For generations descendants of the Mennonites of the Przechowka (later Alexanderwohl in Russia and Kansas) have used the Przechowka church records to do their genealogical research. However, there are several other valuable sources on this congregation. One such source is the travel diary of the Dutch Mennonite Hendrik Berents Hulshoff. This diary contains membership lists from 1733 as well as an earlier list from about 1715.

What follows is a translation of the part of the travel diary which describes Hulshoff’s time in Poland (later West Prussia) and his interaction with the Prussian Mennonites. Included in the diary is a copy of an earlier list of 1715 (give-or-take a year) and his list of 1733. These lists are very useful in that they group the Przechowka people into households, usually indicating married couples.

Comments from the footnotes of the original published diary (modified by me), as well as comments by me, are in square brackets. The first and family names are kept in their original spellings. What follows is a rough guide to the family names: Vrien = Frein = Frey, Voet = Voth, Vonk = Funk, Buijler = Boeler = Buller, Riggers = Reichert.

For more information see the following articles in GAMEO (Mennonite Encyclopedia):

Hendrik Berents Hulshoff:

http://www.gameo.org/encyclopedia/contents/hulshoff_hendrik_1664_1745

Alle Dirks:

http://www.gameo.org/encyclopedia/contents/derks_alle_1670_1733

Przechowka:

http://www.gameo.org/encyclopedia/contents/P780.html
Wednesday, the 28th, the wind in the morning was again South-East and calm, so that we did not progress much that evening; could still see the island Witmont. At 8 o’clock [page 59] there came a fog and the wind blew East again; as well sometimes South-East again and very calm and foggy. Afternoon at 4 o’clock we got a nice breeze from the South-West, which pleased us so, but it remained somewhat foggy. Towards evening the wind turned Westerly North, which allowed us to sail a fast course and about midnight we passed by the island Bornholm, which was about two miles wide and three miles long; lying in the middle of the sea. Thursday the 29th in the morning was the wind almost straight West with a dark sky and a nice light breeze. This morning the weather was dark and damp and by noon the wind was somewhat more Southerly. It began to clear up around one o’clock and towards two, the weather was nice; then we could see many ships. At 3 o’clock we could see a high mountain in Pomereren, which was called Rifhol; [footnote 1, page 59: Revekol] it is said that it lies 6 to 7 miles inland. Afterwards it began in the course of time more calm, yet there remained enough of a breeze that the ship sailed along pretty well, so that we sailed that night a mile hourly. Friday the 30th in the morning the wind was about South-West; At six o’clock we passed the corner of Rijkxhoven [footnote 2, page 59: Rixhöft]; then sailed close along the land; there one could then see many trees and also the high land of Dansig. At 8:30 the ship’s crew began to throw out the ship’s ballast; at nine o’clock we passed the corner of Eel [footnote 3, page 59: Hela] and it became quite calm then. At 9:30 three fishermen boarded; from which our skipper bought for 4 sixpence some fish, which was called permuggel; looks a bit like haddock, but has more brown colour and is smaller. After Eel an arm of the sea goes inland, called Poetskerwijk [footnote 4, page 59: Putziger Wiek] Out of this arm much beachwood is transported to Dansik [Danzig] by ship.

Danzig. At 12o’clock the wind blew North again, whereupon we nicely floated towards the city canal of Dansig [Danzig]. At 2:30 we came upon the city canal and received furthermore the pilot onboard to lead us inwards. At 4 o’clock we entered the Westerdiep; then we went with the skipper on land, to present ourselves to the commander of the canal and to show our passport [page 60] and to go on with the skipper to the city, from which we were then about a mile away; there sails every hour a tugboat [what is possibly meant here is a ferry that is pulled by horses from land along the canal]; about an hour farther is about half an hour from the city. Then we came into the city around 6 o’clock, continued onwards to Van Hoek’s [footnote 1, page 60: Jan Van Hoek; See introduction pages 36 and 45] house who welcomed us and treated us amicably and for everything, which we needed him presented himself with servitude. If we needed money, he would grant us credit and wanted to reserve for us lodging with good folk; but because we had letters and something else to order from several friends in Schotland [footnote 2, page 60: Southern suburb of Danzig], so we sought but a guide to end up straight there, whom was ordered at once. Then he also said that he recently received a letter from Alle Derkx, which belonged to me, which made us joyful, all the more, since we hoped, that there would be one from my wife, agreeably there was, which pleased us, because we had not yet received tidings from our folk, since we left home.

