Royal gallery at London.

¹³³ By this peace, the religious and political state of Germany was settled; the sovereignty of the members of the Empire was acknowledged. The changes which had been made for the advantage of the Protestants since the religious peace in 1555, were confirmed by the determination that everything should remain as it had been at the beginning of the [so-called] normal year. 1624. The Calvinists received equal rights with the adherents of the Augsburg Confession or the Lutherans. This peace gave the death-blow to the political unity of Germany. It made the German empire, which was always a most disadvantageous form of government for the people, a disjointed frame without organization or system, a condition from which the nation did not recover until the glorious wars against France in 1870-1.

The final peace, however, was not executed until June 26, 1650, when the historic parchment was signed at Nürnberg,¹³⁴ where the occasion was made one of great rejoicing, the chief feature of which was the banquet given in the town hall by the Imperial general, Piccolomini.

The Fatherland, at the conclusion of the peace of Westphalia, was in a pitiable condition. It had suffered an irreparable loss of men and wealth, an unheard-of reduction of population, great increase of poverty, and a retrogression in all ranks of its inhabitants. This was followed by famine and pestilence, and in view of these terrible conditions we may well accept the statement that the population of the Fatherland fell from sixteen millions to four millions, and ended with the almost total annihilation of Germany's wealth and influence.^{134a}

Formerly, the German emperor was the acknowledged head of western nations. Now he was shorn of all but the merest shadow of imperial power, and his domain served his enemies and neighboring rulers as a ready object for division and compensation.

In former years the fleet of the German Hansa ruled the ocean, and brought all sorts of foreign products to German ports. Now the glory of com-

¹³⁴ The rulers of Europe, at the time of the peace of Westphalia: Emperor, Ferdinand IV; Pope, Innocent X; Sultan, Achmet II, son of Ibrahim; France, Louis XIV; Spain, Philip IV; England, Charles I; Poland, Casimir; Denmark and Norway, Frederick III; Sweden, Queen Christina; Bohemia, Ferdinand IV; Hungary, Ferdinand IV.

^{134a} Sachsse, *Ursprung und Wesen des Pietismus* Wiesbaden, 1884.

mercial supremacy had been gradually wrested from them, first by the Italians, then by Spain, and later by Holland and England. Thus was Germany cut off from sharing in the riches of the newly discovered regions, or extending her power and influence by colonization.

Nor would it have been possible for Germany under the then existing conditions to aspire to colonial or foreign possessions, for she had by no means been able to maintain her own borders.

Holland and Sweden had long since recognized the importance of foreign extension, which policy resulted in the establishment of West India companies, under whose auspices attempts at settlement were made upon the shores of the Hudson and the Delaware, movements in which we again find German blood prominently represented.





DUTCH AND SWEDISH ATTEMPTS AT COLONIZATION.



ROYAL ARMS OF HOLLAND.

VARIOUS EXPEDITIONS were sent out to America from Holland at an early date, and we have vague accounts of attempts at settlements under Cornelius Mey¹³⁵ and Verhulst.^{135a} It was not, however, until the formation of the Dutch West India Company, an organization projected by Wilhelm Usselinx,^{135b} that the first successful effort at colonization was made. This colony was led by Peter Minuet, a German from Wesel,¹³⁶ who landed on Manhattan island, May 4, 1626, and there laid the foundation of New Amsterdam, and at the same time that of the Reformed faith in America.

The German soldier, Peter Minuet, was the first governor of the colony of New Netherlands, and acted as ruling elder of the church in the infant settlement.¹³⁷ It is a fact worthy of special mention

THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY.



GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, KING OF SWEDEN.

(BORN DEC. 9, 1594, DIED NOV. 16, 1632.)

(FROM PAINTING AT HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.)

that the congregation founded on Manhattan island during the reign of Peter Minuet, was the first fully organized Protestant church on the American continent,¹³⁸ with a settled pastor, with regularly chosen officers, a list of communicant members, and the stated administration of sacraments.

Treaties were made with the Indians and commercial relations were opened with the Puritans in Massachusetts. The settlers, among whom German blood was largely represented, came here to found

¹³⁵ The first attempt at Dutch settlement in America was made in the year 1623, under Director Cordelius Mey.

^{135a} The attempt to found a colony under Verhulst was made in the year 1625.

^{135b} For the thirty-five different spellings of the name of this pioneer promoter, the reader is referred to Jamison's *Willem Usselinx*, New York, 1887. Willem Usselinx was born at Antwerp in June, 1567. The exact date of his death is not known, as no record of either his death or burial have thus far been found. He probably died in the year 1647, at the age of eighty years. It does not appear from any of his numerous writings that he ever was married or had any children.

¹³⁶ Peter Minnewit (Minuet, Menewe, Meneve, or Menuet) was born at Wesel on the Rhine, of Protestant parentage. Little is known of his early life. There is also a doubt as to the time and place of his death. The most generally accepted account and evidently the true one, is that he was drowned in the harbor of St Christophers, during a sudden squall upon his return voyage to Sweden. Kapp, in his monograph "Peter Minnewit aus Wesel," München 1866, without citing any authority, states that his death and burial took place at Fort Christina, sometime during the year 1641. The former is however no doubt the true account: certain it is that Minnewit never returned to Europe.

¹³⁷ Pastor Michaelius, who served the Reformed Church at New Amsterdam in 1628, mentions the fact in his "Bericht" that the Director Minnewit of Wesel who had acted as Diakon of the Reformed church in his native city, had now assumed the same function in the new church here.

¹³⁸ Peter Minuet, by Rev. Cyrus Cort, Dover, Del., p. 23.

homes for themselves and their families; others, again, to establish commercial relations with the old world, and to develop the resources of the new country. All this was in direct contrast to what had thus far been the policy of the heartless and bigoted Spaniard.

As a matter of impartial history;—to the German soldier and adventurer, Peter Minuet, belongs the credit for inaugurating the humane and christian policy of peaceful negotiation and fair dealings with the Indians; a policy for which so much praise has been showered upon William Penn by poet, painter and historian. Yet here, upon the banks of the North river, stood Peter Minuet, a native born German, and director of the Dutch West India Company, bargaining with the Indians for their land (Manhattan island) before he would permit any settlement to be made by his colonists.¹³⁹ This scene was enacted just eighteen years before the birth of William Penn and was re-enacted by the same pious adventurer on the banks of the South (Delaware) river some years later, when in the services of Sweden.¹⁴⁰

Under the administration of Minuet, trade and commerce flourished in the new settlement, immigrants continued to arrive, and the colony from the outset entered upon a career of tranquillity and prosperity.

¹³⁹ Winsor, *Critical History*. Vol. iv, p. 398.

¹⁴⁰ This treaty or purchase was concluded from five chiefs of the Minquas, belonging to the great Iroquois race.

Now, what have been the results from this small colony upon the strip of island shore, established there by this German adventurer and christian soldier, Peter Minuet, who was the first European to deal honestly and frankly with the aborigines of the North American colonies, and found a settlement upon principles of humanity and religious tolerance?

The answer is that after the lapse of almost three centuries, the small settlement of Dutch and German nationality has become the Empire state of the American Union, while the little town founded on the extreme end of Manhattan island is now the commercial metropolis of America; and I am proud to say that German influence is to-day even more paramount in commercial, industrial and social circles than it was when the first civil government was

established there by the German, Peter Minuet.

After the States-General of Holland, in 1629, introduced the feudal system into their American possessions by what is known as



ROYAL ARMS OF SWEDEN.

the "Charter for Exemptions and Freedom," Usselinx severed his connection with the Dutch West India Company, and in the next year, 1630, we find him, with his restless activity, seeking to interest Swe-

den's king in a similar project for colonization in the western world. Two years later, (1632) Peter Minuet also resigned his commission under the Dutch company, and returned to Germany.

As the Swedes at that time were at the height of their power in Germany, it occurred to Usselinx to interest German capital and population in the scheme as well as the Swedish nation. For this purpose he

AUTOGRAPH OF GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.

issued a pamphlet called *Mercurius Germaniae*,¹⁴¹ that is Herald of Germany (or German Mercury) setting forth to the Germans the advantages of his commercial project, and offering them inducements to engage in it, under the amplified charter which was to admit them to participation with the Swedes.

This plan was approved by the king, Gustavus Adolphus, by a patent issued at Nürnberg, dated but a few days prior to the fatal November day when the great Swede fell at Lutzen. An amplification of this charter had also been prepared, with the king's approval, in favor of the German nation. This document was dated Nürnberg, October 16, 1632, but was left unsigned by the king.



MERCVRIVS GERMANIAE.

das ist /

Sonderbahre Anweisung für Teutschlandt:

Wie beneben dem Allgemeinem

Besender Kauffhandel vnd Seefahrt / vnd ins gemein alle Nahrung darinnen sehr zu vermehren vnd zu verbessern : Also das

solche Lande hiedurch zu ihrem vorigen Flor vnd Wohlstand in kurzem widerumb gelangen mögen.

Erinnerung an den Leser.

Der Zehrer Leser / Ehe vnd zuvor ich zum Hauptwerck schreite / muß ich dir mit wenigen anzeigen: Das S. R. M. von Schweden / Allergnädigsten Angedenkens / Rure vorhero Seligen Abtanden / vnd Insonderheit in Nürnberg / dieses allhier vorgestellte Werck mit allem Ernst wider zur Handt gnommen / vnd mit Aufserlegung des Privilegij auß die Teutsche Nation vmbgangen: Auch darauß daraus mal bereit nachfolgender Discurs entworfen worden. Weil dann nun darinnenhero von S. R. M. also noch im Leben vnterschiedlich darinnen gehandelt / vnd solches auch an / so auß gewissen Ursachen noch maln allerschaffen dabey gelassen worden: Also wolltest du derwegen dich dieses nicht stren lassen: Auch darnach dir ganz keine Gedanken machen / als wann durch gedachtes / wozt vns allerseits hoch Erwariges / Absterben höchstermelter S. R. M. diesem Werck etwa newe merckliche difficulteren, so noch nicht in deliberation gezogen / zugewachsen wäret / davon anderswo mit mehrm.



Anleitung für Teutschlandt.



Escher Befehl alle Länder vnd Erdthe durch den Kauffhandel vnd die Seefahrt zu ein grosser Aufnehmen gerathen / vnd dadurch bilden / wachsen vnd zunehmen / solches hat die Erfahrung zu allen Zeiten so vberfüllig gelehre vnd beweiset / das es vnd nöthig einigen Beweiß darselbst anzuführen. Gleicher massen auch vberfüllig würde fallen / mit vielen Worten zu ersuchen / wie Teuschlandt durch die Tyrannen vnd Newberer / wie auch das vnde vnd vordenliche wesen des Keyserlichen vnd Spanischen Kriegsvolds seiner Nahrung vnd Wohlstands beraubt vnd fast gänzlich ruiniret worden / Inmassen die trawrige Erfahrung solches aller Orten vnd enden gnugsam lende bekant gemacht. So beweisen gleichfalls die eadlichen Klagen / das durch die noch immer wehrende beschwerliche Kriegslustien die Nahrung nicht vnd mehr in abnehmen gerathen thut vnd das hergegen die Verschertungen vnd Zusagen eadlich umnehmen / davon auch noch kein Ende zu spüren oder zu sehen. Darüber den viel leichte gänzlich in solche perturbation vnd Verschlung gerathen / das sie nicht wissen / was sie ferne gewislich zur hand nehmen sollen / ihr Haus normier sich zu vnterhalten / vnd dem nach vber häupt Schweden dem Anfallt vorzubringen. Darn sie auch nicht wenig Besahd haben / weil es der Angesehenen gibe / doferne alle Sachen weiter noch eine Zeitlang in einem solchen Zustande wie bißher / verbleiben sitzen / das noch vnterschiedlich viel künfftigen In das eufferste Armut / vnd Elend gerathen vnd verfallen wärdere.

Wirdes alles dieweil es gnugsam bekant ist / so referiret die höchste Noth / das dieweil Friede vnd Ruhe in allen Ständen so baldt auch noch nicht zu hoffen man auß andere Mittel / weißt auch wegendende vnd radire / dabut seinetern Inbill vnd Verweh vorgebracht / Teuschlandt in seinem vorigen Wohlstande

Manche
der Con
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kaufft.

Das darom
hero erf
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Wohlstand

A

The patent, however, was signed at Heilbronn, April 10, 1633, by the Swedish chancellor, Axel Oxenstierna¹⁴² who, though a Swede by birth, was a German by adoption and education. In the following May the chancellor, while still at Heilbronn, issued a commission which seems to have been drawn up for the king's signature, empowering Usselinx as chief director of the new South Company to proceed with its immediate organization.

Usselinx, having obtained his enlarged grant, at once issued a German prospectus of 127 pages folio, under the title *Argonautica Gustaviana*.¹⁴³ The first item in the contents of the book is a proclamation or patent by Oxenstierna, dated Frankfurt, June 26, 1633, giving notice of the re-



SEAL AND AUTOGRAPH OF OXENSTIERNA.

newal of the charter, with amplifications and the re-appointment of Usselinx, and charging all to assist in so good a work.¹⁴⁴ Meetings were held in different cities¹⁴⁵ during the next twelve months to organ-

¹⁴¹ "*Mercurius Germaniae*, that is, Special Exposition for Germany." See Jamison, Willem Usselinx, p. 312.

¹⁴² *Ibid*, 317.

¹⁴³ This is supposed to be the earliest German book or pamphlet on Emigration. For the bibliography of the *Argonautica*, see *Ibid*, Appendix No. 26.

¹⁴⁴ *Ibid*, 319.

ize regular colonies, but just at the time when success seemed assured, the vicissitudes of war, upon the well contested field of Nördlingen, put an end to the undertaking so far as Germany as a nation was concerned.

For a time the project lagged, but it was gradually revived, and in the autumn of 1637 a small expedition, consisting almost entirely of Hollanders and Germans, set out from Gottenberg under Peter Minuet. This little fleet reached the shores of the South (Delaware) river about the middle of March, 1638. Here the scenes enacted twelve years previously on Manhattan island were repeated.¹⁴⁶ On March 29, 1638, a treaty was made with the Indians upon the spot where Wilmington now stands.¹⁴⁷ A colony was started, and the foundation laid of the first regularly organized Lutheran church in America,¹⁴⁸ one of whose chief objects was the christianizing of the Indians, for which the catechism of Luther was translated into the Indian vernacular and printed at an early time long before the century had passed into history.

¹⁴⁵ Accounts of some of these meetings held at Frankfort on the Mayn and at Nürnberg, are still in existence.

¹⁴⁶ Peter Minuet Memorial, p. 29.

¹⁴⁷ *Vide* History of New Sweden, by Acrelius; also Ferris, Original Settlements on the Delaware, p. 43.

¹⁴⁸ The colonists at first had their public worship in the fort erected at the landing place. This was the first place dedicated to divine worship in the Christian name on the banks of the Delaware. The first pastor of this congregation was the Rev. Reorus Torkillus, who came out with the expedition, and officiated until his death in 1643.

THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY.



OXEL OXENSTIERNA.
THE GREAT SWEDISH CHANCELLOR.

(BORN 1583, DIED 1654.)

(FROM ORIGINAL CANVAS AT HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.)

LUTHERI
Catechismus /

Öfversatt

på

American - Virginiske
Språket.

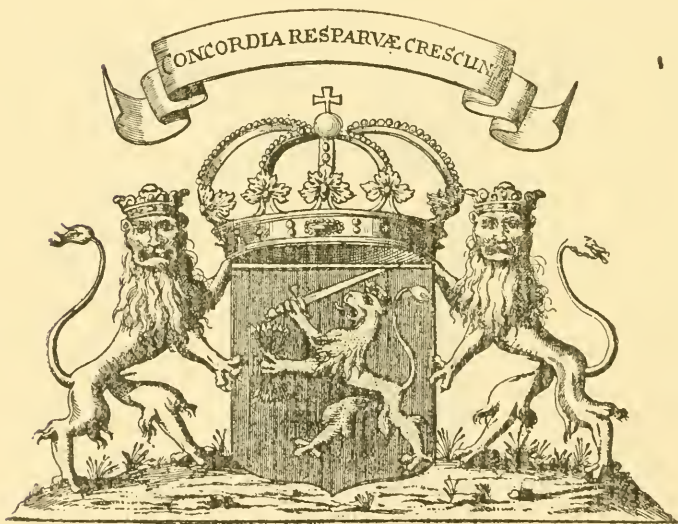


Stockholm /

Tryckt vthi thet af Kongl. Mantt. privileg.
BURCHARDI Tryckeris / af J. J. Wenath / f.

ANNO M DC XCVI.

Peter Minuet, the brave German soldier, never returned from this voyage; but his expedition, small as it was, had sowed the germ of another of the original states of the American Union.





THE FRENCH WARS OF CONQUEST.



ARMS OF THE CHUR-PFLATZ.

RETURNING ONCE more to Europe, it is found that when eventually France, under the rule of Louis XIV, became the political and intellectual leader of Europe, a policy was inaugurated whereby her borders were extended eastward at Germany's expense. The royal power was asserted by the king, who, aided by Mazarin, used it to further his ambitions and unjust plans of aggrandizement. Thus it became possible for him to maintain his wars of conquest in Holland, devastate Würtemberg and the Palatinate, occupy the city of Strasburg, and eventually detach Alsace and Lorraine.

In this course of rapine and murder upon German soil, the French were neither opposed by the German

emperor Leopold, nor by England, which was then rent by internal dissension. In justice to the emperor, it may be said that at that critical period he was even harder pushed in the far east by the Turks, whose triumphant advance was only checked under the walls of Vienna by the bravery of the German-Polish contingent which had been hurriedly gathered.

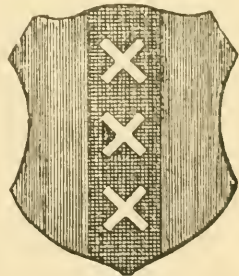
Sweden had also taken a threatening position in the north, and made attempts to extend her domain southwards from Pomerania:—efforts which were only checked by the glorious victory of the great elector upon the field at Fehrbellin (1675.)

None of these unfortunate warlike movements, however, would have placed the Fatherland in the helpless condition here shown, had it not been for the internal dissensions, political and religious, caused by the quarrel between the emperor and the petty local rulers.

We will now take a glance at the religious situation of Germany at this critical period. After the close of the long war in Europe, Germany, under the continued strain of warlike excitement, was naturally slow in recuperating religiously, financially and intellectually; and in the evangelical sections we again have a long period of unrest, which to some extent spread to the Catholic church, and in which mystical theology played an important part. This condition resulted in what is known as the Pietistical movement in Germany—a striving after some system of personal and practical piety, in opposition to the stiff and dogmatical theology as taught by the clergy

after the close of the great war. This movement, in its different phases, spread throughout Europe, and was not confined to the Lutheran church : it extended into the Catholic as well as Calvinistic countries. The Jansenism of Holland, the Quietism of France, the Quakerism of England, all sprang from the same tidal wave of religion as the German Pietism.

