

ULRICH ZUG

Tradition says that Ulrich Zug was a grandson of the Hans Zaug born c1630, an Anabaptist preacher in Switzerland who was imprisoned for his preaching.¹

One recent source says this cannot be substantiated that the Zug immigrants to America are descendants of Hans Zaug. Probably Zaugs lived somewhere in Germany before coming to America and although some Zaug records have been found that could be the missing link, this has not been documented.²

Ulrich Zug, his wife, and two children arrived at Philadelphia on the ship "James Goodwill" on September 27, 1727.³ This was three days after Michael Frantz came with his 2 year old son, Michael who later married Ulrich Zug's daughter, Barbara Magdalena.

In Europe Ulrich Zug had married Barbara Bachman, daughter of Hans and Magdalena (Mosiman) Bachman. It is not known which of his two children were born in Europe.⁴

Ulrich's first years in this country have not been documented. According to tradition, he and his wife came to the home of her brother, Michael Bachman, near Manheim, Lancaster Co., Pa.⁵

Ulrich Zug brought along a grandfather clock powered by gravity weights made of cylinders filled with sand.⁶

Ulrich was said to have been at one time the owner and resident of a farm near Lititz where his son Christian later lived. Although "Woolrich Soak" (Ulrich Zug) was a warrantee on 25 November 1735 for 250 acres on a branch of the Chickaselunga (Chickies) Creek, this land was patented by Michael Bachman in 1742.⁷

Ulrich purchased 345 acres from Michael on 20 July 1743 in northern Lancaster Co. for L60 and "one ear of Indian corn for every 1200 acres to be delivered in Lancaster on November 1 for said Bachman yearly to the proprietor forever." The corn apparently was in lieu of the annual quit rent, usually a few pence, exacted by the Penns on each land grant and passed on by deeds to subsequent owners.⁸

After 15 years in this country, Ulrich and his wife united with the White Oak Congregation of the German Baptist Brethren. Barbara was baptized in 1741 and her husband, Ulrich in 1742. Prior to that time they were believed to have been Mennonites.⁹

Ulrich died intestate in early 1748. The inventory by Barbara Zouck (his wife), Administratrix, was filed 11 May 1748 and lists livestock, farm equipment, and furniture valued at L126.¹⁰

Magdalena, their daughter, was baptized on June 12, 1748¹¹ and married Michael Frantz II. Their birth date is given as the same date as she was baptized.¹² Six of Ulrich's children joined the Brethren, one joined the Mennonites, and there is no record of the eighth.¹³

Barbara is believed to have died in 1759 for in the spring of that year, the farm was divided between Jacob "Tsuke" and Michael; the other children released their shares.¹⁴

Ulrich and Barbara are buried in the family graveyard where a monument to their memory has been erected by Ulrich's descendants through the efforts of Mary Zug Francis of Lebanon, Pa. The cemetery is located about a mile north of Penryn, Pa. on the Roland Roher farm.¹⁵

Notes on Ulrich Zug

1. Brethren Encyclopedia, 1983, p 1401-1402.
2. Zook, Harry, Zug, Zaugg, 198 , p 10, p 26.
3. Brethren Encyclopedia, ibid., 1401.
Strassberger-Hinke, Pennsylvania German Pioneers.
Zook, Harry, ibid., p 33.
4. Ibid., p 34.
5. Ibid., p 34.
Zug, S. R., History of the Church of the Brethren in Eastern Pennsylvania, 1915., 374.
6. Zook, Harry, ibid., p 34.
7. Ibid., p 34.
8. Ibid., p 34-35.
Zug, S. R., ibid., p 375
9. Brethren Encyclopedia, ibid.
Zook, Harry, ibid., p 35.
10. Zug, S. R., ibid., p 375.
Zook, Harry, ibid., p 35.
11. S. R. Zug, History of Church of the Brethren in Eastern Pennsylvania, 1915
12. Frantz, E. Harold, The Genealogy of the Matthias Frantz Family of Berks Co., Pa., 1972, p 10.
Flory, Rolland, Lest We Forget and Tales of Yester-Years, Vol. 2, 1974, p. 179.
Brumbaugh, Martin G., A History of the German Baptist Brethren in Europe and America, 1899, p 310.
13. Zook, Harry, ibid., p 35.
14. Ibid., p 35.
15. Ibid., p 35.