Schotland. Then we arrived in the evening at Schotland at Anthonij Jansens’ house, him being one of the oldest Mennonite friends who lived there. That man has received us in an extraordinarily friendly
manner and welcomed us and would not allow us to seek shelter elsewhere, but had to stay with him. In general, these friends show us extraordinarily great amicability; the men are very like us in clothing and beards, but the women are dressed differently; they agree quite well with us in religious beliefs and order.

Now it was our objective to leave for our friends July 2, being Sunday, for which these friends were of great service to us; would not allow, that we should go out for a wagon and said, that they would arrange all that and we shouldn’t worry about it. Now Saturday July 1st we intended to get our goods out of the ship, but the skipper could not yet get a passport, which he must first obtain here, before he be allowed to enter the city by ship [page 61] or to take any goods out of the ship, which were saleable goods. And while we had a great chest of books for our friends, so we could not progress or we would have to leave the books for a later opportunity; thus were resolved to stay another day longer.

Then we left the city at 4 o’clock in the afternoon with Derk Jans and Hendrik Wilken, heading for the ship, and made an agreement with the skipper, when he intended to enter the city with the ship. He proposed Sunday at 2 o’clock in the morning or towards noon; then we sailed with the 7 o’clock ferry back to the city and arrived at 9 o’clock back in Schotlandt. Sunday the 2nd would these friends hold unity [I believe, from the context that this means “worship meeting” but I could not confirm this], by my nature, I was inclined towards this, to hear and see their way of executing these affairs; but had no reason to have the freedom to do by myself; the friends also did not care for it either, because they, as it is for me, do not attend another’s meeting, so that we spent the morning at home in meekness.

After noon, brother Arent went once more to the city to the ship, that had then entered the city, from which we would not be able to get our goods out before Monday. I stayed with the friends, since they and I were inclined to converse with each other. We were in the house on the high side of Schotland and went to the farm, where there were an unusual amount of cherries and other fruits, and most importantly roses, for which the friends would be able to freely purchase some money. These farms go so steep against the mountains, that it is a wonder and are at the highest point so high, that one can see over the city, above church and towers. Behind the farm, there lies much mountainous land, where grows glorious grain and is in certain locations so steep, that one would say, that it is almost impossible to work and yet it is farmed [footnote 1, page 61: ploughed]. From these mountains one could see the low land, that very glorious land is, also that here unusual land is full of meat, fish, milk, butter, cheese, and everything people could want.

Monday the 3rd at 9 o’clock, we again went to the city to fetch our goods, which had cost us much delay, that it became noon, before we again were in Schotlandt [page 62] with our goods. And when we had eaten, the discourse with our friends was yet so sweet, that the time passed without thinking about it; that it became 3 o’clock ere we were travelling. Our driver was Jacob Kempener, was also a Mennonite friend from Schotlandt. By evening we were five miles from the city at a place called Sipkouw [footnote 1, page 62: Subkau]; there we remained overnight. Tuesday, the 4th, at 3 in the morning we continued our trip. A 8 o’clock we arrived at Geelen [footnote 2, page 62: Gellen]; there we stopped again for refreshments; around 10:30 we traveled through some woods; there it was so full of everbesen and everbesen [bes is Dutch for berry], that we never again saw in such profusion; went off the wagon and
picked our fill and continued on further then and arrived at 12:30 in the small city of Nijenborg [footnote
3, page62: Neuenberg] where we then refreshed ourselves; start travelling again at 1 o’clock and arrived
at 5 o’clock at de Groep [footnote 4, page 62: Die Gruppe] at the house of Jacob Bertelts [probably Jacob
Bartel], him being a man of the other Mennonites; there we had a letter and two small books to deliver,
which were sent and given to him by Alle Derkx. This man received us amicably, and would not allow us
to travel further come evening, but must stay overnight and allow our driver to travel and then he
wanted to travel with us come morning and to bring us to our friends. Wednesday the 8th at 5 o’clock in
the morning we continued our travels again; around 10:30 we were on a high mountain where the folk
were building several roads; such country that this year lay fallow and in another camp was a shepherd
with many sheep. Now on the right side of the road where we drove past there were two wolves, which
lured at the sheep; but when we arrived there, they fled softly out of the way into a field of rye, where
we could see them go and stand and looked us on; went then again to the woods that lay past the rye.