The Mennonites, after suffering much persecution, had been recognized as a denomination in the Netherlands, and by the civil authorities were granted equal religious and civil rights with the Reformed : (1626) an act which was afterwards strengthened by a mandate of toleration from the States-General. Under this shelter of religious protection the English Quakers were enabled to introduce their doctrine on the continent at an early day.¹⁴⁹ William Ames went to Holland as early as 1655, and at once entered upon an active missionary career. His ministrations extended from Hamburg in the north to Bohemia in the south, and from the Hague to the kingdom of Poland. In the Palatinate and down the Rhine towards Switzerland, wherever any Mennonites were to be found, there William Ames and his co-laborers, William Caton, Stephen Crisp, George Rolf and others, preached the doctrine of inward light. The missionaries made Amsterdam their headquarters ; and two of them—Crisp and Caton—married Dutch women,¹⁵⁰ and thus became citizens of Holland. A number of pam-



ARMS OF AMSTERDAM.

phlets and counter-pamphlets were among the results of these missionary tours.

The following were the most important of these German missives :

Ein Klang des Allarms in den Gränzen des Geistlichen Egipten geblasen (welcher in Babilon gehöret werden) and die Inwohner der befleckten und besudelten Wohnungen in der Erde Erschrecken solt, etc. By Stephen Crisp. Amsterdam Gedruckt Anno 1674.

Die sache Christi und Seines Volks. With a large preface by B(enjamin) F(urly) 4to 1662. By William Ames.

Ein Alarm Geblasen an alle Nationen. 4to 1657.

An Euch Alle, etc. 4to 1661. (Relating to the Hat controversy.)

Eine Beschirmung der unschuldigen, etc. 4to 1664. (Postscript by Benjamin Furly.)

Gewisser Schall der Wahrheit. 4to. 1665.

Ein Wort zur rechter zeit Wider des gewöhnlichen Sprichwort, "Ein Geist Bezeuget." 4to. 1675.

Die Alte Wahrheit Erhöhet. (Against the Lutheran Ministerium at Hamburg.) 4to. 1664.

These last six titles are all by William Caton.

Later on, other English Friends also became prominent in the Low Countries and Germany, some of whom became residents of the continent and permanently identified themselves with the lands of their adoption. Prominent among such was Benja-

¹⁴⁹ Penna Magazine of History and Biography, vol. ii, p. 243.

¹⁵⁰ Stephen Crisp married Gertrude Derricks, a lady of Amsterdam, who was remarkably zealous in the cause of the Quakers.

min Furly,¹⁵¹ who settled at Rotterdam. Others, again, were merely transient visitors, such as George Fox and William Penn. The latter appears to have made at least three different tours through Holland and Germany, viz:—in 1671 when, with Claus, the Amsterdam bookseller, as a companion and interpreter, he visited Labadie.¹⁵² Secondly, some time in 1674, and thirdly, in the fall of 1677. Several tracts were the result of Penn's second visit to Germany. Two of the most important ones are entitled:

Send Brieff an die Bürgermeister und Rath der Stadt | Danzig, von Wilhelm Penn, etc. Amsterdam Gedruckt ben Christoff Couraden, Anno 1675. (Appendix plate I.)

Epistle to the Princess Elisabeth of the Rhine and Countess of Hornes.^{152a} London, 1676.

Penn's last visit to the continent was his most important one, when he came to Holland and Germany in company with George Fox and a number of public Friends. Fortunately William Penn's journal¹⁵³ of this journey is still in existence.^{153a} Nothing is

¹⁵¹ For biographical sketch of Benjamin Furley see the *Penna. Magazine of History and Biography*, vol. xix, pp. 227, *et seq.* Also, *The German Pietists of Provincial Pennsylvania*. Philadelphia, 1895 pp. 433, *et seq.*

¹⁵² Croese, Gerhard Croesen's *Quaker Historie*, Berlin, 1696, pp. 662, *et seq.*

^{152a} Penn's original draft of this letter is in the collection of Charles Roberts of Philadelphia.

¹⁵³ William Penn's *Travels in Holland and Germany*, by Oswald Seidensticker. *Penna. Mag.* vol. ii, pp. 237.

^{153a} Penn's MSS Journal of this Journey is now in possession of Charles Roberts of Philadelphia.

known of the itinerary of the previous visits. The general object of this extended tour was to spread the principles and organization of the Society of Friends upon the continent not only among the Mennonites, but now to launch out boldly among the various persons disaffected with the orthodox forms of religion, no matter who they were or where they might be.

On
Account
of my
JOURNEY
into
Holland
and
Germany.

WILLIAM PENN.

1677.

1450—THE FATHERLAND—1700.



THE QUAKERS' MEETING HELD AT THE HOUSE OF BENJAMIN FURLY IN THE FALL OF 1677.

(AFTER A PRINTING BY EGBERT HEUSKIRCK THE YOUNGER.)

For Anna Maria de Hornes, Child,
 Countess of Hornes.
 My Dear Friend.

O that thou mightst for ever dwell
 in a sweet Elysian grove of that divine
 and life, which hath visited thy soul, affec-
 ted your own, thy heart, O Hellene, hath
 it not seen'st stringed with thy spirit a long course,
 & fill'd thee with fervent prayer, inate depriv'd
 of holy resolutions to follow Jesus, thy blessed
 Saviour: who hath given us might to receive blood
 for throes, that thou shouldst live not to thyself
 but to him that hath so dearly purchased thy throes,
 O that retired, humbled, reverent frame, that I
 could be of thee in "his or thy sleep"
 like hath drawn thee into itself, & end
 of so far as thou wilt its own humbly

One of the chief incentives to the movement in Germany were the *Collegia Pietatis* of Spener and his followers,¹⁵⁴ together with the Quietists movement inaugurated by Molinos, and similar organizations.

It is not within the scope of this paper to follow Fox and Penn in their travels through the Fatherland. Suffice it to say that, although William Penn made two visits to Frankfort to interview Jacob Spener, the great father of Pietism, the latter studiously avoided any meeting or even a semblance of intercourse with the visiting Quakers, carefully guarding himself from any utterances which might be construed into an endorsement of their doctrines; and this in spite of the fact that both Fox and Penn, when in Frankfort¹⁵⁶ were the guests of Johanna von Merlau, and had preached at her house.

This visit of William Penn to Germany, coached

¹⁵⁴ See letter of Penn to the Countess of Horbes. *An Account of W. Penn's Travails*, etc. Second Impression, London, 1695.

¹⁵⁵ Spener, in his *Freyheit der Gläubigen* (Frankfurt am Mayn, 1691), p. 117, chapter vii, 17, emphatically denies the aspersion made by Dr. Meyer of Hamburg, that nothing was known in Leipzig of the Quakers, until after the formation of the *Collegium Pietatis*. Spener further challenges Dr. Meyer to give the name of a single individual who became convinced of Quakerism through his connection with the *Collegium Pietatis*, or to quote any case where a Quaker had even gained an entrance to the *Collegium*, while he, Spener, was present in Leipzig. He further brands as a base calumny the charge accusing him of fraternizing or having any intercourse with the Quaker leaders. In conclusion, Spener states that if any Quakers were to be found in Leipzig they came there independently and of their own accord, and may have been there prior to the formation of his *Collegium Pietatis*.

¹⁵⁶ *Penna. Magazine*, vol ii, p. 261.

as he was by Benjamin Furly, brought forth a number of interesting tracts:^{156a} four of these being of an hortatory character were written by Penn, and left with Furly for revision and translation, and were afterwards published by him at his own expense.

The titles are :

Foderung der Christenheit für Gericht. (A call to Christendom, etc.) (*Appendix plate II.*)

“Eine Freundliche heimsuchung in der Liebe Gottes.” (A Tender Visitation in the Love of God.) (*Appendix plate III.*)

“An alle diejenigen so unter den Bekennern der Christenheit,” etc. (To all Professors of Christianity, etc.)

“An alle diejenigen welche empfinden,” etc. (Tender Counsel.)

The above were also published collectively in Dutch under the general title :

“Het Christenrijk Ten Oordeel Gedagvaart,” etc. Rotterdam 1678, 4to. (*Appendix plate IV.*)

Two of the above tracts—“A Call to Christendom,” and “Tender Counsel,” were printed separately at the time in English.

The above tour of William Penn through Germany was purely a religious one ; as he himself expresses it, “in the service of the Gospel.” It had, however, the effect of bringing him into personal contact with many of the German Mystics and other religious leaders of the period.

^{156a} Biographical sketch of Benjamin Furly. *Ibid* vol. xix, pp. 277.




PHILIP JACOB SPENER.
b. January 13, 1635; d. February 5, 1705.



Benjamin Furly

ALLEGED PORTRAIT OF BENJAMIN FURLY, FROM HEMSKIRCK'S "DE OUAAKERS' VERGADERING."

Four years later, when the grant from Charles II to Penn was finally consummated, the attention of both Penn and Furly was at once directed to Germany as a field from which to obtain a desirable class of emigrants. Communications were opened forthwith with some of the chief leaders in the Pietistical movement at Frankfort, and the religious Separatists at



AUTOGRAPH OF BENJAMIN FURLY.

Krisheim and the vicinity,—men and women with whom Penn had become acquainted during his visits to Germany. These efforts upon the part of Benjamin Furly resulted in the formation of two companies. The one at Frankfort was a regularly organized corporation, known as the “Frankfort Company,” which according to Pastorius consisted of the following persons:¹⁵⁷ Jacob Van de Walle, Doctor Johann Jacob Schutz, and Daniel Behagel, Handelsmann,^{157a} of Frankfort; Doctor Gerhard von Mastrich, of Duisburg; Doctor Thomas von Wylich and Herr Johann Lebrunn, of Wesel; Benjamin Furly, of Rotterdam; and Mr. Philip Fort, of London. According to other accounts the original company consisted of Jacob Van de Walle, Caspar Merian, Doctor Johann Jacob Schutz, Johann Wilhelm Uberfeldt, George Strauss, Daniel Behagel, Johann

¹⁵⁷ Umständige Geographische Beschreibung Der zu allerletzt erfundenen Provintz Pennsylvaniae, etc. F. D. Pastorius, Franckfurt und Leipzig, 1700, p. 35.

^{157a} Merchant.



WILLIAM PENN.
b. 1644; d. 1718.

Laurentz and Abraham Hasevoet. This company secured 15,000 acres of land in the new colony, and sent out Francis Daniel Pastorius as their agent and attorney.

The other company known as the Crefeld colony, was organized upon a different basis, the members purchasing their land in an individual, and not in a corporate capacity.¹⁵⁸



SEAL OF WILLIAM PENN.

The members composing this company were mostly from Krisheim and Crefeld, and had secured the land for the purpose of settling in the new Province.

It was this latter contingent that crossed the ocean in the *Concord* a few months later, and landed at Philadelphia on the sixth of October, 1683. An event which William Penn made the subject of a special letter to England, dated November 10, 1683, wherein he rejoices at the continued good fortune of the Province, and the arrival of so many people from Crefeld and the neighboring places in the land of "Meurs."¹⁵⁹

To properly place the advantages of Pennsylvania before the various races of German people, and thus induce a large emigration, a number of tracts or

¹⁵⁸ For the amount of land held by these first purchasers, see Pennypacker, *Settlement of Germantown*, Phila., 1883, p. 31.

pamphlets, descriptive and otherwise, were issued by Penn, Furlly and others, in both high and low German, for the purpose of giving the requisite information to prospective settlers. Some of these brochures were translations of the prospectus issued by Penn in England; others again were written with special reference to the requirements of the Germans.



Arms of Penn.

As these tracts are all excessively scarce, and as they contain the most reliable information we have regarding the planting of the colony, a list of the series so far as known is here enumerated, with notes as to where the originals are to be found, and is further supplemented by an Appendix at the close of

¹⁵⁹ Meurs, (Mörs) a former German Principality, bounded by the Bishopric of Cologne, and the principalities of Cleve, Berg and Geldern, and the Rhine. It contained about 28000 inhabitants, who were mainly of the Protestant faith, chiefly Reformed. During the Napoleonic wars it was ceded by treaty to France in 1801, but was recovered by Prussia at the treaty of Paris in 1814. It is now a part of the Department of Düsseldorf. The former capital, Meurs, is a town of Rhenish Prussia, 17 miles N.N.E. of Düsseldorf, on the Eider. It has Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches, a normal school, and a town-hall in front of which are the sculptured lions found on the site of the Asciburgum of Tacitus. Under the French, Meurs was the capital of the department of Roer.

this paper showing fac-similes of the various title pages.

First upon the list is the Royal Proclamation, or the King's declaration of his grant to William Penn. It was issued under date of April 2, 1681, and is addressed:

"To the Inhabitants and Planters of the Province of Pennsylvania:"

Next we have Penn's:

"Certain Conditions or Concessions Agreed upon by William Penn, Proprietary and Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, and those who are the Adventurers and Purchasers in the Same Province, the Eleventh of July, One Thousand Six Hundred and Eighty-one."

No pamphlet copy of this tract is known.

Almost immediately after the grant of the Province was confirmed to William Penn, he published an account of it from the best information he then had. It is printed in a folio pamphlet of ten pages, and is entitled:

Some | account | of the | Province | of | Pennsil-
vania | in | America ; | Lately Granted under the
Great Seal | of | England | to | William Penn, &c. | ¹⁶⁰
London: Printed, and Sold by Benjamin Clark |
Bookseller in George-Yard Lombard-street, 1681 |
(*Appendix plate V.*)

¹⁶⁰ Copies of this tract, (folio 11¼ x 7¼ inches,) are to be found at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, The Carter Brown Library and Harvard College Library. The chief portions of the tract are reprinted

This tract was translated into both high and low German.

*Eine | Nachricht | wegen der Landschaft | Pennsylvania | in | America : | Welche | Jüngstens unter dem Grossen Siegel | Engelland | an | William Penn, &c |*¹⁶¹ *In Amsterdam gedruckt bey Christoff Cunraden. | Im Jahr 1681. | (Appendix plate VI.)*

This is the earliest German account of Pennsylvania. Two years later (1683) it was reprinted at Leipzig. It also formed a part of the *Diarium Europaeum*.

*Een kort Bericht | Van de Provintie ofte Landschap | Penn-sylvania | genaemt, leggende in | America ; | Nu onlangs onder het groote Zegel van Engeland | gegeven aan | William Penn, &c. |*¹⁶² *Tot Rotterdam. | Gedrukt by Pieter van Wynbrugge, Bock-Drukker in de | Leeuwestraat, in de Wereld Vol-Druk. Anno 1681. | (Appendix plate VII.)*

By referring to the fac-similes of the two latter titles in the Appendix, it will be found that Furly, to further strengthen Penn's claims to German recognition and to stimulate emigration, had added a

in Hazard's Annals of Pennsylvania. Also in Hazard's Register, vol. i, p. 305. For notice of, see Penna. Mag. of History, vol. iv, p. 187.

¹⁶¹ Copies are at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Carter Brown Library and in Loganian Library, Philadelphia. See also Penna. Mag. of History, vol. xix, p. 287, and The German Pietists of Provincial Pennsylvania, Phila. 1895, p. 446.

¹⁶² A copy of the Dutch Translation is in the Carter Brown Library. Also in the Archiv der Gemeentee, Rotterdam. See Penna. Mag. of History, vol. xix, p. 288. Also, German Pietists of Pennsylvania, p. 447.

translation of Penn's "Liberty of Conscience" (*Appendix plate VIII*) to the original "Some Account" which gave a mere description of his newly acquired Province.

The two following titles were published during the same year (1681,) and although not at the instance of either Penn or Furly, yet they did much to bring the Province to the notice of the Huguenot refugees, and to the Germans of the middle and educated classes, especially such as lived in the valley of the Rhine.

*Petri du Val,—Geographiae Universalis. Das ist Der allgemeinen Erd Beschreibung. Darinnen die Drey Theil der welt nemlich America, Africa und Asia, etc. . . Nürnberg. In verleg. Johann Hoffman's Buch und Künsthandlers. Gedruckt daselbst bey Christian Siegmund Froberg. M.DC.LXXXI*¹⁶³ (*Appendix plate IX.*)

*"Recit des l' estat present des celebres colonies de la Virgine, de Marie-Land, de la Caroline, du nouveau Duché d' York, de Pennsylvania, et de la Nouvelle Angleterre, situees dans l' Amerique Septentrionale, etc. A Rotterdam, Chez Reinier Leers. M.DC.LXXXI. 4to. 43pp. with three folding plates.*¹⁶⁴ (*Appendix plate X.*)

Resuming the publications of Penn and Furly, we next have the important pamphlet entitled:

¹⁶³ Original in Carter Brown Library. Catalogue vol. ii, Number 1217.

¹⁶⁴ *Ibid.*

The | Articles | Settlement and Offices | Of the
 free | Society | of | Traders | in | Pennsylvania : |
 Agreed upon by divers | Merchants | And others for
 the better | Improvement and Government | of |
 Trade | in that | Province¹⁶⁵ | London, | Printed for
Benjamin Clark in George-Yard in Lombard-street |
 Printer to the Society of *Pennsilvania*, MDCLX-
 XXII | (*Appendix plate XI.*)

These articles were agreed to March 25, 1682, and as stated by Hazard^{165a} were published in folio upon the day following.

The Charter granted by Penn to the "Free Society of Traders in Pennsylvania" was recorded at Doylestown among the records of Bucks County. It was first printed in Hazard's *Annals of Pennsylvania*.^{165a} Philadelphia, 1850, pp. 541-550.

The above tract was quickly followed by the publication of Penn's Frame of Government:

The Frame of the | Government | of the | Province
 of Pennsilvania | in | America | Together with cer-
 tain | Laws | Agreed upon in England | By the |
 Governour | and | Divers free-men of the aforesaid
 Province | To be further Explained and Confirmed
 there by the first | *Provincial Council* and *General
 Assembly* that shall | be held, if they see meet |
 Printed in the year MDCLXXXII | (*Appendix plate
 XII*)¹⁶⁶

¹⁶⁵ Original in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. It is a small folio of sixteen pages. The outside measurement of the ruling which surrounds the title page is $10\frac{3}{4}$ x 6 in. Tract was republished in full in the *Penna. Mag. of History and Biography*, vol. v., pp. 37-50.

Penn's own copy with his book-plate is in the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. It is from this copy that the fac-simile (*plate XII*) is made.

