

Pennsylvania Mennonite Heritage



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Johannes Gäbel Home

Contributors to this Issue



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David L. Good had no interest in genealogy until 2002, when he stumbled onto—and bought—an 1804 Mennonite hymnal whose original owner was a four-times-great-uncle also named David Good. He now has finished writing a seventy-five-page update/supplement to a family history produced by relatives in 1986. A retired

Detroit News reporter and editor, he has served on the Dearborn (Michigan) Historical Commission since 2003, including four years as chairman. He also spent seven years as volunteer editor of the commission's quarterly journal, which won two state history awards under his tenure. His 1989 biography of longtime Dearborn mayor Orville L. Hubbard, *Orvie: The Dictator of Dearborn*, was designated by the University of Michigan's Population Studies Center as one of twenty-one "landmark studies" of residential segregation published since 1943. A University of Michigan journalism graduate (B.A., M.A.), he lives in Dearborn with his wife, Janet; they have three children. Email: dgood42@yahoo.com.



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DNA Project through Family Tree DNA and serves as a history advisor for the Lancaster Longhouse (a part of the Hans Herr House Museum complex). As his employment, Darvin works as a technical sales manager covering the mid-Atlantic region for Sotax Corp, a Swiss company that manufactures instrumentation for pharmaceutical testing. Darvin expresses gratitude to Amos B. Hoover, Romaine Stauffer, and the Muddy Creek Farm Library for consultant help in the development of this current article detailing the ancestry of Johannes Gabel (1780–1856). He can be reached by email at darvindna@gmail.com.



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IN THIS ISSUE

- Finding the Ancestors of Johannes Gäbel (1780–1856)
of Earl Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania** 2
By Darvin L. Martin
- One Family's Winding Search for the Right Ancestor** 15
By David L. Good
- Stories from My Life** 24
By Pam Tieszen
- Research Tips and Query** 27
- Book Reviews**
- In Pursuit of Faithfulness: Conviction, Conflict, and
Compromise in Indiana-Michigan Mennonite Conference,*
by Rich Preheim 29
By Nathan Nolt

ON THE COVER

The Johannes Gäbel home at Gäbel's Mill, 326 Martindale Road, Ephrata, Pennsylvania, faces what is now Keystone Mills. The Muddy Creek flows behind the house and joins the Conestoga River about three-tenths of a mile east of Martindale Road. Johannes Gäbel bought the mill on March 31, 1823.

We now find evidence of a Berks County native, formerly considered a 1796 immigrant, who joined the Mennonite community at Weaverland.

Finding the Ancestors of Johannes Gäbel (1780–1856) of Earl Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania

By Darvin L. Martin

For two decades, I had considered Johannes Gäbel (1780–1856) as the most recent of my immigrant ancestors, the great-grandfather of my great-grandfather Joseph H. Nolt (1889–1966). Oral tradition suggested he was a sixteen-year-old fugitive from Germany who likely immigrated in 1796 to escape the draft, carrying all his worldly goods in his handkerchief.¹ He settled among the Mennonite community at Weaverland, obtained housing, and worked as a miller for Elizabeth Weaver (1742–1815), the widow of Henry Weaver (1738–1787).

This mill, known variously as Weaver's Mill, Conestoga Roller Mill, and more recently, Trupe's Mill, is situated directly to the east of what is now Pennsylvania Route 625, on the north side of the Conestoga River.² When the young Johannes Gäbel arrived at the mill and requested work, apparently with all his possessions in hand, his origins may have been a bit obscure, giving rise to speculation that he had fled from somewhere.

But, in fact, the young lad ventured no further than about fourteen miles (a day's walk) from home. Johannes had contact with at least two of his brothers, William and Jacob, throughout his life. And a generation after his death, Gabel relatives from Altoona, Pennsylvania, in 1890 journeyed to Lancaster County to visit their cousins. These facts led to the tools

necessary to now piece together Johannes Gäbel's extended family here in Pennsylvania.

But first, let's examine the likely reason other family historians and I had believed Johannes Gäbel was born in Germany. We need to look no further than his tombstone in the Weaverland Mennonite Church Cemetery, East Earl Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

The tombstone is elaborately carved, written in old-style German script:

*Hier ruhen die
Gebeine des Versterbenen
Johannes Gäbel
Er war geboren in Maertz
1780
Und Starb den 23den Jannar,
1856
War Alt 75 Jahr 10 Monat.
Text.
Marcus 13 Capitel, 33 Vers
Sehet un wachet und betet denn
Ihr wisset nicht wann es zeit ist.*

— ... —
C. Bixler

A word-for-word translation in English:

Here rest the
remains of the late
Johannes Gabel
He was born in March
1780
And died the 23rd January
1856
Was age 75 years 10 months
Text
Mark Chapter 13, verse 33

1. Amos B. Hoover, "Who was Johannes Gäbel (1780-1856) of Earl Township?" *Pennsylvania Mennonite Heritage* 22, no. 1 (January 2000): 13-16. My article is a supplement to Amos Hoover's article, not a replacement. I build upon the research and documentation outlined in Hoover's thorough assessment of Johannes Gäbel's life, except I suggest that Johannes Gäbel was born in Pennsylvania and not a German immigrant. For the best context defining Johannes Gäbel's life and background, both articles should be read together.

2. Arthur C. Lord, *Water-Powered Grist Mills, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania* (Millersville, PA: Author, 1996), 33.

		Maria Gaffrey	17	f					
		Michael Keest	16	m	Farmer				
354	383	Jacobina Nofzinger	57	f		1100	Germany		
		Elizabeth Ke.	28	f			Pa.		
362	386	John Gable	70	m	Farmer	14500	Pennsylvania		
		Elizabeth So wife	57	f					
		Elizabeth "	20	f					
		Susanna	15	f					
		Eli Neumwenger	25	m	Carpenter				
361	377	Jacob Weaver	53	m	Farmer & Preacher	7400			

The 1850 census for Earl Township, Lancaster County, revealing John Gable was born in Pennsylvania

Note here Johannes' surname is spelled Gable by the census taker, but Johannes himself almost always used the German spelling Gäbel.

Keep watch diligently because you do not know when it is the appointed time.

The words immediately below his name, "er war Geboren im Maertz" could easily be misread as "er war Geboren im Wuertz," implying Wuerttemberg, Germany, instead of "March." This misreading of Johannes Gäbel's tombstone by descendants further removed from the specific details of his origins may have given rise to the idea that he was a German immigrant. I doubt Johannes himself or any of his immediate family or acquaintances would have promoted that idea. Instead, I suggest we have enough

evidence to conclude that he was born in Pennsylvania and that the actual immigrants are two or possibly three generations further back in his ancestry.

The reasons to suspect a Pennsylvanian birth

I began to challenge the notion of Johannes Gäbel's origin when I discovered his account in the 1850 census, which listed his name John Gable and age seventy in Earl Township and his birthplace as Pennsylvania. This entry was deliberate. The neighbor Jacobina Nofzinger, age fifty-seven, and her daughter Elizabeth Nofzinger, age twenty-eight, listed directly above John Gable on the census record, have their birth origins recorded as "Germany." The census taker purposely wrote "Pennsylvania" beside John Gable's name, presumably because John Gable told him to do so.

Johannes Gäbel's will, written December 2, 1854, granted \$100 to his brother William Gabel, as "he attended so well and was kind to our brother Jacob Gabel, deceased, during his last illness." The will revealed the names of two of Johannes Gäbel's brothers and implied that Jacob had recently died and that William was younger and expected to outlive Johannes. The 1850 census likewise disclosed that these two brothers, Jacob Gabel, age sixty-five, in Salisbury Township, and William Gabel, age forty-nine, in Leacock Township, were also born in Pennsylvania.

More recently, the death certificate for Johannes Gäbel's youngest daughter, Susanna Nolt (1834–1914), had surfaced on ancestry.com. And while the certificate does not list her father's name, it does record that Susanna's father and mother were both born in Pennsylvania.³



The tombstone of Johannes Gäbel in Weaverland Mennonite Cemetery, East Earl Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania (photo, Romaine Stauffer)

3. Certificate of Death for Susanna Nolt, Earl Twp., Lancaster Co., Pa. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, file no. 26590.



Old Alleghenyville Union Church and Cemetery, located on the west side of Allegheny Road in Brecknock Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania

A German Reformed infant baptism

Focusing on Pennsylvania instead of Europe, we should now be able to find Johannes Gäbel's parents. An infant baptismal account from the Old Alleghenyville Union Church in Brecknock Township, Berks County, strongly suggests the answer. Here, on April 30, 1780, an infant Johannes Gäbel was baptized in the presence of his parents, Heinrich Gabel and Maria Elisabeth, with Conrad Gabel and his wife, Elisabeth, as sponsors.⁴ The record lists the birth of Johannes on March 29, 1780—a match to his tombstone at Weaverland, which gives his birth as March 1780.

The 1819 Bible owned by Johannes Gäbel, now housed by the Free Library of Philadelphia, contains an elaborately decorated fraktur on the flyleaf, which includes the statement, "This Bible belongs to Johannes Gäbel, and he was born in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ 1780, the 3rd month March."⁵ This fraktur could easily be mistranslated to read his birth as March 3, 1780; when instead, the fraktur clearly reads "the 3rd [third] month March." Johannes Gäbel's tombstone engraver likely used the Bible fraktur as his reference, omitting the exact day because that information was not recorded and quite possibly unknown. When read literally, the fraktur and tombstone both appear to match and confirm the baptismal record at Alleghenyville.

4. The church record of the Allegheny Reformed Church, Brecknock Twp., Berks Co., 1767–1864, is available digitally through the LDS Family History Library, Film 20345, Item 13.

5. A photographed copy of the original is published in Amos B. Hoover, "Who was Johannes Gäbel?": 14.

The baptismal record reveals significant new information about Johannes Gäbel. We now have his full birth date (March 29, 1780), his parents' names (Heinrich and Maria Elisabeth), another set of close relatives (Conrad Gäbel and Elisabeth), a specific location (Alleghenyville, in Brecknock Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania), and a religious denomination (German Reformed). This information gives us the next set of tools to uncover more about Johannes Gäbel's Reformed ancestry and piece together the story of how he became Mennonite at Weaverland.

After age sixteen, about 1796, Johannes moved from Robeson Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania, and lived and worked in the Mennonite community at Weaverland.

After age sixteen, about 1796, Johannes moved from Robeson Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania, and lived and worked in the Mennonite community at Weaverland. On March 28, 1815, Johannes Gäbel married Elizabeth Weaver, daughter of the mill owner, Elizabeth Weaver. While we do not have record of exactly when he joined the Mennonite Church, he likely became baptized as an adult and accepted membership at Weaverland shortly before his marriage. Johannes was apparently the only member of his family to become Mennonite.



An eloquently written fraktur testimony from Johannes Gäbel's own hand, illustrated in red and black ink, signed and dated 1842. Source: Muddy Creek Farm Library, Ephrata, Pennsylvania.

The Muddy Creek Farm Library holds a unique fraktur written by Johannes Gäbel's own hand in 1842. The poetic fraktur is a rare example of the exact thoughts and faithful expression of a remote ancestor conveyed directly to paper. Below, I have included both the German and direct English translation line by line so that his testimony's meaning and context are both inspiring and preserved across 180 years.

*Sieh ich wags und wanke näher
Schwär beladen ist mein herz
Gott Prophet Helland Geher lindre
mir den sündenschmerz, staunent blick
ich auf dein blut, ach fließet, ach es
fließet mir und aller welt zu gut
Schweiget dumpfe kummer-tone heilig
seij die stille nun fliesse stumme wehmuths
träne, Lass ihn nach dem leiden ruhn
nach dem schmerzen nach der schmach
folget Jesu bis zum grabe unter
sündenschmerzen nach.*

Behold, I try and stagger closer
heavy-laden in my heart
God, Prophet, Savior. Going softly
from the pain of sin, Amazed I look
upon your blood. It flows, oh it
flows, for my good and [that of] the whole world
Be silent, be quiet. May the tone of concern be holy
and still, now flow unspoken sorrowful
tears, Allow him to rest after suffering,
after the pain, after the shame,
which followed Jesus to the grave below,
under the pain of sin.

The Gabels of Robeson Township, Berks County

The surname Gabel and its variant forms are frequently found throughout the Swiss and German regions of southeastern Pennsylvania. The name is common, even among Mennonites, in the Boyertown area of eastern Berks County, as well as among Reformed families in Manheim Township and Lancaster City in Lancaster County, and York City in York County. However, the infant baptismal record focuses our attention on the few people with the Gabel surname in the immediate area surrounding Alleghenyville. Here we find Johannes Gäbel's grandfather, "Henry Geable," of Robeson Township, wrote his will on March 8, 1794, and died soon after. His estate was inventoried on April 1, 1794, the appraisal signed by his witnesses (Jacob Walter and Christian Dunnahauer) on April 5, 1794, and probated by his executor (Johannes' father Henry) on July 15, 1794.⁶

In his will, Henry Geable named two sons, Peter and Henry, and a daughter, Caty (Catharine), who was likely the wife of Christian Dunnahauer.⁷ Henry ordered his estate sold, with the proceeds going to his unnamed widow. After his wife's death, the estate proceeds were to "fall back again" to Conrad "Geable." Conrad's son John was to have Henry's big Bible. A detailed list of Henry Geable's personal items had been assembled, giving a total value of £27.13.6. Nearly half (£12.11.3) was labeled as "income money on a deed."⁸

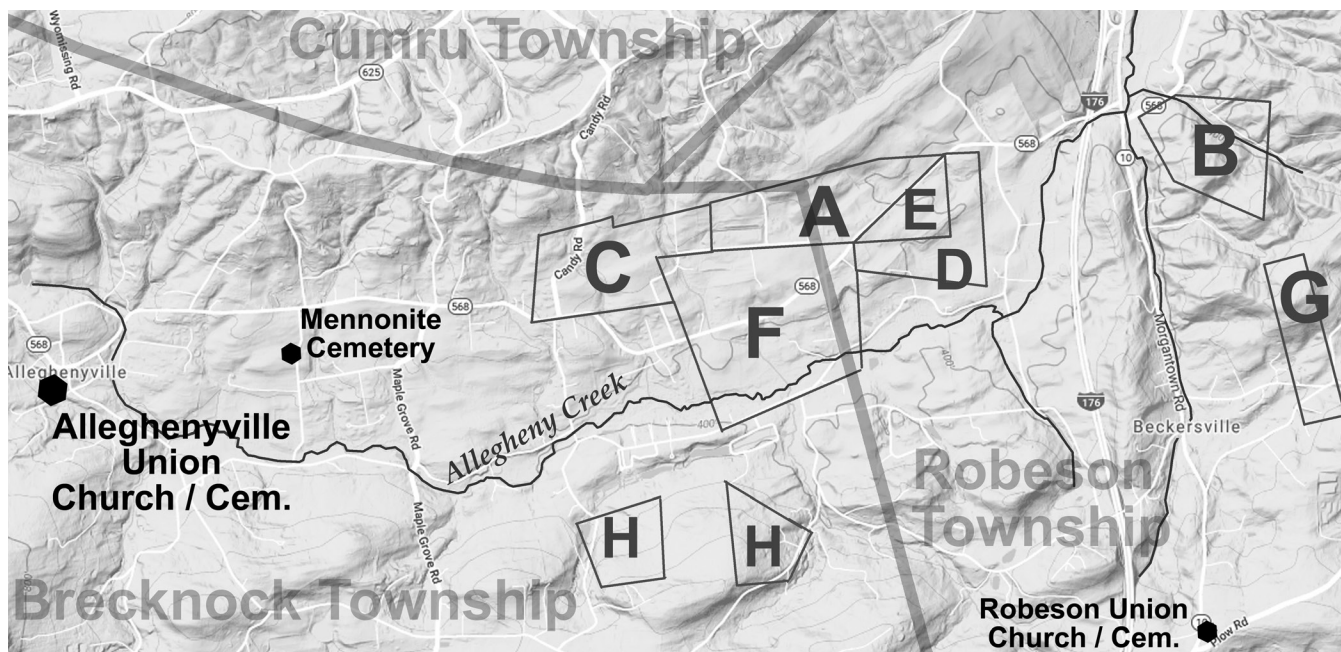
The genealogical relationship to Conrad Geable is not described in Henry's will, but the emphasis placed on Conrad suggests that he was the oldest son and responsible for taking care of his mother. Conrad Gabel was first taxed in Heidelberg Township in 1779, 1781, and 1784, in Cumru Township in 1785 and 1786, and then returned to Robeson Township in 1786, where he is taxed through 1793. Conrad was listed next to his father in Robeson Township in the 1790 census.

