

THE ZUG FAMILY

(ULRIC ZUG AND HIS AMERICAN DESCENDANTS)

by

CHARLES KELLER ZUG III, M.D.  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
May 1961

From a notebook in Alexander Mack  
Library, Bridgewater, VA, 7/19/2000.  
In J.G. Francis collection,  
Special Collections room.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Preface - - - - -	2
Zug, An Ancient Swiss Name - - - - -	5
Historical Background of the German and Swiss- German Pennsylvania Immigration - - - - -	6
The Swiss Zuaggs - - - - -	10
Emigration of ULRIC ZUG - - - - -	12
Known Direct Ancestors of Present Zug Generation - - - - -	14
ULRIC ZUG and his American Descendants - - - - -	15
ULRIC ZUG - - - - -	15
JOHN ZUG SR. - - - - -	19
JOHN ZUG JR. - - - - -	22
JACOB ZUG - - - - -	23
EPHRAIM ZUG - - - - -	26
CHARLES K. ZUG I - - - - -	29
CHARLES K. ZUG II - - - - -	30
Richard V. Zug - - - - -	31
Thomas V. Zug - - - - -	32
Harry C. Zug - - - - -	33
The American Descendants of Moritz Zug - - - - -	34
Lineage of MARGARET and SALOME MOHLER, great grandmothers of CHARLES K. ZUG I - - - - -	36
Lineage of SARAH COOVER ZUG - - - - -	38
Lineage of MARIETTA VEASEY ZUG - - - - -	41
Bibliography - - - - -	47

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE GERMAN AND  
SWISS-GERMAN PENNSYLVANIA IMMIGRATION<sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup>

In the seventeenth century the Mennonites in Switzerland were relentlessly persecuted by the state and by other Protestant groups including the Zwinglian Reformed Church which was the predominant religious organization in the Protestant parts of Switzerland. The Mennonites were generally unpopular because of their peculiar customs and practices and were especially unpopular among secular politicians because they excluded from membership persons employed in civil government, disapproved of capital punishment, and refused to take oaths or bear arms. The persecution was worst in Zurich early in the century, but after Zurich had virtually exterminated all Mennonites Berno became the center of persecution. Mennonites refusing to renounce their religion were imprisoned, murdered, sold as galley slaves, or if lucky deported. Many Swiss-German Mennonites left Switzerland and settled in Holland or in the Palatinate region of eastern Germany; others fled from Switzerland directly to America.

The Palatinates were old divisions of the German Empire. The Lower Palatinate lay on both sides of the Rhine in southeastern Germany bordering Alsace-Lorraine. This region contained the towns of Heidelberg, Mannheim, and Darmstadt.

Beginning about fifty years after the Mennonite emigration from Switzerland there was a great emigration of peoples from the Lower Palatinate to America. These "Pennsylvania Germans" settled largely in what are now the counties of Lancaster, Northampton, Berks, Lehigh, Lebanon and York in Pennsylvania. Included among these immigrants were

some Swiss-German Mennonites, and in fact the first white settlers to arrive in Lancaster County (1709) were Swiss Mennonites from the Palatinate.

While religious persecution was a major factor in the emigration of Swiss to the Palatinate in the seventeenth century, it was not a major influence on the emigration of Swiss and Germans from the Palatinate in the eighteenth century. Protestants in England who supported the Palatine emigration for economic reasons frequently found it expedient to suggest that their motivation was to liberate these people from religious persecution, and the Palatines were not above pleading religious persecution to their benefactors. Later this fable was perpetuated by descendants of German stock who were eager to claim a heritage equal to that of the Pilgrim Fathers. But the facts are: (1) that there was little religious persecution in Germany after the seventeenth century; (2) that the Elector Palatinate in 1705 issued a declaration promising liberty of conscience and there is ample evidence that this promise was carried out; (3) that the emigrants rarely brought with them prayer books, Bibles, or other religious works; (4) that many Catholics were among the emigrants and that Protestants and Catholics got along very well and occasionally intermarried. Such religious difficulty as existed was greater among different Protestant sects than between Protestants and Catholics.