Shortly after the publication of the two latter pamphlets, there was issued a small folio of three and a half pages, two columns to a page, the object of which was to furnish information for prospective settlers, and set forth the advantages of Penn's Province. The heading of the first page reads:

“ Information and Direction | to | Such Persons
as are inclined | to | America, | More | Especially
Those related to the Province | of Pennsylvania.¹⁶⁷ |
(*Appendix plate XIII.*)

It then goes on to state:

“That the Value and Improvement of *Estates* in our Parts of *America*, may yet appear with further clearness and Assurance to Enquirers, I propose to speak my own Knowledge, and the Observation of others, as particularly as I can; which I shall comprise under these Heads:”

I. The Advance that is upon Money and Goods.

II. The advance that is upon Labour, be it of Handicrafts or others.

III. The Advance that is upon Land.

IV. The Charge of Transporting a Family, and Fitting a Plantation.

^{165a} Annals of Pennsylvania, Phila., 1850.

¹⁶⁶ Copies of this pamphlet are also to be found in the Carter Brown Library, of Providence, R. I., and the Harvard College Library.

V. The way the Poorer sort may be Transported, and Seated, with Advantage to the Rich that help them.

VI. The easier and better provision that is to be made there for Posterity, especially by those that are not of great Substance.

VII. What Utensils and Goods are fitting to carry for Use or Profit."

The authorship of this tract has been attributed to Penn; and while there is nothing to prove the assertion, it was undoubtedly prepared under his direction.

Both German and Dutch translations of this pamphlet were made, the conditions being somewhat modified so as to adapt themselves to the requirements of the Germans and Dutch. No German copy of this rare pamphlet is known. A Dutch copy, lacking the last pages and imprint, was found among the Penn papers in the Historical Society's collection; it is endorsed "Dutch information over Pennsylv." Like the English original it merely starts with a heading:

Nader Informatie of Onderrechtinge voor de gene die|genegen zijn om na America te gaan, en|wel voornamentlijk voor die geene die in de Provin|tie van Pennsylvania geintresseert zijn. (Appendix plate XIV.)

A later Dutch edition, with a somewhat different heading was issued in 1686.¹⁶⁸

¹⁶⁷ Copy in Collection of Historical Societs of Penna. It was reprinted in the Penna. Mag. of History and Biography, vol. iv., p. 330. A Second Edition was printed in Amsterdam, 1686.

Before the end of the year, Penn published another tract, for the purpose of inducing emigration to Pennsylvania; the title was:

A brief Account of the | Province of Pennsylvania, | Lately Granted by the | King | Under the Great | Seal of England, | to | William Penn | and his | Heirs and Assigns,¹⁶⁹ | London. (*Appendix plate XIV.*)

This was quickly translated and published by Furlly in several continental languages, Dutch, French¹⁷⁰ and German. The heading of the latter reads:

*Kurtz Nachricht Von der Americanischen Landschaft Pennsylvania.*¹⁷¹ (*Appendix plate XVI.*)

There was still another work issued in 1682, having for its express object the furthering of emigration to America:

Plantation Work | the | Work | of this | Generation. | Written in True-Love. | To all such as are weightily inclined | to Transplant themselves and Fami | lies to any of the English Plantati | ons in | America | The | most material Doubts and Objections against it | being removed, they may more cheerfully pro | ceed to the Glory and Renown of the God of | the whole Earth, who in all Undertakings is to | be looked unto, Praised and Feared for Ever.¹⁷² | London, 1682. (*Appendix plate XVII.*)

¹⁶⁸ Copy in Carter Brown Library.

¹⁶⁹ Copies of this tract are in the Collection of the Historical Society of Penna., and the library of Harvard College.

This work contains several abstracts of letters from Pennsylvania dated December 1681; it does not appear to have been translated.

The flood of pamphlets, so freely scattered over northern Germany by Furly in the interests of Penn, attracted the attention of no less a personage than Frederick William, elector of Brandenburg, usually styled "the Great Elector," and the founder of the present Prussian monarchy. The battle of Fehrbellin had been fought and won, completely routing the Swedes. By the subsequent treaty with both Sweden and France, he received large sums of money and came into possession of a small fleet. The elector now devoted himself to establish institutions of learning and to extend the influence of his dominions.

The first duty assigned to his small navy was to enter upon an expedition in the interest of a German colonization scheme, which he had proposed as an offset to the threatened exodus of German yeomanry to the British possessions in America.

For this purpose two of the staunchest vessels of the new navy, the frigates "Chur-printz" and "Morian," under the command of Otto Friedrich von der Gröben, were sent upon a voyage of discovery, to

¹⁷⁰ The writer has seen a copy of the French edition, but has never met with a copy of the Dutch tract.

¹⁷¹ The only known copy is in the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

¹⁷² Copies of Plantation work are at the Penna. Historical Society, the Carter Brown Library, and Friends Library, Philadelphia.



FLAG-SHIP OF THE GERMAN SQUADRON IN THE HARBOR OF GLUCKSTAT, MAY, 1682. FAC-SIMILE OF A SKETCH IN V. GROBEN'S REPORT.

settle upon the best site for a German colony under the standard of the Great Elector and thereby extend his domain beyond the sea.

The instructions of von der Gröben were to visit the west coast of Africa, as well as the east coast of North America, returning by way of Ireland, and to

report upon such location as would be best suited for a German colony.

The little fleet weighed anchor at Hamburg on May 16, 1682, stopping at Glückstadt and Kockshaven for supplies and additional soldiery. The expedition, after many vicissitudes incident to the elements, eventually reached the coast of Africa; landings were made at different points, and barter with the natives instituted, a landing was made on the Gold Coast, a fortification was built, and upon January 1, 1683, official possession was taken with considerable ceremony. The great standard of Brandenburg was unfurled amidst the firing of cannon and the music of kettle-drums and shawms (Pauken und Schallmeyer.) In honor of the Great Elector the post or station was named *Der Grosse Friedrichs-Berg*. This occupation led to an embroglio with the Hollanders, who claimed the territory. The Germans, however, maintained possession.

While von der Gröben was engaged in the establishment and fortification of his colony, the settlers were stricken with the fevers incident to that coast and von der Gröben himself was seriously ill on the frigate *Morian*. While the expedition was in this sad plight, the commander of the Chur-Printz suddenly left with his vessel, sailed along the coast and engaged in slave-trade.¹⁷³

¹⁷³ Reise-Beschreibung, Des Brandenburgischen Adelichen Pilgers. Otto Friedrich von der Gröben. Marienwerder, Gedruckt durch Simon Reinegern. Anno 1694. (A copy of this book is in library of the writer)

Von der Gröben, upon his recovery, in pursuance of his original instructions, left the African coast and sailed for America by way of the Flemish Islands (Azores.) It does not appear from his published report that he made any attempts either to land or colonize in the western hemisphere. He appears to have sailed as far north as Newfoundland, where he traded for codfish. Thence, he headed eastward, he skirted the coast of Ireland, and arrived at the mouth of the Elbe in October, 1683, the voyage having lasted eighteen months.

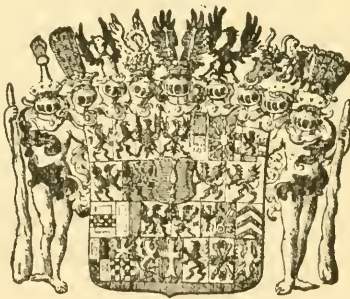
The German settlement thus established upon the coast of Africa was subsequently reinforced, and gradually spread along the coast, so that in the year 1687, the flag of Brandenburg waved over four different settlements and fortified trading-stations in that region. The insalubrity of the climate, and the failure of any requisite pecuniary return, caused these settlements to be abandoned after the death of the Great Elector, which occurred on April 29, 1688.

In looking over this almost forgotten episode in the history of attempted German colonization, one is naturally startled at the thought of how far-reaching the results might have been, if the German commander had sailed direct to the American coast and obtained a foothold here, instead of wasting his men and resources in the vain attempts upon the Gold coast.

Had he unfurled the standard of the Great Elector upon these shores, where the climate would have been congenial, and had the wise plans of Frederick

William been carried out, either by treaty or otherwise, with such power as claimed sovereignty over American soil, the thousands of German yeomen who left the Fatherland during the next three decades to be scattered over these shores, and in a great measure developed the British colonies in America, might have been concentrated within a single province under the German standard, which undoubtedly would have proven a nucleus for a German empire in the western world.

Here arise possibilities for thought almost too great for contemplation. However, as a matter of fact, the failure of the elector's plans for German colonization must be laid to the avarice or incapacity of those into whose hands was placed the execution of his plans, and not to the wise intentions of the great ruler whose living monument is virtually the great German empire of the present day.



ARMS OF BRANDENBURG.



GERMAN EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.



ARMS OF WURTEMBERG.

WE now come to the immediate cause of the great emigration to America, the emigration of what was left of the German population within the Palatinate and the Duchy of Württemberg after the French invasions.

The edict of Nantes, it will be remembered, was revoked on October 18, 1685, by which the exercise of the Reformed religion in France was forbidden, children were to be educated in the Catholic faith, and all emigration was prohibited.

In spite of the latter command, however, many of the persecuted Huguenots flocked across the borders and accepted the shelter offered them by the Palatine Elector.¹⁷⁴ This induced the notorious Madame de Maintenon, a narrow minded bigot, to induce the king utterly to devastate the Palatinate, and peremptory orders were given through Louvois that the

Palatinate should be destroyed. In pursuance of this command 100,000 French soldiers were despatched by Louis XIV, to do the work. How well this horde of murderers did his bidding is a matter of history. Even to the present day, after the lapse of two centuries, the line of march may be traced from the Drachenfels to Heidelberg. Crumbling walls, ruined battlements and blown-up towers, still remain as mementoes of French vandalism.

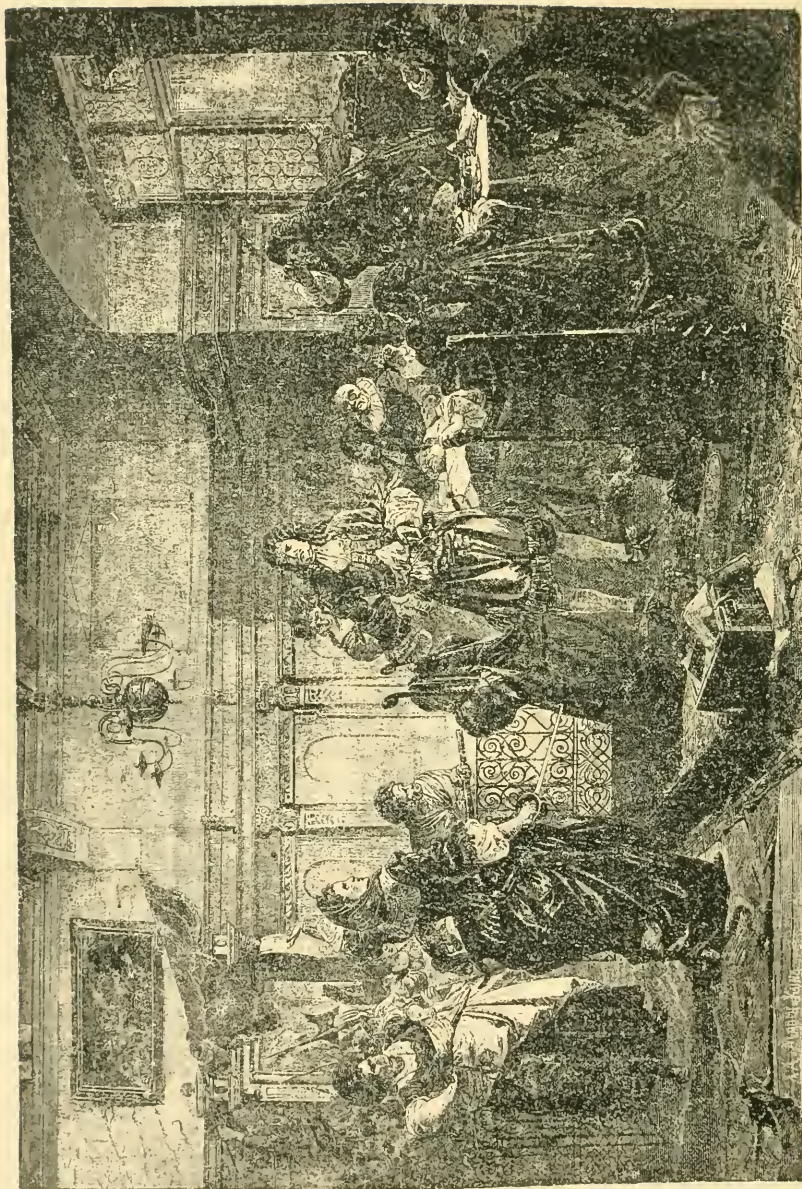
The league of Augsburg was formed, but failed to save the fated Fatherland from French pillage and rapine. Hardly had the smoke from the blazing embers died away from one invasion, and the fields and vineyards once more begun to show signs of peaceful thrift, than another invasion followed and swept with a frightful desolation over the doomed valley of the Rhine.

This devastation extended into the Duchy of Württemberg, and it may be said that in the years 1688-9 the whole of southern Germany was overrun by the French and completely paralyzed with the fear of the hireling murderers. The tale of this devastation of the fertile *Schwabenland* has been ably set forth by one of Württemberg's most learned historians, upon the occasion of the bi-centennial anniversary.¹⁷⁵

The chief factors in this blot upon civilization were

¹⁷⁴ Penna. Mag. of History and Biog. vol. vi, p. 318.

¹⁷⁵ *Württemberg und die Franzosen im Jahr 1688, von Theodor Schott, Stuttgart, 1888.*



The Burgomaster's Wife at Schorndorf, before the Council.

After an oil painting by Hæberlin, at Stuttgart.

the French ambassador at the court of Würtemberg, D'Invigney, and Melac, the commander of the military forces ; and in so great detestation is the name of the latter held, that even to the present day, "Melac" is one of the favorite names for Suabian dogs.

The story of how this unaccountable fear of the French was eventually overcome, and the period of German inactivity terminated, is a well-known episode in German history. Allusion is here made to the Burgomaster's wife at Schorndorff, Anna Barbara Walch, a small courageous woman, who, when she received an intimation that the Stadt-rath or council were considering a demand of surrender by the French, went to the town-hall, called her husband out and threatened him with death if he dared to vote for surrender. She then assembled a number of equally brave women, who armed themselves with forks, broom-handles, and other domestic weapons, surrounded the town-hall, and by main force prevented the council from surrendering the town.

The denouement of this uprising is also well known. Schorndorff was saved, the French were defeated, and eventually driven out of Würtemberg.

This incident is purposely introduced here, as there were many Frankish and Palatinate women of equal courage who came here to Pennsylvania and helped to make this Commonwealth : women whose descendants are now members of our society : men who have lost none of the courage, bravery or patriotism imparted to them by their German maternal ancestors.

Without going into further particulars regarding

the succeeding conflicts that rent the Fatherland, suffice it to say that it was this ruthless desolation of the valley of the Rhine, more than any other cause, that started the great and steady stream of German blood, muscle and brains, to Pennsylvania's sylvan shores.

At this period of the Fatherland's helplessness and desolation, the darkest days of Germany's humiliation, messengers were again sent forth to the various towns and in the valley of the Rhine, bearing the news that the scheme of William Penn, the Quaker, was a successful one, and that the Province or the Quaker-valley (*Quackerthal*) was open to all persons who refused to conform to the requirements of the orthodox religion as by law established.¹⁷⁶

The chief promoter of this scheme for German emigration was the same Benjamin Furly, the English Quaker and merchant at Rotterdam, whose acquaintance we have previously made as the companion and interpreter of William Penn during the latter's visit to Germany and Holland in 1677.

It is at this point that a special tribute is due to Benjamin Furly for his efforts to throw safeguards around the German emigrant who was not conversant with either English language, customs or laws.

William Penn, in drafting the fundamental laws

¹⁷⁶ Spener, in his *Freyheit der Gläubigen*, Franckfurth-am-Mayn, 1691, enumerates the following sects of Separatists (Chap. viii, p. 118) Weigelians, the Rosicrucians, Arminians, different kinds of Syncretists, Oslanderians, those who could not bear religious vows; Pseudo-Philosophers, Anti-Scripturalists, Latitudinarians, Chiliasts and Böhmiſts.

of his Province, submitted the various drafts to Benjamin Furly and possibly to others. Furly not only compared the different "Frames of Government," "Fundamentall Constitutions," and laws prepared for the Province; but offered substitutes and suggestions to the Proprietor, containing provisions for the protection of such as were about to transport themselves and their families to Pennsylvania at the latter's solicitation. He even criticized the Proprietor, where, in the proposed laws, changes were made which did not meet with his approval. Two of these documents, in Furly's handwriting, have been found among the Penn papers, now in the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. One is endorsed:

"For the Security of Forreigners who may incline to purchase Land in Pennsylvania, but may dy before they themselvs come to their inhabit."

This paper was published in full, with an introduction, by Frederick D. Stone Litt. D., to the Sketch of Benjamin Furly by the writer, in the Penna. Magazine of History and Biography, October, 1895.¹⁷⁷ The other paper is a comment on "The Fundamentall Constitutions." The manuscript of which was found among the "Penn Papers" in possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and published by the Society in October, 1896.¹⁷⁸

¹⁷⁷ Penna. Mag. of Hist. and Biog. vol. xix, p. 295.

¹⁷⁸ "The Fundamentall Constitutions of Pennsylvania. *Ibid* vol. xx, p. 283, *et seq.*

These papers show the intimate concern Furly felt in the laws and government of the new province and the welfare of the German settlers. The former document is a valuable one to every student interested in the development of our country, but especially for Pennsylvania Germans, as it shows how earnestly Furly stood up for their ancestors' personal rights and estate.¹⁷⁹

Then again, his suggestions and advice to Penn as

XXIII—
 Let no blacky be
 Brought in directly.
 And if any come out
 of Virginia, Maryland,
 or other parts in family
 his Cat Lawe formerly
 beinge from selfe
 Let them be declared:
 (as in the w. of Jersey
 constitution) free
 the 3 year and

to the course to pursue in regard to a possible attempt to introduce negro slavery into the Province, is of great interest, as the first public protest against this evil in America was made at Germantown in 1688 by some of the German pioneers who came to Pennsylvania under his auspices and bounty.

FAC-SIMILE OF ANTI-SLAVERY CLAUSE IN
 FURLY'S SUGGESTIONS TO PENN.

¹⁷⁹ See Articles I and II. *Ibid* vol. xix, p. 297.



LITERATURE USED TO INDUCE GERMAN EMIGRATION.