Henry Gabel, likely the same person as Henry Geable in the 1794 will, first appeared on the 1767 tax list from Robeson Township, with forty acres of land. According to subsequent tax lists, this acreage later

6. Probate estate file of Henry Geable, dec'd, Robeson Twp., Berks Co., PA; July 15, 1794; Berks County Archives.

7. In the 1794 will, Caty's surname is unclear and runs off the edge of the page, but it certainly begins with a "D." It appears to be "Dumen..." Additionally, the Deed 10-110, Robeson Twp., Berks Co., PA, reveals that Christian Dunnahauer's wife is named Catharine.

8. The value was tabulated in money of the British Crown, 27 pounds 13 shillings and 6 pence (12 pence = 1 shilling, and 20 shillings = 1 pound).



Map depicting the following tracts: A/E: The original David Stephens 149-acre tract purchased in 1749. B: The Peter Greenwalt 96-acre tract purchased in 1776. C: The additional 118 acres David Stephens purchased in 1758. D: The sixty-seven-acre tract Christian Dunnahauer purchased in 1783. E: The thirty-six-acre portion of Stephens tract Dunnahauer sold in 1787. F: The 231-acre tract patented to Christian Bixler in 1790. G: The fifty-four-acre tract owned by Jacob Walter in 1794. H: The two tracts owned by Jacob Werth in 1794. Dunnahauer, Bixler, Walter, and Werth are all listed among the final disbursements of Henry Gabel's estate in 1809.

expanded to 70 and then 150 acres in 1779 and 1780.⁹ However, the following year (1781), Henry Gabel's assets deteriorate. He is no longer taxed for land, but only appraised with one horse and two cattle. What happened to Henry Gabel's acreage?

There are no known recorded deeds that reveal a change in ownership from Gabel to someone else. Instead, a clue was hidden in his 1794 inventory. Among the list of items, we find "income money on a deed £12.11.3." Apparently, Henry Gabel privately mortgaged his farm, and the new owner paid the taxes beginning in 1781.

A farm gained then lost

Henry Gabel's actual farm has been impossible to trace directly through deed transactions; however, the numerous hints outlined below point to a tract of 149

acres first warranted by David Stephens on March 12, 1749.¹⁰ On a current map, the tract (A/E) is positioned on the north side of Kremp Road in northeast Brecknock Township and extends east, crossing over Pennsylvania Route 568 in Robeson Township. The original house and farm buildings likely existed on the east end of the tract and north of Route 568.

David Stephens belonged to a prominent Quaker family in western Chester County. As early as 1735, he had invested in acreage along the Allegheny Creek but never moved there.¹¹ He remained in East Nantmeal Township (about twelve miles to the southeast) while he leased or financed these tracts for those who could not afford to buy land on their own.

Following through on a land warrant required that the specified acreage be settled within three months; otherwise, the warrant risked expiration. This policy gave Stephens and other land prospectors special incentive to quickly find tenants willing to move into

9. Extant colonial tax lists tend to be sporadic, but fortunately, Robeson Twp. tax lists for 1767, 1768, 1779, 1780, 1784, and 1785 have been published in William Henry Egle, M.D., ed., *Pennsylvania Archives, Third Series, Vol. XVIII* (Harrisburg, PA, 1897). Apparently, by oversight, the tax list for 1781 was not published, but a microfilm photocopy of this and the others is available on ancestry.com under the header: Pennsylvania Tax and Exoneration, 1768–1801, subfolder Berks, subfolder Robeson. Be warned, the ancestry.com pages are not always dated correctly, and the index, although immensely helpful, is also incomplete. For this research, I needed to comb through the tax lists page by page.

10. The tract is situated near the point where Robeson, Brecknock, and Cumru Twps. intersect. The same tract is labeled as #42 on the Robeson Twp. Warrant Map, #54 of the Brecknock Twp. Warrant Map, and #104 on the Cumru Twp. Warrant Map.

11. David Stephens' first warrant of 148 acres 76 perches was granted June 14, 1735, and located upstream on the Allegheny Creek about two miles from the Schuylkill River (tract #31 on the Robeson Twp. Warrant Map.)

the densely forested backcountry and clear the land for farming. As a tract transformed into a farm, its value exponentially improved.

Henry Gabel, the grandfather of Johannes Gabel, probably arrived in Philadelphia as a young single man eager to find a prospector who would finance his start in the New World. While his exact immigration record remains unknown, if Gabel was Stephens' first tenant, he likely arrived in Philadelphia in the fall of 1748, moved to the Stephens tract in the spring of 1749, built a cabin, and began to clear land to the point that he could support a wife and children. If our calculations are correct, Henry Gabel would have married about 1754 and had his first child in 1755.

After settlement, the owner typically ordered a survey to define the tract's exact boundaries and locate neighbors. Stephens' survey, dated November 6, 1750, recorded that all sides were vacant except to the south, where 231 acres (F on map) had been warranted and surveyed for George Hoyle more than a decade earlier.¹² Hoyle later transferred this tract to Christian Bixler, who patented it on March 25, 1790. Bixler is among those receiving disbursements from Henry Gabel's estate in 1809 (presumably after Henry Gabel's widow had died).

Henry Gabel, the grandfather of Johannes Gabel, probably arrived in Philadelphia as a young single man eager to find a prospector who would finance his start in the New World.

A land patent typically was not obtained until the owner expected to initiate some type of deed transfer. David Stephens patented this tract of 149 acres (A/E) and an adjacent tract of 118 acres (C) to the west on October 5, 1762.¹³ This probably represents when a new arrangement began with Henry Gabel acquiring (rather than leasing) the original tract. The earliest property tax list for Robeson Township bears the date 1767, and on this list, Henry Gabel claimed forty acres (three acres cleared), one horse, and one cow, taxed £2. The list, organized according to geography, included Adam Layer (no land, one cow, taxed £1) after Henry Gabel, and then noted David Stephens,

12. Survey C-185-215 for the David Stephens tract and Survey C-75-295 for the George Hoyle tract. Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg, PA.

13. The adjacent tract to the west is situated entirely in Brecknock Twp. and is identified as tract #53 on the Brecknock Twp. Warrant map.

Gable Henry Jun. 1 Co	2	3.4
George John	13 AWT 33.18	
2 Ho. 3 Co. 6 M 17	2.6-51-6	4.13.4
Gable Henry 1 Ho. 1 Co	7	11.8
Hoffman Geo.	10 AWT-2.10	
State 1 Co	4	6.10
Howes Geo. 2 Co	4	10.10

A sample of the 1784 tax inventory for Robeson Township reveals Henry Gable Jr. taxed for one cow (valued £2 and taxed £0.3.4). Two entries down, Henry Gable Sr. is taxed for one horse and one cow (valued £7 and taxed £0.11.8).

taxed £20 for four hundred acres, representing the total of three tracts Stephens owned.¹⁴

The following year (1768), Henry Gabel's claim increased to seventy acres with four acres cleared, two acres in corn, one horse, and two cattle. Further down the list, David Stephens' name includes the entry "149 [acres] located," implying that this land was already included. Tax lists do not exist again until the year 1779 when Henry Gabel claimed 150 acres, two horses, and three cattle, taxed 1,007p (£2.13.11). David Stephens' name was absent.¹⁵ Stephens died in May 1780, in East Nantmeal Township,¹⁶ and a later (1787) deed for the tract documented that official ownership of the 149 acres descended jointly to his sons, John and Joshua.¹⁷

The tax record indicates Henry Gabel continued with the property one more year. In 1780, Gabel claimed 150 acres, one horse, and four cattle, taxed £35.15.0. His tax burden increased significantly and was proportionally higher than neighbors of similar acreage. For example, Peter Greenwalt claimed 150 acres, two horses, and three cattle, and was taxed £24.17.6. I believe this indicates back taxes owed that Stephens' heirs expected Gabel to pay.

The deed (10-110) of Christian Dunnahauer, dated April 18, 1787, detailed the next transitions of this

14. *Proprietary and State Tax Lists of the County of Berks for the Years 1767, 1768, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1784, 1785*, p. 73. A digital photocopy of the original list is found on ancestry.com in the series Pennsylvania Tax and Exoneration, 1768-1801, subfolder Berks, subfolder Robeson. The photocopy includes the extra information that three acres were cleared while the published transcription omits this information.

15. *Ibid.*, 280.

16. David Stephens of East Nantmeal Twp., Will No. 3254, probated May 19, 1780; Register of Wills, Chester Co., PA.

17. Berks County Deed Book 10-110.

tract. On April 20, 1781, John Stephens and his wife, Ruth, relinquished their claim and passed full official ownership of the tract to his brother Joshua. Starting in 1781, Henry Gabel no longer owed tax on the acreage, but only for his horse and two cattle, valued at £16, and taxed £1.9.0. His son, listed as Henry Gabel Jr. (the father of our Johannes Gäbel), first appeared in 1781 and claimed two cattle, valued at £10 and taxed £0.18.4. Joshua Stephens was included on the tax list for the first time with a total of two hundred acres, perhaps including this tract and a portion of the tract (C) to the east, and taxed £7.15.1.¹⁸

The next available tax year (1784) included a similar assessment. Henry Gabel was taxed for one horse and one cow, valued at £7, and taxed £0.11.8. Henry Gabel Jr. was taxed for one cow, valued at £2, and taxed £0.3.4. Christian Dunnahauer appeared for the first time with one horse and three cattle, valued at £11, and taxed £0.18.4. Joshua Stephens claimed the same inventory as 1781 and was taxed £2.2.4.¹⁹ Both Gabel families and the Dunnahauer family likely lived on this same tract, improved upon by Henry Gabel Sr. since at least 1767, but officially owned by Joshua Stephens.

When the sixty-seven-acre tract directly to the east became available through sheriff sale, Christian Dunnahauer purchased it on August 17, 1783.²⁰ He then split off thirty-six acres of the original Stephens tract, the part to the east of Route 568. Joshua and Priscilla Stephens transferred that thirty-six-acre portion to Dunnahauer on December 15, 1784. Two years later, Dunnahauer sold both the thirty-six-acre tract and the adjacent sixty-seven-acre tract for £600 to Christian Frantz on April 18, 1787.²¹

Christian Dunnahauer remained on the western portion of the original 149-acre tract. He was taxed from 1784 to 1793, and I assume the Gabels were living there as well. Henry Gabel Sr. died in March 1794, and as stated before, his inventory included “income money on a deed £12.11.3,” probably referencing an unrecorded deed he and David Stephens had drawn up for this property decades earlier.

Henry Gabel’s inventory account remained suspended during the time his widow was alive and later adjusted on July 5, 1809, after her death. The appraisal

of £27.13.6 had increased by £6.14.5 in 1809 to give a final tally of £34.7.11.²² With the close of the account in 1809, a series of disbursements, including to neighbors and relatives, likely reflected those who supported Henry’s wife during her fifteen-year widowhood:

Christian Bixler	£0.15.0
Jacob Werth	£2.12.6
Christian Donahaur	£0.10.0
Jacob Walter	£0.15.0
Philip Bixler	£0.7.6
Jacob Bower, Regr.	£1.9.0
Philip Bixler	£0.7.6
Jacob Walter	£0.15.0
Margaret Gabel	£0.11.3
Margaret Gabel	£1.3.8

The Margaret Gabel who is listed twice remains unidentified, as Henry’s will only lists Conrad, Peter, Caty, and Henry as children. She may be the widow of Henry’s son Peter, as Peter remains unaccounted after Henry’s will was written in 1794.

The Greenwalt family connection

The maternal grandparents of Johannes Gäbel were Peter and Elizabeth Greenwalt.²³ Similar to Henry Gabel, Peter Greenwalt likely arrived in Pennsylvania as an unmarried young man and took up an offer from a prospector to settle on the Pennsylvania frontier. He married Elizabeth about 1758 and had their first child about 1760.²⁴

Peter and Elizabeth Greenwalt acquired a 106-acre tract in Amity Township, Berks County, from Matthias Koerner on May 30, 1772, a tract that Matthias’ father, Henry Koerner, first secured on May 31, 1766.²⁵ The Greenwalts only lived here a few years. They then moved west to Robeson Township, purchasing a 96½-acre tract located about one mile east of the Gabels from Henry Harris on June 26, 1776.²⁶

22. Probate estate file of Henry Geabel, dec’d, Robeson Twp., Berks Co., PA; July 15, 1794; Berks County Archives.

23. A man named Peter Grünenwalt was among the four hundred Palatine passengers aboard the ship *Leslie* which docked in Philadelphia on Oct. 7, 1749. Ralph Beaver Strassburger and William John Hinke, *Pennsylvania German Pioneers* (Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1990), 419.

24. Note my assessment concludes that both of Johannes Gäbel’s grandfathers were immigrants, and both had married locally after they arrived in Pennsylvania. If their wives’ maiden names can one day be discovered, we would likely find another two sets of Johannes Gäbel’s ancestors, a generation earlier.