Repeated devastation of the Palatinate by war probably was a major causative factor in the emigration. The Thirty Years' War ending in the peace of Westphalia in 1648 was soon followed by repeated invasions by the French under Louis XIV, and the Palatinate was laid waste in 1674, 1688, 1692, and 1707. Between these major invasions constant bickering

among the German princes resulted in more or less continuous warfare. A second major factor was high taxation by the many petty rulers of Germany each of whom sought to maintain a court the equal of that of Louis XIV.

This discontent was fanned by the advertisements of English proprietors soliciting colonists for America with the objective of advancing British economic interests and imperialistic ambitions. Queen Anne (who ascended the throne in 1702) was impressed with the idea that it would strengthen the British Empire if the English were kept home on their island and the colonies filled up with Germans, or any unfortunate and cheap people from the continent. Efforts were made to collect all the discontented and oppressed Palatines and transport them to the colonies. The British government circulated books and papers in the Palatinate to encourage emigration, and agents travelled through Germany offering all kinds of inducements and frequently deluding and defrauding the would-be immigrants.

German and Swiss from the Palatinate began to arrive in moderate numbers in Pennsylvania as early as the 1680s. In 1708 and 1709 the English settled a large group of Palatines along the Hudson Valley with the understanding that they would produce tar, pitch and hemp, essential naval supplies which the British lacked. For several reasons this experiment was unsuccessful and many of these people subsequently moved to Pennsylvania. Moderate immigration continued through the early eighteenth century. Beginning in 1727 and continuing into the nineteenth century the number of Swiss and German immigrants became very great.

"The condition in which some of the immigrants reached Philadelphia was shocking. The ships were floating hospitals and pest-houses, filled

with smallpox and all the other diseases of crowding and dirt, which gathered frightful intensity from the voyage of two or three months. One ship reached the coast, after a voyage of six months, with the surviving passengers living on rats and vermin. Vessels often lost on the passage one third of their human freight."<sup>4</sup> The immigrants dressed peculiarly and wore huge wooden shoes; after months of hardship and destitution their appearance was wild and staring; they spoke no English; they were described as "a surly people, with the men generally well armed."<sup>3</sup> It is not surprising therefore that they were something less than popular with the older English stock.

They provoked the usual reaction to foreigners of small means, unfamiliar customs and strange dialects. Lieutenant Governor Gordon of Pennsylvania expressed "a fear of so many daily poured in, who, ignorant of the language and laws, make a distinct people from his majesty's subjects."<sup>3</sup> William Penn's younger sons attempted to control the immigration and requested the Lieutenant Governor "to get an act passed by the assembly of the Province proper to deter such further immigration of the Palatines as might be dangerous or disadvantageous."<sup>3</sup> Benjamin Franklin called them "Palatine boors, the most stupid of their race."<sup>4</sup>

---

These were the circumstances attending the massive emigration of which our ancestors were a part. We know little about any of them prior to their removal to America, so our conclusions must be based on the handful of known facts and the historical background of this emigration.

The history of the Pennsylvania Dutch after their arrival here is very colorful and interesting, but we need not consider it as we have adequate specific information from which to draw an impression of ULRIC ZUG and his American descendants.

THE SWISS ZUAGGS<sup>2,6,7</sup>

In 1644 an edict went out from Berne, Switzerland, for the capture of the leaders of the Mennonite heresy. Among these was one Uli Zuagg, who lived in Diesbach ten miles northeast of Berne.

In 1659 Hans Zuagg (Zaug in some versions) of Signau, a Swiss Mennonite preacher, was imprisoned in Berne along with six other Mennonite teachers and elders. This imprisonment was under the jurisdiction of the Zwinglian Reformed Church. One version<sup>2</sup> relates that in 1660 Hans Zuagg was deported to Brug, Holland, by ship.