The various pamphlets and tracts issued by Penn and Furly, were :

“ A | Letter | from | William Penn | Proprietary
and Governour of | Pennsylvania | In America, | to
the | Committee | of the | Free Society of Traders |
of that Province, residing in London, | etc.¹⁸⁰ Printed
and Sold by Andrew Sowle, at the Crooked-Billet in
Holloway-Lane in Shoreditch, and at several Station-
ers in London, 1683.” (*Appendix plate XIX.*)

This pamphlet was quickly translated and issued
in low Dutch, German and French :

“ *Missive | van | William Penn, | Eygenaar en
Gouverneur van | Pennsylvania, | in America. |
Geschreven aan de Commissarissen van de Vrye
Socie | teyt der Handelaars, op de Provintie, | binnen
London resideerende. | etc.*¹⁸¹ Amsterdam Gedrukt
voor Jacob Claus, Boekverkooper in de Prince-straat,
1684. (*Appendix plate XX.*)

*Beschreibung | Der in America neu-erfundenen | Provintz | Pensylvanien. | Derer Inwohner, Gesetz, Arth, Sit | ten und Gebrach: | Auch samtllicher Reviren des Landes | Sonderlich der Haupt-Stadt | Phila-delphia | Alles glaubwürdigst | Auss des Gouverneurs darinnen erstatteten | Nachricht. | In Verlegung bey Henrich Heuss an der Banco | im Jahr 1684.*¹⁸² (*Appendix plate XXI.*)

*Recueil | de | Diverses | piéces | Concernant | la | Pensylvanie. | A la Haye, | Chez Abraham Troyel, | Marchand Libraire, dans la Grand Sale | de la Cour, M.DC. LXXXIV.*¹⁸³ (*Appendix plate XXII.*)

The above three tracts in addition to Penn's letter to the "Free Society of Traders," contained Holme's description of Philadelphia, and Thomas Paskel's letter dated February 10, 1683, n. s.

¹⁸⁰ Originals in Historical Society of Penna., New York Historical Society, and Philadelphia Library. Six different editions were issued during the year. This tract contains the first printed account of Philadelphia by the founder of the Colony.

¹⁸¹ Copies of this tract are in Collection of Hist. Soc. of Penna., and Carter Brown Library of Providence. This tract is also exceedingly rare, and contains a letter from Thomas Paschal, dated Philadelphia Feb'y 10, 1683. The first dated from that locality. Two editions were printed in low Dutch, with some variation in the title page; it contains the imprint *Den Tweeden Druk* 1684. It also contains a plan of the City.

¹⁸² One of the scarcest Pennsylvania pamphlets. The only known copy is in the Carter Brown Collection of Providence from which the fac-simile in Appendix is made.

¹⁸³ Copies of this excessively rare volume are in the Carter Brown Library and the Library of a Philadelphia collector. The copy in the British Museum lacks the title page. The important parts of this book "collection of various pieces concerning Pennsylvania" were translated by Hon. Sam'l W. Pennypacker and printed in the Penna. Mag., of Biography and History, vol. vi, pp. 311-328.

A later French edition, printed at Amsterdam, 1688, also contains Penn's "Further Account" of 1685, Turner's Letter, and:—

"Explanations of Mr. Furlly to purchasers and renters upon certain articles concerning the establishment of Pennsylvania. Rotterdam, 1684.¹⁸⁴ (*Appendix plate XXIII.*)

The above issues offer an interesting study, as they were supplemented to at this time by some accounts written by actual residents in Pennsylvania, and thereby went far to stimulate the German emigration. The earliest of these pamphlets appears to have been a single sheet or two leaves quarto; it bore the following title:

*Twee Missiven geschreven uyt Pennsilvania a' Ene door een Hollander woonachtig in Philadelphia, d' Ander door Switzer, woonachtig in German Town, Dat is Hoogduytse Stadt. Van den 16, Maert, 1684. Nieuwen Stijl. Tot Rotterdam, Anno 1684. 2 leaves small 4to.*¹⁸⁵

This tract is an exceedingly scarce one. The copy examined by the writer was in the Archive of the City of Rotterdam.

¹⁸⁴ No English edition of Furlly's "Explanations" is known to the writer. A translation into English from the French Edition, 1684, by Hon. Sam'l W. Pennypacker will be found in *Penna. Mag. Biography and History*, vol. vi, p. 319, *et seq.*

¹⁸⁵ Copy in *Archief der Gemeente Rotterdam, Holland*. There is also a copy in the Library of Congress (which unfortunately was not available at the time our appendix was prepared). This interesting pamphlet was translated by Hon. S. W. Pennypacker. See "Hendrick Pennebecker, Surveyor of Lands for the Penns," by Hon. S. W. Pennypacker, privately printed, Philadelphia, 1894. Chapter iii, pp. 27-39.

The next important work upon the list is Thomas Budd's "Good Order Established;" this was printed by Bradford in Philadelphia:¹⁸⁶

"Good Order Established | in | Pennsylvania & New Jersey | in America, | Being a true account of the Country; | With its Produce and Commodities there made, etc. . . By Thomas Budd. Printed in the year 1685." (*Appendix plate XXIV.*)

Another account, a more pretentious one, was by Cornelis Bom, a Dutch baker, who came to Philadelphia at an early date and here plied his trade. This book was published at Rotterdam, 1685, by Pieter van Wijnbrugge, a Dutch Quaker and Publisher:¹⁸⁷

Missive van | Cornelis Bom, | Geschreven uit de Stadt | Philadelphia, | In de Provintie van | Pennsylvania, | Leggende op d' Oostzyde vande | Zuyd Revier van Nieuw Nederland. | Verhalende de groote voortgank | van de selve Provintie, | Waer by komt | De Getuygenis van | Jacob Telner | van Amsterdam. | (*Appendix plate XXV.*)

These publications were followed by:

A Further Account of the Province | of Pennsylvania, and its Improvements. | For the Satisfaction of those that are Adventurers, and | Inclined to be so.¹⁸⁸ (*Appendix plate XXVI.*)

This Account was signed "William Penn" and dated at the end—"Worminghurst Place" 12, of

¹⁸⁶ Original in Historical Society of Penna.

¹⁸⁷ Originals are in collection of Hist. Soc. of Penna., and in the archives of the Moravian Church at Bethlehem, Penna.

¹⁸⁸ Copy in Hist. Soc. of Penna.

the 10th month, 1685. Two editions of it are known to have been published.

A Dutch translation was published early in the following year, this tract is exceedingly rare :

*Tweede | Bericht ofte Relas | Van | William Penn, | Eygenaar en Gouverneur van de Provintie van | Pennsylvania, | In America, etc. Amsterdam by Jacob Claus, Boekverkoper in de Prince-straat.*¹⁸⁹ (*Appendix plate XXVII.*)

It is not to be assumed that the efforts upon the part of Penn and Furlly, followed by the willing response of so many German yeomen, were left unnoticed by the authorities, both religious and secular, of the German provinces affected, which were already so depleted by the successive wars.

Numerous edicts were issued by the ruling Princes, in such a manner that they included Pietist as well as Quaker within their scope. The most important anathemas at this period are the following :¹⁹⁰

Sr. Chür Fürstl. Durchl. zu Sachsen, Joh. Georg des Dritten, Befehl wider die neuerlich angestellten *Conventicula* oder *Privat* Zusammenkünffte. *Publiciret* den 25, Martii 1690.

Der Durchlauchtigsten Fürsten und Herren, Herr Rudolph Augustus, und Herr Anthon Ulrichs, Gebrüdere, Hertzogen zu Braunschweig und Lüneburg, *Edict* und *Verordnung*, wegen der hin und wieder sich erreibenden Neuerungen und *Sectareyen*. *Publiciret* den 2, Martii, Anno 1692.

¹⁸⁹ The only known originals are in the Carter Brown Library of Providence and collection of Historical Society of Penna.

¹⁹⁰ Copies of the following Edicts, are in the collection of the Historical Society of Penna., and in the Library of the writer.

Ihrer Küniglichen Majestät in Schweden *Caroli*, des XI. *Edict*, wegen der in Teutschland einschleichenden Schwermeren vom 6, Octobr, 1694.

Hoch-Fürstl. Durchl. Hertzog Eberhard Ludwigs von Würtemberg, *Edict* und Verordnung, wegen der Pietisterey. *Publiciret* den 28. Februarii, Anno 1694.

Hoch-Fürstl. Durchl. Hertzog Friederichs zu Sachsen-Gotha Manifest und Verordnung wegen der so genannten Pietisterey. *Publiciret* den 4. Februarii, Anno 1697.

Desgleichen Hoch-Furstl. Durchl. zu Sachsen-Gotha gnädigste *Resolution*, auff Dero hochlöblichen Land-Stande des Furstenthums Altenburg bey dem Anno 1698 den 3 Nov. angestellten Land-Tage unterthänigst gethanen *Proposition*, die heimlichen *Conventicula* betreffend, und Ausschaffung der neuen Schwärmer oder so genannten Peitisten.

Hoch-Fürstl. Durchl. Hertzog Georg Wilhelms zu Braunschweig und Lüneburg, *Edict*, und Verordnung wegen des *Sectarischen Pietismi, Quackerismi* oder anderen gefährlichen Irrthümern. *Publiciret* den 7, Jan. 1698.

Hoch-Fürstl. Durchl. der Frau *Abbatissin* zu Quedlinburg, gnädigste Verordnung wider die Verächter des öffentlichen Gottesdienstes, Beicht-Stuhls und Hochwürdigen Abendmahls. *Publiciret* den. 1, Aug. Anno 1700.

These edicts were afterwards published under a collective title:

Quäcker-Greuel | Das ist: | Abscheuliche | auffrührische | verdammliche Irthum | Der neuen Schwermer | Welche genennet werden | Quäcker | Wie sie dieselbe in ihren Scartecken | Allarm | Standarte | Pannier | Königreich | Eckstein | und sonst schriftlich und mündlich mit | grossem Ergerniss ausgebreitet. | Auf Anordnung Eines Edlen Hochweisen Raths | Der Stadt Hamburg | Den Einfältigen zu treuhert-

*ziger Warnung kürztlich gefasset | gründlich wider-
leget und in Druck gegeben | durch | Etliche hierzu
verordnete | Des Ministerii in Hamburg | Auf Be-
gehren hoher Personen auff's neue gedruckt | Im Jahr
Christi 1702. (Appendix plate LIII.)*

In addition to the above official proclamations, there were also issued a number of books, pamphlets and broadsides about and against the Quakers and their scheme for colonization. We have here but a repetition of what had been the case in England, and called forth such works as :

“ A Vindication of William Penn, | Proprietary of Pensilvania, from the late Aspersion's | spread abroad on purpose to Defame him. With | an Abstract of several of his Letters since his | Departure from England.

Philip Ford,¹⁹¹ London, 12th, 12th month, 1682-3.
(Appendix plate XVIII.)

“ A | Letter | from | Doctor More, | with | Passages out of several Letters | from Persons of good Credit, | Relating to the State and Improvement of | the Province of | Pensilvania. | Published to prevent false Reports. | Printed in the Year 1687.¹⁹² (Appendix plate XXVIII.)

These were followed with :

¹⁹¹ Original in collection of Historical Society of Penna. Philip Ford was also a member of the original Frankfort company.

¹⁹² Original in Carter Brown Library. This tract was republished in full in Penna. Mag. of Hist. and Biog., vol. iv, pp. 445-455.

"Some | Letters | and an | Abstract of Letters | from | Pennsylvania, | Containing | The State and Improvement of that | Province. | Published to prevent Mis-Reports. | London, 1691.¹⁹³ (*Appendix plate XXXIV.*)

A Dutch version of "No Cross no Crown," a new edition of Penn's "Frame of Government," and of Penn's "Travails" in Holland and Germany,—

"*Zonder Kruijs, Geen Kroon, etc., door William Penn. Amsterdam 1687.*¹⁹⁴ (*Appendix plate XXIX.*)

"The Frame of the Government of Pennsylvania In America." London, 1691.¹⁹⁵ (*Appendix plate XXXIII.*)

"An Account of W. Penn's Travails in Holland and Germany, Anno *MDCLXXVII.* London, 1695.¹⁹⁶ (*Appendix plate XXXIX.*)

Among the important descriptive books of the time must be mentioned Richard Blome's "English America;" this was published in three languages, English, French and German:—and Gerard Croese's

¹⁹³ This work, a small quarto, gives a number of extracts from letters written from Philadelphia during the year 1690. The tract was reprinted in the *Penna. Mag. of Hist.*, vol. iv, pp. 189-201. An original is among the *Penn Papers* in the Hist. Soc. of Penna., and with the exception of one in the Carter Brown Library is the only one known.

¹⁹⁴ Original in Hist. Soc. of Penna. The first English edition is dated 1669. For various editions of this work, see Smith's Catalogue of Friends' Books

¹⁹⁵ Original at Hist. Soc. of Penna. Republished in Hazard's Reg., vol. ii, p. 113. See title of first edition 1682, appendix plate xii. The first Frame of Gov't., being found defective on several accounts, the second "frame" was established and accepted in the year 1683.

Historia Quakeriana, which was also printed in several languages :

*The | Present State | Of His Majesties | Isles and Territories | In | America | . . . With New Maps of every Place, | etc. London: | Printed by H. Clark, for Dorman Newman, at the Kings-Arms in the Poultry, 1687.*¹⁹⁷ (*Appendix plate XXX.*)

*L'amerique | Angloise, | ou | Description | des | Isles et Terres | du | Roi D'angleterre, | Dans | L'amerique. | Avec de nouvelles Cartes de chaque Isle & Terres. | Traduit de l'Anglois. | A Amsterdam, | Chez Abraham Wolfgang, | pres la Bourse. | M. DC. LXXXVIII.*¹⁸³ (*Appendix plate XXXI.*)

*Richardi Blome | Englisches | America, | oder | Kurtze doch deutliche | Beschreibung aller derer | jenigen Lander und Inseln | so der Cron Engeland in West-In | dien ictziger Zeit zustaendig und | unterthaenig sind. | durch eine hochberühmte Feder | aus dem Englischen übersetzt. | und mit Kupffern gezieret. | Leipzig | Bey Johann Groszens Wittbe und Erben. | Anno 1697.*¹⁸⁹ (*Appendix plate XLIII.*)

*Gerardi Croesi | Historia | Quakeriana, | Sive | De vulgo dictis Quakeris, | Ab ortu illorum usque ad recens | natum schisma, | etc. Amstelodami, | Apud Henricum & Viduam | Theodori Boom, 1695.*²⁰⁰ (*Appendix plate XL.*)

¹⁹⁶ Original at Hist. Soc. of Penna. The manuscript Journal kept by Penn during this journey, is now in the collection of Charles Roberts, Esq., of Philadelphia. See title *supra*. The first edition was printed by Sowle, 1694. Subsequent editions were issued from 1714-1835.

¹⁹⁷ Original in collection of Hist. Soc. of Penna. The part relating to Pennsylvania is virtually a reprint of Penn's "Further account." See Wm. Penn in America, Phila., 1888, p. 173.

¹⁹⁸ *Ibid.*

Berhard Croesens | Quaker-Historie | Von deren Ursprung | biss auf jüngsthin entstandene | Trennung; | Darinnen vornemlich von | den Hauptstiftern dieser Secte | derselben Lehrsactzen und anderen | ihres gleichen zu dieser Zeit auf- | gebrachten Lehren erzehlet wird. | Berlin | den Johann Michael Rudigern. | 1696.²⁰¹ (Appendix plate XLI.)

The | General History | of the | Quakers: | containing | The Lives, Tenents, Sufferings, Tryals, | Speeches, and Letters | Of all the most | Eminent Quakers, | Both Men & Women; | From the first Rise of that Sect, | down to this present Time. | etc.

Being Written Originally in Latin | By Gerard Croese. London, Printed for John Dunton, at the Raven, in Jewen-street. 1696.²⁰² (*Appendix plate XLII.*)

As the most curious work of the class of Anti-Quakeriana may be named a quarto in Latin and German, describing the *Philtres Enthusiasticus* or English and Dutch Quaker-powder; wherein it was

¹⁹⁹ Original in Carter Brown Library. The German edition is extremely scarce.

²⁰⁰ Specimens of original edition are extremely rare. Copies are in Library of German Society of Philadelphia, and of the writer. A second Latin edition 1696, is more frequently met with; a specimen is in the Historical Society of Penna., and Phila. Lib. For a full account of Gerard Croese and his works, see "The German Pietists of Provincial Pennsylvania," Phila., 1895. pp. 43-48.

²⁰¹ The same remarks in regard to the 1695 Latin edition apply to the German edition. The only known copy in America, is the one in Library of the writer. A Dutch edition was also printed, this also is very rare, no copy is known to be in this country.

²⁰² Original in the collection of Charles Roberts, Esq. There is also a copy in Friends Library at Philadelphia.

sought to prove that such a nostrum was actually in use by the Quakers to propagate their faith among those whom they wished to proselyte.

According to this curious book, their scheme was secretly to administer this *Philtre* or potion to any influential person, male or female, whom they thought to be a desirable acquisition. Within a short time such person, it was stated, commenced to tremble, and soon reached an ecstatic state, when a conversion to Quakerism was complete. Several affidavits are further cited in the work by the author, to prove that such was actually the method used to extend the faith of George Fox in Germany. As books of this kind pleased the popular fancy, they frequently had a large circulation, and went through several editions, but at the present time they are exceedingly scarce and rarely met with. The copy in possession of the writer, bears the imprint of the university of Rostock, and reads :

“ *Dissertatio Historico Theologica de Philtris Enthusiasticis Anglico Batavis, etc.* . . . Rostochl, Typis Joh. Weppling. I, Seren. Princ. & Acad. Typog.²⁰³ (*Appendix plate LVI.*)

The mass of literature circulated against the Quakers, however, had little or no effect upon the impending exodus from Germany.

In the year 1690, there was issued by Penn a Broadside, having for its object the settlement of

²⁰³ Copy in Library of the writer.

another large city upon the banks of the Susquehanna; it was entitled:

“Proposals for a second settlement in the Province of Pennsylvania.” It was a single sheet and bore the imprint: “Printed and sold by Andrew Sowle, at the crooked Billet in Halloway Lane, Shore-Ditch, 1690.”

Whether the design was partially accomplished, where the proposed city was to be located, or what was the reason for his relinquishing the plan, remains an unsolved problem. The only known copy of this Broadside was formerly in the collection of the late Peter Force of Washington, D. C. It bore the marks of age and dilapidation but was in a perfect condition.²⁰⁴

At this period the position of Penn and Furly was further strengthened in Germany by the publication of several missives and tracts from Pastorius and others in Pennsylvania, setting forth the advantages of the new country in glowing terms.

The first volume upon this list is a duodecimo, containing four “Useful tracts” by Daniel Francis Pastorius; it really only advertises the Province upon the title page:

Vier kleine | Doch ungemeyne | Und sehr nutzliche |
Tractätlein | . . . Durch | Franciscum Danielem |
Pastorium. J. U. L. | Aus der In—Pensylvania neu-
lichst von mir in | Grund angelegten und nun mit
gutem | Success aufgehenden Stadt: | Germanopoli |
*Anno Christi M. DC. XC. |*²⁰⁵ (Appendix plate
 XXXII.)