25. Berks County Deed Book B3-1. The tract is located north of the Schuylkill River, west of Douglassville. It is the tract labeled A44 on the Oley Valley Heritage Map, published in *Oley Valley Heritage, The Colonial Years 1700-1775* (Oley Valley Heritage Association), 200.

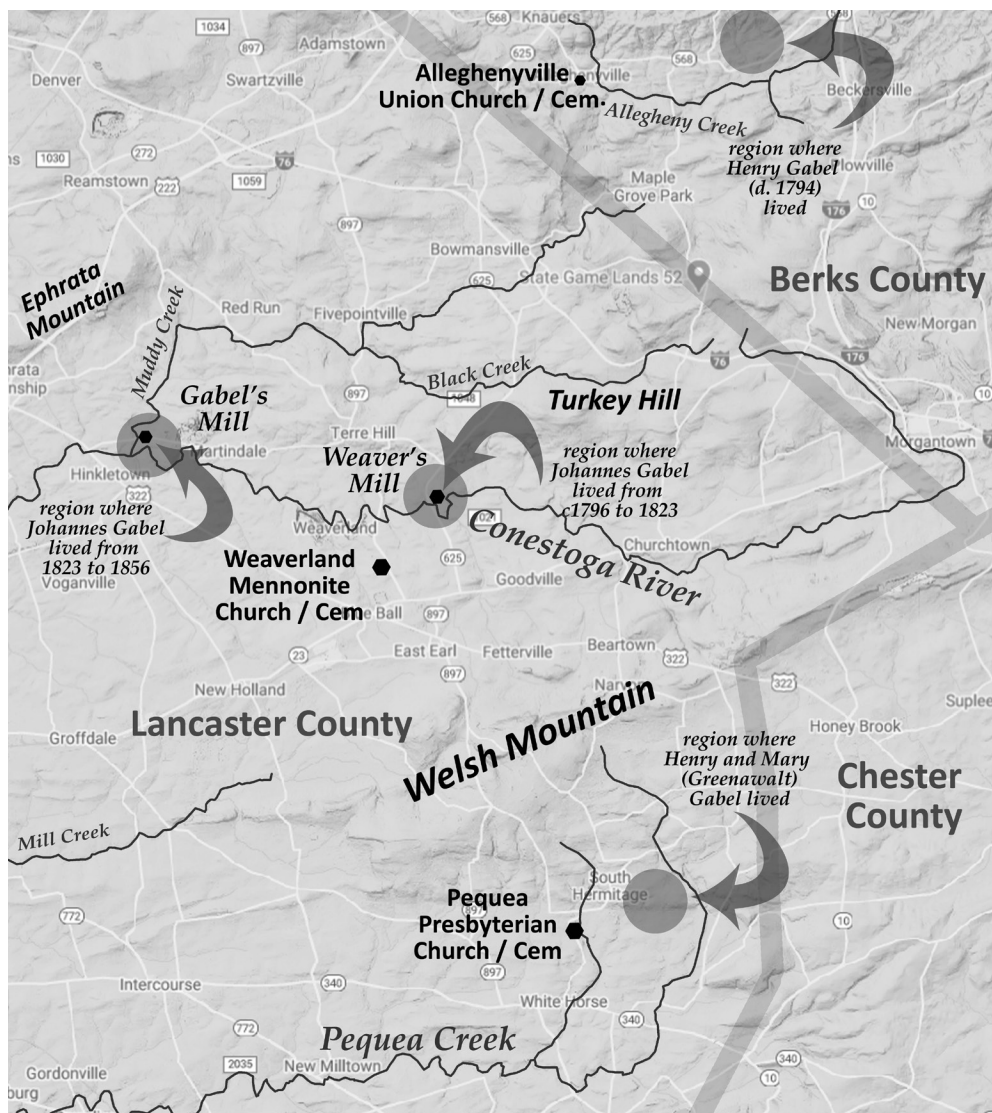
26. Berks County Deed Book B2-511. This is tract #47 on the Robeson Twp. Warrant Map.

18. Ancestry.com, Pennsylvania, Tax and Exoneration, 1768-1801, Berks, Robeson: 35, 38.

19. Ibid., 43, 48.

20. On May 23, 1748, the tract was warranted by Abraham Stover and surveyed May 16, 1749. Tract #43 on the Robeson Twp. Warrant Map.

21. Deed 10-110, Robeson Twp., Berks Co., PA.



For perspective, this map shows the entire area within which Johannes Gabel and his parents had lived.

1) Circle in the upper right is the approximate location of Johannes' parents' and grandparents' farm in Robeson Township.

2) Circle south of Welsh Mountain is where Johannes' parents moved sometime before 1805.

3) Circle in the center is Weaver's Mill where Johannes found work and stayed from about 1796 to 1823.

4) Circle to the west is Gabel's Mill, where Johannes lived from 1823 to 1856 and worked until his retirement in 1854. For the last year of his life, he lived in Hinkletown, about a mile from Gabel's Mill.

Greenwalt later expanded the Robeson Township tract to over 150 acres. The probate of Peter Greenwalt's will, April 23, 1792, included disbursements to his seven daughters with Mary listed first. Greenwalt's farm was to be granted to his son Adam when he turned twenty-one.²⁷

On November 26, 1799, Peter Greenwalt's widow, Elizabeth, reopened the administrative account, apparently because Adam had then turned twenty-one. The account was rectified on February 6, 1800. In a deed recorded March 25, 1805, Elizabeth and her children released the expanded property to Adam Greenwalt.²⁸ Adam immediately granted two tracts (133 acres and 25 acres) to his brother-in-law

Abraham Wagner. The deed recorded that the widowed mother, Elizabeth, lived on a nearby tract of two acres and forty-seven perches, which her heirs had purchased from John Kachel on July 31, 1794.²⁹

According to the 1800 census, Elizabeth Greenwalt lived next to her son-in-law John Hoyer in Robeson Township. In fact, she outlived her husband by nearly forty years as reflected on the 1830 census, where she was recorded (age 90–99) next to her son-in-law Abraham Wagner. In 1830, she also had another female living with her, age 50–60, probably an unmarried daughter. I have not found Elizabeth Greenwalt's death date.

27. Probate estate file of Peter Green[a]walt, dec'd, Robeson Twp., Berks Co., PA.; Apr. 23, 1792; Berks County Archives.

28. Berks County Deed Book 21: 119-121.

29. This two-acre forty-seven perches tract was a portion of the original 576-acre tract warranted to John Morris on July 25, 1750. It was patented on Feb. 11, 1790, to Thomas Lightfoot, directly to the north of the David Stephens 149-acre tract. As a widow, Elizabeth Greenwalt lived up the hill, north of the Gabels.



The home of Henry Gabel (1782-1849) on the corner of Red Hill and Wanner Roads in Salisbury Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania

The 1805 deed above also grants us the necessary proof that Peter and Elizabeth's eldest daughter, Mary, had married Henry Gabel, and that she and Henry had lived in Lancaster County. Sometime after the original probate of Henry Gabel Sr.'s will (1794) and before the disbursement of the Greenwalt farm (1805), Henry and Mary (Greenwalt) Gabel moved to Salisbury Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. This move may have occurred around the same time their eldest son, Johannes, as a young man, ventured out on his own to find work—and, therefore, why he showed up at Weaver's Mill.

The Salisbury Township connection

In Salisbury Township, Henry and Mary Gabel (the parents of Johannes Gabel) apparently set up a mortgage with the heirs of the William Galt (1725–1793) family for a property located at the current intersection of Wanner Road and Red Hill Road, near South Hermitage. After the Galt heirs had died in 1807 and 1808, the full property of 186 acres was acquired by

John Robinson, who then sold a ten-acre portion to Henry Gabel for \$900 on April 1, 1811.³⁰

I cannot locate Henry Gabel Jr. in the 1800 census, but in 1810, he lived in Salisbury Township, he and his wife aged over forty-five, and five children in his household. On the same census, three families down, we find another Henry Gabel, a blacksmith (age 20-29), with a wife (age 16-25), a daughter (under age ten), and another male (age 16-25). The second Henry was Henry Gabel Jr.'s son (who in 1810 identified himself as Henry Gabel Jr). The families of Robert Huard and Robert Barclay are listed between the two Henry Gabels.

The father Henry Gabel transferred the ten acres to his son Henry on December 11, 1811, and the son then mortgaged the tract through Stephen Stephan for

30. Lancaster County Deed Book O5-24; and recorded Apr. 18, 1829; Salisbury Twp., Lancaster Co., PA. The deed lists the history of property transfers from when the Galts first purchased the property in 1768.

\$716.75 cash.³¹ The mortgage was satisfied on May 19, 1829, which I assume to be sometime after Henry (the father) had died. However, I have not found an estate settlement for this older Henry. The original deed, dated 1811, was thereafter recorded on April 18, 1829.

The financier/borrower relationship between the Stephens and Gabel families appears to have extended across three generations and two counties. Margaret Stevens (1789–1859), the wife of Henry Gabel III, is somehow related to the earlier David Stephens (d. 1780), who financed the earlier referenced tract in Robeson Township. These genealogical connections among the Stephan/Stephens/Stevens family have yet to be fully documented.

Henry Gabel III and his wife, Margaret Stevens, both have clearly legible tombstones in the Pequea Presbyterian Cemetery along Cambridge Road, in Salisbury Township, one mile to the west of their home. I suspect Henry's parents are also buried there in the space beside Henry and Margaret, but no longer have extant tombstones. Henry Gabel III was listed as constable of Salisbury Township in 1836.³²

The other three Gabel brothers

Johannes Gabel's brother Peter was also found, with a family of eight, in the 1830 census for Salisbury Township two pages earlier than Henry. Later, in the 1840, 1850, and 1860 censuses, Peter lived in Caernarvon Township, Berks County. He bought a farm of fifty-eight acres in Caernarvon Township from John and Sarah Linton on April 6, 1839, and sold it to Samuel Stuard on May 10, 1847.³³ Peter Gabel died in early November 1867, and his will was probated on February 3, 1868.³⁴

*Johannes Gäbel bought the mill located
along the Muddy Creek near the confluence
with the Conestoga River.*

When Johannes Gäbel wrote his will in 1854, he mentioned his brother Jacob as deceased. Jacob Gabel is found in the 1850 census for Salisbury Township,

31. Lancaster County Deed Book X3-644, dated Dec. 11, 1811, and recorded Mar. 6, 1812; Salisbury Twp., Lancaster Co., PA.

32. Joan M. Lorenz, *A History of Salisbury Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania* (Gap, PA: Salisbury Township, 2002), 7.

33. Berks County Deed Book 53-420.

34. Probate estate file of Peter Gabel, dec'd, Caernarvon Twp., Berks Co., PA; Feb. 3, 1868; Berks County Archives.



The Johannes Gäbel home at Gäbel's Mill, now Keystone Mills, along Martindale Road in Earl Township. The Muddy Creek flows behind the house.

age sixty-five, living with a probable son John Gabel (b. 1828), and beside Michael Reesor, Peter Gabel's father-in-law.

On March 31, 1823, Johannes Gäbel bought the mill (now Keystone Mills) located along the Muddy Creek near the confluence with the Conestoga River. Here the 1830 census listed Johannes Gäbel as a family of four. His youngest brother, William Gabel (1800–1877), was listed in the census beside him with a family of six, probably working for Johannes at the mill. In the 1850 census, William Gabel was identified as a miller, age forty-nine, living in Leacock Township with his wife Julia, age forty-four, seven children, and a tenant Samuel Oberholtzer, age twenty-three. William Gabel and his wife, Julia (Breneisen), are buried in the Bergstrasse Lutheran Church Cemetery in Ephrata Township.

The Mary (Gabel) Orlady connection

Johannes Gäbel's sister Mary had married Martin Orlady and moved west to Huntingdon County before 1820. Martin is probably the son of Henry Orlady, aged over forty-five, who lived in Salisbury Township, appearing six families from Henry Gabel in the 1810 census. Henry Orlady's family included his wife, aged over forty-five, a son (age 16–25), and another female (age 26–44).

The 1850 census of Barree Township, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, documented Martin Orlady (age sixty-one) and Mary (age fifty-eight), with children: John (age twenty-four), Mary J. (age nineteen), Catherine (age seventeen), and Rebecca (age thirteen). The household also included William Gabel (age sixteen) and William Huggard (age eighteen). This William Gabel is almost certainly a nephew to Mary—a son of either Jacob or some unknown rel-

ative. A decade later (1860) this William Gabel was found married with his own family of five young children and living in Johnstown, Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

Johannes Gäbel's estate papers, filed after his death in 1856, included an invalid "pretended judgment" of \$3,000 for John G. Orlady of Barree Township, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania.³⁵ Family tradition handed down through Johannes Gäbel's oldest daughter detailed that during their final years, Johannes and his wife, Elizabeth, were approached by a relative from out of town who compelled them to sign a document and later attempted to secure funds from Johannes Gäbel's estate. The instigator was apparently Johannes Gäbel's nephew John G. Orlady, who by 1870 had moved to Wisconsin.³⁶

The tombstone engraver

Johannes Gäbel's tombstone was signed by its engraver "C. Bixler." The Bixler family had considerable representation in Robeson Township. Philip and Christian Bixler are listed in the disbursement of Johannes' grandfather's will, raising the question that perhaps the engraver was an old contact and possible family member from Johannes Gäbel's past. An indexed search of the 1850 census should give an exhaustive list of all local people who could be identified as "C. Bixler" when the tombstone was made, presumably in 1856, soon after Johannes' death. A search between Lancaster and Reading revealed only one notable possibility. The engraver was Clement Bixler (age twenty-five or twenty-six in 1856), a schoolteacher in Earl Township, Lancaster County, in 1850.

Clement Bixler (1830–1870) was the son of Absalom Bixler (1801–1884) and his wife, Sarah Kinsey (1804–1874), who farmed east of Weaverland. Absalom's parents were Abraham Bixler (1782–1841) and Eva Breidenstein (1782–1847) of Brecknock Township, Lancaster County. Abraham was the nephew of the Philip Bixler (1759–1828) listed during the disbursement of Henry Gable's estate in 1809. Philip Bixler is also listed beside Henry Gabel Jr. on the 1790 census and lived with his father on the tract south of the Gabels (tract F on the earlier referenced map). While I suspect a genealogical connection also exists between these two families, I have not been able to determine

one. The genealogical relationship may be one of the two grandmothers of Johannes Gäbel; however, the surnames of both remain unknown.

