

*Friedrich the Great as Founder of German Colonies
in the Newly Acquired Territories in 1772*

[Source: <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/14517058.pdf>]

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To the Reader,

I came across a digital copy of the above titled book back in 2008. I started transcribing and translating it, but it ended up on a back burner due to other things needing more attention. Recently, I realized that turning 80 pretty soon sort of challenges me to think about the chance of not being blessed with too many more years on this earth. It would be a waste of time if I should wait until the whole book of 132 pages is translated before I submit it to the public, and then death intervenes and the translation work is never made public. So I am going to try and present this English translation in several parts. There seemed to be a natural division after pages 1-54. That is what I am submitting now. With 78 pages remaining to be translated; and hoping to have the ability and longevity to finish the project, I will submit further completed translations as additions to this Part 1.

Within the translation, if there are square brackets [], it indicates that the translator has added a comment. In order to preserve the exact page location in the German book of the translation, I have inserted a small indicator like [\[Page 1\]](#).

Overview: This book deals with what Friedrich II, 'the Great' (1712-1786) King of Prussia (1740-1786), did with the Polish lands that he annexed during the First Partitioning of Poland in 1772.

[Translation Begins]

Title Page:

Fredrick the Great as Founder of German Colonies in the Newly Acquired Territories in 1772 (Friedrich der Große als Gründer deutsche Kolonien in den im Jahre 1772 neu erworbenen Landen), by Dr. M. Beheim-Schwarzbach, teacher at the Ostrowo Educational Institution near Filehne, Berlin, 1864. Published by E.S. Mittler and Son. (69 Koch Street)

Dedicated to the historiographer Professor Dr. J.D.E. Preuß, knight and highly esteemed.

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Preface:

As the undersigned turns this small historical work over to the German public, he does so in the belief that it may be of the same interest to them to become familiar with not only the great and grandiose but also the details by way of numbers and names of the great restless efforts of Frederick II in the formerly most uncultivated Polish country. The fact that German workers brought about the development of these Prussian provinces has become a popular keyword, the history of it, for the most part, now indebted to this very special founding.

No one will be surprised that the undersigned has often taken his refuge in statistics, who approves of the words of the meritorious historian,¹ [Page VI] “that comparative cultural history and moral history can hardly take a step without addressing the statistical office for help.” Unfortunately, however, statistics are too young a science to answer all the questions.

If this work only wants to put the country-economic efforts of the great king for the Polish province in the right light, it should therefore not bear any polemical character against the nation whose country was partitioned for the first time during the time of Frederick II.

The author found inspiration for this work in the apt “German potrayals” of G. Freytag, at least in the portrayal that Friedrich the Great shows us.

Unfortunately, a history of these colonies, created by the great king, lacked any preparatory work. Yes, just finding out the names of these colonies was not easy. Of some archives to which the author turned, the respondent even knew that it would not be possible to determine whether Frederick the Great had created colonies in Western Prussia, etc. The only support was that offered by the land registers and advance station tables (*Prästationstabellen*) in the departmental towns, which had at least been recorded in some colonies.

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Since the colonies have mostly been founded in a cyclical fashion, so, since in a location and place there is still a lively awareness of the history of these establishments, it was possible to

¹ Preuß.

come to know some of the missing names. Such a journey from colony to colony during the outbreak of Polish unrest, at which time the author travelled, did not take place entirely unhindered and free of inconvenience, especially since the Prussian posts in the border villages experienced insurrections here and there on their patrols, and the suspicious German (non-colonist) peasants were easily inclined to suspect Polish spies everywhere. The colonists, mostly of Swabian descent, were as harmless as the northern German peasants. If now more words are devoted to these Swabian colonies, it was to document how southern German blood has been preserved way up in northeastern Germany, and to make a small contribution to the knowledge of the German rural people, which is often mixed from the most colorful elements, whose customs and language are wonderfully different from neighborhood and neighborhood, and thus, according to us, the establishments are often puzzling.

The undersigned requests that his undertaking be kindly accepted, [Page VIII] taking into consideration the difficulty of the subject, and apologies for any inaccuracies or errors; he would gladly accept submissions of corrections.

Paedagogium Ostrowo near Filehne in the Fall of 1864.

M. Beheim-Schwarzbach.

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The first partitioning of Poland in 1772 enlarged Russia's territory by 2,200 miles; Austria received 1,500-1,600 miles, Prussia only 700 miles with 900,000 people, so that Poland kept 9,057 miles at that time.

Now, the area which fell to Frederick the Great forms the present-day West Prussia with the exception of Danzig and Thorn, Ermeland, which was immediately incorporated into the province of East Prussia, and the Netz District, which is now part of the province of Poznan.

Already in the spring of 1772, the king, when he came from the Stargardter Revue, had communicated to the prudent War Counsel and Domain Counsel Schönaberg of Brenkenhof in Bromberg the whole Polish distribution plan, Brenkenhof already authorized the soon-to-take-place appropriation of the Netze District and discussed with him in-depth about the administration and necessary colonisation of this new land. Even before the appropriation, the great monarch reflected day and night about the well-being and happiness of his newly acquired province.

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In September of 1772, the actual appropriation proceeded through Brenkenhof. Brenkenhof, who, under the protection of an officer and twelve Dragoon,² had to demarcate the Netz and its bank, was urgently requested by his lady-friend, the female general of Skorzevska, an avid friend of Prussia, not without just cause, fearing for her estates in Poland, to continue the prescribed limits beyond her estates, so that Rynarezewo, as determined, not become the boundary line, but that even the Luboczin and Borozin estates be included like the Koczkowa-

² The Austrians commanded several thousand soldiers for this purpose. Brenkenhofs Leben von Meißner, Leipzig 1782. S. 110

Hollanders, in which lived almost all Germans and approximately 2,000 families. So Szulitz became the boundary line. The king confirmed and endorsed this in spite of not only Brenkenhof's unauthorized encroachment, but ordered him in February, 1773 to once more "secretly" extend the border, and so with this second move 15 cities, 516 villages with 46,812 souls were smuggled over into the Prussian border, and in 1774, Frederick found that the Netze had its origin at the Komodellen Monastery, also beyond Sempolnos. However, since Friedrich was to receive all the Netze with its banks, the Prussian border had to begin from the original source of this river, and so 13 cities, 350 villages with 18,179 souls also came under Prussian sovereignty.

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And now it was time to patch and put into shape this newly acquired province that this country, which has been wild and neglected during the Polish riots, gains a European and above all a Germanic prestige. "This last land gain of the king, which was so lacking in cannon thunder and victory fanfare, was the greatest and most blessed of all the gifts that the German people were indebted to Frederick II."³

This territory, which had been disputed for centuries, was now a free bridge between the isolated East Prussia and Pomerania as well as the Mark, and by Frederick conquering this province for his people, he acquired new terrain for German law, German education, freedom, culture and industry in Eastern Europe. He took great pains to make this strange child native in his national family; "He now washed and brushed it as a mother, dressed it anew, forced it to school and order, and always kept an eye on it," and as it adapted, he hardened this new youngest darling, for Silesia had already grown healthy, and often and bitterly enough it had to experience his officials, the actual sculptors of the wilderness country.

Friedrich's first task was to introduce in place of the hitherto lawlessness and confusion a strictly and precisely operational Prussian judicial system. The new vassal immediately came under the protection of the State and its laws. In particular, serfdom [Page 4] was abolished, the forced labor (*Robota=Arbeit*), the yard service (*Hofedienste*) reduced, the mortgage system of property secured. The king, whose principle was: "That I live is not necessary, but that I am engaged as long as I live," showed his passion, his talent for activity here in the fullest light. His goal was two-fold, agriculturally and politically to make a reclamation of the land and to Germanize it. He recognized the excellence of the new ground and knew that it would be worthwhile to transform the stumps, bogs and uninhabited areas into friendly meadows and broad, heavy soil fields, and to bully out of this wild country new villages and buildings at its own expense. "Among all, the soil enrichment succeeded best, and perhaps the great king felt never more satisfied than when he, standing on the river dikes, said: I have won a province." (Thaer.)

The individual manifestations of his infinite compassion for this Polish possession are manifold and colorful. As most of the cities lay equally in dismal ruins, and strength and active trade were completely worn out and exhausted; so it was determined that in the first twelve years no administration and no district (*Kanton*) should be introduced, so that all places would be awakened by new population, new freshness and new zest for life. New massive, especially

³ Gustav Freytag: *Neue Bilder aus dem Leben des deutschen Volkes*. S. 397. ff.

many regal houses were built; that brought money among the people; the old ones had to be repaired as ordered. Municipal money to construct farmyards was granted.

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Nor should this province, after all, be placed under the extensive Chamber Regiment (*Kammerregiment*), but it was immediately under the king's personal supervision; he wanted to speak to this new people himself and embark on a very direct government procedure. One cannot blame him when he hurried with his colonization plans, he still wanted to see here with his own eyes the work of his engaged hands, his working spirit, and his days were measured. On his domains he set up new villages and occupied them with new immigrants; he let the poverty-stricken nobility flow in in significant numbers, some as a gift, some as a long term loan without interest, so that he could also improve his estates and be in a position, as the king, to assist in the soil enrichment. He blessed the farmer with competitive prices of all kinds, when he distinguished himself by modern sheep breeding or horse breeding, by diligence and prudence, or by means of other farming virtues. There was a recognition for every complaint made. Furthermore, there was the improvement of the local sheep breeding by bringing in Spanish rams; the greater amount coming from England. For smuggling even a sheep was the mast of the ship as a gallows. Good horse breeds were obtained from Dessau; new seeds, farming techniques were determined to the smallest detail by Friedrich, even better devices for butter and cheese preparation. He spoke at many cabinet meetings about lupin bean seeds, turnips, alfalfa, flowering plant that grows in sandy and marshy soil (*Haidekraut*), hops, flax, grape vines, especially about the fishery.