The gist of another version<sup>6</sup> is as follows: For twelve years these Mennonites remained incarcerated performing hard labor and receiving poor food. They were greatly reviled, scorned, and calumniated because of their religious faith. It was at first planned that they should be kept in this state for life; later it was proposed that they might go free if they renounced their religion. Finally in 1671 they were liberated on the condition that they leave the country and not return. With their brethren and friends they departed for Darmstadt, Germany. Here their situation was for some time precarious until William, Prince of Orange, obtained for them a legal toleration. The latter acted partly from principle and partly from gratitude, as the Mennonites had assisted him in 1672 with a comfortable sum of money at a time when his coffers were almost exhausted.\*

It is possible that Hans Zuagg (Zaug) was the grandfather or great grandfather of ULRIC ZUG. It is known that ULRIC ZUG and a Christian

---

\*One wonders where they got it, as the Mennonites I read about were almost uniformly destitute.

Zug were first cousins, and that by tradition a Christian Zug was the son of John Zug who was a lineal descendant of Hans Zuagg (Zaug) of Switzerland.



EMIGRATION OF ULRIC ZUG

It is not clear whether ULRIC ZUG emigrated from Switzerland or from the Palatinate.

One source<sup>6</sup> states that ULRIC ZUG and his son JOHN fled together from the Canton of Zug, Switzerland.

Some Zug papers<sup>12</sup> say that ULRIC emigrated from Switzerland and that JOHN was born in America in 1731. The date of ULRIC's arrival in America is known from public records to have been September 27, 1727,<sup>6,7</sup> so that JOHN was not born in Switzerland. Other Zug papers say that ULRIC was a Palatino.<sup>12</sup>

Another source<sup>8</sup> states: "ULRIC ZUG, with his own and other Swiss families, immigrated to Pennsylvania from the Palatinate of the Lower Rhine, on the invitation of Queen Anne, renewed by George I, and encouraged by William Penn by the pledge of freedom of conscience. His ancestors had at an early day left Switzerland for the Palatinate on account of religious persecution."

The Palatine origin seems likely if we assume that ULRIC was a descendant of Hans Zuagg and that the latter did emigrate to the Palatinate in 1671. One can easily picture the Swiss Mennonites in Germany, having but recently arrived, living in "little Switzerland" - i.e. pockets composed exclusively of Swiss Mennonites. Since they stayed there only fifty years they may never have considered themselves Germans or Palatines and in early family records might refer to themselves as "Swiss" or "from Switzerland". Those choosing to emigrate would be those least securely settled and least likely to identify themselves as Germans or Palatinos.

It is known that among the Swiss Mennonites settling in the Palatinate and later emigrating to America were persons with the names Zaug, Zuag, Zuagg, Zeug, Zug, and Zuch.<sup>2</sup>

The colonial records show the following:<sup>6,7,12</sup>

"Three first cousins, Peter Zug, George Zeug, and ULRIG ZUG arrived on September 27 1727 in the ship "James Goodwill", David Crocket, Master, from Rotterdam, last from Falmouth.\* They were first cousins of:

"Three brothers, Christian Zug, Moritz Zug, and Johannes Zug who arrived on September 21 1742 in the ship "Francis and Elizabeth", George North, Master, from Rotterdam (Amsterdam in another version<sup>16</sup>), last from Deal, England.

"Jacob Zuch and another Christian Zug had arrived on July 27 1738 in the brigantine "Catherine", Jacob Philips, Master, from London.

"Joseph Zug arrived on August 15 1750 in the ship "Royal Union", Clement Nicholson, Master, from Rotterdam, last from Cowes, England.

"Jacob Zuch, the last of the ten, arrived on September 30 1754 in the ship "Richard and Mary", John Moore, Master, from Rotterdam, last from Cowes."