At friends in Przysierk [Przechowka]: About 1 o’clock we came upon Pschighofke [footnote 5, page 62:
Przysierk, later called Heinrichsdorf, in the neighbourhood of the city of Schwetz] at our [page 63]
friends, at uncle [oom, Aeltester in German] Benjamin Wedels’ house, who received us with uncommon
love and affection; just as that afternoon came many friends, who welcomed us with tears and showed
us such love, that it cannot be said or written well, and that furthermore, because we had traveled for so
long; for which they had been so concerned, that we might have died accidentally, so that the joy was
now uncommonly great for them; sang several welcoming songs for our diversion. Thursday the 6th, we
made plans to speak to brothers and sisters a bit to thank the Lord for showing us his goodness, that we
arrived at our friends in good health and in good bodily state. With a hearty address and exhortation,
that we may together pray to the attention of the Lord in celebration and strength of mind, that it may
please his fatherly goodness to shine upon us with his strength of mind [fortitude], to first open my
mouth; to be allowed to speak of the secret of the evangelism Jesus Christ and secondly to open the ears
of the friends and to unify hearts, so to be allowed to hear and understand correctly, so that our work
not become idle and poisoned, but that it may bring forth fruits; that thereby the name of the Lord be
honoured and praised etc.

Friday the 7th we made some deliberations to ordain the most wanted books and then many friends have
also visited us and showed us uncommonly great love, with whom we there spent the day. Saturday the
8th more friends again visited us, but, because I had to preach Sunday, so I needed time to practise, but
would not leave me in peace; such love they showed us; yes they are so full of love, that they could not
conceal. Sunday the 9th I preached about Heb: 1 etc. which the friends received with many tears. That
afternoon the friends had a brotherly gathering to speak of the election and a few arrivals. Then came
the women and many youths, such menfolk and womenfolk and spoke with us; showed us much love,
which much diverted us, spent our time with singing and talking about what the blessed instruction
came to.

Monday the 10th called upon me the prospects [page 64] for school, which were 31 in number; to whom
I then spoke of teaching and edification, so that they might think right, what they were about to embark
upon. Tuesday we spoke to a few friends and the love, that they showed us can one in no measure
describe well. Wednesday the 12th we held together a day of fasting and prayer to access the Lord; that
He would allow our attempts to succeed and to go with us in work and labour and to steer us according to his Will etc. Thursday the 13th was then held the election of two preachers of the word and the most votes went to Jacob IJsaaëks [Jacob Isaacs] residing across the Wijsel [footnote 1, page 64: Weichsel] and to Abraham Onrouw [Abraham Unrau], residing at Pschighofke [Przechowka]. Friday and Saturday the 14th and 15th I had to keep very quiet alone with the books in order to do the offering and investiture Sunday. Then it was very swoel [footnote 2, page 64: Hs. Smoel] hot weather, like it had been at departure and almost no rain.

Sunday the 16th I served the offering; were 31 persons and the investiture etc. Monday the 17th we spoke a bit with the friends. Tuesday the 18th we drove to ‘t Wolt [footnote 2, page 64: Wolz] and further to Schoonzee [footnote 4, page64: Schönhisee] in order to also visit some friends there, lodged with Hans Voet [Hans Voth] in Schoonzee. Wednesday the 19th I preached [served] there, about the fruits of the mind, and in the afternoon spoke to the friends. Thursday the 20th we visited some more friends there and then we attended Hans Voet [Hans Voth] and his wife and ate lunch at Jacob IJsaaëks’ [Jacob Isaacs] and then visited other friends in ‘t Wolt and travelled further with uncle Benjamin and Pieter Dekker [Peter Decker] back to their house. Friday and Saturday the 21st and the 22nd, I had to once again remain with the books, in order to serve the offering and washing of feet on Sunday, although Saturday afternoon we had business of the circumstance of Hans Voet [Hans Voth]; brought it to the satisfaction of the friends in the end. Sunday the 23rd we held unity [service] and the washing of feet which occurred with the shedding of many tears.