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The mining and cabin department, the forestry sector were regulated under the judicious leadership of men such as Waitz from Dessau, Freiherr von Eschen from Hesse and Heinitz from Saxony. In foresight, he had large storehouses built in which cereal grains were to be stored against eventual famine and inflation, which was then sold off cheaply. So there were military storehouses and country storehouses. On the other hand, the idea of a produce barrier in times of inflation was not to be called that fortunate, because the grain, as a result of this precaution, continued to mount. In order to promote trade and industry, factories were created, whose owners were encouraged by the king himself and also supported now and again, although often jokingly insignificant. A free trade fair at Bromberg was to lure the merchants from Berlin, Stettin and other Brandenburg merchants to exchange commodities with the Poles. He wished to make traffic with the Poles more lively on the Netze and to draw all raw commodities, such as wax, hides, wool, into his territory, to prepare them and then send them back again to Poland.

His efforts, to promote city and country, were equally big and so it was the principle that he was able to secure for the city as much craftsmanship, factories, manufacturing and trade as possible, to turn over complete concern to the farmer for his field. So he wrote 10 April, 1777: "As it is not to be denied that in both the cities and the flat country of that [Page 7] Province there can still be different **establishments** that can take place and be undertaken; so above all you also have to let yourself engage in the cities useful *ourviers*, fabricators and professionals and on the flat land a diversity of farmers and artisans and multiply the population from time to time, especially so as

not to fail that such people, food, service and upkeep will certainly be found, by such establishments, that you will be immensely distinguished by Our Highest Person.”

So many small Polish cities had been misused by this that their inhabitants usually owned a small acreage, which they and the family were supposed to maintain exclusively, and in their bleak laziness they did not care about it, nor did they seek other means of subsistence. Thus trade and technical skill had almost completely disappeared, and as a result laziness and poverty had seized the prolific place. Such hardship and such poor living led to diseases of the worst kind in the wake, and Frederick soon sent masses of doctors, especially surgeons and wound specialists, to this province.

He also cared even greater for the spiritual education of these new subjects than in the rest of his provinces. But here also vigorous intervention was necessary. In the other provinces, perhaps out of austerity reasons, the very cheapest village schoolmasters were employed, who, raw, uneducated, ignorant, often immoral, had to support themselves mostly as cattle herders, tailors, and so forth.

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Being a schoolmaster was only a side office, which was not administered in the summer and was let out on lease in the winter with the most minimum of requirements. Now the preachers were to lead the oversight, but few said anything. Later, a school regulation was worked out to clean up the situation, but the salary of the teachers remained the same; thus, also the old individuals remained, mostly invalid soldiers. But for the new province, an entire company had to be provided by the worthy Semler of well-trained and exercised teachers, sixty in number. The Minister von Hoym came up with forty-four Catholic-Germans, and the Archbishop of Ermeland eighty-three Catholic-Polish teachers. Each of them got the high salary of sixty talers annually and a piece of garden land. “It stirred deeply a real joy for us, says Preuß,⁴ the most diligent and important biographer of Frederick II, when we find in the documents almost page for page of the king’s concerns for the schools, to stimulate the concept of human rights among the people and to make preparations for the well-being of the weaker individuals.” True to his old principle, Frederick also immediately wanted freedom of conscience and freedom of belief in the new province. The building of churches was undertaken with pious zeal by the evangelical congregations, which could now breathe a sigh of relief, and often supported by the king’s own means, and in Flatow, Zempenburg, Bandsburg, Lobsens, [Page 9] Schneidemühl, etc., church domes gradually arose.

All were given the freedom to create and act and make themselves useful — but for an otherwise tolerant king, only the Jews “were not allowed to be incorporated.” They were restricted, as in other countries, and four thousand were again moved across the border when the land was taken over. On the flat land, as in East Prussia, no Jew was tolerated at all, only in excise levied towns. Around 1772, there were only 2 Jews in Ermeland out of 95,333 souls; in the Marienburg District, 128 out of 83,401; in Kulm and Michelau, 848 out of 96,455; in Eastern Pomerania, 2,629 out of 139,162. And yet these Jews were used, at least the rich ones. They were to drain the trade from the “unfortunately still Polish” Danzig and this is why they were set up in the

⁴ Book IV, p. 63.

Danzig outskirts. Frederick otherwise trusted them little in a comfortable way and even denied their joining the Protestant Church, because they “only joined for outward appearance.”

Another of Frederick's concerns was to divide the landscape into small districts, to have the entire flat ground appraised in the shortest time and proportionately taxed, to provide each district with a district magistrate, a court, a post office and a health police.⁵ Digging, hammering, building got started everywhere; the towns were occupied by people; road after road rose from the [Page 10] piles of rubble; the glaring stones were turned into crown lands. Almost every town, every patch, every single square mile reflected Friedrich's foresight. Everywhere one saw busy hands, and as early as 1773 (11th Oct.) the great king was able to write to Voltaire: “I abolished slavery, reformed barbaric laws with reasonable ones, opened a channel that connects the Vistula, Brahe, Netze, Warthe, Oder, Elbe, rebuilt towns which had been devastated since the plague in 1709, dried twenty miles of bog and introduced a police force, all this previously unknown to this country.”

This channel, which Frederick speaks of here, is in the achievement indeed a great creation, which he was entitled to emphasize. There was great merit in Brenkenhof having brought this plan to the king. After the already allocated revue, even before the partition of Poland, when Frederick already inquired about all the details of his sought-after province and asked in particular about the possibility of a connection of the Oder and Vistula, Brenkenhof shared with him his detailed connecting plan. He had learned that a private citizen, a certain Malachowski, had earlier begun to strive after a joining of the Netze and Brahe.

Malachowski had to drop the plan due to a lack of money and technical knowledge; but a certain Jawein from Rügenwalde, who was among the technical officials, had theoretically continued to confirm the plan.

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Upon further examination, the possibility of execution was revealed, in that the Netze was at sixty-three feet, one inch higher than the Brahe. As early as 29 March, 1772, Friedrich replied to Brenkenhof's suggestion:

“I would like to thank you for your message to me about Eastern Pomerania and the stretch of land on this side of the Netze, and of which I am immensely satisfied, and in response to your direction, I would like to very much report in confidence how I have already been intentional this year with the creation of the channel that is known to you, so you can show me your preliminary suggestion and also indicate to me how high it would be.”

At the beginning of May, Brenkenhof calculated to the king in Potsdam a cost of 231,180 *thaler* [Thaler/Taler—a European silver coin] 16 *groschen*. Jawin, the Neumark construction director Hahn and the building inspector Dornstein at Müllrose were commissioned to take leadership, and because the work went faster in places, Brenkenhof had to procure workers from Saxony, Anhalt, Bohemia, Thuringia, where famine was present at the time. A lot of wood was taken by Major von Zabelitz as studs from the Tuchola Forest (*Tuchelschen Starostei*) by way of the

⁵ Gustav Freytag: *Neue Bilder aus dem Leben des deutschen Volkes*.

Brahe River. Six thousand workers were procured and had to work day and night. The whole work was carried out with incredible speed, yes, carried out in a hurry, despite the most urgent protest from Brenkenhof, who in rational calm forced a way through in massive locks and above all wanted to spare the life of the workers.

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Because these same people had to stand in the cold, unhealthy tributary water, there were many diseases. But Friedrich did not want to know anything about a gradual slow course of such a construction, and exhortations and bitter rebukes from him in turn accelerated the work in such a way that in sixteen months, at a cost of 739,956 *thaler* (without reckoning the wood from the royal Tuchola moorland) the channel was finished. The channel was 6,924 *ruthe* [1 *ruthe*= ca. 16 feet/4.617m] long, 5 *ruthe* wide, 3½ feet deep and was calculated for an Oder River barge [*Oderkähne*] of 124 feet long, 13½ feet wide with a cargo of 766 *centners* [1 *centner*=200.5 lbs/100kg], and a draft of 2 feet 10 inches in depth. Frederick already watched with joy loaded Oder ships plying the Vistula River in the summer of 1773. Through this channel, the Netze River, from Driesen to Nakel, was also made navigable. The channel was immediately of great use; the estate owners of the area had soon gained thousands by selling their wood and staggered sales of the victuals and drinks, and others were able to make their fields capable of cultivation because of the outflow that was generated through this canal.

Also in military terms, Frederick sought to hold the country by building a cadet school, which was set up in Culm for fifty-six noble titled landowners (*Junker*), “so that the Poles would be withdrawn from the Polish and won over for Prussian service.”

At the Grabauer Camp near Marienwerder, a fortress was established, later abandoned [Page 13] because of the unconquerable Vistula current and so Graudenz was fortified. This fortress played an exceptionally arduous role in 1807 under the fervent Advocate de Courbiere. In addition, military hospitals, storehouses, yard buildings were installed in great number. For the flooding, which especially afflicted West Prussia almost every year, Frederick made available 404,600 *thaler* for 1774-1786, and 203,800 *thaler* for other misfortunes. The otherwise stingy king donated many millions of *thaler* and *groschen* for great institutions of general interest, like for the individual small household. But for everything he demanded accurate invoicing filing, and he was himself an excellent mathematic master.