William F. Gable (1856–1921) of Altoona

Lydia Nolt (1870–1949), a great-granddaughter of Johannes Gäbel, noted in her diary entry dated September 11, 1890, "In evening William Gabel came from Altoona. Sept. 12, father took William Gabel back to his brother John." This William Gabel (1856–1921) was the grandson of Johannes' brother Peter Gabel and had lived in Reading prior to setting up a mercantile business in Altoona. In 1884, he founded Gable's Department Store, which grew from a single room in his home until 1891, when he expanded the store into a new Victorian-style building in downtown Altoona. By 1913, Gable's was considered the most detailed and comprehensive department store of all central Pennsylvania.

William F. Gable's visit to the Nolt family in Hinkletown in the late summer of 1890 was certainly motivated by a distant family connection. He was a second cousin to Lydia Nolt's mother, Elizabeth (Carpenter) Nolt (1840–1896). However, perhaps William's visit also included an undocumented business purpose. Lydia described that William and her father, Daniel, ventured out the following day to visit "his brother John." Lydia meant her father's brother, her uncle John W. Nolt (1843–1913), who lived and farmed northeast of Vogansville.

Conclusion

I hope that this article brings clarity to the story surrounding Johannes Gäbel's origins. I also attempted to piece together his extended family of uncles, aunts, and cousins so that further researchers can differentiate this Gäbel family from the other Gäbels found in Lancaster, York, Manheim, and Boyertown. For those of us who claim Johannes Gäbel as an ancestor, the process uncovered a new ancestral surname (Greenwalt) and two new immigrant ancestors, Henry Gabel and Peter Greenwalt.

The article also presents several new challenges worth future study: 1) Who was the wife of Henry Gabel (d. 1794) of Robeson Township? Is she somehow related to the Christian Bixler and Philip Bixler, who lived immediately to the south? 2) Peter Greenwalt had married Elizabeth before moving to Robeson Township. Her family was probably from Amity Township or someplace in eastern Berks County. What was her surname? Who were her parents? Were they immigrants? 3) How does the William Gabel (b.

35. Account of John Gäbel (dated Feb. 6, 1856), Lancaster County Historical Society, Lancaster, PA.

36. The 1870 census documented John G. Orlady in Columbia Co., Wisc., and the 1880 census further reveals that he moved to St. Croix Co. in the extreme northwest of the state.

ca. 1834) living with Martin and Mary (Gabel) Orlady in Barree Township, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, during the 1850 census fit into this larger Gabel family tree? Perhaps in the future, these questions and others can be addressed in more detail.

I hope this article will allow numerous descendants of Johannes Gabel to expand their family trees and provide a springboard for further investigation.

Family outline

G Henry Gabel, ca. 1730–shortly before Apr. 1, 1794;

Robeson Twp., Berks Co., Pa. Naturalized as a citizen of Pennsylvania in Sept. 1761; Reading, Pa.; his wife's name is unknown. She died shortly before July 5, 1809, when the estate of her husband was finalized.

G1 Conrad Gabel, b. ca. 1755; He was first taxed in Heidelberg Twp. in 1779, 1781, and 1783; in Cumru Twp. in 1785 and 1786; and in Robeson Twp. from 1786 through 1793.

m. Elizabeth _____

G11 Maria Elisabetha Gabel, b. Mar. 7, 1785³⁷

G12 John Gabel, b. ca. 1787. Inherited "big Bible" from Henry "Geabel," according to his 1794 will.

G13 Conrad Gabel Jr., b. ca. 1789. Applied for a warrant of five acres of land in Brecknock Twp., Berks Co., on Dec. 4, 1823. Lived in Brecknock Twp. during the 1820 and 1830 census.

G2 Peter Gabel, b. ca. 1757. Peter was taxed in Cumru Twp. 1779–1793. Mentioned in father's will in 1794, but no trace afterward.

m. Margaret _____ [possibly the Margaret Gabel listed among those receiving disbursements in 1809 from Henry Gabel's estate]

G3 Catherine Gabel, ca. 1758–April 1836

m. Christian Dunnahauer, will made Nov. 17, 1833. At the time of his death, he had acquired four farms, totaling 695 acres of land. He willed all his real estate to the children of his daughter Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Jacobs.³⁸

G4 Henry Gabel, ca. 1759–ca. 1829; Salisbury Twp., Lancaster Co., Pa.

m. Mary Greenwalt, ca. 1760–ca. 182?, dau. of Peter Greenawalt (d. 1792) and Elisabeth; of Robeson Twp.

G41 Johannes Gabel,³⁹ Mar. 29, 1780–Jan. 23, 1856; Earl Twp., Lancaster Co., Pa.; bu. Weaverland Mennonite Cem., East Earl Twp., Lancaster Co., Pa.

m.(1) Mar. 28, 1815; Elizabeth Weaver, Jan. 28, 1778–Oct. 17, 1828; 3 ch.

m.(2) Jan. 10, 1830; Elizabeth Newswanger, Mar. 5, 1791–Sept. 25, 1857; 3 ch.

G411 Maria Gabel, Mar. 29, 1816–Apr. 7, 1858; Maria and John bu. Martindale Old Order Mennonite Cem., Earl Twp., Lancaster Co., Pa.

m.(1) Henry S. Carpenter, June 22, 1809–Aug. 3, 1848; bu. Worst Family Cem., Salisbury Twp., Lancaster Co., Pa.; 3 ch.

m.(2) John W. Zimmerman, May 13, 1810–Aug. 10, 1886

G412 Heinrich Gabel, Oct. 11, 1817–Oct. 22, 1817

G413 Johannes Gabel, Nov. 29, 1818–Jan. 2, 1819

G414 Elisabeth Gabel, Nov. 23, 1830–Dec. 30, 1867; bu. Old Road Mennonite Cem., Salisbury Twp., Lancaster Co., Pa.; 10 ch.
m. David S. Martin, Mar. 24, 1830–Feb. 3, 1877

G415 Esther Gabel, Mar. 11, 1833–Apr. 13, 1834; bu. Weaverland Mennonite Cem., East Earl Twp., Lancaster Co., Pa.

G416 Susanna Gabel, Oct. 4, 1834–Mar. 12, 1914; bu. Groffdale Old Order Mennonite Cem., West Earl Twp., Lancaster Co., Pa.

m. Dec. 9, 1856; Jacob W. Nolt, July 12, 1832–Dec. 23, 1912

G42 Henry Gabel, Aug. 29, 1782–Aug. 9, 1849; bu. Pequea Presbyterian Church Cem., Salisbury Twp., Lancaster Co., Pa.

m. Nov. 5, 1805; Margaret Stevens, Mar. 10, 1789–Oct. 16, 1859; dau. of Christopher and Barbara Stevens⁴⁰

G421 Barbara Gabel, July 11, 1807–Mar. 29, 1855; bu. Cambridge Methodist Cem., Honey Brook Twp., Chester Co., Pa.

m. William Kerr, ca. 1812–July 27, 1891; bu. Honey Brook United Methodist Cem., Honey Brook, Chester Co., Pa. (member of Presbyterian Church)

G422 Juraty⁴¹ **Gabel**, Sept. 25, 1808; d. in infancy

G423 John Gabel, Dec. 1, 1810–Jan. 20, 1873; bu. Pequea Presbyterian Cem., Salisbury Twp., Lancaster Co., Pa.

m. Rebecca Pettit, Nov. 8, 1819–Mar. 8, 1904

G424 Peter Gabel, Oct. 23, 1812–Oct. 31, 1885

m. Catharine Lerch, Jan. 31, 1812–June 16, 1884; moved to Washington, Monroe Co., Ind.⁴²

G425 Mary Ann Gabel, Oct. 21, 1814–Nov. 20, 1873; bu. Pequea Presbyterian Cem., Salisbury Twp., Lancaster Co., Pa.

m. John Northamer, Mar. 9, 1809–May 9, 1895

G426 Jacob Gabel, Feb. 27, 1817–Oct. 20, 1894; bu. Pequea Presbyterian Cem., Salisbury Twp., Lancaster Co., Pa.

m. Elizabeth Hummel, Feb. 1, 1819–Aug. 2, 1899

G427 Catharine Gabel, b. June 2, 1819

m. Adam McCabe

G428 William Gabel, b. Feb. 22, 1821

37. Records of Hain's Reformed Church, Lower Heidelberg Twp. Anna Maria Kessler is a sponsor.

38. Berks County Deed Book 44-60.

39. For an outline of Johannes Gabel's [G41] children and grandchildren, see Amos B. Hoover, "Who was Johannes Gabel?": 15-16.

40. A Bible record including the names and birth dates of all fourteen children is owned by a descendant of Jacob Gabel [G426]. A photograph of the Bible record is found under the gallery of Henry Gabel (1782-1849) on the "dlmartin48 ancestral tree" at www.ancestry.com.

41. The first name is taken directly from the Henry Gabel Bible record and is a bit unclear.

42. Lancaster County Deed Book E8-78 revealed that Peter Gabel transferred an acre lot in the village of Cambridge to his brother Jacob Gabel on Dec. 1, 1851, presumably before Peter Gabel moved to Indiana.

- G429 Israel Gabel**, July 10, 1823–May 14, 1893; bu. Pequea Presbyterian Cem., Salisbury Twp., Lancaster Co., Pa.
m. Rebecca J. Palmer, Aug. 23, 1835–Aug. 6, 1914
- G42a Margaret Gabel**, June 30, 1826–Oct. 16, 1859
- G42b Charlotte Gabel**, Jan. 9, 1828–July 21, 1882; bu. Pequea Presbyterian Cem., Salisbury Twp., Lancaster Co., Pa.
- G42c Sarah Jane Gabel**, Mar. 3, 1829–Aug. 10, 1892
m. James W. Hughes, Nov. 1, 1817–Apr. 11, 1904; bu. Messiah Baptist Cem., Lanse Twp., Clearfield Co., Pa.
- G42d Anna Elizabeth Gabel**, Mar. 3, 1829–Feb. 28, 1905; bu. Pequea Presbyterian Cem., Salisbury Twp., Lancaster Co., Pa.
m. George Ramsey, July 27, 1828–July 4, 1910
- G42e Susanna Gabel**, Apr. 20, 1832–Sept. 1879
m. Joseph M. Strouse, Sept. 1831–Oct. 23, 1906; bu. Hopewell Methodist Episcopal Cem., Downingtown, Pa.
- G43 Jacob Gabel**, ca. 1785–bef. 1854; Salisbury Twp.
m. unknown; possibly other ch.
- G431 John Gabel**, b. ca. 1826
m. Louisa _____, b. ca. 1827; lived in Talbotville, Honey Brook Twp., Chester Co., Pa., during 1860 and 1870 census.
- G44 Peter Gabel**, Oct. 11, 1786–before Nov. 6, 1867; Caernarvon Twp., Berks Co., Pa.⁴³
m.(1) ca. 1816; Sarah Mast, Apr. 19, 1781–ca. 1830; dau. of John Mast and Anna Stale; 3 ch.
m.(2) Feb. 8, 1831; Margaret Reesor, Mar. 17, 1809–Feb. 18, 1898; dau. of Michael Reesor and Mary Borell; 7 ch.
- G441 Mary Elizabeth Gabel**, Feb. 8, 1817–Apr. 18, 1857; bu. Churchtown United Methodist Church Cem., Caernarvon Twp., Lancaster Co., Pa.
m. George Ammon, Sept. 27, 1809–Mar. 2, 1865
- G442 Isaac Gabel**, July 16, 1822–Feb. 16, 1903; bu. Fairview Cem., Altoona, Blair Co., Pa.
They are the parents of William F. Gable of Gable's Department Store, Altoona, Pa.
m. Hannah Wolterton, Feb. 11, 1825–Dec. 31, 1896
- G443 Peter Gabel**, May 27, 1827–Aug. 11, 1904; bu. Goodwill United Methodist Cem., Elverson, Chester Co., Pa.
m. Elizabeth A. Miller, 1819–Aug. 11, 1886
- G444 Sarah Gabel**, Feb. 17, 1833–Feb. 14, 1905; bu. Greenwood Cem., Lancaster, Pa.
m. George T. Kreider, Jan. 29, 1823–July 23, 1897
- G445 Andrew Jackson Gabel**, Aug. 28, 1834–1901; bu. Churchtown United Methodist Cem., Caernarvon Twp., Lancaster Co., Pa.
m. Annie M. Glanner, Oct. 8, 1854–Mar. 19, 1941
- G446 Susanna Gabel**, b. Jan. 24, 1836
- G447 Sara Ann Gabel**, b. Feb. 25, 1838
- G448 Jacob Gabel**, b. Aug. 1845
m. Elizabeth _____, ca. 1849–Dec. 20, 1904; Ephrata, Pa.
- G449 Benjamin Franklin Gable**, Sept. 7, 1848–Sept. 1, 1916; bu. Quarryville Cem., Quarryville, Lancaster Co., Pa.
m. Eliza Jane Schriever, 1857–1932
- G44a Ella Gabel**, Apr. 26, 1851–Feb. 1907; bu. Manheim Fairview Cem., Manheim, Pa.
m. David Hackman, Mar. 19, 1827–Nov. 16, 1896
- G45 Mary Gabel**, ca. 1792–bef. 1860; Barree Twp., Huntingdon Co., Pa.
m. ca. 1812; Martin Orlady, ca. 1790–1868; Barree Twp.; son of Henry Orlady
- G451 John G. Orlady**, 1826–1902; bu. Boardman Cem., Boardman, St. Croix Co., Wisc.
m. Sarah _____, 1834–1913
- G452 Mary Jane Orlady**, Jan. 5, 1828–Aug. 6, 1910; bu. Mooresville Cem., Mooresville, Huntingdon Co., Pa.
m. Samuel S. Miller, July 6, 1827–June 13, 1888
- G453 Catherine Orlady**, Mar. 1835–May 13, 1912; bu. Burnside Cem., Nelson Twp., Buffalo Co., Wisc.
m. Mathias Walker, Sept. 8, 1827–Oct. 31, 1889
- G454 Rebecca Orlady**, July 7, 1837–Apr. 5, 1911; bu. Neff Cem., Petersburg, Huntingdon Co., Pa.
m. James Dickey, Mar. 1837–1905
- G46 William Gabel**, Dec. 20, 1800–1877; bu. Bergstrasse Lutheran Cem., Ephrata Twp., Lancaster Co., Pa.
m. Julianna Breneisen, ca. 1806–July 1, 1889; Ephrata Twp., Lancaster Co., Pa.
- G461 Elizabeth Gabel**, Dec. 27, 1826–1898; bu. Fairview Cem., Denver, Lancaster Co., Pa.
- G462 Maria Gabel**, Feb. 11, 1828–Oct. 31, 1907; bu. Fairview Cem., Denver, Lancaster Co., Pa.
m. Monroe Bucher, Mar. 1820–June 25, 1901
- G463 Julia A. Gabel**, Mar. 3, 1831–May 10, 1909; bu. Greenwood Cem., Lancaster, Pa.
m. George K. Eckert, June 8, 1826–Feb. 12, 1905
- G464 Rebecca Gabel**, b. Sept. 5, 1833–Aug. 5, 1913; bu. Ranck United Methodist Church Cem., East Earl Twp., Lancaster Co., Pa.
m. George B. Good, b. Nov. 2, 1831–Mar. 8, 1891
- G465 Isaac Newton Gabel**, Feb. 12, 1836–Oct. 8, 1907; bu. Greenwood Cem., Lancaster, Pa.
m. Susan M. Rank, Sept. 10, 1841–Mar. 26, 1926
- G466 William B. Gabel**, Oct. 19, 1838–Feb. 20, 1916; bu. Fairview Cem., Denver, Lancaster Co., Pa.
m. Amanda Z. Baker, Apr. 20, 1842–Oct. 22, 1921
- G467 Henry H. Gabel**, Mar. 22, 1841–Aug. 8, 1911; bu. Salem Union Cem., East Cocalico Twp., Lancaster Co., Pa.
m. Emeline _____, Sept. 11, 1852–Mar. 7, 1876
- G468 Amanda Gabel**, Feb. 3, 1843–Oct. 27, 1848; bu. Bergstrasse Lutheran Cem., Ephrata Twp., Lancaster Co., Pa.