The earliest tract which really gives an extended account of the Province, was written by Pastorius in 1686, and sent to his parents in Germany. This was incorporated by Melchior Adam Pastorius, father of the Germantown pioneer, in a historical sketch of his native town of Windsheim :

*Kurtze | Beschreibung | Des H. R. Reichs Stadt | Windsheim | etc. . . . Durch | Melchiorem Adamum Pastorium, | ältern Burgemeistern und Ober-Rich- | tern in besagter Stadt. | Gedruckt zu Nürnberg | bey Christian Sigmund Froberg. | Im Jahr Christi 1692.*²⁰⁶ (*Appendix plate XXXV.*)

The appendix to this work bore the following heading :

Francisci Danielis Pastorii | Sommerhusano-Franci. | Kurtze Geographische Beschreibung | der letztmahls erfundenen | Americanischen Landschafft | Pennsylvania, | Mit angehenckten einigen notablen Bege- | benheiten und Bericht-Schreiben an dessen Hrn. | Vattern Patrioten und gute Freunde. | (*Appendix plate XXXVI.*)

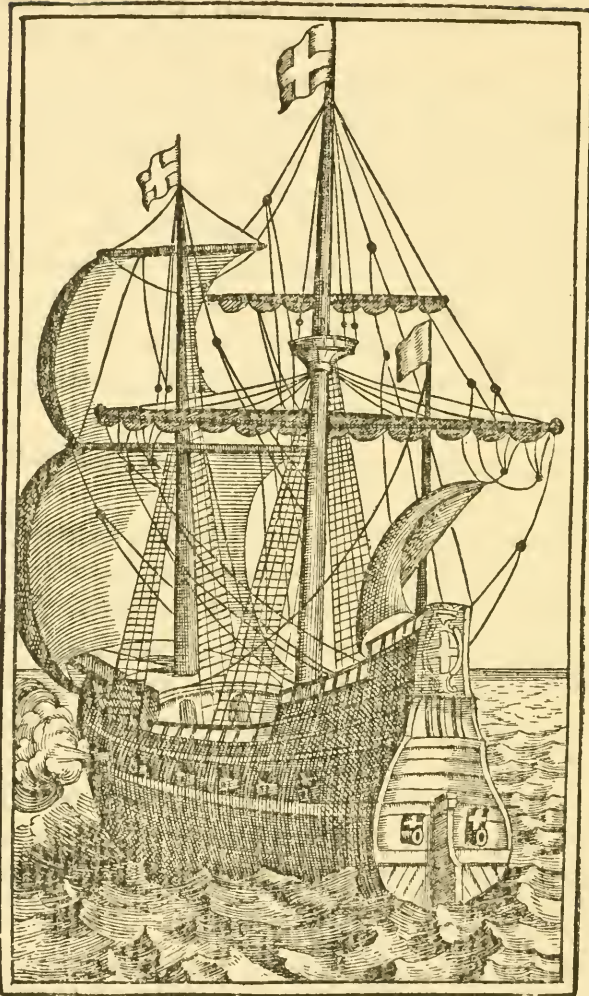
This description of the Province was reprinted in various periodicals and magazines of the day,²⁰⁷ and circulated extensively among the yeomanry of Germany.

²⁰⁴ Reprinted in Hazard's Register of Pennsylvania, vol. i, p. 400, June 21, 1828. Also in North American and United States Gazette, Phila., October 25, 1848.

²⁰⁵ Original in Historical Society of Penna. This volume is dedicated to Tobias Schumberg in Windsheim, a former tutor of Pastorius.

²⁰⁶ Original in Historical Society of Penna.

²⁰⁷ *Ibid.*



A SHIP OF THE PERIOD DURING THE FIRST GERMAN EMIGRATION.*

*NOTE.—It was necessary for the vessels to be armed on account of the wars
Continent, and Freebooters at sea.

The next important issues relating to Pennsylvania of which we have any definite knowledge, was an account of Pennsylvania printed in the city of Philadelphia:

A Short | Description | of | Pennsylvania, | ²⁰⁸ Or,
A Relation What things are known, | enjoyed, and
like to be discovered in | in the said Province. | and
as a Token of Good Will ———of England. | By
Richard Frame. | Printed and sold by William Brad-
ford in | Philadelphia, 1692. | (*Appendix plate*
XXXVII.)

Of equal importance was the Missive or Report by Johann Gottfried Seelig to August Herman Francke, one of the fathers of Pietism, dated "*Germanndon in Pennsylvania, America d. 7, August, 1694,*" giving an account of the voyage and condition of the German Pietists who had left Germany in a body two years previously, and emigrated to Pennsylvania under the leadership of Magister Johann Kelpius, with the avowed intention of spreading here the Gospel of Christ and awaiting the millennium, which some of them believed was imminent. This work, a quarto, was published for circulation in Germany early in 1695, it is without an imprint, but was presumably printed either at Halle or Frankfort, and freely circulated in Pietistical circles.²⁰⁹

²⁰⁹ Originals of this rare tract are at the Historical Society of Penna. Also, in Library of the *Weisenhaus* (Francke institution) at Halle. This missive has heretofore been attributed to Daniel Falckner. But by the Spener-Francke correspondence it is shown that the missive was sent by Seelig to Francke. The original is still in existence, from which a

Copia | Eines Send-Schreibens aus | der neuen Welt, betreffend | etc. Christi im Jahr, 1695. (Appendix plate XXXVIII.)

Two years later, 1697, a German edition of Blome's English America, was printed at Leipzig. (*Appendix plate XLIII.*)

It is supposed that the Hochberühmte Feder, mentioned upon the title was none other than Benjamin Furly.

At this period the list of local issues was augmented by several curious original contributions of a controversial nature, written in America, and circulated in Holland and Germany with a view to influence the Germans either for or against the followers of Spener who were attempting to introduce and maintain orthodox forms of religion in the Province.

The first of these tracts of which we have any definite knowledge was printed by Bradford in New York, for Heinrich Bernhard Köster :

*“ Ein Bericht an Alle Bekenner und Schriftsteller, 1697.”*²¹⁰

This book, printed in the year 1696 or early in 1697, has the distinction of being the first German book printed in North America. No copy of it is known to exist ; our knowledge about it is derived

MSS. copy was lately made for the writer. This correspondence is of the greatest importance, as it proves the connection between the Pietists in Pennsylvania with the parent organization at Halle. Above facts were not known when the “German Pietists” was written, and the authorship is there laid with Falkner. A translation of the tract by the late Dr. Oswald Seidensticker, was published in Penna. Mag. of Hist. and Biog., vol. xi, p. 430, *et seq.* See also Cramer Beiträge, p. 323.

from Pastorius's so-called "Rebuke" to Köster, in which he cites the book and states that it was printed in the High-Dutch tongue for circulation in Germany.

To counteract the influences of Köster's report in Germany and Pennsylvania, Pastorius prepared two counter-pamphlets, one for use abroad, and the other for local circulation :

*Ein | Send-Brieff | Offenhertziger Liebsbezeugung an die | so genannte Pietisten in Hoch-|Deutschland. | Zu Amsterdam, | Gedruckt vor Jacob Claus Buchhändler, 1697.*²¹¹ (*Appendix plate XLIV.*)

Only a single copy of this book is known, now in possession of one of the descendants of Pastorius. As will be noticed from the title-page which is reproduced in fac-simile,^{211a} it bears an European imprint. Pastorius was unable to have it done in Pennsylvania, because there was no press here at that time, so he was obliged to send the work to Holland for publication, as he had done upon several previous occasions.

The title of the tract in the English language, for home circulation, was :

Henry Bernhard Koster, William Davis, | Thomas Rutter & Thomas Bowyer, | Four | Boasting Disputers | Of this World briefly | Rebuked, | etc. Printed and Sold by William Bradford at the | Bible in New York, 1697. |²¹² (*Appendix plate XLV.*)

²¹⁰ German Pietists of Prov. Penna; p. 287, *et seq.*

²¹¹ Original in private hands. Page 15 closes with colophon: *Von*

Leaving the controversial works, and turning our attention once more to the literature relating exclusively to the German emigration, we now come to :

An Historical and Geographical Account | of the | Province and Country | of | Pensilvania | and of | West-New-Jersey | in | America. | With a Map of both Countries. | By Gabriel Thomas, | who resided there about Fifteen Years. | London, Printed for, and Sold by A. Baldwin, at | the Oxon Arms in Warwick-Lane, 1698. | ²¹³ (*Appendix plate XLVI.*)

A German translation of this book was soon after published by the Frankfort company :

*Pensylvaniæ | Beschrieben von | Gabriel Thomas | 15. Jährigen Inwohner dieses | Landes | Franckfurt und Leipzig, | Zu finden bey Andreas Otto, | Buchhändlern.*²¹⁴ (*Appendix plate XLVII.*)

Pastorius's extended account of the Province comes next in order :

*Umständige Geogra- | phische | Beschreibung | Der zu allerletzt erfundenen | Provintz | Pensylva- | nie, | In denen End-Græntzen | Americæ | In der West-Welt gelegen | Durch | Franciscum Danielem | Pastorium, | J. V. Lic. und Friedens-Richtern | daselbsten. | Worbey angehencket sind eini- | ge notable Begebenheiten, und | Bericht-Schreiben an dessen Herrn | Vattern | Melchiorem Adamum Pasto- | rium, | Und andere gute Freunde. | Franckfurt und Leipzig, | Zufinden bey Andreas Otto. 1700. |*²¹⁵ (*Appendix plate XLVIII.*)



MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA FROM GABRIEL THOMAS' ACCOUNT.

An abstract and review of the above was printed in the:

*Monathlicher | Auszug | aus | allerhand neu-herausge | gebenen, nützlichen und artigen | Büchern. | December M. D. CC. | Zu finden | Bey Nicol. Förstern, Buchhändl. | in Hanover.*²¹⁶ (*Appendix plate XLIX.*)

In the following year, 1701, was issued another German edition of William Penn's Letter to the king of Poland. This was circulated in north-eastern Germany, and was intended to spread the Quaker faith in that state, and at the same time induce a further emigration to the province:

*Brief | Aan den | Koning van Poolen. | Opgesteld door | William Penn, | Uyt de Naam van zijn verdrukte enlydende Vrienden | tot Dantzic. | Uit het Engelsch vertaald | Door | P. V. M. | t' Amsteldam, | By Jacob Claus, | Boekverkoper in de Prince-straat. 1701. |*²¹⁷ (*Appendix plate L.*)

Eurem liebgeneigten Freund Frantz Daniel Pastorius. Germantown in Pennsylvania, *den letzten December, 1696.* A fac-simile reproduction of the whole tract, by the writer, is in the collection of Historical Society of Penna., State Library, Hon. Sam'l W. Pennypacker and the writer.

^{211a} Appendix plate XLIV.

²¹² Original at Friends' Library, Phila. Also one copy in private hands. Fac-simile. *ibid supra.*

²¹⁴ This was published separately and later incorporated in Pastorius's extended geographical account, edition 1704.

²¹⁵ Original at Historical Society of Penna. This book was edited by Melchior Adam Pastorius, father of the writer.

²¹⁶ Original in Historical Society of Penna.

²¹⁷ Original in Carter Brown Library.

The next important works of the period, are Daniel Falckner's "Curious Imformation," which he had placed with the publishers during his visit to Germany, 1698-1700;²¹⁸ and his brother's missive from Germantown :

*Curieuse Nachricht | von | Pensylvania | in | Norden-America | welche | Auf Begehren guter Freunde | Über vorgelegte 103. Fra- | gen bey seiner Abreiss aus Teutsch | land nach obigem Lande Anno 1700. | ertheilet und nun Anno 1702 in den Druck | gegeben worden. | Von | Daniel Falknern, Professore, | Burgern und Pilgrim allda. | Franckfurt und Leipzig, | zufinden bey Andreas Otto, Buchhändlern | Im Jahr Christi 1702.*²¹⁹ (Appendix plate LI.)

The Missive of Justus Falckner, a brother of the above, who accompanied him to America, was a letter to a clerical friend in Holstein, which, as it states upon the title, is an account of the religious condition of the Province in the years 1700-1. But a single copy of this work is known:²²⁰

Abdruck | Eines Schreibens | An | Tit. Herrn | D. Henr. Muhlen, | Aus Germanton, in der Ameri | canischen Province Pensylvania, sonst No- | va Suecia, den ersten Augusti, im Jahr | unsers-Heyls cintausend siebenhundert | und eins, | Den Zustand der Kirchen | in America betreffend. | M DCC II. (Ap- pendix plate LII.)

²¹⁸ German Pietists of Prov. Penna. Phila., 1785, pp. 93-99. 299-334.

²¹⁹ *Ibid*, pp. 98-9. Original in Historical Society of Penna.

²²⁰ This heretofore unknown tract on Pennsylvania, was found by a

The list closes with two more tracts by Pastorius, the first of which is really a second edition of his former description of the Province:²²¹

Umständige Geographische | Beschreibung | Der zu allerletzt erfundenen | Provintz | Pensylva | niæ, | etc. Franckfurt und Leipzig, | Zu finden bey Andreas Otto. 1704. | (Appendix plate LIV.)

The second one is a "continuation" of the above, to which is added Gabriel 'Thomas' account and Daniel Falckner's tract:²²²

Continuatio | Der | Beschreibung der Landschaft | Pensylvania | An denen End-Gräntzen | Americæ. | Über vorige des Herrn Pastorii | Relationes. | In sich haltend: | Die Situation, und Fruchtharkeit des | Erdbodens. Die Schiffreiche und andere | Flüsse. Die Anzahl derer bisshero gebauten Städte. | Die seltsame Creaturen an Thieren, Vögeln und Fischen. | Die Mineralien und Edelgesteine. Deren eingebohrnen wilden Völcker Sprachen, Religion und Gebräuche. Und | die ersten Christlichen Pflantzer und Anbauer | dieses Landes. | Beschrieben von | Gabriel Thomas | 15 Jährigen Inwohner dieses | Landes. | Welchem Tractätlein noch beygefüget sind: | Des Hn. Daniel Falckners | Burgers und Pilgrims in Pensylvania 193. | Beantwortungen uff vorgelegte Fragen von | guten Freunden. | Franckfurt und Leipzig, | Zu finden bey Andreas Otto, Buchhändlern. | (Appendix plate LV.)

As will be seen from the title-pages, the tracts of both Pastorius and Daniel Falckner were published

simultaneously at Frankfort and Leipzig, under the auspices of the Frankford Land Company.²²³ They were repeatedly reprinted and quoted in the periodicals and reviews of the day. One of such reviews is now in the Historical Society's collection.²²⁴

This literature did much to influence German emigration to America, and after events showed that the printing-press in Germany was one of the most active factors in bringing about the German settlement of Pennsylvania.

When fairly started, the effects of this movement were phenomenal; the romantic Rhine became the chief artery of travel for the stream of emigrants to Pennsylvania. As the barges floated down the river past castle-crowned crag and vine-clad hill, from every hamlet could be heard the *Lebe-wohl*, and *Geht-mit-Gott*, which were called after the wanderers.

Rotterdam henceforth became the chief port of embarkation for a large portion of the Germans going to the new world, whether directly or by way of England.

correspondent of the writer, in the Library of the University at Rostock, after great difficulty a photographic copy of the whole was obtained, a reproduction of which is at the Historical Society of Penna. A translation made by the writer will be published in the Penna. Mag. in the near future. For Biographical sketch of Justus Falckner, refer to German Pietists of Prov. Penna., pp. 341-385. Also Lutheran Church Review, vol. xvi, p. 283, *et seq*

²²¹ Original in Historical Society of Penna.

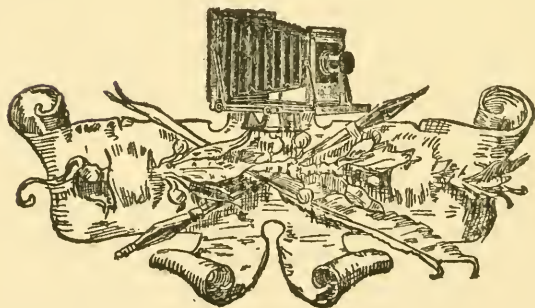
²²² *Ibid*, to this are added, Gabriel Thomas' description of Pennsylvania, and Daniel Falckner's tract, *Curieuse nachricht*, etc.

²²³ See William Penn in America, Phila. 1888, pp. 304-5.

²²⁴ *Monathlicher Auszug*, Hanover 1700.

'This desire grew among the German peasantry, until it assumed such proportions that both England and the States-General were forced to take heroic measures to turn back the human tide, which not only threatened to depopulate some provinces in Germany, but also to change Pennsylvania into a German colony.

Julius F. Sachse



POSTSCRIPT.

After the above paper was written and put into print, several letters, dating from the closing years of the last century, were discovered which have caused some doubt to arise in my mind as to the identity of the Dr. Otto who sent the communication "On the Discovery of America" to Dr. Franklin, by him presented to the American Philosophical Society and subsequently printed in the Transactions.

In the course of this Monograph, following the traditions of the Society, the credit of authorship is given to *Dr. John Matthew Otto*, of Bethlehem, a member of the Society and a friend of Franklin, who always signed his name "Otto" or "Dr. Otto," as in the communication read before the Society.

From the letters alluded to, it appears that at the same period (1786) there was another person of similar name, *Louis Gillaume [sic] Otto*, the French Minister to the United States, who was also a friend and correspondent of Franklin, and signed himself "Otto." However, it matters but little whether the writer was the learned Doctor of Bethlehem or the French Minister in New York; the facts remain the same, viz., that the paper quoted formed the incentive for the critical investigations of Baron Humboldt into the early history of America.

JULIUS F. SACHSE.

October, 1897.



Julius Friedrich Sachse

APPENDIX.

TITLE PAGES

OF

BOOK AND PAMPHLETS

THAT INFLUENCED

German Emigration

TO

Pennsylvania

REPRODUCED IN FAC-SIMILE

FOR

The Pennsylvania-German Society.

BY

JULIUS FRIEDRICH SACHSE.

PHILADELPHIA.

1897.

Send-Brieff

An

Die Bürgermeister und Rath

der Stadt

D A N I Z G /

Von

W I L H E L M P E N N,

aus London neulich geschrieben/

Und aus diesen Landen denen obgesetzten zugesandt :

Nun aber

Öffentlich gedruckt/ zu dem Ende/ daß alle/ vornemlich die Gewaltigen
auff Erden / und die (so genannten) Geistlichen / bey sich erwezen mö-
gen / wie viel und welcherley ungereimte und schädliche Dinge
erfolgen aus den n. Grn.en/ welche andere wegen der Reli-
gion, und de selben öffentlichen und freyen Übung
zu verfolgen / gebraucht werden.

