

FIRST SHIPLOAD TO ORANGEBURGH

Submitted by Beverly Shuler
Mt. Pleasant, S.C.

The following is from a photocopy of *The South Carolina Gazette*, "Containing the frefheft Advices Foreign and Domeftick. From Saturday, July 12, to Saturday, July 19, 1735."

"CHARLES-TOWN, July 19. On Sunday laft arrived here Capt. Hugh Percy in 9 Weeks from Rotterdam and 6 from Cowes, with 250 Switzers on board, who are come to fettle a Townfhip on the King's Land in this Province upon the Encouragement granted to other Foreigners. Amongft them are Ninety fit to bear Arms, and it is not doubted but their fettling in this Province will much contribute to its Strength, and by their Induftry and Laborioufnefs lend to its great Advantage; there being in fome parts of this Province very good Land for Wheat and Corn, they may probably upon proper Encouragement furnifh us in time with a good Quantity of that neceffary and fo much wanting Commodity, which now we are obliged to purchafe at what rate foever from our neighbours.

"The Province of Pennfylvania, to which thefe feveral Years paft many thoufands (fome will fay above 70,000) of perfecuted Palatines and Switzers have taken their refuge, is thereby brought in fuch a flourifhing Condition, that between the 25th of March 1734, and the 25th of March 1735 from thence is exported Wheat, 195,028 Bufhels, 1300 Tierces, Indian Corn, 10464 Bufhels, Flour 37,231 Barrels, 1536 Half-barrels; Bread 3232 Tierces, 8474 Barrels, 693 Half-barrels and 681 Qu. Casks.

"On Thurfdays His Honour the Lieutenant Governor being petitioned by thofe Switzers, that they might be qualified, in order to enjoy the fame Privileges and Liberties as natural born Subjects of the King of England, called a Council, and directed Tho: Dale, Tho: Lamboll and Henry Gibbes Efqs; three of his Majefty's Juftices of the Peace, to adminifter to fo many of them as defired it the Oath of Allegiance and to let them fubfcribe the Teft, according to a Law made for that purpofe, when accordingly in the Afternoon the fame were read to Seventy-fix of them then prefent, (fome being fick and abfent to the Number of Fourteen) in the German Tongue by an Interpreter fworn to that purpofe, and having explain'd to them the meaning of it, and they all being willing to take this Oath, the fame was again read in Englifh by one of the aforefaid his Majefty's Juftices, and interpreted by fhort Sentences, which they all repeated, and at the Conclufion fubfcribed to the aforefaid Oath and Teft.

"They are to fettle a Townfhip upon Edifto River, which is thought the beft Ground for Wheat, Corn, Hemp and Flax, as alfo for planting of Vineyards.

"The Ship St. Andrew, Capt. Peter Robinfon, came out the fame Time with Capt. Percy from Cowes, having on board about 200 Palatines, and is expected here every Day."

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WHEN THE GERMAN-SWISS CAME

Submitted by Dor
Centerville, Ari

The following is from *The German & German Settlement in S.C. 1732-1752*, by Gilbert P. Voigt at Newberry College.

"The following list of immigrant ships will...serve to indicate the strength of the German-speaking settlers from 1732-1752:

- 1732 Purry's first party. 45 Germans if not exclusively Swiss
- 1732 Dec 2 50 Palatines expected
- 1733 July 25 Salzburgers for Purrysburg
- 1734 Nov 260 Swiss for Purrysburg. So may have been German-Swiss
- 1735 July 250 German Switzers
- 1735 July 200 German Palatines
- 1735 July 250 German-Swiss
- 1736 Oct "A great number of German Switzers (one hundred and seventy?)
- 1737 Feb "Above 200 Switzers out of the Tockenburgh (Toggenburg)
- 1744 Capt. Ham's ship which brought Swiss from Bern, Ulrich Stokes hausen (Schaffhausen) and other settlers
- 1744 Captain Abercrombie's ship with Germans was captured by the Spanish settlers seem to have been released allowed to proceed to Carolina
- 1744 Dec Capt. Brown's ship with 100 Palatines
- 1749 Oct Ship "Griffin" with "Number of Palatines"
- 1750 Jan Ship "Greenwich" with German servants
- 1751 Nov Ship "Anne" with 200 German servants
- 1752 Sept Ship with German servants
- 1752 Oct Nearly 300 German servants
- 1752 Nov Nearly 200 German servants

There were some German-speaking settlers landing in Philadelphia made their way to South Carolina. At least three or four cases of this sort are in the Council Journals. In 1742 Peter Neger and four children, Peter Huber with two children, Peter Negerlei with four children and Barbara Horch child."

by Hugo Ackerman of
Orangeburg, S.C.

to go to see it, and again pointed upward. Remember, we were in the Swiss Alps. The man who provided the car was named Felder. The driver's name was Felder. I think 4/5 of the people in the town were blood relatives of mine and each other. I never saw so many Felders in my life.