After that exhortation, I made it known to the brothers and sisters that we were of the intention to again leave the friends on the Wednesday the 26th, to again turn back to ours and that with permission of the Lord I was of the intention to take leave of the friends with the serving of a last meal on Tuesday the 25th, which caused almost all friends to shed tears (but not so with everyone of them); because their love is so great, that they could not conceal it. Have received many more visitors that afternoon and when one speaks of leaving, then run forthwith the eyes of many friends. Monday the 24th I kept myself again with the books, but then came several friends and complained, that they would gladly travel with us to Dansig, but because it was the middle of harvest, that very time it would be necessary to take in the rye; so they could not venture it and almost none of the friends could travel with us; arranged therefore with tears, that we really should stay until Saturday the 29th, because to just let us drive on like that, they would not forget in a lifetime. Something which we could not resolve to do, since we had been so long away from home; so that in the end we resolve to stay until Saturday; which brought such gladness to the friends, that it was shortly known to the friends in ‘t Koepat [footnote 2, page65: Konopat in the environs of Schwetz] and also across the Wijsel [Weichsel].

Tuesday the 25th have I then preached about Efe: 6; [footnote 3, page 65: Paul to the Ephysians, Chapter 6, verse 11 and 13.] of God’s weapons rest etc. There had come many friends from the other side of the Wijsel and also two servers of the word from the other Mennonites, named Derk Wiggerts and IJsaaëk Geerts and several more of their friends. Afternoon we had so much talk with the friends, that it was so uncomfortable due to heat in the house, that one could not comfortably remain.
The Polish foolishness: We must not leave behind to add here in thought the great Polish foolishness, which existed there, because it had been uncommanly dry there this summer, as almost no person remembers; that even across the Wijzel [page 66] in ‘t Wolt many animals died, which due to the great heat and drought starved and lost weight. Consequently a certain lord [heer], called the lord from Hobbil [footnote 1, page 66: unable to locate on the map] that he had instructed the women under his influence, that they had to had to fetch the water from the lowlands and to carry it up the sand hills in a small tub, that they had to then dump it out there; which can be of no use and for that reason, that he imagined, that this great drought was caused by witchcraft on the part of the women, and that the women by this carrying of the water would be so tired out, that they would allow it to rain once again. This foolishness has not occurred here only once, but is finished for this one too. Rumours of witchcraft hold such sway here, that the lord of ‘t Koenpat has ordered several burned and has also imprisoned several, which are to be burned within a few days. He is a powerful lord and also governs the small city of Nijenborg. Where he now carries out that work, just as is done in many other places in this country, and that, because the weather is dry beyond measure and the cattle die, so that the women (and especially the older women) are unfortunately innocently martyred, first with torture, that they confess and name others who are also capable of witchcraft and ought to be burned. This is done not only because of the drought but also if certain misfortunes occur such as cattle and others dying. One must say, how it is that intelligent people can commit such atrocities; so much about the Polish foolishness [footnote 2, page 66: on folio 1 recto of the h.s. is written the following loose quotation “At Toren (= Thorn) are the women so atrociously handled, with torture, that their breasts are burned off, fire stoked under their feet; that they remove the nerves; that 2 Mennonite women have already fled from Toren to Holms because they were so notorious.”]

Wednesday and Thursday the 26th and 27th we again associated with the friends and also bid them goodnight. Friday the 28th we agreed that before noon to fetch the rye from the land and to see how the land was laid out there, that land that they sow there. It is so laid out that one [page 67] should stand at it in wonderment because there are hills and valleys and then so high and low and steep that one at various locations has hard work that one can get to it and still ploughed and sowed and nice grains grown on it. In the afternoon, we prepared our things for travel.