In Amsterdam.

Gedruckt bey Christoff Cunraden. Anno 1678.

Forderung der Christenheit fürs Gericht :

Sampt

Einer freundlichen Heynsuchung in der
Liebe Gottes / an alle diejenige unter allerley Secten
und Religionen, welche eine Begierde und Ver-
langen haben nach der Wahren Erkändnuß Got-
tes / auff daß sie ihm in der Wahrheit und Ge-
redtigkeit möchten dienen und anbeten / sie
seyn auch wie sie wollen.

Wie auch

Ein Sendbrieff an alle diejenige / die unter der
Christlichen Confession, und von den äußerlichen
Secten und Gemeynden oder Kirchen abgefondert
sind.

Und auch zuletzt

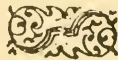
Ein Sendbrieff an alle diejenige die von dem Tag
ihrer Heynsuchung empfindlich seyn geworden.

Welches alles in Englischer Sprache
geschrieben ist

von

WILHELM PENN,

und in die Hochteutsche Sprache treulich
transferiret.



In Amsterdam /
Gedruckt vor Jacob Claus, Anno 1678.

Eine
 Freundliche Heymsuchung
 in der
 Liebe Gottes/
 welche die Welt überwindet.

An alle diejenigen / die ein Verlangen haben /
 Gott zu kennen / und ihn in Wahrheit und Auf-
 richtigkeit anzubitten / von was Secte, oder
 Art von Gottesdienst dieseligen in der gan-
 zen (so genannten) Christenwelt seyn mögen /
 und vornemlich in Hoch- und Nieder-
 Teutschland.

Begreifende

Ein klar Gezeugnis zu dem alten Apostolischen
 Leben / Weg / und Anbetung im Geist und in der
 Wahrheit; die Gott in dieser Zeit auf der Erde
 wiederum wird aufrichten / und lebendig
 machen.



In Amsterdam /

Gedruckt vor Jacob Claus, Anno 1678.

Het CHRISTENRIJK
T E N
O O R D E E L
gedagvaart.

Een tedere befoekingē in de Liefde Gods, aan alle die gene
die een begeerte hebben om God te kennen en hem in
Waarheyd en Opregtigheyd aan te bidden, van wat
Sette, of soort van *Godsdienst* de selve zouden
mōgen wesen

Een Missive aan alle die gene, die, onder de betyders der Chri-
stelijckheyd, afgesondert zijn van de sichtbare *Setten*,
en *uyterlyke* Gemeenten.

E N

Een Missive aan al die gene, die gevoelig zijn van
den dag hārer befoekingē.

Alles in d' Engelse Tale geschreven, door

WILLIAM PENN.

En daar uyt overgeset.

Tot ROTTERDAM.

Gedrukt voor JAN PIETERSZ GROENWOUT,
Boekverkooper, wonende op het Speuy 1678

Plate IV.—Fac-simile of the Dutch collective title-page of Penn's Tracts.
Original in the "Archief der Gemeente," Rotterdam.

SOME
ACCOUNT
 OF THE
PROVINCE
 OF
PENNSILVANIA
 IN
AMERICA;
 Lately Granted under the Great Seal
 OF
ENGLAND
 TO
William Penn, &c.

Together with Priviledges and Powers necessary to the well-governing thereof.

Made publick for the Information of such as are or may be disposed to Transport themselves or Servants into those Parts.

LONDON: Printed, and Sold by *Benjamin Clark* Bookseller in *George-Yard Lombard-street*, 1681.

Plate V.—Reduced fac-simile of title-page.

Eine
WILKING
 wegen der Landschaft
PENNSILVANIA
 in
AMERICA:

Welche
 Jüngstens unter dem Grossen Siegel
 in
ENGLAND
 an
William Penn, &c.

Sambt den Freyheiten und der Macht / so zu behöriger
 guten Regierung derselben nötig /
 ubergeben worden /
 und

Zum Unterricht derer / so etwan bereits bewogen / oder noch
 möchten bewogen werden / sich selbst darhin .
 zu begeben / oder etliche Bediente und Gesinde
 an diesen Ort zu senden / hieumst
 Fund gethan wird.

Aus dem in London gedrucktem und aldar bey Benjamin Clarck
 Buchhändlern in George-Yard Lombard-Street befindlichem
 Englischen übergesetzt.

Nebst beygefügetem ehemaligem im 1675. Jahr gedrucktem
 Schreiben des oberwähnten Will. Penns.

Zu Amsterdaim / gedruckt bey Christoff Cunraden,
 Im Jahr 1681.

Een kort Bericht
 Van de Provintie ofte Landschap
PENN-SYLVANIA
 genaemt, leggende in
A M E R I C A;

Nu onlangs onder het groote Zegel van Engeland
 gegeven aan

WILLIAM PENN, &c.

MITSGADERS

**Van de Privilegien, ende Macht om
 het selve wel te Regeeren.**

Uyt het Engels overgeset na de Cotype tot Londen gedrukt by *Benjamin Clark*, Boekverkooper in George Yard Lombardstreet, 1681.

Waer by nu geboegt is de Potificatie van s' Konings Placcact/
in date van den 2 April 1681, waer inne de tegenwoordige
Intwoonders van PENN-SYLVANIA, belast word
WILLEM PENN en zijn Erfgenamen, als volkomene
Eggenars en Gouverneurs, te gehoorsamen.

Als mede,

De Cotype van een Brief by den selven W.P. geschreven aan
zekere Regeeringe Anno 1675. tegens de Vervolginge
en voor de Vryheyte van Conscientie, aan alle &c.

Tot ROTTERDAM.

Gedrukt by **PIETER VAN WYNBRIGGE**, Boek-Drukker in de
 Leeuwestraat, in de Wereld Vol-Druk. *Anno 1681.*

Plate VII.—Fac-simile of Dutch title-page of Penn's "Some Account of the Province." [From the original in Carter Brown Library, through courtesy of John Nicholas Brown.]

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE

Upon its true and proper Grounds
ASSERTED & VINDICATED.

PROVING,
That no Prince, nor State, ought by force to compel Men to any part of the Doctrine, Worship, or Discipline of the Gospel.

To which is added, The SECOND PART;
VIZ.

Liberty of Conscience, The Magistrates Interest;

OR,
To grant *Liberty of Conscience* to persons of *different persuasions* in matters of *Religion*, is the great Interest of all Kingdoms and States, and particularly of *England*; Asserted and proved.

By a PROTESTANT, a lover of Truth, and the Peace and Prosperity of the Nation.

The *Second Edition*, corrected by the Author, with some Addition.

London, Printed in the Year, 1668.

Plate VIII.—Title-page of Penn's "Liberty of Conscience." A translation of which was printed in the two previous tracts.

GEOGRAPHIÆ UNIVERSALIS
PARS PRIOR.

Das ist:

Der allgemeinen
Erdbeschreibung
Erster Theil /

Darinnen die Drey Theil der Welt /
Nemlich

America / Africa / und Asia /

Samt ihren vornehmsten Königreichen / Län-
dern / Inseln / Städten und Schloßern / wie auch
Lund Charten und Wappen / nebenst denen sich das
selbst so wol vor ianger als kurzer Zeit zugetragen
denk- und noch heutiges Tages sehenswürdi-
gen Sachen auf das deutlichste ent-
halten.

Anfangs in Französischer Sprach
beschrieben durch P. du Val. Ihrer Königl.
Maj in Frankreich Geogr. Ordin.

Anhero aber ins Deutsche übersetzt / und
in dieser zweyten Edition an unterschiedlichen
Orten / wo es die Noth erfordert / fast um die
Hälfte vermehret /
von Johann Christoff Beer.

Nürnberg

In Verleg. Johann Hoffmanns Buche
und Kunsthandlers /
Gedruckt daselbst bey Christian Siege-
mund Froberg.

M. DC. LXXXI.

R E C I T
 D E
 L' E S T A T
 P R E S E N T
 D E S
 C E L E B R E S C O L O N I E S

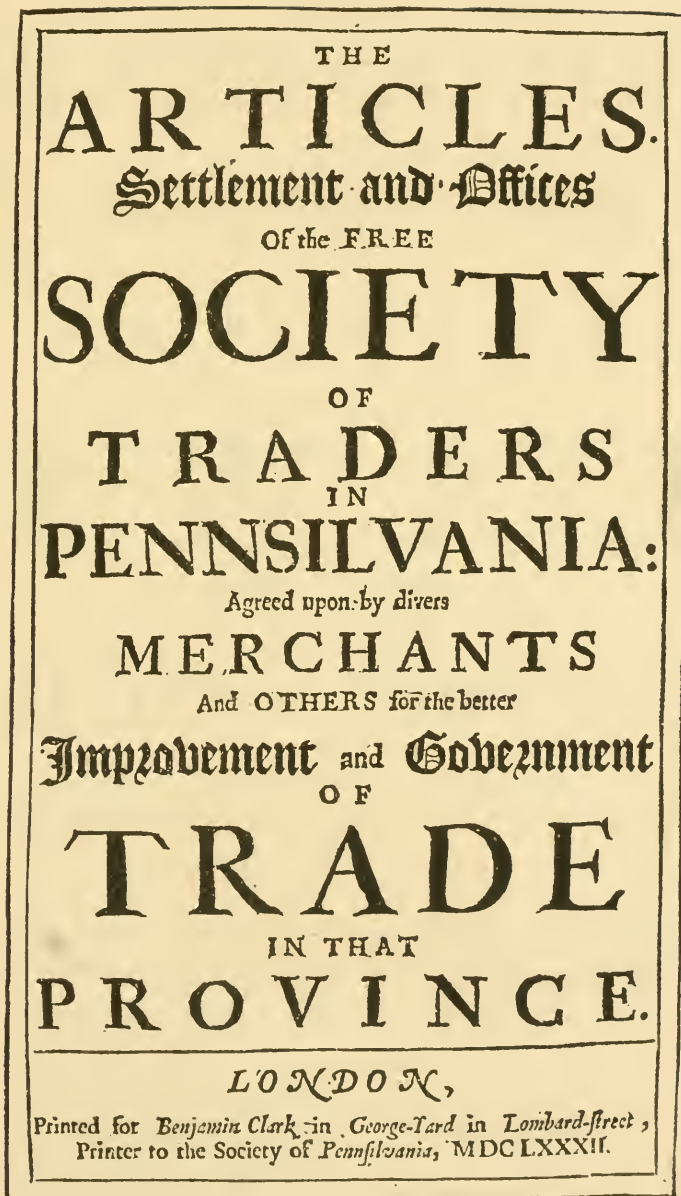
*De la Virginie, de Marie-Land, de la Caroline, du nouveau Duché
 d'York, de Penni-Sylvania, & de la nouvelle Angleterre, situées
 dans l'Amérique septentrionale, entre les trente deuxième
 & quarante sixième degrés de l'élevation du Pole du
 Nord, & établies sous les auspices, & l'autorité
 souveraine du Roy de la grand' Bretagne.*

*Tiré fidelement des memoires des habitans des mêmes Colonies.
 en faveur de ceus, qui auroyent le deffsein de s'y
 transporter & de s'y établir.*



A ROTTERDAM,
 Chez REINIER LEERS,

M. D. C. LXXXI.



The FRAME of the
GOVERNMENT
 OF THE
Province of Pennsylvania
 IN
A M E R I C A :

Together with certain

L A W S

Agreed upon in England

BY THE

GOVERNOUR

AND

Divers **FREE - MEN** of the aforesaid
PROVINCE.

To be further Explained and Confirmed there by the first
Provincial Council and General Assembly that shall
 be held, if they see meet.

Printed in the Year **M D C L X X X I I .**

Information and Direction

TO

Such Persons as are inclined

TO

A M E R I C A,

M O R E

Especially Thos^e related to the Province

O F

P E N N S Y L V A N I A.

That the Value and Improvement of *Estates* in our Parts of *America*, may yet appear with further clearness and Assurance to Enquirers, I propose to speak my own Knowledge, and the Observation of others, as particularly as I can; which I shall comprise under these Heads.

I. The Advance that is upon Money and Goods

I I. The Advance that is upon Labour, be it of Handicrafts or others.

II I. The Advance that is upon Land

IV The Charge of Transporting a Family, and Fixing a Plantation

V The Way the Poorer sort may be Transported and Settled, with Advantage to the Rich that help them.

VI The easiest and better method that is to be made there for settling, especially by those that are not of great Substance

VII What Vessels and Goods are fitting to carry for Use or Profit

For the first, Such Money as may be earned, as pieces of eight, advances *Thirty*, and Goods at least *Fifty per cent*. Say I have 100 *l* *sterl*. If I am but six in Family, I will pay my Passage with the advance upon my money, and find my hundred pounds good in the Country at full. Upon Goods, well bought and sorted, there is no more profit: but home money is very requisite for Trade: like for we find it gives Goods a better market, so that considering the great quantity of Goods already earned, it were too small at present, if one half were in *Money*, and the other in *Goods*.

Thus in General. But it particularly encourages Merchants because the profit by advance, is seldom less than 50 *l*. *per cent*, which is very considerable, and we have already got some things for returns as *Skins, Furs, W^hisk, Oyle, Tobacco* &c.

II For Labour, be it of Handicrafts, or *Others*, there is a considerable encouragement by a want of piece, so what is here, because the Goods Manufactured there,

III The Advance upon Land is Encouraging, which will be best apprehended by an English understanding in Company with the Lands of *England*, that he is familiarly acquainted with.

If 500 Acres of unclear'd Land there, indifferently chosen, will keep as many Milch Cows, or fat as many Bullocks for the market in Summer, as 50 Acres of improved Land in *England*, as chosen aforesaid, can do, then by Computing the value of the Summers Grass of such fifty Acres of Land here, we shall the better find the value of 500 Acres of Land in *America*; for within that compass, the same quantity of Cattle may be well kept. Admit this then, that the Summers Grass of 50 Acres of middling Land in *England*, is worth 15 *l*. I conceive that makes 20 *l*, which is the price of the Inheritance of the 500 Acres, no dear Purchase. The cost to go thither is no Objection, because it is paid by the Advance that is upon the Money and Goods at the rate aforesaid. If the hazard of the seas be Objected, we see that the five hundred Ship upon those parts does not miscarry, and the Risk is run to themselves only. However, except in Winter, Passages are pleasant, as well as safe.

But this Comparison draws an Objection upon us that shall be objected. *It is as barren of your stock in the Winter?* I say our Woods usually keep them for the Market till *December*, and unless it be a more than ordinary Winter (which is observed to happen but once in four or five Years) or that they are young *stuck*, or Cattel big with Young, they mostly shift for themselves. But if Fodder be wanted, we have a supply by *Hay*, we mow in the *Marshes* and *Woods*, or the *Serow* of the English Grass we use, or the *Tops and Straws* of *Indian Corn*, and sometimes that it self; a Thing *years*, and *calves* *grass* and is good to eat as well as keep, and answers to *Oats, Pease, Beans* and *Ferrous* trees, though we eat them also.

Thus *Scheam* of Grazing and keeping of Stock, may inform Inquirers: what the Woods and unbroken Lands of those Countries in some sort will do in proportion to Lands here, and consequently what they are worth to Lands

Plate XIII.—This Tract, written by Penn, is of the greatest rarity and of interest as exhibiting the terms upon which Penn disposed of his lands.

(1.)

Nader Informatie of Onderrechtinge voor de gene die genegen zijn om na A M E R I C A te gaan, en wel voornamentlijk voor die geene die in de Provincie van P E N S Y L V A N I A gentreffeert-zijn.

OP dat het verder blijken mach, hoe onse goederen en landeryen, in die quarteren van America, vermeerderd en verbeterd kunnen worden, so heb ik tot meerder onderricht en verzekeringe van die geene, die daar na souden mogen vragen, voorgenoomen aan mijn eygen ertvarentheyt en kennisse in die sake, nevens de opmerkingen van andere, met soo veel omstandigheden als 't doenlijk is, voor te stellen onder de seven navolgende hoofdstukken.

- I. Het voordeel dat 'er valt op den invoer van gelt, en koopmanschappen.
- II. Het voordeel op den arbeyt, 't zy van ambachten of anders.
- III. Het voordeel dat 'er is te doen, met het land selfs.
- IV. Wat het kosten zal om een huysgezin derwaarts te voeren, en een plantage aan te stellen.
- V. Op wat wijze de arme luyden souden kunnen overgevoert worden, met voordeel voor de Rijke, die haar daarin souden behulpzaam wesen.
- VI. Hoe gemakkelijker, en bequamer datmen aldaar sijn nakomelingen kan versorgen, en voornamentlijk de geene, die niet seer Rijk zijn.
- VII. Wat voor gereedschappen en koopmanschappen best zijn, om daar na toe te brengen, 't zy om selfs te gebruyken, 't zy om daar met profijt te verkoopen.

1. Wat nu het eerste Hoofdstuk belangt, stukken van achten, of Spaanse pattacons, geven 30. ten hondert avance, en koopmanschappen wel ingekocht, 50. ten hondert, sulks dat, genoomen dat ik hadde maar 100. l. sterlings of 450. pattacons, of Rijksdaalders, indien mijn familie maar uyt 6. personen bestaat, soo sal ik de vracht-penningen uyt de winsten op het gelt betaalen, en mijn 100. l. daar te lande noch hebben. Op goederen wel ingekocht, en wel geforteert, valt 'er noch meer profijt: Maar een deel in gelde is seer dienstig, om des handels wille. Want men vindt dat de waren daar door beter getrokken worden: sulks dat gemerkt de groote quantiteyt van waren alreede daar heuen gevoert, het niet ongeraden is datmen regenwoordig d'een helft in gelde, en de ander in koopmanschappen neemt.

Dit zy genoech in 't generaal geseyt. Maar de Coopluuyden bevinden bysonderlijk haar selven aangemoedigt door het profijt, dat selden minder is als 50. ten hondert, 't welk een groote avance is. Wy hebben ook verscheyde saken, om in Retouren te senden, als Vellen, Peltery, Traan, Oly, Tabak &c.

2. Wat den arbeyt of arbeyts-loon aangaat, 't zy voor ambachts-luyden, of andere: daar voor is de aanmoediginge niede considerabel, om dat men daar meer wint als hier in Engelant; Want de waren of manufacturen, diemen daar komt te maken, worden gedebiteert voor deselve prijs als die, die by de Coopman ingevoert worden, en de levens-middelen, daar immers soo goet koop weseude als hier in Engelant, soo moeten de ambachts-luyden in America een seer goede tijt en gelegentheyt hebben, om datse een dobbelde

A

wint

A brief Account of the
 Province of Pennsylvania,
 Lately Granted by the
K I N G,
 Under the GREAT
 Seal of England,
 TO
WILLIAM PENN
 AND HIS
 Heirs and Assigns.

