

stands; all this took time, and he did not return home till the latter part of 1700. During his absence his family had made peace with the government, and he rejoined them in Wattenwyl. I do not know how soon he visited Salome, but do know that he married her in 1701 and brought her to his home. He was enthusiastic about the New World, and was anxious to get up a colony and emigrate thither. While the family and neighbors listened to his marvelous stories, like prudent Germans, they discounted them largely, but he persevered, and finally an Emigration Society was formed; but before acting, they resolved to send two of their number over to Pennsylvania to verify Heinrich's statements. Franz Louis Michel\* was selected, and he set out in 1703. He also went by the way of London, and while there met other land speculators, who told him that Virginia or South Carolina was a much better climate and country than Pennsylvania. They reached America, looked all about, consuming a couple of years' time, and finally, to the great disgust of Heinrich, selected North Carolina as the place to locate, where the Society finally emigrated in 1710, and settled what is now New-Berne. During this time Heinrich was probably staying with his father's family and practiced his profession. I can imagine that Heinrich became very impatient. He had not abandoned his design of emigration to Pennsylvania, and the determination of his associates to go to North Carolina must have been a great disappointment. It seems his father's family gave up the design entirely. This restless state of mind might have been the reason that caused him to join in another struggle against the government in 1706. This, as usual, miscarried, and he had again to seek safety in flight; this time encumbered by Salome and two children, Emanuel, aged four, and Gabriel, aged two years. They stole off in the night, Salome and the two children on a horse, led by Heinrich. They were again making for the border. By the next daylight they were near the Lake of Thun, where Heinrich had secured a boat. Then he discovered they were pursued by two mounted Hussars. When within a few hun-

\*For the account of Franz Louis Michel's journeys to America consult the Berner Taschenbuch, 1898, published by K. Y. Wyss, Bern.

For an account of the Swiss colony in North Carolina, consult Neujahrsblatt, 1897, published by Historical Society, of Canton of Bern.

For an account of the life and journeys of Heinrich Zimmerman, consult Neujahrsblatt, 1903, published by Historical Society, of Canton of Bern.

dred yards of the shore, at a narrow place in the path, he stopped and sent his wife and children forward, with directions to launch the boat and be ready to push off when he joined them. The Hussars were armed with sabres and spears; Heinrich also had a staff. As they drew near, he commanded them to halt, which they did not heed; he then vigorously attacked them with stones. Their horses became restive, and they dismounted; this took some time, and Heinrich, seeing his wife and children in the boat, beat a hasty retreat. He was fleet of foot, but one of his pursuers was more so, and just as he reached the boat, caught him by the skirt of his coat. Salome rose to the occasion, and by a well directed blow with an oar, laid him sprawling. Heinrich sprang aboard. She pushed off, and they were safe. Rupp, in his history of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, speaks of Heinrich Zimmerman as the "Swiss Patriot," but he gives no details, and this feat of arms, wherein Salome got in the decisive work, is the only one that tradition has handed down. Some of the versions give as high as four Hussars, but I stick to the more modest story of two. Heinrich was safe, but he resolved to quit his native land forever, and with little delay he set out on his long journey. As in the former voyage, he first went to London, where he again met the land agents, or it may be Penn himself, who was then in England. He arrived in Germantown in 1706, having been absent from the Colony six years. There he doubtless met many old friends, and found a flourishing little town. He must have had considerable money, for he purchased a house in the town and some land in the vicinity, as is shown by the records.

He at once commenced practicing his profession, and by the aid of two "Redemptioners," whose time he bought, he began to improve his land. Here he remained and prospered for several years, his capital and his family increasing. Besides his two eldest sons, Emanuel and Gabriel, born in Switzerland, we have next Salome, then Christian, then Daniel, then Mary, and lastly Jacob. The Swiss and Germans were coming over in great numbers and pushing settlements out towards the Susquehanna. About the year 1710 he acquired his first land in what is now Lancaster County. The tract contained 200 acres. Two years later he bought of Christopher Franciscus, a Swiss settler, a tract of 572 acres, which was partly improved. This land included a fine spring,

Dr. Seymour Carpenter omitted Heinrich Zimmerman's son, Henry, Jr., from this listing, an error which he rectified on pages 21 and 176.