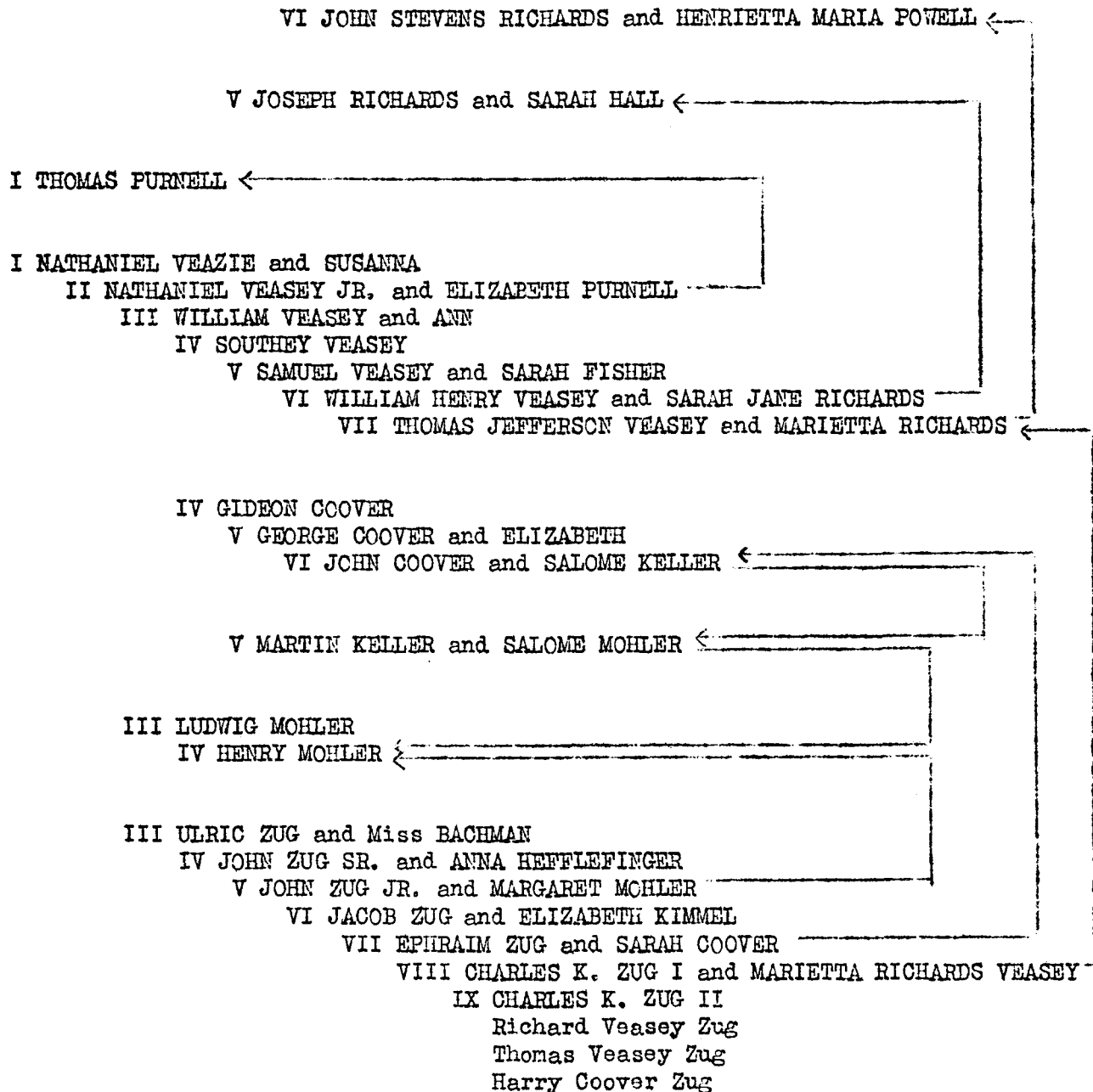
The above Peter Zug settled in Chester County where Downingtown now is; he was Amish; his descendants now spell their name Zook.<sup>12</sup> Moritz Zug's descendants are discussed later beginning on page 34.