Since (by the good Providence of *God*, and the Favour of the *King*) a Country in *America* is fallen to my Lot, I thought it not less my Duty, then my Honest Interest, to give some publick notice of it to the World, that those of our own or other Nations, that are inclin'd to Transport Themselves or Families beyond the Seas, may find another Country added to their Choice; that if they shall happen to like the Place, Conditions, and Government, (so far as the present Infancy of things will allow us any prospect) they may, if they please, fix with me in the Province, hereafter described.

I. *The KING'S Title to this Country before he granted it.*

It is the *Jus Gentium*, or Law of Nations, that what ever Waste, or uncultured Country, is the Discovery of any Prince; it is the right of that Prince that was at the Charge of the Discovery: Now this *Province* is a Member of that part of *America*, which the King of *Englands* Ancestors have been at the Charge of Discovering, and which they and he have taken great care to preserve and improve.

f.

I I. William

Kurze Nachricht

Vonder Americanischen Landschafft Pennsylvania.

I. **S**ie fängt an im 40. grad der Nord-breite. liegt also ungesehr wie Neapolis in Italien, und Mompellier in Frankreich. Ist 75. teutsche meilen lang/45. breit; die daran grenzende Provinzjen sind West- und Ost-neu Jersey/Marieland un Virginien. Hat 2. grosse Flüß; nemlich Delavare, auff welchem Schiff von 200. tonnen segeln können/und Sesquahana, der wegen Steinkluppen in die 30. meilen unschiffbar. Die Luft ist sehr klar und lieblich. Der Sommer länger und wärmer, der Winter hingegen kürzer und kälter als in Engelland. Das Land ist meistens eben, jedoch nicht ganz ohne Berg. Das feld leicht zu pflügen / und bereits an etlichen orten angebauet. hat frische Brunnenquellen/mehr und kräftigere Gärtenfrüchte als Europa, wiewol die Europäische daseibst auch wachsen. An Wurzeln isses über Engelland. Die von Kernen gezeite Obs; bäum tragen schon im 4ten Jahr. Sonst findet man aldar allerhand Bäume: Maulbeer/Käse/Weiß-Nuß/Eichen/Dannen/Sedern/zc. Auch unterschiedliche Art Zimter; und ander Holz/aus Schiffbau/zc. An Fischen/Vögeln/und wilden Thieren hats die Gulle. Gänß/Calcunen/Enten/Nebhüner/zc. in großer mæng. In summa, alles was zur speise dienet/überflüssig un geschmack. Das Wildpret fett und nicht widrig/gur Schweinefleisch/herrlichen Schar/ Brodt von Weizen und Korn/weiß und rothen Wein/stetlich Bier/zc. Diese und dergleichen nothwendige Lebensmittel kan man daseibst von den Einwohnern vor billigen Preiß haben/und wird denen neu ankommenden zu ihrem Auffenthalt wohl begeben.

II. Die Haupt-Stadt Philadelphia wird am Delavare Fluß/etwan 15. Teutsche Meil vom Meer/anaelgt/und sind alskhon einige trackere Häuser in die Höh. An diesem Fluß liegt auch

Plantation Work
 THE
 W O R K
 OF THIS
 GENERATION.

Written in True-Love

To all such as are weightily inclined
 to Transplant themselves and Families
 to any of the *English* Plantations
 in

AMERICA.

THE

Most material Doubts and Objections against it
 being removed, they may more cheerfully pro-
 ceed to the Glory and Renown of the God of
 the whole Earth, who in all Undertakings is to
 be looked unto, Praised and Feared for Ever.

Aspice venturo latetur ut India Seclo.

LONDON, Printed for Benjamin Clark in George-Yard in
 Lombard-street, 1682.

A Vindication of WILLIAM PENN, Proprietary of *Pensilvania*, from the late Aspersions spread abroad on purpose to Defame him. With an Abstract of several of his Letters since his Departure from *England*.

WILLIAM PENN having been of late Traduced as being a Papiſt, and likewise being Dead, I thought meet to give a ſhort Relation of the riſe and ground of that ſlanderous Report, and Deſect it, with an Abstract of his own Letters received ſince to ſhew that he is alive.

! One of the firſt and moſt furious Fomenters and Authors of that late lying Report of *William Penn's* being a Papiſt (after diligent Enquiry made) appears to be *Thomas Ingh*, a Baptiſt Teacher, the envious falſe Dialogue-Maker, who has been openly prov'd a notorious Forger, Slanderer and Deſamer of the Peopl. called Quakers, wickedly and maliciously rendering them no Chriſtians, but Deceivers and Impoſtors, and deſaming them in their ſufferings, which are for Conſcience towards God, intimating, That the ſatisfaction of their wills and luſts, and promoting their carnal Intereſt, ſo be the chief motive and Inducement thereto, and the great thing in their Eyes, (as in his Dialog. 1. p. 75.) As alſo his lies and Slanders, That he had it under *W. P's* Hand to, manifeſt him the falſed Villain upon the Earth, and that ſeveral of his Friends had been with him to ſee it, and were ſatisfied it was ſo, and deſired him not to look upon the reſt of Friends as, upon *W. P.* And further, that the Books his Name was too, were not of his own Writing, but that he kept a J-ſure for that purpoſe.

Now I having information of this falſe Report and Slander, and being chiefly concern'd in the Affairs of *W. Penn* in his Abſence, look'd upon my ſelf oblig'd in Conſcience to vindicate his Innocency and Chriſtian Reputation: Whereupon I took with me *R. Davis* and *R. M.* with ſeveral others upon the Exchange, and asked *Tho. Hickey* if he had it under *W. Penn's* hand to manifeſt him as aforeſaid? To which he Anſwered, Yes, he had; Then I deſired him to name one of the Friends that was ſo ſatisfied, his ſhuffling Anſwer was, There was a great many of them, but could remember the Name: of none of them, it being four or five years ago. I then deſired to ſee his Letter? He Anſwered, He had none. I Queried, What he had under his own Hand then? He Re-

He Anſwered, *The Sandy Foundation*, for which he was put in the *Tower*. Note, That an Explication was ſincerely given forth by *W. Penn*, concerning the ſaid Book, Entitled, *Innocency appearing with open Face*, which gave ſuch ſatisfaction that he was ſet at Liberty.

So this was the Subſtance of his Anſwer, by which you may perceive the feebleneſs of his falſe ſuggeſtion; and the bareneſs of his Spirit: then as to his groſs Lye of *W. P's* keeping a Jeſuit to write his Books, when I charged him with it; to that he was Mute, and would give me no Anſwer, but ſhuffled to another thing.

Hereby you may ſee that the ſaid *Tho. Hickey* appears to be a huſie Slanderer as well as a manifold Forger of notorious falſhoods, as before charged.

The falſe ſuggeſtion of *Tho. Hickey* taking Air, did encourage others to add, hereto; and amongſt the ſeveral Stories this was one. That *W. Penn* perverted one *Mr. Edſaw*, a *Suffex* Gentleman, to the *Romiſh* Religion, who lived and died near his houſe. The firſt that I could find who was ſo bold to affirm this, was *F. F.* who quoted: the Duke of *Somerſet's* Steward for his Author, to whom I lapped my ſelf, and he affirmed; he Reported it not, neither knew any thing of it. That being detected, *F. F.* charged it upon *Captain Gravick of Suffex*, Brother-in-law to the ſaid *Captain Edſaw*, to whom Meſſengers were ſent by *W. Penn's* Wife to know the truth thereof, and he alſo denied it; and ſaid, He would ſpit in the Face of any man that would charge it upon him. This he declared before ſeveral Witneſſes, and ſaid, If ſhe were not ſatisfied with what he had there declared, he would wait upon her, and give her what ſatisfaction ſhe pleaſed under his hand, for he ſcorn'd to abuſe ſo Civil a Gentleman behind his back: So the riſe of that Story lodges as yet at *F. F's* door: And for the pretended perverted Perſon *Captain Edſaw* (for ſo he was called) ſley who are deſirous to be further ſatisfied, may enquire of the Warden of the Fleet, where, by the Book in doth appear the ſaid *Robert Edſaw* was committed Priſoner to the Fleet for Debt the 27th of *November 1678.* and not known to go abroad after Commitment to his dying day, which was

A
L E T T E R
 FROM
William Penn
 Proprietary and Governour of
P E N N S Y L V A N I A
 In America,
 TO THE
C O M M I T T E E
 OF THE
Free Society of Traders
 of that Province, residing in London.

CONTAINING

A General Description of the said *Province*, its *Soil, Air, Water, Seasons and Produce*, both Natural and Artificial, and the good Increase thereof.

Of the *Natives or Aborigines*, their *Language, Customs and Manners, Diet, Houses or Wigwams, Liberality, ease way of Living, Physick, Burial, Religion, Sacrifices and Customs, Festivals, Government*, and their order in *Council upon Treaties for Land, &c.* their *Justice upon Evil Doers.*

Of the *first Planters*, the *Dutch, &c.* and the *present Condition and Settlements* of the said *Province*, and *Courts of Justice, &c.*

To which is added, An Account of the CITY of

P H I L A D E L P H I A

Newly laid out.

Its Scituation between two Navigable Rivers, *Delaware* and *Skullkill*,

WITH A

Portraiture or Plat-form thereof,

Wherein the Purchasers Lots are distinguished by certain Numbers inserted.

And the Prosperous and Advantagious Settlements of the *Society* aforesaid, within the said *City* and *Country, &c.*

Printed and Sold by Andrew Sowle, at the Crooked-Bikes in Holloway-Lane in Shoreditch, and at several Stationers in London, 1683.

M I S S I V E
V A N
W I L L I A M P E N N,
Eygenaar en Gouverneur van
PENNSYLVANIA,
In A M E R I C A.

Geschreven aan de Commissarissen van de Vrye Societeit der Handelaars, op de selve Provintie, binnen London resideerende.

B E H E L S E N D E:

Een generale beschrijvinge van de voornoemde Provintie: te weten / haar hare Grond/Tucht/Water/Saisoenen en 't Product/soo uyt de natuur als door het kouwten / neffens de groote vermeerderinge of meenighhuldinge / welke het Land aldaar uytgebende is.

Als mede: van de Naturellen of Inboozingen des Landts / haer Taal/Bewoontens en Manieren / haar Spijzen / Druyfen of Wigtwaams / Mildheyt / gemakelijcke manier van leuen / Medicynen / manieren van Begræaффenis / Godsdiens / Offerhanden en Gefangen / haar Hooghefeesten / Regeeringe / en ordze in hare Kaden / waarmee sy met pemaandt handelen ober het verkoopen van Vanderpen / Et. Wekens hare Justitie / of Recht doen ober quaatdoenders.

Medegaders een Bericht van de eerste Coloniers de Hollanders / Et. En van de tegenwoozdige toestant en welgesteltheyt van de voornoemde Provintie en Riechtbanken / Et. aldaar.

Waar by noch gevoeght is een Beschrijving van de Hooft-Stadt

P H I L A D E L P H I A

Nu onlangs uytgeset, en gelegen tusschen twee Navigable Rivieren, namentlijk: tusschen *Delaware* en *Schuylkil*.

Ende een verhaal van de boozspoedige en boozdeelige standt van saken van de voornoemde Societeit binnen de voornoemde Stadt en Provintie / Et.

A M S T E R D A M,

Cedruckt voor J A C O B C L A U S, Boekverkooper in de Prince-straat, 1684.

Beschreibung
 Der in AMERICA neu erfundenen
 P R O V I N Z
PENSYLVANIEN.
 Derer Inwohner / Gesetz / Arth / Sit-
 ten und Gebrauch:
 Auch sämtlicher Reviden des Landes /
 Sonderlich der Haupt-Stadt
PHILA-DELPHIA.

Alles glaubwürdigst
 Auf des Gouverneurs darinnen erstatteten
 Nachricht.

In Verlegung bey Henrich Heuß an der Banco/
 im Jahr 1684.



R E C Ū E I L
DE
D I V E R S E S
P I E C E S,
C O N C E R N A N T
L A
P E N S Y L V A N I E.



A L A H A Y E,

C H E Z A B R A H A M T R O Y E L,
Marchand Libraire, dans la Grand Salle
de la Cour, M.D.C.LXXXIV,

*Eclairciffemens de Monsieur Furly ,
sur plusieurs Articles touchant
l'établissement de la Pensylvanie.*

AUX ACHETEURS.

LE Gouverneur vend trois mille Acres
ou portions de Terre cent livres
Sterling qui valent onze cens livres
d'Hollande, ou treize cens livres de France.
Chaque Acre ou portion, étant de la
grandeur ou environ d'un Arpent d'Hollande;
à la charge que l'Acheteur s'obligera,
tant pour lui que pour ses Descendans, d'en
payer à perpétuité, & cela d'an en an, une
rente d'un schelin Anglois, qui vaut douze
sols d'Angleterre, pour chaque cent Acres,
& on fera arpenter & delivrer ladite
Terre aufdits Acheteurs toutefois & quantes
qu'ils le souhaiteront, soit à eux-mêmes;
ou à ceux qui auront procuration d'eux.

Cette Terre étant delivrée de la sorte,
l'Acheteur fera tenu, dans le terme de trois
ans, d'établir une famille sur chaque por-
tion

Depuis que le Gouverneur a écrit la Lettre
que vous allez voir, il en a encore en-
voyé d'autres en Angleterre en date du dix
Novembre 1683. stile nouveau, là où il
donne à connoître le progrès des succès heu-
reux qui arrivent dans cette Province; &
que dans ce mois il y étoit arrivé cinq Vais-
seaux, entr'autres un qui a apporté beau-
coup de gens de Crevelt, & des lieux circon-
voisins, & du Maryland; Je suis

Vôtre très-affectionné Ami.

BENJAMEN FURLY.

*A Rotterdam
ce 6. Mars
1684.*

Good Order Established
 IN
 Pennsylvania & New-Jersey
 IN
A M E R I C A,
 Being a true Account of the Country ;
 With its Produce and Commodities there made.

And the great Improvements that may be made by means of **Publick Store-houses** for **Hemp, Flax** and **Linnen-Cloth** ; also, the Advantages of a **Publick-School**, the Profits of a **Publick-Bank**, and the Probability of its arising, if those directions here laid down are followed. With the advantages of publick **Granaries**,

Likewise, several other things needful to be understood by those that are or do intend to be concerned in planting in the said Countries.

All which is laid down very plain, in this small Treatise ; it being easie to be understood by any ordinary Capacity. To which the *Reader* is referred for his further satisfaction.

By Thomas Budd.

Printed in the Year 1685.

Missive van
CORNELIS BOM,
 Geschreven uit de Stadt
PHILADELPHIA.
 In de Provintie van
PENNSYLVANIA,
 Leggende op d'Oostzyde van de
 Znyd Revier van Nieuw Nederland.
 Verhalende de groote Voortgang
 van de selve Provintie.
Waer by komt
 De Getuygenis van
JACOB TELNER.
 van Amsterdam.



Tot Rotterdam gedrukt, by Pieter van
 Wijnbrugge, in de Leeuweltraet. 1683

A Further Account of the Province of PENNSYLVANIA, and its Improvements.

*For the Satisfaction of those that are Adventurers, and
Inclined to be so.*

IT has I know, been much expected from me that I should give some farther Narrative of those parts of *America*, where I am chiefly interested, and have lately been; having continued there above a Year after my former *Relation*, and receiving since my return, the freshest and fullest Advices of its *Progress* and *Improvement*. But as the reason of my coming back, was a difference between the Lord *Baltimore* and my self, about the *Lands of Delaware*, in consequence, reputed of mighty moment to us, so I wav'd publishing any thing that might look in favour of the Country or inviting to it, whilst it lay under the Discouragement and Disreputation of that Lord's claim and pretences.

But since they are, after many fair and full hearings before the *Lords* of the *Committee for Plantations* justly and happily *Dismist*, and the things agreed; and that the *Letters* which daily press me from all parts, on the subject of *America*, are so many and voluminous, that to answer them severally, were a Task too heavy, and repeated to perform, I have thought it most easie to the Enquirer, as well as my self, to make this Account *Publick*, lest my silence, or a more private intimation of things, should disoblige the just inclinations of any to *America*, and at a time too, when an extraordinary Providence seems to favour its plantation, and open a Door to *Europeans* to pass thither. That then which is my part to do in this Advertisement is,

First, *To Relate our Progress, especially since my last of the Month called August, 83.*

Secondly, *The Capacity of the place for farther Improvement, in order to Trade and Commerce.*

A 2

Lastly,

T W E E D E
Bericht ofte Relaas
Van
W I L L I A M P E N N,
Eygenaar en Gouverneur van de Provintie van
PENNSYLVANIA,
In AMERICA.

Behelfende een korte Beschrijvinge van den
regenwoordige toestand en gelegenheid
van die Colonie.

*Widsgaders / een aantijfinge op wat vooz Conditien / die gene die
onmachtig zijn / om haer selven te konnen transportteeren / daar-
heenen souden konnen worden gebzacht / met voozdeel tot de gene / die
daer Penningen toe souden verschiuten.*

Uyt het Engels overgeset.



A M S T E R D A M,

By J A C O B C L A U S, Boekverkooper in de Pynce-straat.

Plate XXVII.—Title-page of Dutch edition of Penn's "Further Account." [From the original in Carter Brown Library.]

A
L E T T E R
FROM
Doctor Moore,
WITH
Passages out of several Letters
from Persons of good Credit,
Relating to the State and Improvement of
the Province of
PENNSILVANIA.

Published to prevent false Reports.

Printed in the Year 1687.

ZONDER KRUYSS
 GEEN KROON,
 Of eene
 VERHANDELING
 der Natuure en Tucht
 van het heylig'
 KRUYSE CHRISTI:

Vertoonende

Dat de verloochening zyns zelfs, en het
 dagelyks draagen van het Kruyse Christi, de
 eenigeweg tot de Ruste en het Koning-
 ryke Góds is.

Tót bekrachtiginge van 't welke hier bygevoegd
 zyn, veele treffelyke Réderen en Voorbeelden
 van vermaarde en geleerde persoonen
 der aaloude tyden ;

Als mede

Verseheydene Getuygenissen van Liederen van
 Straat en Geleerdheyd, op hunne
 sterf-stonde uytgesproken.

Door

W I L L I A M P E N N,
 Gouverneur en Eygenaar van
Pensylvanië.

In de Engelsche Taale beschreeven, en in de zelve er-
 gereyze herdrukt, en nu daar uyt, ten dienste ca-
 zei Lands-lieden, in 't Nederduytsch gebracht
 Door

W^m. SÉWEL.

Amsterdam, by JACOB CLAUS. Boek-
 verkooper in de Prinsse-straat, 1687.