near what is now called Lampeter Square. For this land he gave \$3,000, and I conclude that he must have inherited money from his father or through his wife, for he could hardly have made so much by his profession in so new a country. He bought four more "Redemptioners" and put them to work, enlarging the improvements upon the Franciscus tract. "Redemptioners" were poor people who could not pay their passage money and were sold for a term of years. He made frequent journeys from his home to his plantation, a distance of about sixty miles, which required two days' hard traveling. The woods were full of game; bear and wolves were abundant. One night, while staying with Francisus, a loud scratching was heard at the door, and as Francisus opened it a large wolf sprang at his throat; he grappled it, and his daughter, who was cutting meat, rushed to his assistance and killed the wolf with the butcher knife. Heinrich sat by the fire smoking his pipe, and was in no wise disturbed. While living in Germantown he became intimate with Pastorius, the Wistars and others, who were the founders of the town, and took his part in the development of the place. Meantime he was enlarging his estate on the Pequea, and by 1717 had something over 3,000 acres. He then thought it best to remove his family there. Before doing so he built a house of hewed walnut logs. It was twenty-four feet square and two stories high, with an adjoining kitchen, eighteen by twenty feet, one story. That was the prevailing style of the best houses of that day and continued to be for more than a century though later many were built of stone, instead of logs. Before he moved, Pequea had become a large settlement, all the colonists being Swiss or German.

Lancaster County, as is well known, is one of the most fertile spots of the whole country. The surface is gently rolling, with no high hills, though the beds of the streams are rather deep. The whole face of the country was covered with a heavy forest of oak, walnut, chestnut, poplar and elm, with an occasional pine; there was not a dense undergrowth. Limestone is abundant, and the water in the streams is very clear; strong springs are very numerous. It is today a most delightful country, and the best improved in the United States, and doubtless there the early Switzers realized that they had at last found the promised land. They were virtuous and industrious, and might be called

rich, for they had in abundance all that their simple wants required. Out of wool and flax they manufactured their clothes; they planted orchards and vineyards, and had fruit, cider and wine. They brought with them all the habits and customs of the fatherland, its religion and its amusements, and, taken altogether, might be considered a prosperous and happy people. The Pequea settlement was early considered the most thrifty in the colony, and Governor Pownell, who traveled there in 1754, said it reminded him of the best cultivated portions of Europe. They even practiced irrigation, a custom which they had brought with them from Switzerland, but which has long since been abandoned. A good wagon road was soon constructed to Philadelphia, and they were thus brought in connection with the principal town of the colony; in fact, the only one of any importance. The town of Lancaster was not founded until 1728. The continual good reports that were sent back to the old country brought swarms of new emigrants, four or five thousand families coming out yearly. Heinrich practiced among his neighbors, and continued to improve his land. At the date of his removal to Pequea Emanuel was fifteen years of age, Gabriel thirteen, Salome ten, and so they ranged down. Two children, Maria and Jacob, were born after the family settled at Pequea, making eight in all. Our ancestors were prolific people. The advantages of education were limited, and Heinrich sent his children back among his friends at Germantown to attend the schools there. Pastorius, the founder of the town, had established a sort of a college there at a very early day. Heinrich must have been a good patron, for as they grew up he sent them all there. He had them taught both English and German, which was quite unusual, for nothing but German was spoken at Pequea; but Heinrich was a wise fellow, and doubtless realized that as English was the legal language of the country, it would be advantageous for his children to know it. His course seems to have subjected him to considerable censure among his neighbors, who thought that the Dutch was good enough for reasonable people. The sequel proved that Heinrich was right. He was the largest land holder in the settlement, and, in addition, a doctor. The two made him quite a local celebrity. The next man in importance was Hans Graff, also a "Switzer." He had lived in Germantown, and he and Heinrich had settled on

the Pequea about the same time. There was considerable rivalry between them, for even in these early days more than one man aspired to be "big Injun." As time rolled on, and Heinrich's boys were getting to be men, he thought he must have more land. The country towards Philadelphia was mostly taken up, and that further west and north had not then been surveyed. This was about 1726-28. Squatters were pushing out and blazing out claims, and Heinrich determined to have his share. He accordingly went about eight or ten miles up the Conestoga, where a small stream flows into that creek, and where there was a beautiful valley and numerous springs, and commenced blazing the trees and driving his stakes. While engaged in this laudable enterprise whom should he encounter but Hans Graff, engaged in the same business. This was a serious dilemma, but, being sensible "Switzers," they drew out their pipes, seated themselves on a log, and proceeded to smoke and reflect. The little brook forked about a mile above its mouth into about two equal parts. They agreed that Heinrich should have all the land on the right hand fork, looking up stream, and Hans that on the left. There remained the land from the forks to the mouth. Hans offered a horse for the refusal of this tract. Heinrich immediately offered two. This staggered Hans, and he proposed that they draw sticks; Heinrich agreed and won the land. So the matter was amicably settled, and to this day one branch is called "Carpenter's Run" and the other "Graff's Run." The forks are about a mile from the present village of Earlville, and could these fellows come back they would behold one of the most delightful rural scenes in America, and find the land worth two or three hundred dollars an acre instead of ten cents, the price they paid for it. Emanuel, his eldest son, by this time had married a Swabian girl, named Caroline Line, and Gabriel had married a Swiss girl named Appolina Herman. The families of both were among the early settlers on the Pequea. Emanuel built a house near where the Run puts into the Conestoga, and Gabriel built another near the Forks, close to a big spring. Their houses were log cabins. In a few years they were replaced by the regulation houses, twenty-four feet square; and the house that Gabriel built in 1730 of hewed walnut has remained, and after the lapse of 156 years bids fair to last as much longer. I was in it last summer, and stood in

the room where four generations had been born and died. Mary Carpenter, spinster, a great grand-daughter of Gabriel, now owns it.