With a great partiality, however, Friedrich personally directed the immigration of foreigners to this province. He guided them to their destination, provided them with food and drink, gave them their alms (*Viaticum*) and always had an open ear for them. If he could be partisan at all, it was for the colonists.

Frederick saw quite well the almost wild state of the country; things had to be changed. But the Polish farmer was, at least for the time being, not the suitable instrument he could use. After all, the strictness of Friedrich Wilhelm I was not able to succeed in the potato cultivation in spite of physical punishment [Page 14] in its neglect, in the way that afterwards the Salzburg people did voluntarily. Frederick considered a mixture of the population with Germans to be one of the strongest impulses for improving the culture. Yes, even if the Poles were hard workers; if Frederick had not had a need “for Polish economy system and non-usefulness” in working, so to

mention for example, when it came to seeding; if Frederick had not thought it necessary through demonstration of German labor to show them how one could and should work: he had a second reason, which he had already spoken about earlier, “to bring the Polish man to German country,” to put German schoolmasters in small towns and villages and to “mingle” the inhabitants throughout with Germans.

Where these settlers, the actual invigorating robust origins of the lofty colonization plans and germanization plans of Frederick, were located is not difficult to answer. Almost everywhere, in every city, every spot, every village, every domains and new settlements, foreign settlers were quartered; A new young seed of the population was scattered over the whole sparsely populated country; a new labor force was added to the country, which Frederick wisely distributed in the city and country, depending on the suitability of the individuals and the needs of the place. The actually formed part of the newly introduced population consisted in a significant number of officials of each class. These were tough, intelligent people; they had their eyes [Page 15] everywhere, and especially for their efforts we owe the land awakened from its numbness to young fresh life. They did not work in yokes, aware of the impending driving of the king, but they hurried around everywhere, frank and free, and found real, great joy like the miner's style aspirations, to acquire pure metal from the infinite mass of the country. The second focus was the immigrant who came into the country; the often intelligent craftsman, and also the geographical colonist, at least the Swabian, was not only endowed with greater schooling than the Polish peasants there, but even more so from among the German peasants.

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In distributing the colonists, Frederick remained faithful to his land economy principle and provided craftsmen and merchants, mostly businessmen in the cities, a wide field for their speculative spirit and skill for spreading and improving the industry; and he thought of the farmer and the tedious but rewarding work on the moorland or the arid dusty soil, in dense forests or on cold, empty, treeless steppes, close to larger or smaller cities, or far removed from friendly human-occupied areas. Crowds by the hundreds, who all were all friends among themselves, advanced from an area of Swabia or Württemberg, built new villages to live in, or some individual families left for a miserable *Pustkowie* in the middle of the forest or for a further desolate plain.

Generally, Frederick united his two plans, which he carried out in this province, to cultivate the land and to germanize his Polish inhabitants. He provided pure Polish cities with German colonist tradesmen where still today the Czapka [Polish calvary headgear] and the laced skirts are the dominant costume, and he liked especially to place the new villages among the miserable Polish huts. From the cracks of these disintegrated clay huts, from the Polish depression and wilderness, there should be held aloft a new green Germanic diligence, Germanic intelligence, happiness and culture.

But Friedrich found his plans already thoroughly pre-worked when the Polish province was taken possession of. “Since the thirteenth century, the Germans had penetrated into the Vistula River territory as village founder and arable farmer: Knights of the Order, merchants, pious monks, German noblemen and farmers. Many smaller German cities and village communities were spread throughout the whole territory; the rich Cistercian Cloister Oliva and Pelplin had

also eagerly colonized until the harshness of the German order led to the annexation of Poland to West Prussia in the fifteenth century. The Reformation had also taken root here among Germans like Poland, so that in the slavic eastern Pomerania, for example, for the year 1590, out of a hundred church parishes, about seventy were Protestant. It was later that the Pole, and with him the immigrant German nobility that became Polish, became Catholic, [Page 17] while the simple villagers and farmers remained diehard Protestant and had to suffer much from the faith-base and tribal hatred of the Poles. “

These Germans had also been undeterred, in the German sense, lived at that time busily and actively managing and working simply, quietly, joyfully and defiantly and also acquired something for themselves. They were able to set aside each year their penny savings (*Sparpfennig*), or if there were larger coins (*Geldstücke*), buried secretly, a custom that is still to be found among them today. But it was especially the quiet, sensible, faithful and extremely eager to work followers of Menno who prepared the ground for Friedrich. Immigrant refugees from Holland already lived in the Elbinger District since 1550 and 1565, where they, through reclamation and draining, brought about prosperity in their peaceful manner.⁶

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Friedrich, who wanted to receive such workers, promised them in a document (29 March 1780) perpetual freedom from military service in exchange for an annual tax of 5,000 *thaler*. Under Friedrich, according to the 1774 Census, there were: 13,495 Mennonites with 2,177 *Hufen* (1 *Hufen*=ca. 120 acres) of land in West Prussia. In recent times, motions were submitted in the Prussian House of Deputies,⁷ which, if they were accepted and realized, could have the result that the State break up the most active workers who desire to set up an even more peculiar dogma as they are in fact doing, to maintain a practical, pure Christianity. Great unrest came to the peaceful multitude through this request; and instead, all of them took their walking sticks in hand, withdrew silently from their private soil, which property did not even belong to them as saleable or expandable, and moved with wife and child to Russia's steppes, as many had done before them, before they allowed themselves to have impressed upon them the blue uniform and the muskets that their teachings forbade them to bear.

Frederick the Great also had to thank these agile hands and these tried and tested characters, the diehard German and the gentle energetic Mennonites, and the whole Prussian and German nation preparing ahead of time a great part of the culture, draining, reclamation [Page 19] and soil management of the land, as in the breeding of the will, meaning and character, over against the slavic negligence and thoughtlessness.

As has already been pointed out, the new province of the king “of Prussia,” as he has called himself since this acquisition, divided in such a way that Ermeland went to Prussia, or, as

⁶ The place of residences of the Mennonites were located here since antiquity: A. In Tiegenhof District: Platenhof, Tiegenhagen, Tiegenweide, Reimerswalde, Orloffersfeld, Putgendorf, Orlof, Pietzgendorf, Petershagenerfeld. B. In Grossen Marien near Werder: Heusuden, Gurken, Herrenhagen. C. In Kleinen Werder: Kampenau, Schwansdorf, Hohenwalde, Tiensdorf, Balau, Markushof, Wengeln, Eichenhorst, Alt-Rosengart, Rosenort, Reichshorst, Sorgenhorst, Kukuk, Kronnest, Sparau, Schönwiese.

⁷ Through a proposal of Deputy Lietz, on 26 January, 1861, Mennonites from the age of 20 were liable prospects for military service.

Frederick wanted it called, to East Prussia; Culm and Michelau, the Marienburg District and eastern Pomerania formed the Marienwerder Department, and the Netze District formed a separate department, Bromberg. In Marienwerder and Bromberg, there were capable men at the helm who themselves took a hand in everything and whose zealous endeavours we owe special thanks for the advances and results of the colonization that we can enjoy today: Domhard, who managed West Prussia, and Balthasar Schönberg from Brenkenhof in the Netze areas. Domhard⁸ was born at Allerode in the Duchy of Brunswick in 1712; he distinguished himself as one of the most talented, prudent and zealous disseminators of Friedrich's ideas, and Brekenhof⁹ was born in 1723 at Reideburg near Halle on the Saale River, was mainly in Dessau service, later became War Counsel and Domain Counsel with Friedrich. Brenkenhof was a man of original spirit without [Page 20] being scientifically educated, and had a significant effect, with great success and aptitude, for the soil enrichment system¹⁰ in Pomerania and in the Neumark, and then also in the Netze District. These two men, in a personal way, led the colonization system in their departments. Proof of their restless efforts, as they tried to do justice to the wishes of Friedrich, is shown in the following table, which gives information on how actually the whole of Western Prussia and the entire Netze District is a large colony. This list is a compilation of the monthly reports that Frederick regularly obtained "about the actual appointed colonists, a monthly designation, to be accurate and without delay," deserving to be considered for their accuracy.

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Information¹¹

The inhabited areas, which the immigrant colonists came to from 1772-1786.

(The numbers indicate the number of families.¹²)

Up to 15 September 1774: St. Albrecht 1, Conitz 1, Culm 2, Dirschau 2, Elbing 8, Marienwerder 1, Neuenburg 2, Putzig 1, Riesenburg 2, Schottland 3, Stargard 4, Strassburg 1. Total number of families:	28
From 15 September 1774 to 15 March 1775. Bischofswerder 2, Elbing 3, Marienburg 1, Marienwerder 2, Mewe 6, Schidlitz 2, Schottland 1. Total number of families:	17
15 September, 1775. Christburg 2, Conitz 2, Culm 8, Graudenz 1, Marienwerder 2, Neuenburg 2, Schidlitz 5, Schottland 4, Stargard 1, Vorstadt Stolzenberg 6. Total number of families:	33

⁸ Jester, Beitrage zur Kunde Preußens, Band I. Heft 1.

⁹ "Brenkenhofs Leben" von Meißner.

¹⁰ New colonies laid out by him: Neuhaferwiese, Brenkenhofswalde, Franzthal, Neu Schoeningsbruch, Schulenwerder, Liegendorf, Friedrichshorst, Aarhorst, Neu Anspach, Schartowswalde, Marienthal, Erpach, Erbenswunsch, Neu Dessau, Neu Belitz, Brand, Neu Vordamm, Muehlendorf, Neu Ulm, Neu Mecklenburg, Neu Larpsow, Lebmannshoffel, Gebrkenberg, Beiersberg, Rehfeld, Sophienthal, Sydowswiese. These colonies existed with 1899 Families. The wealth which most of these Swabian colonists brought with them amounted to 152,995 Thlr., 484 horses, 1604 horned cattle. Still significant colonies were founded on some swamp land on the Warthe, which, until 1776, was comprised of 1796 families.