43. Berks County Deed Book 90-005; His estate was inventoried on Nov. 6, 1867.

Was our ancestor farmer Peter, tailor Peter—or an entirely different Peter?

One Family's Winding Search for the "Right" Ancestor

By David L. Good

In spending decades looking for clues about one's family history, one might not find much more than a bunch of additional questions. Sometimes, though, all it takes to supply the answers is finding the right key. That was the experience of our extended Good family as we attempted to produce a genealogy for the line that had settled about 1800 in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley. None of us could ever quite nail down a definite connection to the first of our Goods to have immigrated to Pennsylvania in the early 1700s before their descendants moved on to Virginia.

We were satisfied that the Pennsylvania forebear of the Virginia Goods was one Peter Good, whose will was proved in 1754 in Lancaster County.¹ But what was Peter before that? There were at least two Peter Goods in the county about the same time. Was our ancestor farmer Peter, tailor Peter—or an entirely different Peter? Was he the first of this Good line to arrive in America, or was he one of several? And how could anyone be certain of any of it?

*Was our ancestor farmer Peter, tailor Peter—
or an entirely different Peter?*

Our family was hardly starting at zero a few years ago when taking on this project, which had been in process from the 1920s through the early 1990s. Not only had there been a continuous Good presence in the Shenandoah Valley for well over a century, but a fair number of siblings, aunts, uncles, nieces, nephews, and cousins were readily accessible to one another. Others who had moved away corresponded regularly through family chain letters beginning in 1903.

1. Lancaster County Will Book B1-69 (Lancaster County Archives, Lancaster, PA).

Dr. DeWitt R. Good of Dayton, Virginia, did much of the preliminary research and organizational work before his death in 1928. Warren R. Good of Ann Arbor, Michigan, continued to collect and collate information in the early 1940s. Carter V. Good and Gene Ann Good Cordes of Wyoming, Ohio, expanded the project's scope beyond the Shenandoah and then polished an anecdote-rich, forty-nine-page history in 1986.²

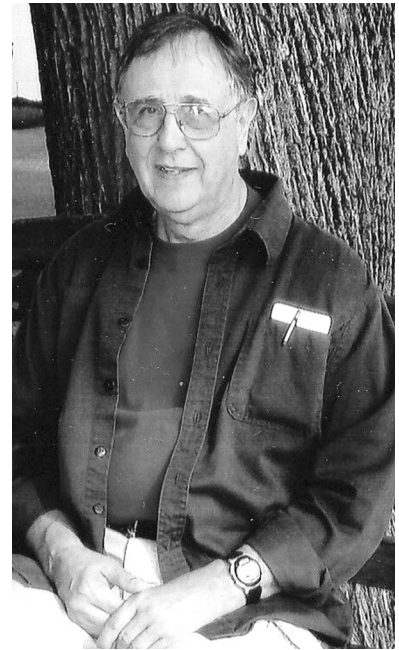
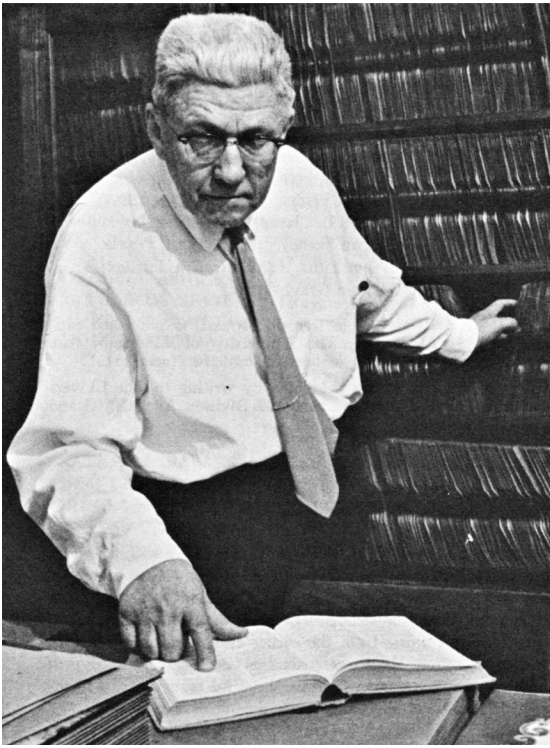
As Warren assembled a collection of index cards from all the family correspondence, he authored a 1942 article about a genealogical numbering system described by one of his *Mennonite Historical Bulletin* editors as "a new method" that "is simple and reliable."³ However, no one had noticed that Reginald Buchanan Henry had invented a virtually identical system seven years earlier in writing a book about presidential family trees.⁴ So Warren's wrinkle turned out to be a near-miss. Instead of being known as the Good system of genealogical numbering, his "discovery" today would qualify simply as a Modified Henry System.⁵

2. Carter V. Good and Gene Ann Good Cordes, *The Good Bishop Daniel and Deacon Dan in the Shenandoah Valley: Good Family in Rockingham County, Virginia: Part I* (Cincinnati, OH, 1986, 1993). Carter and Gene Ann had contemplated a Part II, but it did not materialize.

3. Warren R. Good, "A Number System for Genealogies," *Mennonite Historical Bulletin* 3, no. 3 (September 1942): 1-3.

4. Reginald Buchanan Henry, *Genealogies of the Families of the Presidents* (Rutland, VT: The Tuttle Company, 1935).

5. According to https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genealogical_numbering_systems, this is a descending system, that is, one that begins with the progenitor or other individual and works its way forward to more recent generations. "It can be organized either by generation or not. The system begins with 1. The oldest child becomes 11, the next child is 12, and so on. The oldest child of 11 is 111, the next 112, and so on. The system allows one to derive an ancestor's relationship based on their number. For example, 621 is the first child of 62, who is the second child of 6, who is the sixth child of his parents. . . . When there are more than nine children, X is used for the 10th child, A is used for the 11th child, B is used for the 12th child, and so on. In the Modified Henry System, when there are more than nine children, numbers greater than nine are placed in parentheses." Warren's chief departure from the Henry System was to insert a hyphen between every set of three numbers, making them much easier to read.



Left to Right: Warren R. Good, Carter V. Good, Don I. Good

Warren's brother, Carter, and Carter's daughter, Gene Ann, tentatively identified the Shenandoah Valley Goods' presumed progenitor as a Peter Good—perhaps a Mennonite—who had arrived in Pennsylvania from the Swiss canton of Zurich with two brothers and four sisters "about 1717 or earlier." Acknowledging "a possible source of confusion in the records" of Lancaster County, Carter and Gene Ann cited the overlapping presence of two Peter Goods: Peter, the tailor, who died in 1745; Peter, the farmer, whose will was proved in 1754. Carter and Gene Ann were confident that the Goods who left Lancaster County for the Shenandoah were directly tied to this will. Consequently, they settled on "our farmer Peter" as the family ancestor.⁶

Three years later, farmer Peter was also proposed as the Virginia connection in a much-referenced 1989 article titled "Six Good Families of Early Lancaster County, Pennsylvania," by Jane Evans Best and Howard C. Francis. Best and Francis also identified farmer Peter as the Peder Gut who had come to America on

the ship *Molly* in 1727, labeling him Peter Good (GC) to establish his family tree.⁷

However, as authoritative as the article looked, it offered no actual proof for the connection between the *Molly's* Peter and "our farmer Peter." The way this evidence finally came to light illustrates an essential principle of genealogical research: If there is a family roots mystery that needs to be put to rest, somebody will have to start poking through old records. But it does not have to be you. If you are fortunate enough to find somebody who has done the work and is willing to share the source material, hardly anybody is going to accuse you of cheating.

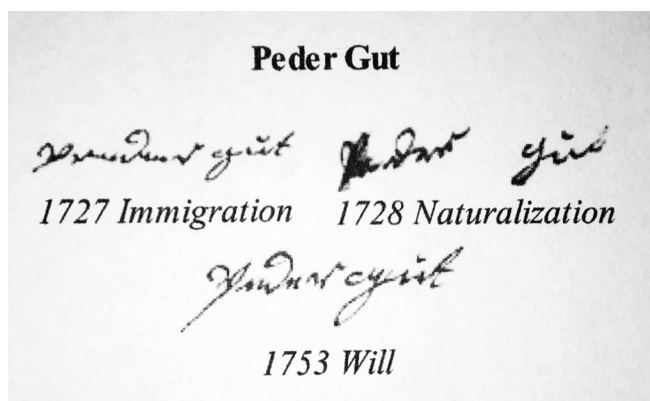
That precisely is what happened to us in 2013 when we found Donald I. Good's website.⁸

A computer science Ph.D. and former faculty member at the University of Texas at Austin, Don had worked out the genealogy of his branch of the Goods and cited numerous primary sources online. Among other evidence, Don did something that was so obviously right that it is more than a little embarrassing no one had done it before. He went to primary documents and found copies of three Peter Goods—that

6. Peter married four times, but his will names only his fourth wife, Frany (or Fronica) Hiestand. The will also mentions eight children: Anna, Jacob, and Christian by his first wife; Nancy and Barbara by his second wife; Susan and Peter by his third wife; and Henry by his fourth wife. Lancaster County Will Book B1-69. Our line descends from Jacob Good (GC2), the second son of Peter's first wife. Jacob's son Jacob (GC22) moved with his family from Pennsylvania to Virginia in 1795. Good and Cordes, 4-8.

7. Jane Evans Best and Howard C. Francis, "Six Good Families of Early Lancaster County, Pennsylvania," *Pennsylvania Mennonite Heritage* 12, no. 3 (July 1989): 11-28.

8. dgatx.com/family/Good/hs.html. Donald I. Good died in 2017 at age seventy-four in Austin, Texas. Relevant links from his dgatx.com website were disabled soon after that.



Left: Peter Good's 1727 immigration, 1728 naturalization, and 1753 will signatures appear to have been rendered by the same hand.

Right: Patrick Gordon became deputy governor of Pennsylvania in 1726. He required shipmasters to provide lists of immigrant passengers.

is, Peder Gut—signatures. His website presented the signatures from Peter's 1727 immigration, his 1728 naturalization, and his 1753 will; all appeared to have been rendered by the same hand, thus substantiating Peter's links to later generations.⁹ Further, the Best-Francis positioning of Peter Good (GC) as our seminal ancestor in America has stood up virtually unchallenged—while other corrections of their work have been made as a result of further research and through vetting by such sources as the "Guth Gutt Good Newsletter."¹⁰

Don described his conclusion this way: "My opinion is that those three signatures were made by the same guy, and they connect him from his arrival on the *Molly* to his will. If someday, someone can provide convincing evidence to the contrary, good for them. I'll adopt the new evidence and change my opinion and my story about Peter. History doesn't change, but what we know about it absolutely does!"¹¹

"It's time-consuming, painstaking work, but it's necessary for professional quality history."

There is no secret to Don's methodology—he was an absolute stickler for primary sources. Don, who shared Peter Good and Peter's son Jacob Good with our branch of the family, acknowledged that fussing with sources is a pain. "It's time-consuming, painstaking work, but it's necessary for professional qual-

ity history. The fundamental question about every work of history, of whatever flavor, is 'Why should I believe this?' The answer comes from how well documented it is."¹²

Traces of Peter Good's background before his arrival in America are scant. With few documents available beyond baptismal and other parish records, working out a family tree from the 1700s and earlier often relies heavily on guesswork and wishful thinking, not evidence. However, one of the best starting points in researching past generations of Goods is the work of Jane Evans Best. In addition to collaborating on the "Six Good Families" article, Best also took a step back to "reconstruct," among others, the families of several Guts/Gutts/Guths in Switzerland. Her particular subjects took part in weddings recorded between 1552 and 1558 in the parish of Ottenbach, located on the Reuss River, about nine miles southwest of the city of Zurich. Parish records of twenty-nine marriages from this time, Best said, included eight men and one woman named Gutt. Basing her reconstructed family trees on "a combination of many sources," including extensive research by Hermann Guth of Saarbrücken, Germany, Best produced a two-part series titled "Guth Families of Ottenbach, Switzerland."¹³

Her research covered families going back to the mid-1500s. She emphasized that her reconstructions "are intended as clues for further research, not as proof of lineage. They are one way of laying on the table all the known pieces of the puzzle so that discrepancies can be detected."¹⁴ In so many words, Best

9. "Oaths of Fidelity and Abjuration, ca. 1760, and List of Oath-takers, November 1, 1763," www.portal.state.pa...s_of_fidelity/998173 (Pennsylvania State Archives) and Lancaster County Will Book B1-69. He continued to sign his name in German as "Peder Gut," which was Anglicized as "Peter Good."

10. guthguttgoodarchives.com

11. Email, Donald I. Good to David L. Good, May 18, 2013.

12. Ibid.

13. Jane Evans Best, "Guth Families of Ottenbach, Switzerland, Part I": *Mennonite Family History* 8, no. 4 (October 1989); and "Guth Families of Ottenbach, Switzerland, Part II," *Mennonite Family History* 9, no. 1 (January 1990).

14. Best, "Guth Families Part I," 1.



The ship *Molly* landed in Philadelphia port on September 28, 1727. (Historical Society of Pennsylvania, based on Scull's map of 1754)

acknowledged that even comparatively recent connections among generations in the Old Country are conjectural at best.