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ZAUGG/ZAUG/ZUG/ZOOK

Family "A"

Ulrich Zaugg, b. c 1580. He married Anni Rötlisberger. He lived in Signau (possibly in Eggiwil which at that time was part of the parish of Signau).

1. Ulrich Zaugg, b. 30 Dec 1610, Signau. He was probably the Anabaptist leader Uli Zaugg who was being hunted with Anabaptists leaders Christian Stauffer (of Eggiwil/Signau) and Uli Neuhaus (of Eggiwil/Signau) by order of the government on 11 Apr 1644. He may have been hiding out at Oberdiessbach in 1644 as that is when David Scharer wrote a letter to the Anabaptist leader Uli Zaugg of Oberdiessbach. The Anabaptist Ulrich Zug of the Signau district died in 1649 and his assets equaled his debts. There are no children or wife mentioned in the records of 1649.

2. Mathys Zaugg, b. 22 Nov 1612, Signau. He lived at Burg in Eggiwil in 1652 when he baptized his son Mathys at Eggiwil. He was married to Christina Rüsser. He was called an Anabaptist in 1673 when his son Mathys was put in jail for hiding him. He was apparently in jail or left the area by 1674 as payments were made that year in behalf of his two daughters Anna and Barbli by a man named Schüppach of "Auf dem Grat". Hans Schüppach of Signau was married to Anna Zaugg, probably the niece of Mathys Zaugg.

21. Anna Zaugg, b. c 1647. She was called the daughter of the Anabaptist and lived at Unter der Burg in Signau district in 1674 with her sister Barbli. Unter der Burg is in Eggiwil.

22. Barbli Zaugg, b. 28 Sep 1650, Eggiwil. She died by 1655.

23. Mathys Zaugg, b. 4 Apr 1652, Eggiwil. He died by 1653.

24. Mathys Zaugg, b. 16 Oct 1653, Eggiwil. He was of Signau district when he was twice imprisoned for 24 hours in 1673 for harboring his Anabaptist father. He is not found in the Eggiwil records after 1673.

25. Barbli Zaugg, b. 15 Jun 1655, Eggiwil. She was called the daughter of the Anabaptist and lived at Unter der Burg (Eggiwil) in Signau district in 1674 with her sister Anna.

3. Cathri Zaugg, b. 30 Apr 1615, Signau.

4. Peter Zaugg, b. 28 Sep 1617, Signau.

5. [?] Hans Zaugg, b. c 1620. He was first married to Barbli Dierstein. He was called an Anabaptist of Graht when his daughter was baptized in 1657. He was not called an Anabaptist at the baptisms of his children in 1654 and 1659. He lived at Graht in the Schwiesburg section of Signau. He married secondly, Barbli Wys. Their marriage has not been found in Signau or the surrounding areas which may indicate an Anabaptist marriage. He was called the Anabaptist Hans Zug of Signau when he was in prison at Bern on 24 Oct 1659. He was to be exiled on 6 Sep 1660 to Holland, but was not. He was called a taüffer of Graht when he baptized his son Peter at Signau in 1661. At the time of the baptism in 1661, Daniel Schenk is mentioned as the custodian of the wife, which probably means Hans was out of the country or hiding out. He was again in jail in Bern in 1662 and taken away. He and his fellow prisoners were back in Switzerland by 20 Sep 1663 and were ordered recaptured. His fate is unknown but in 1693 there was a Hans Zug who lived in the Emmenthal Valley who was an Anabaptist leader.

51. [?] Ulrich Zaugg, b. 1641, Signau. He was a 30 year old prisoner in Bern in 1671 and was sentenced to be a galley slave but was banished instead. Nothing more is known of him after 1671.

52. [?] Anna Zaugg, b. c 1645, Signau. She married Hans Schüppach and probably lived at Graht in Signau in 1674 when a man named Schüppach of Graht paid money to the Anabaptist's children Anna and Barbli Zaugg of Berg. They were the children of Mathys Zaugg probably the uncle of Anna. Anna may have been the only Zaugg relative left in the Signau/Eggiwil area in 1674. She had five children.