¹¹ The larger towns are considered here since the smaller towns and villages are published separately.

¹² Where there is no number after the place, it is still to receive a colonist family.

15 September, 1775 to 15 March, 1776. Conitz 2, Elbing 3, Marienwerder 3, Neuenburg 1, Schidlitz 1, Schottland 2, Stargard 1. Ttotal number of families:	13
15 September, 1776. Culm 4, Deutsch Eylau 1, Marienwerder 2, Neuenburg 1, Putzig 1, Riesenberg 1, Vorstadt Stolzenberg 3. Total number of families:	13
15 September, 1776 to 15 March, 1777. Christburg 2, Culm 2, Dirschau 1, Elbing 2, Marienburg 2, Marienwerder 1, Putzig 1, Riesenburg 1, Schidlitz 2, Schottland 4, Vorstadt Stolzenberg 1. Total number of families:	19
15 September, 1777. Culm 4, Elbing 6, Freystadt 1, Marienburg 1, Marienwerder 3, Schidlitz1, Schottland 5. Total number of families:	21
[Page 22]	
15 September 1777 to 15 March 1778. Culm 4, Culmsee 2, Dirschau 2, Elbing 6, Mewe, Putzig 1, Schottland 1, Vorstadt Stolzenberg 1. Total number of families:	18
On 15 September 1778. Culm 3, Dirschau 1, Elbing 4, Putzig 1. Total number of families:	9
15 September 1778 to 15 March 1779. Culm 3, Elbing 4, Garnsee, Gollub 4, Grandenz 4, Marienburg 3, Neuenburg 1, Putzig 1, Riesenburg 1, Stargad 2, Strassburg 2. Total number of families:	26
On 15 September 1779. Culm 4, Elbing 15, Gollub 4, Graudenz 1, Marienwerder 3, Reisenburg 1, Schidlitz 2, Schottland 4, Vorst. Stolzenberg 1. Total number of families:	35
15 September 1779 to 15 March 1780. St. Albrecht 3, Bischofswerder 1, Conitz 7, Elbing 4, Gollub 1, Marienburg 5, marienwerder 2, Mewe, Riesenburg 1, Schidlitz 2, Schottland 2, Stargard 1, Vorstadt Stolzenberg 4. Total number of families:	34
On 15 September 1780. Conitz 2, Culm 4, Elbing 5, Gollub, Graudenz 5, Marienburg 2, Strassburg 5. Total number of families:	24
15 September 1780 to 15 March 1781. Christburg 2, Conitz 1, Culm 1, Elbing 4, Graudenz 3, Marienburg 1. Total number of families:	12
On 15 September 1781. St. Albrecht 2, Conitz 1, Deutsch Eylau 1, Dirschau 2, Elbing 19, Gollub 2, Graudenz 4, Marienburg 4, Marienwerder 3, Neuenburg 2, Riesenburg 1, Schidlitz 2, Schottland 6, Stargard 2, Vorstadt Stolzenberg 5. Total number of families:	56
15 September 1781 to 15 March 1782. Bischofswerder 1, Conitz 5, Culm 11, Dirschau 1, Elbing 2, Gollub 9, Marienburg 4, Marienwerder 5, Putzig 1, Stargard	

2, Vorstadt Stolzenberg 1. Total number of families: 42

On 15 September 1782. St. Albrecht 1, Bischofswerder 1, Deutsch Eylau 1, Elbing 13, Marienwerder 1, Neuenburg 1, Schidlitz 3, Schottland 2, Stargard 2, Vorstadt Stolzenberg 6. Total number of families: 31

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15 September 1782 to 15 March 1783. Bischofswerder 1, Conitz 5, Culm 22, Culmsee 1, Elbing 3, Gollub 9, Grauednz 9, Löbau 2, Marienburg 9, Marienwerder 2, Strassburg 2. Total number of families: 65

On 15 September 1783. St. Albrecht 2, Conitz 2, Culm 10, Culmsee 3, Deutsch Eylau 1, Elbing 6, Gollub 6, Graudenz 1, Marienburg 2, Marienwerder 3, Schidlitz 2, Schottland 5, Vorstadt Stolzenberg 5, Strassburg 1. Total number of families: 49

15 September 1783 to 15 March 1784. Christburg 1, Conitz 1, Culm 3, Culmsee 3, Elbing 7, Gollub 8, Graudenz 11, Marienwerder 1, Putzig 1, Schidlitz 1, Alt Schottland 2, Vorstadt Stolzenberg 2. Total number of families: 41

On 15 September 1784. Conitz 2, Culm 4, Culmsee 2, Elbing 5, Gollub 20, Graudenz 1, Marienwerder 3, Schidlitz 2, Schottland 4, Vorstadt Stolzenberg 1 family. Total number of families: 44

15 September 1784 to 15 March 1785. Conitz 2, Culm 2, Dirschau 1, Elbing 3, Gollub 3, Graudenz 4, Putzig 1, Schidlitz 1, Schottland 3, Stargrad 2, Vorstadt Stolzenberg 2. Total number of families: 24

On 15 September 1785. St. Albrecht 2, Bischofswerder 1, Conitz 2, Deutsch Eylau 1, Elbing 5, Marienburg 5, Schidlitz 2, Schottland 5, Vorstadt Stolzenberg 5. Total number of families: 28

15 September 1785 to 15 March 1786. Conitz 2, Dirschau, Elbing 6, Marienwerder 14, Schidlitz 1, Schottland 12, Stargard 3, Vorstadt Stolzenberg 4. Total number of families: 43

Also accepting colonist families from the larger towns: St. Albrecht 11, Bischofswerder 7, Christburg 7, Conitz 36, Culm 91, Culmsee 11, Deutsch Eylau 5, Dirschau 11, Elbing 133, Gollub 67, Graudenz 44, Marienburg 39, Marienwerder 51, Neuenburg 10, Putzig 9, Riesenburg 8, Schidlitz 29, Schottland 65, Stargard 20, Vorstadt Stolzenberg 46, Strassburg 11 Families.

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Following are other inhabited areas¹³ which furthermore took on colonist families:

¹³ These inhabited areas were quite possibly organized after the time of the colonist immigration.

On 15 September 1774. Neumark, Schwetz, Berendt, Mewe, Rosenberg, Zychcze, Nieszorowa, Chelm, Buchta, Millerszewo 2, Gatsch, Lenga, Kowalewo, Lippinken, Barlewitz, Tralauerweide, Tiegenhof, Marienhoff; total number of families:	47 ¹⁴
15 September 1774 to 15 March 1775. Stuhm 2, Friedland, Schlochau 2, Neuguth, Zuethen, Pichowic, Baknowitz, Bagniewe, Liebitz, Cichoradz, Zeiskendorf, Cichoczyn, Malschuetz, Czatkau 6, Rummonnek, Schloss Stuhm, Marienhof 2. Total number of families:	42.
On 15 September 1775. Kauernik, Lessen, Rehden, Putzig 2, Honigfeld 4, Gr. Lesewitz. Total number of families:	43
15 September 1775 to 15 March 1776. Behrendt, nobility Schoenau 2, nobility Buschkau, Cichoczyn. Total number of families:	18
On 15 September 1776. Alt Schottland 11, Laszewo, Belno, Drausnit, Prust. Total number of families:	28
15 September 1776 to 15 March 1777. Schoeneck, Lowinek, Pruskalonka, Bielawi, Pamientawo, Pagdanzig, Meisterswalde, Schoenefeld, Domachau 3, Falkenwalde, Thiegenhof 3, Wynoklen, Brzezinko 2, Kaszoreck 2, Suckau. Total number of families:	40
On 15 September 1777. Zasketz, Jademkowo, Radziken, Topolinek, Mockie, Fuerstenwerder.	
(Sub-total number of families):	(218)
[Page 25]	
Total number of families carried over from previous page:	218
Kaszorek 3, Neu Muensterberg, Borw. Brzezinken, Mlynetz 5, Roncziewitz 2, Dombrowken, Thiegenhof, Thiegenhagen, Blelawa, Schoeneberg. Total number of families:	44
15 September 1777 to 15 March 1778. Schoeneck, Friedland, Garnsee, Loewyn, Czapiewice, Gr. Schwenten, Trzanno, Neuguth, Scharschuett, Margenau, Ladekopf, Czeleszinnik 6. Total number of families:	35

¹⁴ The numbers thrown out here are totals of families who immigrated in the same period of time; calculating them by adding these given numbers of families with those of pages 21, 22 and 23 of the immigrant families from the same period of time.