Farewell. Saturday the 29th most of the friends visited us at the house of uncle Benjamin to say their last good-byes, to which end we first said good-bye at half past ten, with an uncommonly great sadness due to leaving each other. Then the friends saw us off as long as they could. Then drove with us four wagons full of our friends for close to three hours in order to keep us company, which after we said good-byes with great sadness to separate from each other. The names of the friends that accompanied us are these: Hans Voet [Hans Voth] and his wife; Hendrik Vonk [Hendrik Funk], Jacob Isaëks [Jacob Isaacs]and his wife; Tobijas Spaarlink [Tobias Sperling], Peter Jans [Pater Jantz] and his wife; Ernest Smit [Ernest Schmidt] and his wife; Cornelis Riggers [Cornelius Reichert], the widow Adam Raatslafs [Adam Ratzlaff], the widow Heijn Onrouw [Heinrich Unrau], Abraham Onrouw [Abraham Unrau] and his wife; the wife of Peter Bekker [Peter Becker], the widow Saartje Wedel [Sara Wedel], and also the widow Antje Koppers [Anna Kopper]; David Derks, Hendrik Tesmer, Hans Onrouw and his wife. Then Benjamin Wedel and Peter Bekker drove on with us in order to bring us to Dansig and then at 4 o’clock came upon the
Groep at the house of Jacob Bertelt, where we had also been in the journey to our destination, who had then brought us with his wagon and horses to our friends.

There we expected Tobijas Spaarlink and his wife, and the wife of uncle Benjamin, who had left home a little after us, who then came to us at 5 o’clock. Then we spoke a little more with friends and also ate and drank some, and left again at 7 o’clock and drove to the Wijsel through the Nederinge [footnote 1, page 67: Nehrung]; first to the Kompenij [footnote 2, page 67: Kompagnie by Gr. Lubin] to Sanskou [footnote 3, p.67: Sanskau], then to Montouw [footnote 4, page 67: Montau]; there we stayed the night with one of the Frisian Mennonites, called Pieter Balster [Baltzer], who received us amicably and gave us to eat and drink. Sunday the 30th we left [page 68] Montouw for Truijl [footnote 1, page 68: Treul]; then to Nijenborg[Neuenburg] and then forwards as indicated in fol. 10 [footnote 2, page 68: He is indicating here the route compiled by Ale Derks. Meaning: Boggelin (equals Städ Bochlin) – the Pegenis Lot (not to be found on the map) – the Roode Kroeg (equals Rothkrug in the district Rosenberg?) – Heltendorp] and then arrived at 7:30 at Heltendorp [footnote 3, page 68: not to be found on the map]; took refreshments there, then descended towards the Wijsel towards the small city Meeuw [footnote 4, page 68: Mewe]. There we drank a bit, drove on and came around 5 o’clock to a village named Soupkooij [footnote 5, page 68: Subkau]. There we ate and drank and drove on towards the small city of Dersouw [footnote 6, page 68: Dirschau], which is a reasonably nice place, and then we drove on to the village Stiblouw [footnote 7, page 68: Stüblau] where we took our nightly rest. Monday the 31st we drove onwards from Stiblouw at 4 in the morning and drove through Dansiker Wadder [footnote 8, page 68: Danziger Werder], which is splendid country. We counted on one farmer’s land horses and cows; finding them as small and large 67 cows and one bull, without any calves, and 21 horses with foals, 89 in total, which went together on one parcel.

Again at Schotland. And were then again on the road in the village of Proest [footnote9, page 68: Praust], on which we had formerly travelled and came at 9 o’clock again at Schotlandt. There our friends brought inside the horses and wagons, and then we ate and drank with each other, and went to the house of Hendrik Willeken and Anthonij Jansens, whom we found in good condition and welcomed us lovingly. Tuesday the 1st of August we visited friends here and there in Schotlant, who behaved exceptionally friendly towards us, gladly gave us to eat and drink, more than we needed, and one after the other laid claim to have us. Have then also been at Van Hoek’s in Dansig [page 69] in order to get some money in exchange from him, who gladly did this, as much as we wanted; showed himself very tractable and friendly toward us; took leave of him in order to travel again with the mail on Wednesday.

Wednesday the 2nd we boarded the mail wagon after we with much sadness had said our good-byes to our exceptionally loving friends, as well as the friends at Schotlandt, who had helped helped us with an exceptional affection, which we had needed; arrived then at 10 o’clock at Dunmaers [footnote 1, page 69: Dunemorsee], where we had to board another wagon. Thursday the 3rd we arrived at 4 o’clock in the morning at Wotzkou [footnote 2, page 69: Wutzkow.]; there we got again another wagon. To Loepou [footnote 3, page 69: Lupow] was two miles, got another wagon there again; then we arrived at Stolp at 12 o’clock, which was 3 miles; there we then ate and drank; a certain lord of Koningsbergen was in our
company at our table, who showed us much friendship, who then had travelled with us from Dansig, although on the second mail wagon. At 6 o’clock we arrived at Slaag [footnote 4, page 69: Schlaw], being a city much like Stolp, which was 3 miles; there we got another wagon. From Dansig to Stolp there are many mountains and rocks, but from Stolp to Slaag it was flatter land. From Slaag to Pankenie [footnote 5, page 69: Panknie], there we got another wagon and horses; the postilion was master of blowing and urging on. At 12 o’clock we arrived at Koslijn [footnote 6, page 69: Köslin], which was 5 miles from Slaag, being a small city; where last year about 250 houses burned to the ground, as also with Stolp about the same, that it appeared unfortunate.