---

\*One family paper quotes Rupp's volume "30,000 German and Swiss Emigrants" as saying that the ship contained 53 families of Palatinates, about 200 persons in all. The Philadelphia Free Library has Rupp's book, but its use is restricted to bona fide historical researchers - the author didn't qualify.

KNOWN DIRECT ANCESTORS OF PRESENT ZUG GENERATION

The chart below may appear confusing at first. It is readily understood if the following is carefully noted: Successive Roman numerals indicate successive generations. Immediate ancestors of male of each generation are listed on preceding line; immediate ancestors of female of each generation are listed at end of arrow.



8,10,11,12,13,  
\* 14,15,17,18

ULRIC ZUG AND HIS AMERICAN DESCENDANTS

### III ULRIC ZUG

married a Miss BACHMAN prior to his immigration. After their arrival in Philadelphia on September 27 1727 they moved into Lancaster County where Miss BACHMAN's brother Christian had a flour mill. Here they purchased nearly 400 acres of land called the "White Oak Land" fifteen miles north of Lancaster City in Warwick Township (later Penn Township) near Penryn and Manheim. Here ULRIC lived, died, and is buried. That he had the means to purchase this land identifies him as one of the better-healed Palatine immigrants. He was a Mennonite. He had issue:

- IV
1. Michael (see below)
  2. Jacob (see below)
  3. Peter
  4. JOHN (see page 19)
  5. Christian or Christloy (see below, page 16)
  6. Henry, settled near or on the Potomac near the Pennsylvania line
  7. Christiana, married Musselman, a Mennonite
  8. Magdalona (see below, page 18)

- IV
1. Michael Zug was the eldest son of ULRIC ZUG. He married Barbara Wolf, daughter of Jeremiah Wolf of Ephrata (see also page 21 under Abraham Zug, great grandson of JOHN ZUG SR.). He settled in Somerset County Pa. He had no issue, adopted a daughter.

- IV
2. Jacob Zug was the second son of ULRIC ZUG. He moved to Washington County Maryland in 1773. He died in January 1792. He and his wife Elizabeth had issue:

- V
1. John Zook. He changed the spelling of Zug to Zook (but there are other Zooks who are not his descendants). He died in Wayne County Indiana in 1831. He had five sons and three daughters, among them:

1. Daniel
2. Jacob. Among his issue:
  1. Daniel Zook           Both were ministers, lived
  2. Joseph Zook           in Iowa, were alive in 1871.

2. Elizabeth

---

\*Remember that throughout this volume all those in the direct line of descent of the author (C. K. ZUG III) are always printed in capital letters; names not printed in capitals are persons not in my direct line. Successive Roman numerals indicate successive generations.

3. Susannah
4. Sarah
5. Mary
6. David
7. Jacob Zuck. He changed the spelling of Zug to Zuck. He married Magdalena Emmert of Washington County Maryland and lived at the Welsh Run, Franklin County, Pennsylvania. He had issue:

1. John Zuck. He lived January 22 1799 - August 24 1854. He married Nancy Hawbocker April 19 1827. He had issue:

1. Jacob Zuck, born January 25 1822. He had six sons and five daughters, among whom:

1. John Zuck, was a minister in Shady Grove, Pa.
2. Jacob M. Zuck. He was an educator and founded the "Brethren's Normal Collogo" at Huntingdon, Pa. He died May 11 1879 aged 33 years.