On 15 September 1778. Alt Schottland 4, Pruskalonka 12, Brzezinken, Neumark, Bischofswerder, Pachore, Gutta, Bellno, Blumfelde, Reimfeld, Groszenitza, Lenga 3, Czeleszennik 2, Meisterwalde, Heckenkrug, Blinszinken 10, Erybno 2, Rothhoff 3, Baumgarth 4, Dubiel 4, Rosenberg, Stanislaw.
Total number of families: 66

15 September 1778 to 15 March 1779. Mokrihoes Sierotzki 7, Silberhammer, Polanken, Czeleszennik 6, Lemberg, Kruszyn 2, Konajad, Zelmien, Raumbau, Russoczyn, Kl. Golmkau 2, Schoenfeld, Bunkowitz, Bukowitz, Vorwerk Gollub, Bischofswerder, Malken, Drusing 2, Koszionsken 2, Grzybno 2, Trzebsz.
Total number of families: 64

On 15 September 1779. Neufahrwasser, Langenau, Borkau, Roggenhausen, Szepanken, —, Schwerkotowo, Konajad 4, Russoczyn, Goszyn, Laszewo, Parlin, Topolno, Turzno, Dialowo, Storlusz, Plauth, Schedlitz, Bierzgall, Garzebock, Lenga, Brzezinken, Antonowo, Kaszorrek, Luckau, Murzynnek 2, Biskupice/
Total number of families: 13

(Sub-total number of families) (427)

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Total number of families carried over from previous page: 427

Grzywna, Elbinger Territory, Chelmonitz, Mokrilass 3, Kielpin, Pruskalonka 3, Lautenburg, St. Albrecht, Josephat, Wrotzken, Neudorf 5, Karzewo, Passeika, Chelmonicz 4, Wrotzlanen, Kruszyn, Brodden 4, Quaddendorf, Honigfeld 3, Vorwerk Stuhm, Thiegenhagen 2, Trzebsz 9.
Total number of families: 126

15 September 1779 to 15 March 1780. Baldenburg 2, Schoenfeld, Stentzkau 4, Kohling 2, Lippinken, Mileszewo, Bahrenhof, 3 families, Antonowo, Elgissewo, Mlinetz, Biskupice, Grzywna, Kl. Kamionken 2, Skompe 10, Vorwerk Fiewo, Gr. Lichtnau, Kuntzendorf, Tansee, Broske, Bisterfelde, Prangnau, Murau, Kl. Lichtnau, Reichfelde, Schonau, Stalle, Fischau, Gr. Laesewitz, Palschau, Klettendorf, Neukirch, Schoenhorst, Parschau, Dammerau, Schadewalde, Milenz, Lindenau, Alt Muensterberg, Koenigsdorf 2, Thiergart, Gr. Gartz 3, Intendantur Roggenhausen 7, Vorw. Stargardt 2, Niedziwientz, Kl. Trzebsz 4.
Total number of families: 110

On 15 September 1780. Rehden 2, Lautenburg, Loebau, Opaleniza, Kohling 2, Damaschau, Barlonin, Koeln, Benckau, Brzezinken 2, Mlynetz 2, Pruskalonka, Okonin, Mokrilasz, Wengerst, Kronsno, Lipnitza, Szeboda, Tyymu, Muehle Kroszotek, Lemberg 2, Gr. Bruszowo, Jaykowo, Gorzenitza, Dombrowken 4.
Total number of families: 57

(Sub-total number of families): (720)

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Total number of families carried over from previous page: 720

15 September 1780 to 15 March 1781. Lessen, Neumark, Reinfeld, Rohling, Lunau, Hohenstein 2, Lenga, Grzywna, Gr. Kamionken 12, Kl. Kamionken 20, Liebenhoff, Chelmonicz, Pavicka, Vorwerk Gollub 3, Trzanno 2, Przydworz, Czeleszennik. Total number of families: 63

On 15 September 1781. Schoeneck, Stuhm, Oppalenica, Gottartowo, Wynislowo, Baukau, Kohling, Sukoczyn, Artschau, Obrowo, Leibitsch, Poln, Lunau, Przyszek, Gr. Boesendorf, Brzezinko, Buchta, Elgisewo, Kaszorrek, Uscie, Blotto, Zegartowitz 18, Ostaczewo 2, Okonin 8, Vorw. Gollub 2, Lissewo, Chelmonitz, Bukowitz, Kruszinski, Vorw. Strassburg 2, Binsken 2, Wapua, Unislaw 13, Czyste 49, Nalentz, Grzybno, Brosowo 100. Total number of families: 279

15 September 1781 to 15 March 1782. Loebau, Moewe 5, Neumark, Schwetz 6, Nenkau, Rambeltsch, Barlonin, Bilawen, Vorw. Fiewo, Lippinken, Baldram, Warschkau, Storzyn. Total number of families: 64

On 15 September 1782. Garnsee, Putzig, Schwarzloin, Muehlbanz, Hohenstein, Hochzeit, Kohling, Deutsch Dzierna, Bielsk 12, Kowalewo 2, Brzezinko 2, Bierzgell, Oschotschke 17, Zegartowitz 2, Bielezynny 7, Skompe 6, Okonin, Neudorf, Wrotzken, Schluchhay, Kronsno, Dombromken 16, Lippinken 2, Dembin 3, Wrotlawken, Wernersdorf, Neukirch, Damerau, (Sub-total number of families): (1,126)

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Total number of families carried over from previous page: 1,126

Schönhorst, Barendt, Baldram 3, Gogolewo, Renneberg 2, Olivenbaum, Vorw. Kl. Gartz 6, Barkau, Czychoczyn, Orenkopf 2, 3 families not yet established, Czelechennik 4, Gr. Suczyn 40, Gardczau including Schiwialken 34, Kladau, Kl. Trampken 18, Bösendorf 19, Klempin 16, Neudorf 12, Kl. Czyste 9, Trzebsz 7, Grzybno, Unislaw, Brosowo 39. Total number of families: 341

15 September 1782 to 15 March 1783. Kowalewo 2, Lessen 3, Neumark, Schwetz, Friestadt, Friedland 2, Bankau, Hochzeit, Pruskalonka, Kosalewo, Buchta, Brosowo 13, Bielczynny, Chrapice 5, Szepanken, Gorzenica, Lemberg, Hammerstein, Baldenburg, Kl. Radowisk, Lemberg 2, Groczenico 3, Jastrzembic, Schoenkowo, Dombrowken, Isbizno, Pinsken, Burkocziska, Molchen. Total number of families: 117

On 15 September 1783. Stuhm, Riesenburg 2, Rehden, Schönek, Lautenburg 2, Friedland 5, Tuchel, Marienfelde, Möwe 2, Lowinek, Pensau, Przysek 3, Rogowo, Gürstebruch, Bielsk 2, Szychowo 2, Mlyniec, Plaszewo 2, Pruskalonka 3, Ostroschken 3, Zegartowitz 2, Skompe 5, Bielczynny 3, Gr. Kamionken 13, Chrapica 3, Poppowo 3, Brochnowo, Witrembowitz, Okonin, Karczewo, Vorw. Gollub, Dombrowken 6, Dembin, Baldram, Nessland, Johansdorf, Kramerhoff, Nisewantz,

(Sub-total number of families): (1,584)

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Total number of families carried over from previous page: 1,584

Schwenkotowo 6, Czeleszennik, Pinsken, Schlozewo 3, Trzebsz 3.

Total number of families: 146

15 September 1783 to 15 March 1784. Riesenburg, Christburg, Stuhm, Rosenberg, Schwetz 2, Amt Gollub 4, Nestempohl, Artschau 2, Pliwaczewo 3, Zielin, Kowalewo 2, Skompek, Nisewantz. Total number of families:

62

On 15 September 1784. Löbau, Kauernik, Friedland 4, Riesenburg 2, Schwetz 2, Tuchel 8, Christburg, Neudorf, Kowalewo, Mliniec, Bruchnowo, Bielczynny, Grzywna, Gr. Kamionken 2, Skompe 8, Okonin 4, Altendorf, Orlof, Bahrenhof, Poln. Brodden 2, Vorw. Bliszinken, Schwenkotowo, Suczyn, Starczyn, Amt Stuhm 3, Lemberg 13, Trzebsz 1. Total number of familieis:

109

15 September 1784 to 15 March 1885. Kauernik, Schwetz, Tuchel 3, Stuhm, Riesenburg 4, Rakelwitz, Gremboczyn, Neumühl 2, Wengern 4, Liebitzer Fährhaus, Pruskalonka, Bielczynny, Witrembowitz, Neuhöfen, Kurstein, Barlewitz, Lemberg 4. Total number of families:

53

On 15 September 1785. Schlochau, Tuchel 5, Friedland 2, Hammerstein 2, Gurskerbruch, Bielsk 2, Pruskalonka, Baumgarth, Poselgen, Altmork, Fuerstenau, Kl. Mausdorf, Gr. Mausdorf, Lupushorst, Krebsfelde, Lachendorf, Rosenort, Blumenort, Struzfon 4, Liessau, Berendt, Gr. Lesewitz, Eichwalde, Tursee, Lindnau, Jonasdorf 2, Altfelde, Fischau,

(Sub-total number of families): (1,954)

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Total number of families carried over from previous page: 1,954

Marienau, Thiege, Ladekopp, Neuendorf, Poln. Brodden, Kl. Grabau, Gr. Grabau, Kanczken 2, Meichselburg, Gr. Nebrau, Stangendorf, Vorw. Muensterwalde, Konzie 4, Vorw. Rehden 11, Langefuhr, Wachsmuth 2, near Riesenburg 7, Buckgorall 2, Subka 7. Total number of families: 114

In 1786. Rosenberg 2, Friedland 3, Landeck, Schlochau 2, Stuhm, Riesenburg 2, Filehne 2, Flatow, Gollanz, Jastrow, Schloppe, Uszcz, Bromberg 3, Fordon, Gembitz 3, Chemlee 2, Strzelice, Parlinek, Bruniewo, Vorw. Battey, Stodolly 7, Ciechrs 5, Gurszke, Bialken, Bogusch, Oberzehren, Faulen, Babentz, Schönburg, Finkenstein 6, Brzezinken, Bielawa, Lenga, Mlynitz, Pruszalonka 3, Buchta, Gesträuch Bielsk, Kaszorrek, Struzfon 2, Dombrowken 3, Münsterwalde 5, Trahlau 2, Gerrey, Pogutken 2, Schweinbude 2, Kliszkau 3, Liensitz 3, Neuguth 3. Total number of families: 135