T H E
Present State
 Of His Majesties
 Isles and Territories
 I N
A M E R I C A,
 V I Z.

Jamaica, Barbadoes, Anguilla, Bermudas,
 S. Christophers, Nevis, Carolina, Virginia,
 Antego, S. Vincent, New-England, Tobago.
 Dominica, New-Jersey, New-Found-Land.
 Pennsylvania, Monserat, Mary-Land, New-York.

With *New Maps* of every Place.

Together with

Astronomical TABLES,

Which will serve as a constant *Diary* or *Calendar*,
 for the use of the *English* Inhabitants in those
 Islands; from the Year 1686, to 1700.

Also a *Table* by which, at any time of the Day or Night here in
England, you may know what *Hour* it is in any of those parts.
 And how to make *Sun-Dials* fitting for all those places.

Licens'd, July 20. 1686. Roger L'Estrange.

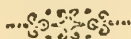
L O N D O N :

Printed by *H. Clark*, for *Worman Newman*, at the
Kings-Arms in the *Poultry*, 1687.

L'AMERIQUE
ANGLOISE,
OU
DESCRIPTION
DES
ISLES ET TERRES
DU
ROI D'ANGLETERRE,
DANS
L'AMERIQUE.


Avec de nouvelles Cartes de cha-
que Isle & Terres.

Traduit de l'Anglois.



A AMSTERDAM,
Chez ABRAHAM WOLFGANG,
prés la Bourſe.

M. DC. LXXXVIII.

Vier kleine
 Doch ungemeyne
 Und sehr nutzliche
ractatlein

De omnium Sanctorum Vitis
 I. De omnium Pontificum Statutis
 II. De Conciliorum Decisionibus
 V. De Episcopis & Patriarchis Constantinopolitanis.

Das ist:

1. Von Aller Heiligen Lebens:Ubung
2. Von Aller Päpste Gesetz: Einfuhrung
3. Von der Concilien Stritt: Sopirung.
4. Von denen Bischöffen und Patriarchen zu Constantinopel.

Zum Grunde

Der künfftighin noch ferner darauf
 zu bauen Vorhabender Warheit
 præmittiret,

Durch

FRANCISCUM DANIELEM
 PASTORIUM. J. U. L.

Aus der

In Pensylvania neulichst von mir in
 Grund angelegten / und nun mit gutem
 Success aufgehenden Stadt:

GERMANOPOLI

Anno Christi M. DC. XC.

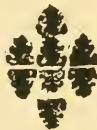
The
FRAME
OF THE
GOVERNMENT
Of the *Province of*
Pennsylvania
In America.



Printed, and Sold by *Andrew Soale* at
the Crooked-Billet in *Holloway-Lane* in
Shoreditch, 1691.

Some
LETTERS
AND AN
Abstract of Letters
FROM
PENNSYLVANIA,
Containing
The State and Improvement of that
Province.

Published to prevent Mis-Reports.



Printed, and Sold by *Andrew Sowe*, at the *Crooked-Billot* in *Hollo-*
way-Lane, in *Shoreditch*, 1691.

Plate XXXIV.

Kurze
Beschreibung
Des H. R. Reichs Stadt
Windsheim /

Samt

Dero vielfältigen Unglücks-Fällen/
und wahrhaftigen Ursachen ihrer so groß-
sen Decadenz und Erbarmungs-wür-
digen Zustandes /

Aus

Alten glaubwürdigen Documentis und
Briefflichen Urkunden (der ize lebenden lieben
Burgerschaft / und Dero Nachkommen / zu guter
Nachricht) also zusammen getragen / und in
den Druck gegeben

durch

Melchiorem Adamum Pastorium,
ältern Burgemeistern und Ober-Rich-
tern in besagter Stadt.

Gedruckt zu Nürnberg
bey Christian Sigmund Froberg.

Im Jahr Christi 1692.

FRANCISCI DANIELIS PASTORII

Sommerhusano-Franci.

Kurze Geographische Beschreibung

der letztmahls erfundenen

Americanischen Landschafft

PENSYLVANIA,

Mit angehenctten einigen notablen Begebenheiten und Bericht-Schreiben an dessen Hrn. Vattern / Patrioten und gute Freunde.

Vorrede.



S ist denen Meinigen insgesamte zu
 Gnüge bekandt / auf was Weise ich /
 von meinen Kindesbetnen an / auf
 dem Wege dieser Zeitlichkeit meiner
 LebensLauff gegen die trohe Ewigkeit zu ein-
 gerichtet und in allem meinem Thun dahin ge-
 trachtet habe / wie ich den allein guten Willen
 Gottes erkennen / seine hohe Allmacht fürch-
 ten / und seine unergründliche Güte lieben ler-
 nen möchte. Und obwohlen ich nebst andern
 gemeinen Wissenschaften der freyen Künste /
 das Studium Juris feliciter absolviret / die Ita-
 liänisch und Französische Sprachen ex funda-
 mento begriffen / auch den so genannten groß-
 sen Tour durch die Landschafften gethan / so
 habe ich jedoch an allen Orten und Enden mei-
 nen grösssten Fleiß und Bemühung an anders
 nichts gewendet / als eigentlich zu erfahren / wo
 4 doch

A Short
DESCRIPTION
 OF
Pennsylvania,

Or, A Relation What things are known,
 enjoyed, and like to be discovered in
 in the said Province.

*and as a Token of Good Will sent
 of England.*

By Richard Frame.

*Printed and Sold by William Bradford in
 Philadelphia, 1692.*

Plate XXXVII.—Title-page from Frame's "Description of Pennsylvania." [Original in L. C. P. Presented (?) as a Token of Good Will to the People (?) of England.]

COPIA
 Vines Send-Schreibens auß
 der neuen Welt/betreffend

Die Erzählung einer gefährlichen
 Schiffarth/und glücklichen Anlandung etlicher
 Christlichen Reisegelehrten/welche zu dem En-
 de diese Wallfahrt angetretten/ den Glau-
 ben an I. I. sum Christum allda auß-
 zubreiten

Tob. XII. 8.

Der Könige und Fürsten Rath und Heimlichkeiten
 soll man verschweigen/ aber Gottes Werck soll
 man herrlich preisen und offenbaren.

Bedruckt im Jahr 1695.



Plate XXXIX.—Title-page of Second Edition of "Penn's Travels in Germany."

GERARDI CROESI
HISTORIA
QUAKERIANA,

Sive

De vulgò dictis QUAKERIS,
Ab ortu illorum usque ad recens
natum schisma,

LIBRI III.

In quibus præsertim agitur de ipso-
rum præcipuis antecessoribus, & dogmatis
(ut & similibus placitis aliorum hoc
tempore) factisque ac casibus,
memorabilibus.



AMSTELODAMI,
Apud HENRICUM & Viduam
THEODORI BOOM. 1695.

Gerhard Croesens
Quaker=
 Historie /
 Von deren Ursprung/
 bis auf jüngsthin entstandene
 Trennung;
 Darinnen vornemlich von
 den Hauptstiftern dieser Secte/
 derselben Lehrsätzen/und anderen
 ihres gleichen zu dieser Zeit auf=
 gebrachten Lehren/erzehlet
 wird.

Berlin/
 bey Johann Michael Rüdigersn.
 1696.

THE
General History
OF THE
QUAKERS:

CONTAINING
The Lives, Tenents, Sufferings, Tryals,
Speeches, and Letters

Of all the most

250
Eminent Quakers,

Both Men and Women;

From the first Rise of that SECT,
down to this present Time.

Collected from Manuscripts, &c.

A Work never attempted before in English.

Being Written Originally in *Latin*
By GERARD CROESE.

To which is added,

A LETTER writ by *George Keith*,
and sent by him to the Author of this
Book: Containing a Vindication of himself, and
several Remarks on this History.

LONDON, Printed for John Duntton, at the *Rays*
in *Jewen-street.* 1696.

RICHARDI BLOME
Englisches
AMERICA,

oder

Kurze doch deutliche

Beschreibung aller derer
 jenigen Länder und Inseln
 so der Cron Engeland in West-
 Indien ichtiger Zeit zuständig und
 unterthänig sind.

durch eine hochberühmte Feder
 aus dem Englischen überseht
 und mit Kupffern geseret.

✻ (O) ✻

Leipzig /

Bey Johann Großens Wittbe und Frlen.

Anno. 1 6 9 7.

Ein

Send-Brieff

Offenherziger Liebsbezeugung an die
so genannte Pietisten in Hoch-
Teutschland.



Zu AMSTERDAM/

Gedruckt vor Jacob Claus Buchhändler / 1697.

Plate XLIV.—Title-page of Pastorius' "Missive to the Pietists in Germany."

*Henry Bernhard Koster, William Davis,
Thomas Rutter & Thomas Borger,*

FOUR

Boasting Disputers

Of this World briefly

R E B U K E D,

And Answered according to their Folly,
which they themselves have manifested in a
late Pamphlet, entituled, *Advice for all Pro-
fessors and Writers.*

BY

Francis Daniel Pastorius.

Printed and Sold by *William Bradford* at the
Bible in *New-York*, 1697.

An Historical and Geographical Account
 OF THE
 PROVINCE and COUNTRY
 OF
 PENNSILVANIA;
 AND OF
West-New-Jersey
 IN
 AMERICA.

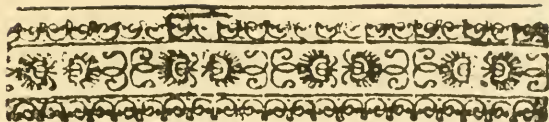
The Richness of the Soil, the Sweetness of the Situation
 the Wholefomness of the Air, the Navigable Rivers, and
 others, the prodigious Encrease of Corn, the flourishing
 Condition of the City of *Philadelphia*, with the stately
 Buildings, and other Improvements there. The strange
 Creatures, as *Birds, Beasts, Fishes, and Fowls*, with the
 several sorts of *Minerals, Purgings Waters, and Stones*,
 lately discovered. The *Natives, Aborigines*, their *Language,*
Religion, Laws, and Customs; The first Planters,
 the *Dutch, Swedes, and English*, with the number of
 its Inhabitants; As also a Touch upon *George Keith's*
New Religion, in his second Change since he left the
 QUAKERS.

With a Map of both Countries.

By GABRIEL THOMAS,
 who resided there about Fifteen Years.

London, Printed for, and Sold by *A. Baldwin*, at
 the *Oxon Arms* in *Warwick-Lane*, 1698.

◀S) ◦ (S◀



Die
HISTORIA
von
PENSYLVANIA.

Pensylvania liegt zwischen der Breite des 40. und 45. Grades: Hat West. Jersey gegen Osten / Virginien gegen Westen / Marienland gegen Süden / und Canada gegen Norden. In der Länge hat es drey hundert / und in der Breite hundert und achtzig Meilen.

Die in dem Land zu erst gebohrne Völcker / oder erste Einwohner dieses Landes / werden nach ihrem Ursprung / bey den meisten Völkern dafür gehalten / daß sie von den zehen zerstreueten Stämmen gewesen / weil sie den Juden an der ganzen Gestalt sehr ähnlich sind: Sie halten die Neuw. Monde: sie opffern ihre Erstlinge einem / den sie für einen Gott halten / und Manitou nennen / deren sie zwey haben / einen / (wie sie ihnen einbilden) der oben wohnet und gut ist / und einen andern / der hier unten / und böß ist / Daben sie eine Art von Lauberbürtzen. Seß ha:

Plate XLVII.—Heading of German edition of Gabriel Thomas'

"Account."

Umständige Geogra:
phische
Beschreibung
Der zu allerlest erunterten
Provinz
PENSYLVA-
NIÆ,
In denen End-Gränzen
AMERICÆ
In der West-Welt gelegen/
Durch
FRANCISCUM DANIELEM
PASTORIUM,
J.V. Lic. und Friedens-Richtern
dieselbsten.
Vorbey angehendet sind eini:
ge notable Begebenheiten / und
Bericht-Schreiben an dessen Herrn
Vattern
MELCHIOREM ADAMUM PASTO-
RIUM,
Und andere gute Freunde.
—————
Frankfurt und Leipzig/
Zufinden bey Andreas Otio. 1700.

des Jahrs M. DCC.

395

VII. Umständliche Geographische Beschreibung der zu allerleht entdeckten Provinz Pennsylvania in denen endgränzen Americae in der West- Welt gelegen Durch Franciscum Danielem Pastorium J. U. L. und Friedens Richtern daselbsten / woben angehencket sind einige Notable Begebenheiten und Bericht. Schreiben an dessen Vatern Melch. Adamum Pastorium (1) und andre gute Freunde. Franckf. und Leipzig Bey Andr. Otto. 1700. in 8. 10. Bogen.

Es hat Franciscus Daniel Pastorius aus Winsheim hürtis/ wie aus der Vorrede erhellet/ sich erstlich auf die Rechts- gelehrsamkeit geüget/ und nach geendigten Unversitätens- Jahren Franckreich und England nebst andern Ländern durchreisset. Da er denn die eitelkeit der hiesigen Welt erkennet und diewegen nach Pennsylvania gezogen um daselbsten den Americanischen Völkern die ihm von Gott

(1) Dieses Leben stehet in gegenwärtigen Buche von ihm selbst verfasst p. 103. 199.

'B R I E F

Aan den

KONING van POOLEN.

Opgeftelt door

WILLIAM PENN,

Uyt de Naam van zijn verdruckte en lydende Vrienden

TOT D A N T Z I G.

Uit het Engelsch vertaald

D O O R

P. V. M.

T' A M S T E L D A M,

By J A C O B C L A U S,

Bockverkoper in de Prince-straat. 1701.

Curieuse Nachricht
 Von
PENNSYLVANIA
 in
 Norden = America
 Welche /
 Auf Begehren guter Freunde /
 Über vorgelegte 103. Fra-
 gen / bey seiner Abreisß aus Teutsch-
 land nach obigem Lande Anno 1700.
 ertheilet / und nun Anno 1702 in den Druck
 gegeben worden.
 Von
Daniel Falknern / Professore,
Burgern und Pilgrim allda.

Frankfurt und Leipzig /
 Zu finden bey Andreas Otto / Buchhändlern.
 Im Jahr Christi 1702.

Plate LI.—Title-page of Falkner's "Curious Information."

[From Diffenderfer's "Great Exodus to England."]

Abdruck
 Eines Schreibens
 An
 Tit. Herrn
 D. Henr. Mublen/
 Aus Germanton / in der Ameri-
 canischen Province Pensylvania, sonst No-
 va Suecia, den ersten Augusti, im Jahr
 unsers Hehls eintausend siebenhundert
 und eins,
 Den Zustand der Kirchen
 in America betreffend.

M DCC II.

Plate LII.--Title-page of Justus Falckner's "Account of the Religious Condition in America." [From the original in the University of Rostock, Germany.]

Quäcker = Breuel /

Das ist:

Abſcheuliche / auffrührische / verdammliche Tethum

Der neuen Schwermer /

Welche genennet werden



uäcker /

Wie ſie dieſelbe in ihren Scarteden / Alarm / Standarte / Pan-
nier / Königreich / Eckſtein / und ſonſt ſchriftlich und mündlich mit
großem Ergerniß ausgebreitet.

Auf Anordnung Eines Edlen Hochweißen Rathes

Der Stadt Hamburg

Den Einfältigen zu treuherziger Warnung kühlich gefaſſet / gründlich
widerleget / und in Druck gegeben

durch

Etliche hierzu verordnete

Des Miniſterii in Hamburg.



Auf Begehren hoher Perſonen außß neuß gedruckt
Im Jahr Chriſti 1702.

Umständliche Geographische
Beschreibung
 Der zu allererst erfundenen
 Provinz
PENSYLVANIAE,
 In denen End-Gränzen
AMERICAE
 In der West- & Welt gelegen/
 Durch
FRANCISCUM DANIELEM
PASTORIUM,
 J. V. Lic. und Friedens-Richter
 daselbsten:
 Worben angehencket sind einige no-
 table Begebenheiten/ und Bericht-
 Schreiben an dessen Herrn
 Vattern
MELCHIOREM ADAMUM
PASTORIUM,
 Und andere gute Freunde.

Frankfurt und Leipzig/
 Zuffinden bey Andreas Otto. 1704.

Plate LIV.—Title-page of second edition of Pastorius' "Geographical Description."

[From Diffenderfer's "Great Exodus to England."]

CONTINUATIO
 Der
 Beschreibung der Landschaft
PENNSYLVANIÆ
 An denen End-Gränzen
AMERICÆ.

Über vorige des Herrn Pastorii
 Relationes.

In sich haltend :

Die Situation, und Fruchtbarkeit des
 Erdbodens. Die Schiffreiche und andere
 Flüsse. Die Anzahl derer bishero gebauten Städte.
 Die seltzame Creaturen an Thieren / Vögeln und Fischen.
 Die Mineralien und Edelgesteine Derer eingebornen wie
 den Wölcker Sprachen / Religion und Gebräuche. Und
 die ersten Christlichen Pflanzler und Abbauer
 dieses Landes.

Beschrieben von

GABRIEL THOMAS

15. Jährigen Inwohner dieses
 Landes.

Welchem TraActlein noch beygefüget sind :
 Des Hn. DANIEL FALCKNERS
 Burgers und Pilgrims in Pennsylvania 193.
 Beantwortungen uff vorgelegte Fragen von
 guten Freunden.

Frankfurt und Leipzig /
 Zu finden bey Andreas Otto / Buchhändlern.

DISSERTATIO HISTORICO · THEOLOGICA
DE

PHILTRIS

ENTHUSIASTICIS AN-
GLICO BATAVIS

H. E.
Vondem Englich- und Holländischen
Baker = Sulver

QVAM
CONSENTIENTE SUMME REVER. FACULTATE THEOLOGICA
SUB MAGNIFICO RECTORALI ATQVE DECANALI
MODERAMINE

GRAPIANO
PRÆSIDE

VIRO FLURIMUM REVERENDO, NOBILISSIMO, ATQVE PRÆ-
CELLENTISSIMO,

DN. PETRO ZORNIO,

BONARUM ARTUM MAGISTRO DEXTERRIMO, S. S. THEOLOGIE
BACCALAUREO CELEBERRIMO DIGNISSIMO QVE,

DN. FAUTORE AC PROMOTORE STU-
DIORUM SUORUM ÆTERNUM · COLENDO

D. XIX. JAN. ANNO MDCCVII.

IN AUDITORIO MAXIMO

Horis confectis

PUBLICÆ PLACIDÆ QVE ERUDITORUM DISQVISIONI SISTIT

JOH. PHIL. SA-WART.

LUNEBURGENSIS. S. S. Theol. Stud.

Roßochl, Typis JOH. WEPPLINGI, SEREN. PRINC. & ACAD. Typog.

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