Salome, the eldest daughter of old Heinrich, was married in 1731 to John Wistar, of Germantown, and went there to live.

Henry was now seventeen or eighteen years of age. He had been attending school for some years at Germantown. His father concluded to make a doctor of him, and accordingly sent him back to Europe, probably to Basle, to obtain a medical education. I can imagine what a good time that young fellow had when he got back to Berne among his uncles, aunts and cousins. I feel assured that he cut a wide swath, and when he talked of the New World and his father's broad acres, that the subject received all the necessary amplifications. If it did not, he was not a genuine Carpenter. After three years he returned, and with him came a family from Switzerland named Forney. One of the members was named Susan, whom he married very soon after his return. He built a house on the new purchase, and began practice. In 1734 the land upon which they had squatted came into market, and the father, Heinrich, acquired by patent about 2,700 acres.

For some reason he liked the new place better than the old, and in 1735-6 built a stone house near to his sons, in the same style as his original log house. It is still standing a few hundred yards from the "Carpenter Church" and grave-yard. I was in it last summer. Nearly one whole side of the kitchen is taken up by an immense chimney, with stone seats on either side. I sat on one and smoked and tried to conjure up the spirit of old Heinrich, but without success, though I am sure he must have smoked many a pipe in the same spot. The crane from which the pots and kettles were suspended is still there, and the bake oven, whose mouth opens from the chimney, is still in use. The women with short skirts, the men with the leather breeches, and the pewter plates and spoons have disappeared, never to return. Soon after his removal he and his sons built a grist and sawmill on the Conestoga. These were among the first built upon that stream. They were built of logs. In 1768 a grandson of Heinrich rebuilt them of stone. They were burned down in 1888 and rebuilt by a man named Graybill in the same year. These mills are near the village of Earlville.

Next to Christian came Mary. In 1739 she was married to Daniel Fiere, the son of one of the old settlers, and of a very prominent family. She was married in the old stone house before mentioned, by her brother Emanuel, who in 1735 had been appointed Justice of the Peace of His Majesty George I. His father and mother and all his brothers were present at the wedding, besides many others. Rupp, in his History, gives the following account of the wedding.

#### MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

Form of the marriage of Daniel Fiere, Jr., who was a son of the first settler, but born in this country, with Mary Carpenter, a Zimmerman, daughter of Henry Carpenter, first immigrant, but born in this country.

"WHEREAS, Daniel Fiere, of the County of Lancaster, and province of Pennsylvania, yeoman, and Mary Carpenter, daughter of Henry Carpenter, of the county and province aforesaid, spinster, having made due publication of their intention of marriage as the law directs—These are, therefore, to certify, all whom it may concern, that on the 1st day of May, Anno Domini, 1739, before me, Emanuel Carpenter, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said county, they, the said Daniel Fiere and Mary Carpenter, appeared in a public and solemn assembly for that purpose appointed, and meet together at the dwelling house of the aforesaid Henry Carpenter, where he, the said Daniel Fiere, did openly declare that he took the said Mary Carpenter to be his wife, promising to be unto her a loving and faithful husband till death should separate them, and she, the said Mary Carpenter, then and there in the assembly, did in like manner openly declare that she took the said Daniel Fiere to be her husband, promising to be unto him a loving, faithful and obedient wife till death should separate them, and for a further confirmation thereof both the said parties to these presents have here unto interchangeably put their hands, she after the custom of marriage assuming the surname of her husband; and we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being witnesses present at the solemnization thereof, the year and day first above written.

#### "WITNESSES—

"Emanuel Carpenter, Daniel Fiere, Mary Fiere, Henry Fiere, Henry Hanes, Elizabeth Kemp, Paulus Peter Apfel, Henry Carpenter, Salome Carpenter, Lawrence Hayn, Daniel Lefevre, Heinrich Zimmerman\*, William Buffington, Daniel Zimmerman, Hans Hause, Gabriel Zimmerman, Jacob Carpenter, Theophilus Hartman, Christian Zimmerman, Hans Hartman, Isaac Fiere, Peter Fiere, Johanna Conrad Kaempf, Isaac LeFevre, Daniel Harman, Johannes Volkecummer, George Philip Dollinger, Christian Harman, Maria Herman, Abraham Fiere, Philip LeFevre, Hester LeFevre, Samuel LeFevre, Susan Zimmerman, Jacob Fiere, Salome Harman, Leah Fiere, Rachel Fiere, Isaac Fiere, Mary Ham, Jonas le Rou."