Grand Total Number of Families: 2,203

From this tabulation, we can see how almost every place of the newly acquired land under Friedrich took on new arrivals and, especially as the land needed new strength, the great king created new villages and new tenants. These immigrations [Page 31] certainly received a prominent position in the colonization history of Prussia. After all, these colonists were sent to the front, in addition to the equally effective decrees with which Friedrich gave consideration to for his Polish territory, besides all the new blessings of breaking a personal part for German life. In reality, they have paved the way as brave pioneers for future German generations, have often, consciously and unconsciously, had to risk for cultural principles; and especially the rural colonists, they had to let the first rough yet noble works with ax and spade turn sour enough in order to prepare for us a place of soil culture, the fertility of the field, as well as the spirit and formation of its residents which now stand already throughout the German provinces. —If one wants to trace on the actual course and success of the life story of these immigration, it is especially very difficult in local reference. There was a troubled element in most colonists. If they wanted to settle down, they often first circled around the place pointed out to them and then flew off again. Often they changed their resting place many times before they found a real one. This is especially true of some urban immigrants, who, mentally not ungifted, believed to have a certain right to be choosy. It was different with the colonists who arrived in larger communal associations, often in their hundreds. If this or that member actually separated [Page 32] from the actual core, many stayed together. After all, most had become weary of the distant road and longed from the heart for peace, to win a firm footing, a second homeland; and they have remained in their descendants to this day on their old place, while the urban migratory birds had also taught their youth to fly, who likewise permeated the whole country. Who is able to follow their indefinite unpredictable flight?

From the above figures, around 2,200 colonist families immigrated. Up until that time the undertaking was with Holsche. It was during Friedrich's reign that 1,333 families of 6,626 souls were brought into the land. If Holsche only had rural colonists in mind, the count is not quite exact, as we shall see later. If we figure 5 souls to a family, we come up with an average of 11,000 immigrants.

So here we search in vain for the names of Colony Spital, Wonorze, [Page 33] Slawsk, Olsza. One is also not able to distinguish whether a certain place for the colonists is a newly established and developed colony, or one that has existed already for a long time.

We can only determine, among the colonies, the newly planned inhabited areas, which were defined as such, to be the towns the immigrants were to dwell in; and although an area or place...so it becomes quite difficult just to come to know the names¹⁵ of these colonies.

Most of the colonists, except for the newly set up villages, reached the towns of Culm, Graudenz, Strassburg, Schwetz and Conitz. Colonist artisans were accommodated in these towns of varied crafts.

In Culm:	43 houses were erected for them at a cost of	73,233 Thlr.
In Graudenz:	03 houses were erected for them at a cost of	6,324 Thlr.
In Strassburg:	02 houses were erected for them at a cost of	2,223 Thlr.
In Gollub:	05 houses were erected for them at a cost of	7,651 Thlr.
In Schwetz:	04 houses were erected for them at a cost of	5,511 Thlr.
In Conitz:	06 houses were erected for them at a cost of	6,783 Thlr.
	==	=====
	63 houses	101,725 Thlr.

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Moreover, living quarters were prepared in the middle castle at Marienburg for the colonist tradesmen at an expenditure of 4,000 *thaler*. In all these houses provided for them, the colonists managed not only tolerable comfortable homes, but also work places, where all necessary craft tools were abundantly supplied. Some 15 colonist houses were also plotted in Uszcz and Budzyn. In Culm, in need of special improvements and attention, 43 new houses were put up on two streets, Holy Spirit Street and Windmill Street. The colonists were themselves tradesmen, mostly stocking-weavers from Silesia and Württemberg. War Councilor Wasiamski was commissioned by Friedrich to oversee the management of the building of two-story houses. After the construction was finished, Friedrich rode the length of the newly constructed streets, with the War Councilor at his side, and inspected the houses. As he took care "to absorb everything," so here it also happened that he inspected even the backside of the houses, which was his own idea, despite the forceful protests on the War Councilor's part. He saw that the houses were put up as two-stories in the front, but only one story in the back. The profit trickling down to our War Councilor Saeckel. The irritated monarch is to have put down his crooked-stick in agitation; and ordered that the cheating councilor be immediately led off to the Graudenz fortress prison. The quaint houses, for the most part, are still standing today.

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¹⁵ The *Praestationstabellen* and the land registers supply a lot of information if one already knows the names of the colonies, but these are difficult to locate. Moreover, these books are located in various departments in many different forms. In Danzig, many of the old books went up in flames in the 1842 administration building fire and we lost so much useful information.

The cadet school of Friedrich, as already mentioned, also plotted in Culm, was build with the money which had to be raised by the Mennonites due to their exemption from military service. The private homes, which stood on the grounds of the present-day cadet school, were, without much to-do, torn down and the protesting residents were accommodated in colonist housing and at once the hand was put to work.

With regard to what the great king did for each individual town colonizing can not be noted separately here. The above mentioned towns and the figures in the tabulation may serve as proof how the king cared for these new towns,¹⁶ and how [Page 36] he always had money in reserve, if need be, for the realization of urgent construction and innovations of every kind. Friedrich then selected suitable places for the plotting of new colonies, and most colonies are found, on the one hand, in the sandy soil of Marienwerder District, as well as in the swamps and bogs of the Netze District, and, on the other hand, the loose, impenetrable blotting sandy soil (*Streusandboden*). In flourishing Ermland [Warmia, Poland] there is no greater proof, only a little near Danzig. The Polish border stands guard near Culm, Gniewokowo, and a majority of it is along the length of the Netze [River]. It was especially bad soil that was selected from which the colonists should first achieve, with difficulty, for themselves the cultivation of a land of rich bounty.

The following authenticated large colonies were plotted by Friedrich II.¹⁷

A. Colonies in the Danzig Department: Schiwialken, Gardczau, Klempin, Klein Trampken, Gross Boesendorf, Gross Sukczyn.

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B. The Colonies in the Marienwerder Department.

Klein Czyste, Brosowo, Zegatowitz, Beilczynny, Skompe, Chrapice, Struzfon, Dombrowken, Kamionken, Bielsk, (Dworzysko), Trzebsz.

C. The Colonies in the Netze District.

¹⁶ Culm especially has Friedrich the Great to thank for its present existence. Since Culm was Prussian, it preserved from ancient time the best constructed walls and the stately church, but in the streets, half the house cellars are projected on rotten wood and roofing tiles on crumbling buildings; on whole streets cellar rooms only still stand in whose wretchedness people are still living in them. Of the 40 houses of the great market place, 28 have no doors, no roofs, no windows and no owners. Friedrich gave 2,635 thaler here for street pavement, 73,233 thaler colonist money, 80,343 thaler for citizen living quarters, 36,884 thaler for 15 trade establishment buildings, 5,106 thaler for the repair of citizen houses, 11,749 thaler for church and school, 3,839 thaler for public institutions, 519 thaler for the planting of mulberry trees, 86 thaler toward taxes due. A total of 214,394 thaler. You have to see Culm today to appreciate the adornment of the little town. Graudenz received, besides money for fortification construction, 6,524 thaler for colonist living quarters, 10,021 thaler for the evangelical church, 5,012 thaler for the public school, 54,255 thaler for 55 citizen houses, 8,805 thaler for repairs, 2,097 thaler for guest houses, 7,841 thaler for public institutions. Total 94,555 thaler. Strassburg received 2,220 for 7 massive citizen houses. 5,100 thaler for colonist construction and 6 citizen houses; Gollub 5,105 thaler for the evangelical parsonage, 10,920 thaler for 8 colonist houses, 8,411 thaler for a dyeing establishment and tannery, 819 thaler for a fulling-mill, which totals to 25,255 thaler; Schwetz received 4,000 thaler for a fabric business, 5,511 thaler colonist funds, 5,500 thaler toward business ventures in 5 houses, 1,500 thaler for a guest house, 961 thaler for civic construction, which equals 14,744 thaler. Altogether, 366,779 thaler were given for the 6 towns.

¹⁷ Hertzberg (*huit dissertations etc.*) took on a total of 50 newly established colonies and 1,119 settled colonists.

Klein Murzyeno, Spital, Wonorze, Stodolly, (Gr. Glawsk), Klein Glawsk, Ciechrs, Krusza Duchowna, Friedrichshorst, Mieruczyn, Parlinek, Olsza, Szczubinek, Canal Colonies A.B.C., Cegielnia, Trzeciewiec, Loblenczyn, Althoff, Sadtke, Romannshof, Raczyn, Nalantz, Schulitzer Schloßholländereien.

Smaller colonies in the Netze District will be mentioned later. Below are recorded inhabited places, colonies entered in the Inhabited Places Department.