Friday the 4th we arrived at Korlijn [footnote 7, page 69: Körlin] at 5 o’clock in the morning; there we got another wagon, were 3 miles from Koslijn. Then we travelled a little bit further; there was a capital city, where the lord Podewils lived. There was the lord Boldz, who came with us from Dansig [page 70] and lived in Koningsbergen, made his acquaintance and went for a bit to his house; then the lord Podwils sent his hired hand and took us from the mail wagon. Having arrived there he welcomed us and gave us tea and broth and then cherries and thanked us that we gave him the honour of visiting him. At 11 o’clock we arrived at Pinno [footnote 1, page 70: Pinnow]; there we took a meal and drank some. At 2:30 we drove through a small city called Plaat [footnote 2, page 70: Plathe], was 2 miles; at 5 o’clock to Nieugaarte [footnote 3, page 70: Naugard], again 2 miles; there we got another wagon. At 11 o’clock in the evening we arrived in Stargart, was 4 miles; there remained then our good companion the lord of Koningsberge, who had travelled from Dansig with us, and received there a new companion, who wanted to travel to Berlin and lay down within a quarter of an hour; this one showed himself to be a bad sort.

Saturday the 5th we arrived at Pierits [footnote 4, page 70: Pyritz], was 3 miles; from there to Koningsbergen where we arrived at 11 o’clock and had a nice meal there. From there through Schwents [footnote 5, page 70: Schwedt], which is a small city lying on the river the Oder; there is a long bridge crossing it, quite a bit longer than the Camper bridge, which was one mile from Pijrits. On the way we saw two birds, looking somewhat like a goose but more elongated, having the colour and the shape of a beak and head like a partridge; the postilion said that they were called trapvogels [trap-birds]. At 5 o’clock we arrived at Ankermonde [footnote 6, page 70: Angermünde], again 2 miles; there we then got again other horses and wagon. At 10 o’clock we arrived at Nijstadt [footnote 7, page 70: Niestadt], is 3 miles; this road was principally a corduroy [log] road. Sunday the 6th we arrived at Barnau [footnote 8, page 70: Bernau] at 4 o’clock in the morning, was again 3 miles; this road again mostly corduroy. From Barnau to Berlin [footnote 9, page 70: Berlijn (Berlin)] again arable land, so that we from our friends in Prussia to Berlin most of the time passed by arable land and that much of the time so rocky [page 71] that one could hardly say it is possible here to farm, to reap the seed that had been sown. So at some places they even seed between the trees that to the uninitiated seems a wonder.

[Next two sections (Berlin and Hamburg) not translated]
List of Names of Mennonite families in the environs of Schwetz

Compiled by Ale Derks, forerunner of Hendrik Berents. [the exact year of the Derks visit is unknown. A comparison of the list below with the Przechowka records would suggest 1714 to 1716]

Dwellings of our friends at Schighofke [Przechowka] at Sweets [Schwetz] or to calculate
[Footnote 3, page 74: those whose names are supplied with a cross (a + sign is used in this translation), had, in 1719, when Hendrik Berents made his first trip, already passed away]

Andries Weedel        Trijntie Richers his wife
Hermen Vrien +         Saartie Wedels
Hindrik Onrouw +       Widower

Benjemijn Weedel       Saartie Raatslags
Tobias Raatslaf        Eefke Spaarlinkx
Aaltien Adams          Andries Raatslafs widw.
                        is one household

Abraham Onrouw         Boetsie Ijsaäks, now Onrouw  }
Cornelis Richers       Trijntie Antsen          }
Abraham Richters +     Elske Bekers            }
Hans Voet Widower      } in one house

Jurjen Boeler +        Dijna Toomske, reside in the new school

“Jacob Raatslaf has not been written in , and is now dead already.”
(Annotation by Hendrik Berents).