In dealing with the *Molly*'s Peter Good, Best could only say that an earlier Peter Gut who belonged to a Swiss Anabaptist congregation at Immelhauserhof, Kraichgau, in 1731 "may have been" his father. In effect, she also conceded that while an even earlier Peter Gut may have been the grandfather of Peter (GC), the older man could himself have come from any of three different lines.^{15, 16}

Don Good advocated his usual reliance on primary sources in pursuing information on Peter Good's ancestors. He said:

"I would start with Peter GC (because we have some good documentation on him, at least on this side of the Atlantic). From there, I would look in Europe for credible, reproducible, primary documents that identify his parents, and so on back through earlier generations. By reproducible, I mean documents that can be identified so that others can find the same documents and create their own opinion of their credibility.

"If they exist, they probably will be found in Europe, and the place to start would be in the Sinsheim area (in today's Germany), because that is where we think Peter came from. Location is important, particularly when we are talking about farmers."¹⁷

What we know of Peter Good's arrival in America is much more firmly grounded—even though it is basically the product of another good fortune that resulted from what now seems a misguided xenophobic decision made in 1727 by Patrick Gordon, the head of William Penn's proprietary colony.

Gordon, a one-time British regimental colonel with a "kindly heart and simple ways,"¹⁸ was eighty-two when he became deputy governor of Pennsylvania in 1726. Although his appointed tenure came to be known as a time of peace and prosperity, he instigated a "government scare"¹⁹ in his second year by warning the Provincial Council that a continuing onslaught of thousands of foreigners was menacing the English way of life in the proprietary colony.

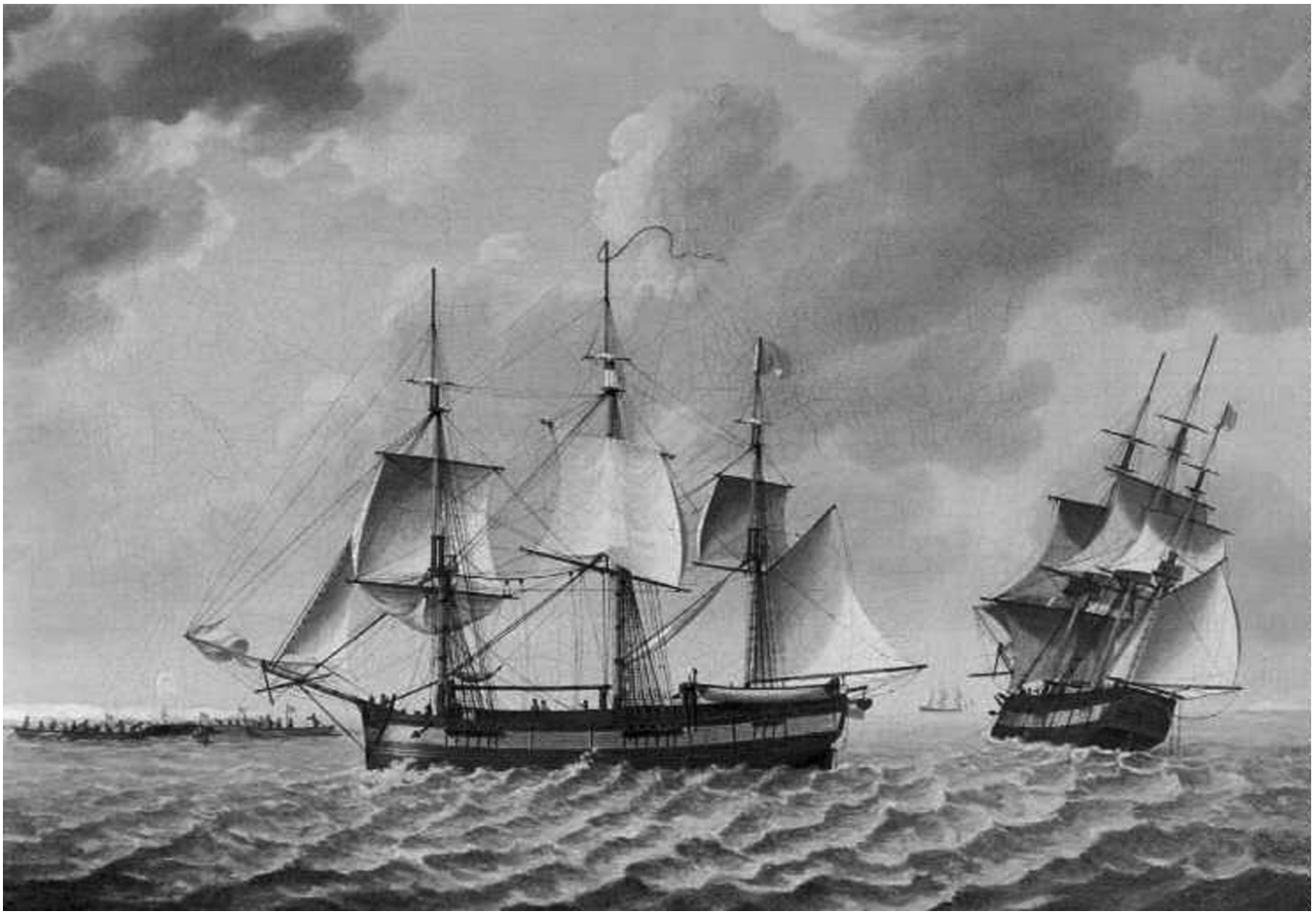
15. Best, "Guth Families, Part II," 1-2, 11-13.

16. In "Six Good Families," 18, Best specifies it as a Mennonite congregation. If this is "our" line, it undermines the suggestion in Good and Cordes, 3, that the Goods converted from the Reformed faith only "after the first generation or two in Pennsylvania."

17. Email, Donald I. Good to David L. Good, May 17, 2013.

18. Charles Morris, *History of Pennsylvania* (Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott Co., 1913), as quoted on <http://www.celebrateboston.com/history/pa/patrick-gordon.htm>

19. Ralph Beaver Strassburger and William John Hinke, ed., *Pennsylvania German Pioneers*, vol. 1, (Norristown, PA: Pennsylvania German Society, 1934), xxii, as quoted from *Colonial Records, Vol. 3* (State of Pennsylvania, 1852), 282-83.



Molly (1806 painting attributed to Robert Willoughby of Hull)

On September 14, 1727, Gordon recommended: “proper measures for the peace and security of the province, which may be endangered by such numbers of strangers daily poured in, which being ignorant of our Language & Laws, & settling in a body together, make, as it were, a distinct people from his Majesties (sic) Subjects.”²⁰ As a first step, the “proper measures” would require masters of vessels to provide lists of immigrant passengers. These measures also would direct the newcomers to sign an oath of allegiance to Britain’s new king, George II, and loyalty to the proprietor (who then was William Penn’s son John). The immigrants would also have to promise to “demean themselves peaceably towards all his Majesties (sic) Subjects & strictly observe and conform to the laws of England and of this Government.”²¹

The new requirements went into effect on September 21, just in time to impact the ship *William and Sarah*, which had landed at Philadelphia on September 18, closely followed by the next two vessels, the

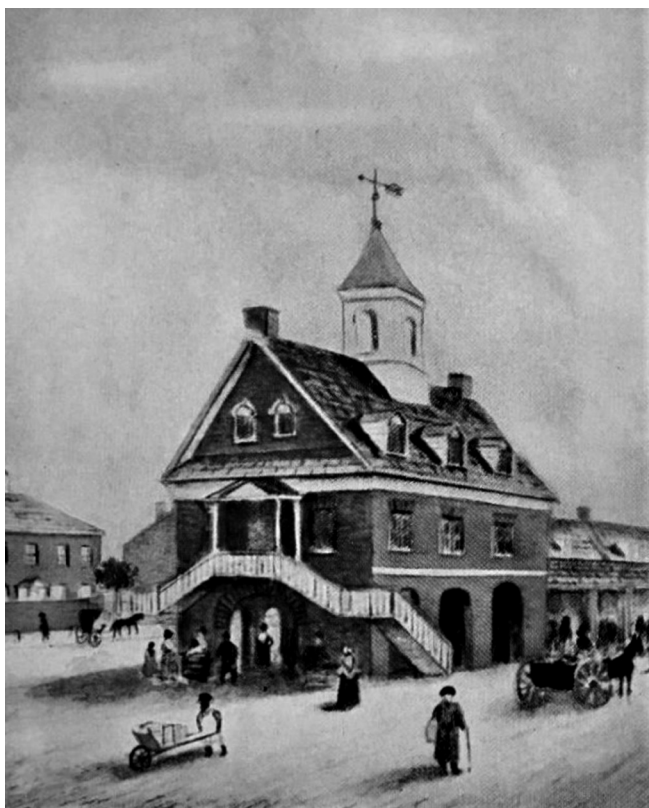
James Goodwill, on September 27, and the *Molly*, on September 28.

Peder Gut—Peter Good (GC)—arrived in the New World aboard the English sailing ship *Molly* at precisely the time officials in Pennsylvania were beginning to compile records that would make it possible not only to allay concerns about the perceived dangers posed by the hordes of “strangers,” but also to allow later generations to use these records to help compile their family trees. Had the *Molly* arrived at Philadelphia two weeks sooner, perhaps buoyed by more favorable winds during its seventy-seven-day Transatlantic voyage, we would have no passenger list and no signed declaration to document when and how “our” Peter got here—and no signature for Don Good to compare with the one on Peter’s 1728 naturalization or his 1754 proved will.

With an estimated three hundred passengers on board, the *Molly* arrived at Philadelphia more than four decades after the first recorded entry of Germans to Philadelphia on August 20, 1683, aboard the ship *America*. The *America* carried nine German ex-Mennonite Quakers from Rotterdam under the

20. Ibid., xx.

21. Ibid., xxi.



Peter and Samuel Gut/Good appeared at Philadelphia's Old Court House two days after landing to declare their allegiance to the king. (*Historical Society of Pennsylvania*)

leadership of Francis Daniel Pastorius, who later established the Pennsylvania settlement of Germantown.²² A group of thirty-three Mennonites, known as the German "Pilgrim fathers," came to Philadelphia on the *Concord* on October 6, 1683. The next arrival of Germans was recorded in 1694.

Although these included many refugees from the Nine Years' War (1688-97) between France and Europe's Grand Alliance over control of the Palatinate (then part of the Holy Roman Empire, today part of Germany), the primary lure of the New World remained religious liberty. King Charles II of England had granted more than forty thousand square miles to William Penn in 1681, wiping out a debt to Penn's father, also named William. Penn became both governor and proprietor of the province, charged with establishing a government but bound to the crown.

To help settle his land, Penn turned to non-British subjects—that is, foreigners, as they were regarded

within the province. Penn and his agents offered religious and civil liberty to Mennonites and other radicals living in the Palatinate and nearby Rhine provinces. Many had already fled Switzerland but were still being persecuted by Catholics and mainstream Protestants. It was Penn's tour that triggered the pioneering immigration of Germans to Pennsylvania in 1683 in a first wave that included Lutherans and some Quakers-to-be. From 1708 to 1720, a second wave brought in more Lutherans, Quaker converts, and Mennonites, along with Baptists (Dunkers) and Schwenkfelders. From 1720 to 1730, a third wave added High German Evangelical Christians from the German Empire, the Palatinate, Wurttenburg, Darmstadt, and other locales.²³

Uncounted thousands of German immigrants passed through Boston, New York, Baltimore, Charleston, or Savannah in the eighteenth century, but there are no records. Philadelphia was the only port requiring lists of new arrivals, although the lists were often incomplete or carelessly compiled, and most of them were lost. Between 1727 and 1775, a total of 324 ships carried an estimated 65,000 passengers to Philadelphia, but only 138 lists survived.

The story of Peter Good's journey to the New World officially began on May 20, 1727, when, according to a contemporaneous letter, he joined a group of other travelers in the city of Mannheim in the Palatinate.²⁴ He may have left for Mannheim from the town of Sinsheim, thirty miles to the southeast, where he is thought to have settled after leaving Switzerland. The travelers included forty-five people in ten family groups, the letter noted, with Peter Gudit (presumably "our" Peter) identified as the leader of a family group of seven. These may have included his second wife, whose name is not known (and who is not our ancestor), and probably his third, fourth, and fifth children; it is unclear who else was in the group of seven and apparently accompanied the other five to America. Samuel Gudit led a group of two.²⁵ The relationship between Peter and Samuel Good has not been determined.²⁶

From Mannheim, the emigrants sailed down the Rhine River to Rotterdam, stopping at a series of river

23. Strassburger and Hinke, xiii-xv.

24. A letter from Jacob Schnebli to Hermanus Schijn of the United Mennonite Church in Amsterdam, noted that the "Mannheim Emigrants" were ready to depart on that date. Amsterdam City Archives, Private Archive 565.A, Item 2263.

25. Ibid.

26. Stauffer, H. Romaine and Steven Garver, "The Henry Good Family of Cocalico Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania," *Pennsylvania Mennonite Heritage* 41, no. 1 (Jan. 2018): 8-9.

22. Pastorius was a Mennonite who had become a Quaker before he arrived in Pennsylvania. John L. Ruth, *The Earth Is the Lord's* (Scottsdale, PA: Herald Press, 2001), 121.



Extended Good family, Dearborn, Michigan, in 1981 on fiftieth wedding anniversary of Raymond E. Good Sr. and Marcelle Good—front, from left: Christopher Good, Janet Good holding Leslie Good, Marcelle Good holding Marcie Good, Raymond E. Good Sr., Marilyn Brown, Raymond E. Good Jr. Back, from left: David L. Good, David Brown, Doug Brown, Neil Brown, Marty Brown.

toll collection stations and passing through Heydelberg, Worms, Mayntz, Cologne, and Dusseldorf. The Rhine voyage often took four to six weeks, because the toll stops often had to be done at the customs officials' pleasure. At Rotterdam, near the mouth of the Rhine, the travelers boarded the *Molly* and headed for the port of Deal. Located on the east coast of England, southeast of London, Deal was an oft-utilized departure point for travelers en route from mainland Europe to America. The stay in England usually accounted for another week or two delay waiting for customs officials or favorable winds. On July 14, the *Molly* cleared customs and set out across the Atlantic under the command of ship's master John Hodgeson.²⁷

Little detail is available about the *Molly* itself. Following Peter Good's 1727 voyage, ships named

Molly also made Transatlantic voyages to Philadelphia in 1737 and 1741. However, it was not unusual for different ships to share the same name or make multiple trips. One yardstick is that ships sailing at least twenty years apart are presumed to be different vessels. At least six different types of sailing vessels plied the waters in the eighteenth century—snows, brigantines, brigs, pinks, galleys, and billinders/billenders—but Philadelphia landing records do not include descriptions of the ships. And although an 1806 painting attributed to Robert Willoughby of Hull (1768-1843) shows a three-masted English ship named *Molly*, who is to say whether it represents Peter Good's *Molly*?