In the Bromberg Department 1818: Belitz, Czyskowka, Schröttersdorf, Prondy, Schleusen, Trzeciewiec, Freidrichshorst, Birkenbruch, Zickwerder, Sadtke, Netzdorf, Ostrowiec, Polichno, Kunkolewo, Aschenforth, Adolphstein, Budka, Wymalowo, Zachasberg, Buszkowo, Karczewnik, Christinchen, Pauer, Cieschen, Lippe, Lindenwerder, Athanasienhoff, Raczyn, Ralecza, Heliodorowo, Josefowo, Radolin, Theresia, Jägersburg, Marienbusch, Sornitz, Buchwerder, Sophienberg, Romanshof, Georgendorf, Olsza, Mieruczyn, Parlin, Wymalowo, Neu-Sadowiec, Alt-Sadowiec, Mochardsberg, Ulrichsthal, Sturmhof, Golabki, Springberg, Motski, Ascherbuden, Oborka, Braunsfeld, Bedzitowo, Morst, Suchatowka, Cierpitz, Murzyunek, Parchanie, Wonorze, Szpytal, Sikorowo, Louisenfelde, Krusza Duchowna, Bachorze, Chelmie, Wlostowo, Krummknien, Klein-Glawsk, Stodolly, Ciencisko, Ciechrz, Groß Slawsk. Below recorded localities are in the inhabited directories of the departments [\[Page 38\]](#) as Colonies. Some are real colonies, whether by Frederick the Great or later Prussian regents, but some, and most often, private people led localities, and so it has happened that often the dismantling of a single yard with this name is considered without foreign immigrants being added here.

We come across many in the Polish-German territories with the term “Dutch” (*Holländereien*) , a name that belongs to the real colonies of the Dutch, who had already immigrated at the time of the knights or later, but in most cases indicating no actual Dutch attachments.

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One therefore resorted to a rationalist investigation and concluding that the name Dutch (*Holländerei*) was falsified in such cases; Dutch not being the first inhabitants of such villages, but *Hauländer*, people who are settled earlier or later to cut down the forests. It is true that every now and then some colonists have also had to thin dense forests. But neither does one consider these people as a defined belonging together multitude of wood choppers, nor can it be proved that all of the people were called into the country to cut down the wood. If one considers that the first major swarm of rural immigrants had often been Dutch, which deeply impressed itself on the memory of the people, and then new crowds of immigrants came into the country: —how much easier, how more natural that the expression Dutch be designated for the rural colonists, so that these last immigrants were again called Dutch. The ordinary man did not know the difference of the fatherland, whether the colonists who immigrated from far away were actually Dutchman or from Württemberg. For him all these new appearances are just repetitions of the old images, to him they are Dutch. So the so-called Dutch are not always real colonists from Holland, but they are from people just baptized with this name already known to them, and the people’s conjecture Dutchmen (*Hauländer*) is unnecessarily made.

With the same incorrectness, with which the German people from time to time attributed to those newly immigrated the common name of Holland, a great many of the Polish or Catholic population called and calls these colonists Mennonites, remembering that many of the first immigrants were Mennonites, a remarkable thing, who were certainly of greater interest and more striking to Catholicism than people by chance coming from Holland. But is it necessary here to also make a bit of a conjecture? One confesses to the fact that both expressions, Dutchman and Mennonite (*Mannista*), are used erroneously, and do not attempt any unnecessary meaning to these names.

With greater correctness, though also still wrong, many, especially larger, connected colonist communities were called Swabian. It is true that most of the settled multitude of rural immigrants are from the Swabian country. But even these Swabians are not always very pure and unmixed villagers. Poland, Mecklenburg and many other countries have also sent their children there. On the spot, you also know exactly which families come from Swabia, and which from elsewhere. Also, old documents inform us more precisely and specifically, whose content here is very clear because of a once again illustrating tabulation. We can see from this tabulation which villages and cities, and which zone our King Frederick placed the new vassals. One has to marvel at the [Page 41] unusual selection (*Blumenlese*) in the new province and even more about how these seemingly unnecessary plants were pulled and cared for to bear excellent fruit.

Overview

of the area from which the colonists of 1772-1786 immigrated to the new Prussian provinces, as much as possibly ordered after the immigration period.

1772-1780

From beyond German soil: Carlskrona¹⁸ Denmark 5, Italy 2, Courland, Amsterdam, Holland, Zürich, France, Hungary.

Number of families:

14

From Germany: Kiel, Zitten, Mecklenburg 62, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Lauterbach in Bavaria, Alsace, Ipsheim, Vienna, the Palatinate 5, Saxony (Voigtland, Frauenthal, Leipzig) 76, Schweinfurth 4, Anspach 6, Baireuth 6, Hamburg, Lübeck, Bremen 6, Ollmütz, Usedom, from the Dittenburg area, Wetterau, Passenheim, Tirol 2, Pommerania 2, Mansfeld, Hesse-Homburg, Lüneburg, Trier 6, Bamberg, Braunschweig 4, Marbach, [Page 42] Westphalia, from the Lüneburg area, Nürnberg 2, Erlangen, Innland 2, Black Forest, Neustadt 2, Hesse-Kassel, Meiningen, Stralsund, Marienburg 2, Bohemia 4, Zerbst, Merseburg, Weimar, Zeitz, Teschen, Mannheim, Hesse-Damstadt 3, Cologne, Chur-Palatinate, Dirschan, Weißenfels, Lausnitz,

¹⁸ An apology for the disparity of designations. One time the whole country is given as the homeland of the colonists, another time a certain place of this country is given. If there is no number behind a name, it can always be assumed that only one family immigrated from there.

Anhalt-Bernburg 2, Thuringia, Wittenberg, Mainz 3, Bromberg 2, Moravia 2, Höthen, Hannover, Eisenach, Bavaria, Grafschaft Sickingen, Eichstädt: 249

Especially from Swabia 6, Zwingenberg, “out from the Empire” 8. 15

From Poland: Thorn 21, Lissa, Warsaw, Trebin, Fraustadt, Cracow and Danzig 296; from other areas of Poland 61. 378

From Unidentified Areas 7

Total [number of families]: 663

1780

From beyond German soil: Venice, Petersburg, Warsaw 2, Russia 5

From Germany: Saxony 6, Speier, Prague 2, Baireuth, Edingen, Weißenfels, Anspach, Bohemia, Rosenberg, Moravia, Mecklenburg 2, Schwabach 2, Baden-Durlach, Dessau, Black Forest, Erlangen, Thuringia, the Palatinate 26

Especially from Swabia: 2

From Poland: 17, Danzig 4, Thorn 3 24

Total [number of families]: 57

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From beyond German soil: Russia 1

From Germany: Saxony 6, Mecklenburg, Prague, Dessau 2, Black Forest, Erlangen, Thuringia, the Palatinate, Hesse-Darmstadt 2, Tirol 17

From Poland: 38, Danzig 7. 45

Total [number of families]: 63

1781

From beyond German soil: Courland, Denmark, Sweden 3

From Germany: Saxony 20, Baireuth, Mecklenburg 15, Baden-Durlach 12, the Palatinate 4, Dessau 3, Hesse-Kassel, Darmstadt, Braunschweig, Austria 2, Chur-Palatinate, Frankenthal, Kuben (probably Guben-?), Hesse, Zweibrücken, Mainz 66

Especially from Swabia: 152, Reutlingen 153

From Poland: 24, Danzig 33	57
Total [number of families]:	279

1781-1782

From beyond German soil: Sweden	1
From Germany: Saxony 5, Baireuth, Anspach, Baden-Durlach 11, Mainz, Austria 2, Alsace, Lorraine, Cologne, Hannover, Bremen, Nürnberg, Hamburg	28
Especially from Swabia: 15, Reutlingen	16
From Poland: 5, Danzig 13, Thorn	19
Total [number of families]:	64

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1782.

From Germany: Saxony 7, Baireuth, Mecklenburg 11, Baden-Durlach 5, Dessau, Mannheim 2, Voigtland, Greifswalde, Franconia, Bavaria 2, Braunschweig, Hesse, Chur-Palatinate 21, Mainz	56
Especially from Swabia	258
From Poland: 10, Danzig 17	27
Total [number of families]:	341

1782-1783.

From beyond German soil: Sweden, Livonia, Ukraine, Hungary	4
From Germany: Mecklenburg 2, Saxony 8, Hamburg, Hesse, Mainz, Anspach 3, Landshut, Anhalt-Köthen	18
Especially from Swabia	59
From Poland (Thorn and Danzig incl.)	36
Total [number of families]:	117

1783.

From beyond German soil: Courland, Sweden 2, Riga, England	5
From Germany: Saxony 5, Mecklenburg, Franconia, Anspach, from Isenburg area 3, Neuenburg, Bohemia 2, Prague, Zweibrücken, Dresden, Kulm, Hesse, Chur-Mainz, Helmstädt, Nürnberg	22
Especially from Swabia: 70, “from the kingdom” 12	82
From Poland: 24, Thorn 3, Danzig 10	37
Total [number of families]:	146

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1783-1784.

From beyond German soil: Courland, Lithuania, Denmark, Italy	4
From Germany: Anspach 2, Mecklenburg 4, Baireuth, Black Forest, Moravia, Anhalt-Köthen 2, Jägerndorf, Chur-Saxony, Saxony 5, Wolfenbüttel, Vogtland 4, Pomerania 2, Dessau, Bremen	27
Especially from Swabia: 8, Ulm, Isenberg	10
From Poland: Danzig 14, from other areas of Poland 7	21
Total [number of families]:	62

1784.

Beyond German soil: Courland, Altona, Denmark	3
From Germany: Anspach, Mecklenburg, Baireuth 2, Moravia, Saxony 3, Bierstein 6, Frankfurt on the Main 3, Hesse-Darmstadt, Celle, Prague, Zweibrücken 5, Franconia, Grunbach, Chur-Palatinate, Austria, Altenburg, Darmstadt, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Stralsund 2, Mecklenburg-Strelitz 2, Nothenburg, Coburg, Wittenberg, from the Stolberg area 13	52
Especially from Swabia: 24, Isenburg 7	31
From Poland: Danzig 9, Gnesen, Thorn, from other areas of Poland 11, - 1 from an unidentified homeland	23
Total [number of families]:	109

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1784-1785.