IV 5. Christian Zug was the fifth son of ULRIC ZUG. He died in 1815. He married Barbara Bollinger, who died in 1808. He is not to be confused with the numerous other Christian Zugs (two Christian Zugs immigrated in 1738 and 1742; the Christian presently under discussion had a son Christian and a grandson Christian; JOHN ZUG SR. had a son Christian; and still another Christian Zug was the son of Hans Zug mentioned in Moritz Zug's old family bible). This Christian lived on the family homestead for a while and then moved to a farm in Lititz, Pa. He and his wife are buried on this farm. He fought in the Revolutionary War in the Lancaster County Militia. He had issue:

- V
1. David, of York County Pa.
  2. Abraham. He lived October 27 1765 - January 25 1848. He lived near Manheim in Lancaster County Pa.
  3. Jacob (see below)
  4. Barbara. She lived February 23 1770 - March 27 1830. She married Abraham Grofo.
  5. Christian. He lived November 25 1771 - October 4 1864. He and his daughter Elizabeth are buried at Baker's Church, about two miles north of Churchtown Pa. Among his issue:

1. Elizabeth, died July 7 1890.

V

3. Jacob Zug was the son of Christian Zug Sr. and the grandson of ULRIC ZUG. He lived November 14 1767 - April 9 1866. He married Margaret Koller in 1793.

She lived 1777 - 1866. Jacob moved to Papertown in Cumberland County Pa., and owned several farms in the vicinity of Mechanicsburg, Boiling Springs, and Mount Holly Springs. He spent the last twenty years of his life on one of his farms about a mile north of Mount Holly Springs, living with his youngest son Samuel, to whom the farm then passed. Jacob and Margaret are buried at Baker's Church, about two miles north of Churchtown, Pa. Jacob had issue:

- VI
1. Barbara
  2. John (see below)
  3. Sarah
  4. Jacob. He moved to Mississippi and later to Louisiana. Among his five children:
    1. Robert Koller Zug, lived near Baton Rouge.
  5. Margaret
  6. Christian, or Christopher. He married Eliza Bair. He lived in Pittsburg. He had five daughters and one son, the latter:
    1. Charles
  7. Samuel, of Papertown. He had issue:
    1. Mrs. Brindley
    2. Mrs. Stonoborgor
    3. Mrs. Henry Williams
- VI
2. John Zug was the son of Jacob Zug and the great grandson of ULRIC ZUG. He lived 1796 - 1867. He married Elizabeth Burkholder in 1818; she lived 1801 - 1857. He owned a number of farms in Papertown in Cumberland County. He and his wife and son John Jr. are buried at the Keeney graveyard at Craighoad's Station, Pa. He had issue:
- VII
1. Jacob
  2. Elizabeth
  3. David
  4. Margaret
  5. Susanna
  6. Barbara
  7. George
  8. Martha (see next page)
  9. Matilda
  10. Anolia
  11. John
  12. Mary
  13. Anna
  14. Sarah

VII 8. Martha Zug Shaeffer was the daughter of John Zug and the great great granddaughter of ULRIC ZUG. She lived 1835 - 1872. She married Charles W. Shaeffer, who lived 1835 - 1919; he remarried after her death. She is buried in Mount Holly Springs Pa. Comotory. She had issue:

- VIII 1. Emma  
 2. Laura  
 3. John  
 4. Jacob  
 5. Anna (see below)  
 6. Mac  
 7. Martha

VIII 5. Anna Zug Shaeffer Steese was the daughter of Martha Zug Shaeffer and the great great great granddaughter of ULRIC ZUG. She lived 1861 - 1933. She married James Andrew Steese in 1881; he lived 1857 - 1934. She is buried in the Mount Holly Springs Pa. Comotory. She had issue:

- IX 1. James Gordon  
 2. John Zug  
 3. Charles McHenry  
 4. Sophia Mayborry  
 5. George Morris

IV 8. Magdalona Zug Frantz was the youngest daughter of ULRIC ZUG. She married Michael Frantz, a Dunker. They lived in Bototourt County Virginia. Michael Frantz's father baptized ULRIC ZUG in 1742. They had eight sons and one daughter; among these was:

1. Christian Frantz, died in Clark County Ohio March 6 1850.

(Here ends the discussion of ULRIC ZUG's descendants other than JOHN ZUG SR. who is in the direct line of descent)