Hendrik Voet +         Marike Swegeleyers      }
Peter Raatslaf         Saartie Smits           }
Hans Raatslaf Widower  } [in one house]
“re-married the widow of Abraham Rigger”
(announcement by Hendrik Berents)

Hans Raatslaf    Trijntie Weedels +    } [in one house]
Cornelis Voet    Saartie Bollers    } [in one house]

Tobias Spaarlink    Trijntie Raatslafs    }
Ijsaak Spaarlink    Grietie Onrouw    } [in one house]

Peter Bekker    Trijntie Raatslaf
“the hired hand is dead, Antje Keuns is dead”
(announcement by Hendrik Berents)

Hans Frein    Grietje Voets +    }
Sijmon Wedel    Marike Riggers    } [in one house]

Next Koenpat [Konopat].
Jurjen Raatslaf    Trijntie Smits
Peter Tesmer    Antje Raatslafs
among them resides Mr. Starost of ’t Koenpat.

Jacob Tesmer    Antje Spaarinkx
Jurjen Nagtegal    Eefke Bekkers
Trijntie Bekkers    widow 2 children

Jan Voet    Trijntie Ijsaëks
among them resides a Lutheran man.

Hans Onrouw    Antje Weedels +
here again a Lutheran amongst them.
Frans Wedel          Eelke Janssen
Hein Onrouw +        Saartien Jans
                        widow Antie Jans and two of her children 3 absent.
Hindrik Jans +       Antie Ijsakx +
Peter Janssen        Elstie Nagtegals
                        again a Lutheran man
Eernst Smit          Eefke Onrouw
                        there now follow 3 houses of Lutheran folk.
Andries Koen +       Lijsebeth Voet +
Hans Boller          Boeiste Onrouw
Hans Onrouw          Antie Nagtegals

These Households reside from Sweets, on a regional road along the Wijsel. East and West exempting the two last houses or households lie with respect to the Wijsel, to the North, like a shop in the direction of 't Wolt or busch.

Casper Smit          Saartie Bekkers
                        reside about an hour’s walk from Andries Coen “now reside at 't Koenpat” [footnote 1, page 76 annotation by Hendrik Berents.] “At Persighofke and Koenpat 16 have died since Alle Derks visited. [footnote 1, page 76 annotation by Hendrik Berents]

Some friends living in the town of Posterwolt.

Tonis Voet           Trijntie Nagtegaals
Jurjen Nagtegaals    Grietie Bekkers
                        also with her Abraham Cornelissen and Saartie Nagtegaals.

Tobias Spaarlings    Antie Schellingbarg

Jacob Ijsakx         Ester Thomas

At Schoonzee

Hans Voet            Lijsabet Smit +
Jurjen Vonk
Andries Raatslaf +
Bad housing

Jacob and Andries Dekker

Jacob Bankrats +
the old Grietje Pinkelers
Also very bad housing

Andries Bankrots widower

At the Hors
Abraham Bekker
Elske Dekkers
Hein Dekker
Elske Voet at Jammerou

“Across the Wijsel 3 died since Alle Derks visited.” [footnote 1, page 77 annotation by Hendrik Berents]

“Names of friends who died at Pschighofke, since Alle Derks visited:” [footnote 1, page 77] annotation by Hendrik Berents

Hermen Vrien
Hendr. Onrouw
Abraham Riggers
Jeurijen Boeler
Jacob Raatslaf
Hendrik Voet
Trijntje Wedel
Peter Bekkers' hired hand
Antje Keuns
Grietje Voet
At ’t Koenpat:

Antje Wedel
Heijn Onrouw
Hendrik Jans
Antje Ijsaëks
Andries Keun
Lijsabet Voet

At Schoonzee:

Lijsabet Smit
Andries Raatslaf
Jacob Pankrots

Being 19 in total.” [footnote 1, page 77 annotation by Hendrik Berents]

List of Names of Mennonite families in the environs of Schwetz.

Compiled by Hendrik Berents.

Names of our friends in Prussia, Persighofke [footnote 1, page 78] [Hendrik Berents indicates for each household of how many baptised members it consists. Children are evidently not counted. With his visit in 1733 he marked with a star those names whose namesakes have died.]