Next comes Daniel, who married Magdalena Forney, a sister of his brother Henry's wife. Daniel was a noted member of the family, and was distinguished by his great size. He was six feet six inches in height. In 1750 he built a big stone house on the spot where stood the cabin of Franciscus, in which the wolf was slain. I visited it last year, and from appearances it will last another century. Next to Daniel comes Jacob, the youngest of the family, born in 1724. He lived near Daniel, on the old purchase, and cut a considerable figure among the early settlers. He first married Elizabeth Herr, who only lived a few years, secondly, he married a Susan Miller, who died in four or five years; then he married Magdalena Kendrick, who survived him. He had a large family by his several wives; seems to have been a very active business man, and acquired quite a fortune. The first death in the family was that of the eldest daughter, Salome Wistar, at Germantown in 1736. She was in her 25th year, and left only one child, a daughter named Salome. Having spoken of all the children, we will now return to old Heinrich. All his children were married and well settled. All were living but Salome. He had land enough for a couple of generations, and was generally prosperous. The last official act of his wife was affixing her signature to a deed in 1743. She must have died during that year, for in 1744 there are deeds bearing the name of Heinrich alone. His last signature bears the date of 1747. He may have lived several years afterwards, for he left no will to fix the date of his death. He divided all his property before

\*NOTE. Some members of the family sign "Zimmerman" and some "Carpenter. Emanuel, the Justice of the Peace was a brother of Mary.

his death among his children. He was buried in the graveyard on the "old purchase," near Lampeter square. If any headstone was erected to mark his grave it has disappeared. The Graveyard near the "Carpenter Church" on the new purchase had not then been established. We have thus followed Heinrich from birth to death; we have seen that he was born in a republic, where there was but little liberty, and where he was an unruly citizen. He did not emigrate because of religious persecution, and so far as I can learn he had no strong religious convictions. I suspect that he was among the early skeptics, who sprang up after the Reformation. It was before the day of the Encyclopedists, Voltaire, Rousseau, and that class of men; but even at that date there were many who, looking with philosophical eyes upon the religious strife raging on all sides, concluded the whole thing was a fraud, and believed nothing. To such Pennsylvania offered an asylum. There men might believe as they pleased without being molested. Franklin had found it much more congenial than New England. It was for political reasons and to better his fortune that Heinrich emigrated. He was for twenty-three years the subject of a monarchy, without exercising political privileges, for he was not naturalized till 1729, when by an act of the General Assembly he and his sons, Emanuel and Gabriel, who were born in Switzerland, were admitted, with other aliens, to full citizenship. When the first patents for land were issued, Penn arbitrarily changed the name of Zimmerman, to its English equivalent, Carpenter, and the naturalization papers did the same. It took at least fifty years to complete the change, because in every-day speech the family was known as "Zimmerman," while legally their name was "Carpenter." The estate which Heinrich divided among his children was worth more than \$100,000, which for that day was a very considerable fortune. I think, on the whole, we may feel rather proud of our common ancestor. He had good stuff in him, and besides founding a family in a New World, he did his part toward building up a commonwealth and a nation. He died long before the war of the American Revolution, indeed before the dispute had arisen which led up to that event; but his descendants were there, and if you are still interested I will tell you in another letter all I know of the part they took in that memorable struggle.

## CHAPTER II.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 18, 1897.

MY DEAR COUSIN—

Nearly a month has passed since I received your interesting and philosophic letter. It does me good to realize that there are many women who are abreast of the age, and who dare to think and act in accordance with their convictions. I am proud to say that I do now, and have always believed in women, and that if the world is ever regenerated it will be by and through them. So you must not do me the injustice of placing me among those who would in any way restrict her progress or usefulness. If I were wavering in opinion I would only have to recall the past, for the Carpenters as a family were fortunate in marriages, and the daughters have all the time been the moving spirits, and I have no kind of doubt but that the three Revolutionary Colonels, who were fortunate enough to marry Carpenter girls, would never have amounted to much had it not been for their wives. You think it rather surprising that I can remember so much about the family, and it would be so if I carried the story in my head, which I do not.

For more than twenty years I have been jotting down notes and clipping scraps from papers whenever and wherever I found anything relating to the family, and for the past two years, since I have had access to them, I have been wading through the Colonial Records and Pennsylvania Archives of forty-seven volumes, covering the time from the first settlement to the end of the Revolutionary period. I have all along intended to put the materials into a connected story, but could never get started till you proposed that I should write on historical subjects; then I bethought me that the time had come to write down the facts and traditions which I had collected. So you are responsible for having set me to a work that but for you would have been put off indefinitely, or, what is more probable, would never have been begun.

My indolence still stands in the way; now and then I spur