From beyond German soil: England	1
From Germany: Baireuth 2, Saxony 3, Zweibrücken 2, from the Altenburg area 6, from the Stolberg area, Lichtenstein, Heidelberg, Lübeck, Bohemia 3, Basel, Geldern, Nassau, Saarbrück, Baden-Durlach, Oftenberg (?)	26
Especially from Swabia	9
From Poland: Danzig 11, from other area of Poland 6	17
Total [number of families]:	53

1785.

From beyond German soil: France	1
From Germany: Anspach, Saxony 4, Zweibrücken 3, Elbing, Graudenz, Heilbronn, the Palatinate 3, Ellern, Hamburg, Solm 3, Weilburg, Münchholzhausen, Scharpan 3, Hesse 8, Aulenbach, Chur-Palatinate 17, Heinzenbusch 4, Hochstädt, Baden-Durlach 5, Braunfels 3, Marienburg 2, Hanau	66
Especially from Swabia	15
From Poland	32
Total [number of families]:	114

1785-1786.

From beyond German soil: Russia, Denmark	2
From Germany: Mecklenburg, Saxony 21, Austria, Würzburg, Saxony-Gotha, Dessau 2,	
[Page 47]	
Lüneburg 4, Hannover, Anspach, Hessen, Darmstadt, Braunsels, Ober-Lausitz, Nassau, Weilburg, Hamburg, Rheinau, Hackenburg 3, the Palatinate, Lübeck, Mainz 3, Chur-Palatinate 10, Baireuth, from the Stolberg, Upper Silesia, Hesse-Kassel	63
Especially from Swabia	18
From Poland: 36, Danzig 16	52
Total [number of families]:	135

GRAND TOTAL [number of families]:

2,203

The then Polish Danzig left us the most colonists; then comes the territory of Württemberg with a hearty multitude; this is followed by Poland, Germany, and the conclusion is the few representatives of the countries outside Germany. It is natural that Poland, especially Thorn and Danzig, has allotted us so many new state citizens. The conditions there were not enviable. In addition, many inhabitants of both cities stood in heartfelt relation to an exactly Prussian part of the neighboring population. From Danzig, as has already been mentioned, Polish trade was also carried out by Jews specifically appointed to it, which led many trade oriented people to emigrate. Frederick had thus reached his plan and certainly smiled about the successful stratagem.

The distribution of these colonists can be seen from the previous tabulation, and it usually happened in such a way [Page 48] that the Swabians, who marched as small folk alliances in different groups, were left together and reintroduced as a whole community and quartered in neighboring newly founded colonies. Apart from these colonists, there are still the workers who were drawn into the country from foreign lands for large construction, such as the construction of the Bromberg Canal, not to be forgotten those from Saxony, Bohemia, Anhalt, Poland, etc. When the work was finished, these workers remained in the country with their families; or died because of the unhealthy jobs and so the wife and the child could not be sent away again. In order to accommodate these survivors, the esteemed Brenkenhof in particular made a name for himself.

With such workers, the Canal Colonies A, B, C, near Bromberg, got to be populated, which received the residents with the prospect of caring for the oversight of the canal.

Frederick saw quite well how useful, even necessary, a mass replenishment through fresh, intuitive, healthy forces. So he had an original plan to ennoble the country through budding youth, an old favorite plan that he had already put into effect in other provinces.

He had especially, “to re-populate the country with young boys of 10-14 years, who subsequently served the farmers as youths or hired men, and in the cities as apprentice boys given to craftsmen, transported from [Page 49] the Reich and in this manner provided for Curmark, Pomerania, Neumark. Now that in these provincial centers of flat land the cities are provided with such young boys,” Friedrich writes on 11 February, 1783, to the Königsberg Chamber, “so you have the challenge to report whether in the Department there (West Prussia) as well as on the flat land there is a need among the professionals for such young foreign lads and how many of them can be accommodated.”

The Chamber was of a different opinion. While it also believed that people were still required, “the familiarity with the internal conditions already gained from the inhabitants made it necessary for it to decline the proposed means of population by young fellows of this age. The number of professionals sent were too few, who themselves would be unable to provide much and through such bungling (*Stümpfern*), they themselves not having the bread to be appeased (*placiren*), it would end up being unfortunate for the youth. The farmer was directed to populate

areas where the soil is quite good, and on the bad side, sometimes due to language, sometimes due to other economical circumstances, religion and lack of schools, due to not being in a position and not *disponirt* from such a colony to make a profit and it could also turn out badly for the farmers such as young people. For a few more years, when the new establishment and therefore the general results (*reussirt*) of the plans were observed, then it (the Chamber) would itself ask for such a planting school of thought.”

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However, after a few years, when the colonization spade was just beginning to bear the first good fruit, the great king died and there was no more talk of this planting school of thought. Truly, it is still to be blessed today!

So Frederick had to open his country to all possible immigrants.

Of course, it was not all the same to him what kind of people came to him, and in a Cabinet Order he counseled “to direct the attention to the people of the Palatinate, Silesia, Thuringia, Mecklenburg and German Poles, who in the call were considered skillful workers, but by no means to accept people of Polish heritage.”

With this desire to move foreigners into his kingdom and to incorporate them with the Prussians, Frederick certainly thought of the fortunate consequences that had arisen from the similar process of his predecessors . The great elector and his successors had kindly received French Protestants, and they had paid for this reception with interest through their diligence, with their industries which were still foreign to us at the time, through patterns of morality, order and frugality. Of similar impact had been the people of the Palatinate and Salzburg, who, especially at the beginning of the 18th century, populated Prussia due to virulent plagues which completely devastated the countryside. These were educated, moral people who, for great noble principles, would rather abandon their fatherland than allow themselves to be robbed of their most prized possession, freedom of conscience. They were also not poverty-stricken and the costs, which they experienced, were soon compensated.

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The current colonists were not of this kind. They were often people for whom the expression adventurer is too good; for the routine, versatility and experience of a person who claims such a designation was missing from them. Most were devoted subjects who depicted for themselves a wonderful life in Prussia, whom the king most urgently invited to the country. In their homeland they could no longer drift with idleness and ease, perhaps in Prussia, they imagined; they arrived in the delusion, not to work, but only called to increase the population, and, despite the most comfortable arrangement, often found everything so very different from what they imagined, saw that here it called for serious, sweat-driven work, so they often took the first opportunity and escaped. Frederick was greatly angered about these desertions, and his counselors gladly concealed it from him; nevertheless, lists indicate 161 such deserters. Finally, a separate fund was set up for the re-introduction of such refugees, and it can be assumed that these efforts were not entirely without results. As early as February of 1775, Friedrich writes: “So that the established citizens did not plan to secretly desert, try as much as possible to prevent it through

the local commissions and especially the magistrates. As a precaution for potential desertion, nevertheless, have them in the rubrics for remarks, indicate what profession are they coming from and for what reason they are leaving and whether [Page 52] the individuals, if they take their children with them, would not be returning again.”

Thus, with every deserting colonist, the reason why he usually disappeared, in addition to his being lazy, he was also a person devoted to drinking. While that may not always have been the case, it ought to give the irritated king a kind of reassurance to be rid of such a subject, and serve as some excuse for the Chamber. Even such runways were often enlisted for the second time as colonists and handed over to them were new travel and deprivation costs. But once a farmstead was abandoned, it was given over to the first, seemingly best suitable individual, whether a colonist or not. In the first years after the seizure of the new territory, one would have found farmsteads that already housed the fourth foreign generation.

The king was therefore often blamed, believing that he was moving such people into the country, and not populating the colonies with his own country children, the young sons of the farmers and craftsmen whose parents were impoverished, or with the children of those soldiers who died abroad. Especially to the latter, one had to later acknowledge that, “probably the craft of the fathers was chosen and it had lightened the pressing burden of the army reserves.” As daring as this last assertion is; so we have to doubt, even in their correctness, whether the number of these soldier children would have been sufficient for the colonization ideas [Page 53] of Frederick, for the reclamation of the land as he wanted it, especially since they “probably later” availed themselves to the craft of the fathers and thus their energies had not supported the land and its cultivation, even if apart from them the sons of craftsmen had been rural colonists. Moreover, the results of the view of the king was throughout correct, the objective appropriately confirmed. He was a good breeding master. Training qualified native children with good counsel and genuine (*solide*) abilities for the state is not difficult—but to bridle and to harness such thrown together gangs, similar to a stubborn horse so that it subsequently takes off in the gentle trot of a proper battle trained country nag. This is an art that the knowledgeable gray horse rider (*Schimmelreiter*) masterfully understood.

A distinction must be made between the former and later colonists. The first arrivals considered it as a brief time of easy living, then quickly turned around and ran back again to the forests of Poland or to other hiding places, bad rabble; and if they did remain in Prussia, this gang was lazy, insolent, immoral, ravenous and difficult to handle. The later, on the other hand, especially the ones from Württemberg, who waited cautiously and suspiciously for a long time and hesitated until they found confidence, which they first thought through in their community assemblies, and abundantly weighed the pros and cons and then often the whole village, man, wife and child and cow and cradle [Page 54] moved forward:—This was healthy German blood, which was a force that Frederick sought for his Polish provinces, and door and gate opened up to them in the new lands of Prussia. These are also the immigrants, who still today are to be considered colonists in future generations, while the other mass of those who came into the country is scattered into every wind, and the individual flocks of this flying about are no longer flying away.

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[Translation Ends—78 Pages Remaining]