Away we went in the car. Up, up, up and then we finally came to the end of a very narrow mountain road, and I saw one of the most beautiful sights I have ever seen. This beautiful little church sitting by itself on a little knoll high in the Alps above Entlebuch Valley. I was almost afraid to approach it.

Over the door was 1730 in Roman numerals. I went inside and I felt like weeping. Everything the original. The floors, the doors, the pews, the collection box, the loft, the altar--everything in a perfect state of preservation.

I walked to the front of the church and there between two beautiful stained glass windows was the altar. One window on the left dedicated to Heinrich Felder and on the right dedicated to Peter Felder. Much writing in German on the windows and our interpreter said it stated that these two men designed and built the church and that Heinrich was the bearer of the family flag (whatever that means).

I took many, many pictures. I got so excited and in such a big hurry to get back in time to make the train to Lucerne and Zurich that I left my tripod in the church. I was promised by the Father that when I got back to the States that he would research ALL the Felders for me!

I am writing to him now, and I am sure I will get the real authentic data on the Felder family back to at least the late 1500's. Can you imagine my anxiety having to wait 4 months to see if the pictures were any good.

On top of that, I had to subject the film to airport gadgets at Colombo, Singapore, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Manila, Osaka, Tokyo, Los Angeles, and Atlanta. But, I now have them developed and they are great. I am having some duplicated for you. Will send them as soon as they get back, in about two weeks.

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Cousin, Ed"

EDITOR'S NOTE. Does that make you want to take a trip? This year will be the 9th year I have conducted a Genealogy Tour to Britain. One of these coming years, I am going to arrange a tour to Germany and Switzerland. Let me know if you are interested, and I will add your name to my file folder of interested people. After typing the above, I am more excited than ever to get over there and try to find where my Linder's lived. I'd love to be as fortunate as Ed Jelks and find a whole valley full of cousins!

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(The following was submitted by Beverly Shu provided to her by Hugo Ackerman, with permission to republish. It originally appeared in the Tin Democrat. According to Hugo, his information is Colonial Land Policies.)

Anyone unable to pay for passage, but was compelled to come to Carolina, was usually required by the captain to sign an agreement to work out the passage as an indentured servant. It usually in the following fashion.

Upon arrival at Charleston the captain would inform the newspaper and (or) broadside that he had certain individuals who would work for four years (unless anyone willing to pay the cost of his passage as a farmer or shopkeeper in need of cheap labor to gain with the captain and pay for the passage or, since money was scarce, in products, such as furs, forest products, etc.

At the end of the indenture period, the slave sometimes received free a suit of clothes, his or her trade, or perhaps a few coins - at times probably nothing. At last, however, he could now apply for and receive fifty acres. In many arrangements, many thousands of indentured slaves came to Carolina and, of course, other colonies.

The attitude of the colonial government toward slavery was ambivalent. It was obvious that a cheap labor force was desperately needed to clear the land, a formidable and seemingly endless task. It was obvious to Governor and Council that slaves, without restriction, would in time greatly outnumber the whites and would then constitute a definite threat to peace in the colony. To limit the number of slaves, a duty (or tax) was added to the purchase of every slave. And the money thus collected (in 1736) was used to finance the bounty - the duty to encourage settlers to come to Carolina. But the duty fewer slaves would be brought into the colony and that would greatly lessen the amount of money available for the bounty - and there would be less money. While the problem (the danger represented by slaves) was recognized, no solution was found.

Except for a few (the Quakers, for instance) had not yet become an important moral issue; slavery, in one form or another, existed all over the world, and nowhere was it more widely practiced than in Africa itself.

Orangeburg township was located on the north bank of the North Edisto River. The first German arrived in 1735; more followed in 1736 and 1737 that was only the beginning. By 1740 thirty acres had been surveyed for Orangeburg settlement averaging 200 acres each.

Amelia township was located on the west bank of the Congaree and Santee Rivers, north of Orangeburg. A warrant (application) for a grant was given in 1740 only thirty-five surveys had been made in this area (now Calhoun County) progressing slower than that in Orangeburg.