A 1750 account by Gottlieb Mittelberger said that the Transatlantic trip then took a minimum of seven weeks with the best winds, otherwise eight to twelve. In 1727, the *Molly* took eleven weeks, some of them likely extremely arduous. Though there is no known

27. Strassburger and Hinke, 13.

description of the *Molly's* crossing, this part of the journey typically "was marked by much suffering and hardship. The passengers being packed densely, like herrings, as Mittelberger describes it, without proper food and water, were soon subject to all sorts of diseases, such as dysentery, scurvy, typhoid, and smallpox. Children were the first to be attacked and died in large numbers."²⁸

The actual crossing was entirely at the mercy of the elements, of course. As Mittelberger described it, "The misery reaches a climax when a gale rages for two or three nights and days, so that every one believes that the ship will go to the bottom with all human beings on board. In such a visitation the people cry and pray most piteously."²⁹

On September 28, after seventy-seven days on the Atlantic, the *Molly* reached the colonies. Approach-

ing the shores of Pennsylvania, the ship sailed south to Delaware Bay and north up the Delaware River, finally arriving at Penn's Landing at Philadelphia's port. Its three hundred-odd passengers all were identified as Palatines, though it is not known how many were Mennonites. Pursuant to a visit from a health officer, two of the seventy-two heads of family were reported to have died on the voyage; another seven were reported sick.³⁰

It is possible to imagine the scene that unfolded as Peder/Peter disembarked at the end of this difficult and undoubtedly costly journey. Don Good speculated that Peter "stepped into the English colony of Pennsylvania, stretched, gave thanks for once again having his feet on solid ground, pledged loyalty to King George, and began a new life in the new world on a farm in Lancaster County."³¹



Family of J. S. H. Good and Annie V. Good of Dayton, Virginia, ca. 1912: from left, front row: J. S. H., Virginia, Raymond, Annie V.; back row: Dwight, Carter, Warren.

28. Ibid., xxxiv-xxxv.

29. Ibid., xxxv.

30. Ibid., 12-13.

31. <http://www.dgatx.com/family/Good/hs.html>



Family of J. S. H. Good and Annie V. Good of Dayton, Virginia, ca. 1937: from left, front row: Robert, Margaret, J. S. H., Marilyn, Annie V., Gene Ann; back row: Irene, Marcelle, Raymond, Carter, Warren, Virginia, Ruth.

Peter and Samuel Gut/Good were among the *Molly's* seventy male passengers over age sixteen who were physically able to make an appearance at Philadelphia's Old Court House two days after landing. They declared allegiance to the king, with Peter and Samuel signing in the second column of names.

The next year, on April 1, 1728, Peter and about two hundred other Mennonites met to sign papers for resident aliens to become naturalized, enabling them to convey title to land.³² And so did Peter Good (GC) and his family launch their new lives as Pennsylvanians—and as Mennonites, free at last from the religious and civil persecution that had followed their people through Europe.

32. "Declaration for Naturalization Signed by Mennonites of Chester Co., PA," on file in Archives of Chester County, West Chester, PA, 1728, Apr. 1.

33. This line of descent follows the Henry System, used in Best and Francis, "Six Good Families of Early Lancaster County, Pennsylvania": 11-28, Peter Good (GC), pp. 18ff. This system was modified by including hyphens to separate every set of three numbers, as described in Good, "A Number System for Genealogies": 1-2.

One line of descent from Peter Good (GC)

- GC Peter Good (aka Peter Gut)³³
- GC2 Jacob Good (aka Jakob Gut)
- [Jacob Good I]³⁴
- GC22 Jacob Good [Jacob Good II]
- GC228 Daniel Good
- GC 228-6 Henry Good
- GC228-62 Daniel Henry Good
- GC228-622 Jacob S. Henry Good (born Jacob Henry Good, aka J.S.H. Good)
- GC228-622-5 Raymond Early Good
- GC228-622-53 David Leon Good

34. "Jacob Good I" and "Jacob Good II" were designations used to help differentiate the father and son in Good and Cordes, "The Good Bishop Daniel and Deacon Dan in the Shenandoah Valley: Good Family in Rockingham County, Virginia: Part I," 1-50. That article, based in part on Warren R. Good's research, assigned the following numbers to descendants of Jacob Good II: 6 Daniel Good, 67 Henry Good, 672 Daniel H. Good, 6722 Jacob S. Henry Good, 67225 Raymond Early Good.

Pam Tieszen shares several experiences that shaped her life.

Stories from My Life

By Pam Tieszen

Lancaster Mennonite Historical Society sponsored an evening of storytelling on September 7, 2020. Following are excerpts from the stories Pam Tieszen shared.

Life changes

I attended Rosefield Township School, Turner County, South Dakota, a one-room country schoolhouse with a teacher and sixteen students in grades one through eight. The school presented a new world for me, and our group functioned much like a large family. I remember the school bell we got to ring each morning; it was great fun to ride on the rope up and down as the bell rang. If Viki, my only classmate, and I had questions while the teacher was working with other classes, we asked the eighth-grade girls for help. Otherwise, we spent a lot of time coloring and listening to the other students do their lessons at the front of the room.

Recess was great fun. With sixteen students, we usually had enough for two teams to play whatever we decided, and we all played, including us first graders. We spent the majority of our time playing softball together. Ironically, I remember more about recess than I do about lessons with Dick and Jane and math flashcards.

By the end of my first-grade year, the school district decided to close our one-room schoolhouse and bus us to school in town. I spent the summer mourning the loss and anticipating the second grade in town. Life was going to change.

Grandma and Grandpa Miller's life lessons

Visiting Grandpa and Grandma was a mixture of fun and work. Because Grandma was very no-nonsense, there was generally work to do. Grandma was a quilter and a gardener. She had a very large vegetable garden and another regular-sized garden by the house. There was always produce to be cleaned and prepared for canning. She picked the smallest cucumbers to make pickles, and it was the job of my younger

brother, Jeff, and me to scrub them clean. There were washtubs full of them. Grandma would come along and check if the spines were appropriately scrubbed off and return to the tub any that were not done correctly to the original tub.

Grandma taught me to sew while I was very young, and I am sure it was a way to keep a small grandchild busy. I remember sitting in her sewing room and learning embroidery's finer details while she was at her sewing machine. There was also an old, out-of-tune piano on the front porch, and I remember Grandma playing hymns and singing. Today, I am comforted by the thought of her playing old familiar hymns, and I think of her whenever those hymns are sung at church.

My grandfather was also an incredibly creative craftsman, but for him, it was about making furniture. I enjoyed spending afternoons in his woodshop, smelling the fresh-cut wood, and watching him weaving the soaked caning to create the seat of a chair.

*Grandma and Grandpa Miller loved
the Mennonite game.*

Grandma and Grandpa Miller loved the Mennonite game. It seemed every meal at their house was a discussion about distant relatives. I tuned it out. I found no use for the discussions when I did not know any of the players. It was a very poor choice on my part, because today I am the keeper of the old photos, and I have to research to figure out who everyone is.

Grandma and Grandpa taught us how to work and shared their passions for their craft and the precision with which they sewed or designed a piece of furniture. We also absorbed the hymns and the importance of work and craft by spending quality time with them.

Piano contest

I started piano lessons in the second grade. I begged to start, and I remember my mom calling teachers to get me on someone's schedule. I could not wait, and in the beginning, I spent a lot of time practicing all the drills and simple songs. Piano playing came easily, but practicing soon wore thin. There were songs and lessons I enjoyed more than others over the years, and by eighth grade, I was becoming accomplished enough to play easy hymns.

My teacher was kind and good at her craft. She knew how to pick pieces that fit my character and what the judge required at that level. In my eighth-grade year, I took a complicated piece. I do not recall the name, but it was fast, staccato, and I liked it. I felt prepared. It was my turn on the schedule. I approached the piano, set the bench, tried to get comfortable despite the nerves, and eyed the judge, waiting for the nod that said I could begin.

I took a deep breath and was off, but the worst possible thing happened. I was only a short way into the piece when both hands went off course. This piece could not be adjusted mid-stream, or at least I had not learned that skill yet. It also was not just one wrong note, so while my hands were playing all the wrong notes, I was trying to decide how to get myself out of the situation. It probably did not take as long as it felt in my head to make the decision, but I finally stopped and asked the judge if I could start over. She kindly obliged my request, and I started again. The second time through was successful.

I vividly remember the ride home, telling my mother that I was done with piano. I was pursuing sports anyway, and I would not need piano. As I recall, she did not fight me on it, probably since practicing had become an ever-increasing battle. Maybe she understood my anguish and embarrassment that day, or perhaps she knew her daughter was not destined to be a musician. Per my demand, we dropped piano lessons, and I have hardly touched a piano since then. I did not miss piano, and there were no regrets until my second son was born.

No one tells you when you quit piano in eighth grade that someday your son will be a talented vocal musician, and the piano skills would have been useful. While I have regrets about not continuing, I also learned the value of trying again.

The winter to remember

Winters in South Dakota can be severe or mild. One rough winter, I read the Laura Ingalls Wilder book titled *The Long Winter* to my kids. It takes on a new

context when the wind is whistling, and rattling the windows, the visibility is near zero, and temperatures are well below freezing.

It was 2000–2001. We had snowstorms that came weekly on Monday mornings. The timing was remarkable, and these storms were atypical in that the winds blew from a different direction and left more snow than normal on the roof of our large dairy barn. There were places where the snow on the roof was more than two feet deep.

It was a year when the kids could start at the top of the barn roof and sled to the ground because the snowdrift reached the edge of the roof. Remember, this is South Dakota, and there are no hills on which to sled. My kids still talk about the winter that they got to sled off the barn because that is as good as it gets there.

The storms would last three days, and then it would take another day or two until the township snowplow could open roads for a school bus or milk truck. There was not much school that winter. It took very little snow to drift in, closing the roads again, even with light wind. If the roads were open, we made a quick run to town for groceries and home before roads blew shut again. It was all we could do to get chores done. The snow and wind slowed everything down, and more bedding and feeding was required for livestock. Inside the barn, we could hear the roof creak and groan under the weight of the snow. We could see the bend in the rafters, and soon there were cracks. Other large barns in the area had fallen in.

We attempted to shovel snow off the roof, but this was a daunting task, given the winds were replacing the snow as quickly as we tried to move it. The situation was becoming desperate until a couple of farmers from our church arrived with snow blowers to blow the snow off the roof. We reinforced the barn rafters, and all ended well.

Winters in South Dakota can be beautiful and challenging, but we took note when the winds blew from a different direction. We were grateful for the men from our church during the winter to remember.

Teaching the Lost Boys of Sudan

I taught psychology and sociology for five years at Lincoln High School, a large public high school in the Sioux Falls School District. This teaching experience expanded my world.

Sioux Falls has an active Lutheran Social Services refugee resettlement program and a New American Center that offers refugees additional support. When I taught in Sioux Falls, there were approximately sixty-eight different languages spoken in the school

district, in large part, by the resettled refugees. Lincoln served an economically diverse set of students.

I taught in Sioux Falls in the early to mid-2000s, and I had students from Serbia, Kosovo, Russia, Sudan, and more. It was well after the South Sudan conflict began. The Lost Boys of Sudan were very young, orphaned children who had walked a long distance without adults to reach a refugee camp. Their survival stories are one of a kind. They waited in the camps for quite a few years before being resettled. Many of them came to the United States: South Dakota, Minnesota, Texas, and other locations.

They were in my senior homeroom and made up a good portion of my twenty-five students. Some of them were probably twenty or twenty-one years old. In addition to attending school, most had jobs to support themselves. Usually, several of them shared an apartment and were assigned community mentors or families.

*The questions they asked were about
the bigger picture of life.*

Besides being in my homeroom, many of the Lost Boys took my sociology class. Because I had large classes, one of the tactics I used to learn about my students was to start the class with a quick question. One of my quick questions was, "What was your favorite game during recess?" The boys from Sudan were in a difficult position because they either didn't attend school or if they did, they did not have recess games that fit the question. One student responded with how they stole each other's cattle. There were stories about monkeys and slingshots as well. We all learned cultural lessons about games. As a sociology class, we shared ethnic histories, foods, cultural events, and backgrounds. Sociology class offered the space to break down barriers and unknowns for students and me.

The Lost Boys of Sudan transformed my world. I observed their resilience, making a new life, learning language and American culture, and learning to live and drive in cold and snowy South Dakota. The questions they asked were about the bigger picture of life.

It was a reminder that first-world problems are not very important. It was a chance to build a global understanding, and I learned more than the students.

Moving to Lancaster County

I moved from Newton, Kansas, to take the superintendent position at Lancaster Mennonite Schools. I remember thinking that all the trees and the inability to see any real distance would be an issue if I were going to live in the East. Still, as I entered Pennsylvania, there were more open fields, and then Lancaster County offered numerous farms with silos that made the geography feel a bit more like home.

First, I want to share a couple of painful adjustments: The traffic and roads have been most disconcerting. I arrived in late December, the darkest time of the year; and, I think, it rained every day that January. With roads not running straight north, south, east, and west, my sense of direction was completely askew, and since I could not see the sun, I was lost. Nothing would bother me more than to drive a longer distance on a highway to get to a destination when my mental map construct believed it would make more sense to take a direct route. I tried it, and that was not the solution.

When I first arrived, I wanted to and tried to understand the local Mennonite church context. After about a year, it became clear that I would never grasp the depth of the boundaries, because only someone who grew up with it will understand.

The Lancaster roads, churches, and schools have caused me to develop new understandings of systems, structures, and leadership styles, but not without the ongoing painful process of deconstructing my mental maps.

Finally, the positives of Lancaster County: I completely understand why there are places named "Garden Spot" and "Paradise." In a state that typically received less than twenty inches of rain a year, our garden produce in South Dakota was nothing like what is grown here. Thank goodness I did not grow up here. Who knows how many tubs of little cucumbers Grandma would have had.

I am a proponent of lifelong learning.

Lancaster has expanded my connections, deepened my faith, and completely rerouted mental constructs. I am a proponent of lifelong learning. I have made the choices to take risks, grow on the journey, and then mourned the loss of stability and quiet. There is no question in my mind that God leads on the journey and introduces us to new people and places for that time and life phase.

Research Tips and Query

KAUFFMAN: The Whole Bible of Old and New Testament after D. Martin Luther, Printed in Philadelphia, year not shown. Sold at LMHS Book Auction, May 2016, Lot No. 60.

Material in brackets is from other sources.

Michael Kauffman, Mar. 29, 1810 [–May 14, 1887]
m. Nov. 6, 1834, Sarah [Michaels], Apr. 8, 1815–
Feb. 17, 1875; 59y 10m 9d.