Sijmon Wedel, Merijke Riggers his housewife       2
Andries Wedel, Trijntje Riggers his housewife, Saartje widow     3
Jacob Wedel, widower, Antje Koppers* widow       2
Benjamin Wedel*, Saartje Raatslaf his housewife, Trijntje Wedel*, Peter Wedel,
Aaltjen Schellenberg's* widow, Adam Raatslaf     6
Abraham Onrouw, Boetsje Ijsaëks his housewife*, Berent and Boetsje Raatslaf, Boetje Jansens  5
Cornelis Riggers*, Trijntje Jansen* his housewife, Derk* and Mertje Riggers, Lijsabet Wedel  5
Dijna Tomas, Marijke Swegelers his widows, reside in the school     2
Hans Raatslaf, Elske Berents*, Heijn Riggerts*, Lijsabet Buijlers, Peter Smit, Trijntje Bekkers  6
Peter Raatslaf, Saartje Smits*, Eefke Voets, Antje Jansen*, Hans Raatslaf, Hendrik Onrouw  6
Jeurijen Nagtegaal, Antje Riggerts, Elsje Riggerts*, Trijntje Buijlers, Benjamin Wedel,    Jeurijen Buijelerts   6
Tobijas Spaarlink, Trijntje Raatslaf, Marijken Wedels*, Jan Jansen, Ijsaäk Spaarlink*, Grietje Onrouw 6
Tobijas Raatslaf*, Eefje Spaarlink, Pieter Smit, Jan Riggerts, Boetsje Bekkers 5
Hans Vrij*, Boetsje Voets*, Trijntje Riggerts 3

Now Koenpat

Jeurijen Raatslaf, Trijntje Smits 2
Pieter Tesmer, Antje Raatslaf* 2
Jacob Tesmer, Antje Spaarlink 2
Hendrik Tesmer, Marike Jans 4
Pieter Bekker, Trijntje Raatslaf, David Derks*, Saartje Smits 4
Jan Voet, Trijntje Ijsaaks* 2
Kasper Smit*, Saartje Bekkers 2
Cornelius Voet, Saartje Boelers 2
Hans Onrouw*, Marijke Nagtegaal 2
Saartje Jans*, Berent Voet 2
Berent Raatslaf, Lijsabet Onrouw, Antje Jansen, Lijsabet Riggers 4
Hendrik Keun, Marijke Voets, Frans Wedel*, Eeltje Jans*, Trijntje Rigger* 5
Peter Jans, Elske Nagtegaal*, Eernst Keun, Andries Keuen, Eefjen Nagtegaal 5
Eernst Smits*, Eefjen Onrouw, Eernst Smit, Hendrik and Eefjen Smit 5
Hans Boeler, Boetstje Onrouw 2
Hans Onrouw, Antje Nagtegaal 2

52
38 from the other side who reside at 't Koenpat
At Koenpat in total
At Persighofke 57

Across the Wijsel at Posterwolde
Jeurijen Nagtegaal*, Grietjt Bekkers, Eefjen Nagtegaal
Abraham Cornelis, Saartjen Nagtegaal
Tobijas Spaarlink*, Antje Schellingberg, Eefke Pankrots
Hans Smit, Antje Spaarlink*
Jacob IJsaaks, Ester Tomas, Jacob and Trijntjen IJsaaks

At Schoonzee
Hans Voet, Trijntje Dekkers, Saartje Voets, Migheel Smit, Antfe Keuns*
Hendrik Vonk*, Lijsje Raatslaf*, Jeurijen Vonk widower
Eefjen Tomas, Jacob Tomas
Herman Keuns
Jacob Dekkers*, Saartje Voet

Andies Dekker, Trijnje Voet, Elske Voet*
Grietje Pinkelaars, Saartje and Antje Pankrots
Jacob Pankrots, Saartje Tomas
Heijn Dekker*, Elske Voet, Heijn Dekker, Saartje Riggers

Abraham Bekker, Elske Dekkers*, Eefjen Keuns*, Hans Voet
Peter Nagtegaal, Trijntje Keuns*
1733, January 9 the above list was looked at and according to the witness Teunis Voet and Jan Janzen there were already 40 dead among these.