They had the following children:

1. Jacob Kauffman, Feb. 2, 1836 [–Aug. 30, 1903]
m. [Rafala Hornberger, Nov. 19, 1840–Oct. 11, 1915]

They had the following children:

- 1.1 [Alice Kauffman, Nov. 22, 1859–Mar. 30, 1937
m. Isaac W. Buch]
- 1.2 [Agnes Kauffman, Oct. 20, 1861–May 15, 1941
m. William Adams]
- 1.3 [Mollie Kauffman, Jan. 31, 1864–Nov. 27, 1940
m. Wilson F. Sweigart]
- 1.4 [Rolandis Kauffman, Mar.
10, 1866–Jan. 12, 1936
m. Lizzie Stark]
- 1.5 [William Kauffman, Mar. 28, 1868–July 24, 1943
m. Laura M. Emery]
2. Mary Ann Kauffman, Dec. 28, 1837–Nov. 18, 1867;
29y 10m 21d
3. John Kauffman, Jan. 11, 1841–Jan. 15, 1841; 4d
4. Salinda Kauffman, Nov. 21, 1844–Aug. 16, 1851;
6y 8m 26d
5. Reuben Kauffman, July 21, 1848–June 10, 1873;
24y 10m 19d
m. Mary [Fry]

They had the following children:

- 5.1 [Franklin Kauffman, May 1, 1868–July 11, 1895
m. Annie S. Behmer]
- 5.2 [Ellis Kauffman, Mar. 12, 1870–July 30, 1892]

GLASSMOYER/HOSHAUER: Holy Bible printed by Globe Bible Publishing Co., Philadelphia, 1886 (inscription), presented to Emma from Samuel W. Snively in 1887. Bible sold at LMHS book auction on July 2016, Lot. No. 391.

Samuel Hoshauer, b. July 20, 1870, Brecknock Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania, (son of Jeremiah and Susan [Hoffert] Hoshauer)

m. June 10, 1893, Emma Glassmoyer, b. Feb. 8, 1870, Cumru Township, Berks County,

Pennsylvania, (dau. of William and Christiana [Ziegler] Glassmoyer)

They had the following children:

1. Martha Hoshauer, b. Dec. 8, 1894, Brecknock Twp., Berks County, PA; d. Feb. 10, 1927; 32y 2m 2d.
m. Feb. 8, 1917, Henry J. Snively

They had the following children:

- 1.1 Samuel William Snively, b. Aug. 28, 1917
in Ephrata, Lancaster County, PA
- 1.2 Henry Dwight Snively, b. and d. Jan. 29, 1927,
in Lancaster General Hospital, Lancaster, PA

Other notes in this Bible:

Stella Balmer Risser, d. Feb. 6, 1927
Mrs. Ira Miller (Hernley), d. Feb. 8, 1927
John Wever (sic), d. Feb. 18, 1927, age 53y
Mrs. Harry Brubaker, d. Feb. 19, 1927
Mrs. Mary Rother, d. Feb. 23, 1927
Mr. Dehm, d. Feb. 14, 1927
Family of four died Feb., 1927
1. Elmer Hershey age 34?
2. Stella (Killhafner) Hershey, age 37
3. Wilber Theodore Hershey, age 4 year
4. Eugene Paul Hershey, age 16 year
Also included are obituaries for
1. Martha (Hoshauer) Snively
2. Howard L. Glassmoyer
3. Jeanette M. Zug
4. Susanna Wenger

WEAVER: Holy Bible published by William W. Harding, Philadelphia, 1864. Bible sold at LMHS book auction, July 2016, Lot No. 390.

Material in brackets is from other sources.

Isaac Weaver, Aug. 18, 1807 [–Oct. 19, 1876]
m. Nov. 19, 1833, Mary Groff, Dec.
31, 1803 [–Oct. 18, 1876]

They had the following children:

1. Amos Weaver, Sept. 22, 1834–Oct. 10, 1845; 11y 13d
2. Phares Weaver, b. Sept. 11, 1836 [–April 30, 1915]
3. John Weaver, Nov. 13, 1838–Mar 5, 1919;
80y 3m 20d
m. Nov. 9, 1865, Annie Thomas, May 16,
1840–Feb. 20, 1917; 76y 9m 4d; (both of
Providence Township, Lancaster County,
Pennsylvania)

Their children are:

- 3.1 Mary Weaver, Jan. 17, 1867 [–Dec. 6, 1930;
single]

- 3.2 Catharine Weaver, Nov. 28, 1868–Oct. 2, 1920;
51y 10m 4d.
m. [Francis] Mylin
- 3.3 Maris Weaver, Apr. 3, 1872 [–Jan. 9, 1942]
- 3.4 Abraham Weaver, Jan. 25, 1874 [–Dec. 2, 1942]
- 3.5 Martin Weaver, June 29, 1879 [–April 22, 1955]
(twin)
- 3.6 Enos Weaver, June 29, 1879 [–April 20, 1950]
(twin)
4. Susanna Weaver, Mar. 24, 1840–Aug. [1], 1918; 78y
5. Mary Emma Weaver, July 26, 1841–Mar. 19, 1843;
1y 7m 14d
6. Jacob Weaver, Sept 7, 1842–Sept. 18, 1916; 74y 14d
7. Ann Mary Weaver, Aug. 20, 1844 [–April 28, 1925]

Genealogy of the Weaver Family:

Jacob Weaver, Dec. 28, 1781–June 15, 1866;
84y 6m 17d
m. Ann Bressler, Sept. 25, 1786–Feb 25, 1852;
65y 5m

Note: It is not stated, but it can be assumed the following are their children:

1. Isaac Weaver, Aug. 18, 1807–
Oct. 19, 1876; 69y 2m 1d
2. Elizabeth Weaver, Dec. 11, 1809–July 8, 1854;
44y 6m 26d

m. Jan. 8, 1833, Jacob N. Landis

They had the following children:

- 2.1 Mary Ann Landis, Nov. 8, 1833–July 10, 1854;
20y 8m 2d
- 2.2 Eliza W. Landis, b. Oct. 24, 1834
- 2.3 Anna Landis, b. May 29, 1836
- 2.4 Naomi Landis, Aug. 29, 1837–Jul. 18, 1874;
36, 10, 19d
- 2.5 Ephriam (sic) Landis, Mar. 18, 1839–Jul. 12,
1854; 15y 3m 13d (Should this be 24d?)
- 2.6 Lavinia Landis, Sep. 1841–Jul. 9, 1854;
12y 9m 18d
- 2.7 Noah Landis, Nov. 4, 1843–Jan. 15, 1916;
72y 2m 11d
- 2.8 Amos Landis, Sept. 1845–Jul. 8, 1854; 9y 9m 10d
- 2.9 Francis E. Landis, b. Apr. 12, 1848
- 2.a Jacob William Landis, Mar. 26, 1850–Aug. 27,
1918; 68y 1m 1d
- 2.b Rebecca Landis, Oct. 7, 1852–July 15, 1854;
1y 9m 8d
3. Peter Weaver, Sept. 28, 1812–Apr. 16, 1904; in his
92nd year

4. Anna Weaver, Jul. 7, 1814–1831
5. John Weaver, Apr. 11, 1817–Jun. 20, 1893;
76y 2m 9d
6. Jacob Weaver, May 31, 1819–Apr. 25, 1847;
27y 11m 25d
7. Mary Weaver, Mar. 4, 1822–Jul. 11, 1854; 32y 4m 7d

KENEAGY: Holy Bible published by Fielding
Lucas Jr., Baltimore, no year.

Bible was sold at LMHS book auction on July 2016,
Lot No. 388.

John H. Keneagy
m. Elizabeth Eby

They had the following children:

1. Henry H. Keneagy, May 16, 1861–May 10, 1945
 2. Emanuel E. Keneagy, b. July 23, 1863
 3. Anna M. Keneagy, Apr. 17, 1867–Aug. 11, 1867;
3m 27 d
 4. John E. Keneagy, b. Oct. 14, 1870
- Mary Keneagy (no relation given) d. Apr. 1, 18__;
73y 7m 27d.

Also listed are:

1. John Schenck, b. Aug. 28, 1816
 2. Henry Schenck, June 5, 1818–Jan. 6, 1854;
35y 7m 1d
 3. Mary Schenck, Nov. 22, 1819–Mar. 22, 1850;
30y 4m
 4. Michael Schenck, Mar. 5, 1821–Oct. 18, 1821;
7m 13d
 5. Tobias Schenck, b. Nov. 4, 1822
 6. Jacob Schenck, Nov. 25, 1824–Oct. 11, 1900
 7. Susanna Schenck, Apr. 19, 1831–Dec. 19, 1910
 8. Benjamin Schenck, Aug. 19, 1835–Sept. 14, 1849;
14y 25 d
 9. Anna Schenck, b. Feb. 20, 1839
- Final record: Mary Catharine Denlinger, d. June 10,
1922.

She had a daughter, Mrs. Isaac Oberly.

Query: BRENNEMAN.—I am researching Bishop
John M. Brenneman (1816–1895) of Elida, Allen
County, OH. Any correspondence to or from him,
or any reference to him in other diaries, letters, etc.
would be greatly appreciated. Andrew V. Ste.
Marie, P.O. Box 246, Manchester, MI 48158,
the-witness@sbcglobal.net.

Book Review

In Pursuit of Faithfulness: Conviction, Conflict, and Compromise in Indiana-Michigan Mennonite Conference, by Rich Preheim. Harrisonburg, VA: Herald Press, 2016. 419 pp. Softcover. \$34.99. ISBN: 978-0-8361-9999-4.

The Mennonite story in America begins in the east and travels west, following the larger European settlement story in America. Rich Preheim's *In Pursuit of Faithfulness* tells the story from the perspective of Mennonites living at the influential crossroads between communities farther west and the established communities east. Preheim explores how the issues of the Indiana-Michigan Mennonite Conference indicate the broader Mennonite church issues and how the decisions in Indiana-Michigan would have far-reaching effects on the broader Mennonite church.

Preheim begins with the organization of the Indiana-Michigan Amish Mennonite Conference and the Indiana-Michigan Mennonite Conference, following their somewhat parallel development until 1916 when the conferences merged. This merger attempted unity, but the bonds strained under the ever-changing social and religious pressures of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. To some in Indiana-Michigan, change was suspicious and should be adopted slowly, but others in the Conference saw change as exciting and something to be embraced. Along with their spectrum, these two views created a conference attempting to balance itself in the midst of fundamentalism, World War, and modern social revolutions. At times, individuals or congregations would migrate away from Indiana-Michigan, no longer comfortable with the decisions of the Conference.

Interwoven throughout the Indiana-Michigan Mennonite Conference's local story is the broader influence of the Conference to the Mennonite Church. Around the turn of the previous century, Mennonites like John F. Funk, Daniel Brenneman, John S. Coffman, George L. Bender, and many others found northern Indiana a destination to explore mission organizations, publishing, higher education, Sunday schools, and revival meetings. As Indiana-Michigan adopted these changes, they offered a model for change in the Mennonite Church, both west and east. As Indiana-Michigan reacted to the influence of fundamentalism, engaged more actively in protesting injustice, and adopted a new understanding of sexuality, Indiana-Michigan continued the legacy of being an influencer in the Mennonite Church. Yet the adoption of change also had a cost. The decisions for change conflicted with convictions and caused some to leave to find a spiritual home less progressive.

In Pursuit of Faithfulness narrates the history of the Indiana-Michigan Mennonite Conference, mixing the author's research with primary source quotes and images. The author delivers the essential story without getting bogged down in minute details, making this an accessible read to those less familiar with the Mennonite story. As a narrative account, it does well at providing the story from the perspective of the Indiana-Michigan Mennonite Conference, which enables the reader to analyze its virtues.

Nathan Nolt
Columbia, PA

Recommended Reading

Orders:

Lancaster Mennonite Historical Society
2215 Millstream Road
Lancaster, PA 17602-1499

Phone: (717) 393-9745

Fax: (717) 290-1585

Email: shop@lmhs.org

Please call the Lancaster Mennonite Historical Society for shipping charges and book orders. Prices are subject to change without notice.

Harris, Alex. *A Biographical History of Lancaster County*. Lancaster, PA: Elias Barr & Co., 1872. 650 pp. (Hardcover). \$31.95. ISBN: 978-1-3451-4175-7.

Heinzekehr, Justin. *The Absent Christ: An Anabaptist Theology of the Empty Tomb*. Telford, PA: Cascadia Publishing House, 2019. 160 pp. (Paperback). \$22.95. ISBN: 978-1-68027-014-3.

Lorenz, Joan M. *A History of Salisbury Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania*. Morgantown, PA: Masthof Press, 2002. 344 pp. (Hardcover). \$25.00. ISBN: 978-1-9303-5360-2.

Pencak, William A. *Friends and Enemies in Penn's Woods: Indians, Colonists, and the Racial Construction of Pennsylvania*. University Park, PA: Penn State University Press, 2004. 236 pp. (Paperback). \$35.95. ISBN: 978-0-2710-2385-4.

Preheim, Rich. *In Pursuit of Faithfulness: Conviction, Conflict, and Compromise in Indiana-Michigan Mennonite Conference*. Harrisonburg, VA: Herald Press, 2016. 419 pp. (Paperback). \$34.99. ISBN 978-0-8361-9999-4.

Ridner, Judith. *The Scots Irish of Early Pennsylvania: A Varied People*. Philadelphia, PA: Temple University Press, 2018. 127 pp. (Paperback). \$19.95. ISBN: 978-1-9323-0432-9.

Shantz, Douglas H. *An Introduction to German Pietism: Protestant Renewal at the Dawn of Modern Europe*. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2013. 490 pp. (Paperback). \$38.00. ISBN: 978-1-4214-0831-6.

Spero, Patrick. *Frontier Country: The Politics of War in Early Pennsylvania*. Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2016. 343 pp. (Hardcover). \$39.95. ISBN: 978-0-8122-4861-6.

Stauffer, Romaine. *Led by His Hand*. Berlin, OH: TGS International, 2019. 282 pp. (Paperback). \$13.99. ISBN: 978-1-949648-87-4.

Strassburger, Ralph Beaver. *Pennsylvania German Pioneers: A Publication of the Original Lists of Arrivals in the Port of Philadelphia from 1727 to 1808: Volume 1*. Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1992. 776 pp. (Paperback). \$69.50. ISBN: 978-0-8063-1803-5.

Tersteegen, Gerhard, Emily Chishold, trans. Peter Erb, intro. *The Quiet Way: A Christian Path to Inner Peace*. Bloomington, IN: World Wisdom, 2008. 162 pp. (Paperback). \$17.95. ISBN: 978-1-933316-52-9.

Weaver, Lisa and Elizabeth Miller. *Let the Children Come to Me: Nurturing Anabaptist Faith Within Families*. Telford, PA: Cascadia Publishing House, 2019. 61 pp. (Paperback). \$18.95. ISBN: 978-1-6802-7013-6.