53. Barbli Zaugg, b. 39 Jul 1654, Signau.

54. Peter Zaugg, b. 2 Aug 1657, Signau. He died by 1661.

55. Vreni Zaugg, b. 9 Jan 1659, Signau.

56. Peter Zaugg, b. 20 Dec 1661, Signau. He probably went into hiding

with his father and may have moved to Alsace or Germany and is possibly (because of the naming of their children) the father of the Mennonites Ulrich and Peter Zug who arrived in Pennsylvania in 1727.

561. [?] Ulrich Zug, b. c 1692. He arrived on the ship "James Goodwill" in 1727 (4 persons) with Peter Zug. He died in 1748 Warwick twp., Lancaster Co. He was supposedly married to Barbara Bachman (1694-1758), sister of Michael Bachman of Lancaster County. They joined the German Baptist Brethren (Dunkers) in 1741 and 1742 at White Oaks. Almost all the children became Dunkers. Their daughter Christina was a Mennonite. Ulrich bought .345 acres in Warwick twp., Lancaster County on 20 Jul 1743 from Michael Bachman.⁶²

5611. Peter Zug, b. c 1722. d. winter 1803/4, Greene Co., Pa. He married Mary.

5612. Henry Zug, b. c 1724.

5613. Magdalena Zug, b. c 1727. She married Michael Frantz Jr.

5614. Michael Zug, b. c 1729. d. 1807, Washington Co., Md. He married first Barbara Siegrist, and second Elinor Bechtel.

5615. Johannes Zug, b. 11 Jul 1731. Died 2 Apr 1821. He married Anna Heffelfinger (1729-1816).

5616. Jacob Zug, b. c 1733. He died Jan 1792, Washington Co., Maryland. He married first Mary Eliza and secondly Susanna.

5617. Christian Zug, b. c 1735. He died 1815, Lancaster Co. He married 1759, Barbara Bollinger (1736-1808).

5618. Christina Zug, b. c 1733. She married at age 14 John Musselman. Their first child was born about 1750.

562. [?] Peter Zug, b. c 1695. d. Spring 1748, Lower Milford twp., Bucks Co., Pa. He and Hans Gsell were listed as day laborers at Trippstadt, Pfalz in 1716. He arrived in Pennsylvania on 27 Sep 1727 on the ship "James Goodwill" with Ulrich Zug (of Lancaster County). Twenty years later when Peter made his will in Bucks County, one of the witnesses was Johannes Gassell, by mark. Peter was married to Susanna. His neighbors were Mennonites and German Baptist Brethren. He was probably a Mennonite when he arrived in Pennsylvania but was baptized in 1735 into the Brethren Church.

5621. Jacob Zug, b. c 1723. He married 24 Nov 1747, Anna Margretha Raub (b. 1727).

5622. Sarah Zug, b. c 1726.

5623. Peter Zug, 26 Aug 1728, d. 13 May 1812. He married Margret Rothrock (26 Jan 1738-1814).

5624. Johannes Zug.

5625. Abraham Zug.

5626. Christian Zug. He died single.

57. [?] Christian Zaugg, b. c 1664. In 1688 Anabaptists Christian Zug and Michael Müller negotiated a lease for land on the estate at Wilensteinerhof near Trippstadt near Kaiserslautern, Germany. In October 1697 Christian Zaugg of Eggiwil was in Bern and was captured and spent time in the prison at Bern. He was then chased out of the country. He was probably the Amish leader named Christian Zug who in 1711 was living in the Oberpfalz and traveled to Alsace with Hans Gut, Hans Güngerich and Hans Kaufmann of the Oberpfalz and Uli Ammann, Hans Anken and Jost Joder from the Palatine to meet with Amish leaders there. In 1720 there was a Christian Zug at Wilensteinerhof, Pfalz with his wife Barbara. In 1720 he made a lease with Christian Stauffer for the Wilensteinerhof. Christian Zug and his wife Barbara were mentioned in the lease and Christian Stauffer was mentioned as step-son of the deceased Peter Stauffer. Christian Stauffer was apparently unmarried as there was no wife named with him on the deed as was done with Christian Zaugg. Christian Stauffer was probably the son of Peter Stauffer and step-son of Christian Zaugg. Hans Zaugg who was presumably the son of Christian was probably dead by then and Christian's step-son Christian Stauffer was taking over the lease with his mother and step-father. This is probably the same Christian Stauffer (c1698-1782) who was associated with the Amish and married Catherina Schantz of Barbelstein, Germany on 20 Feb 1727 and who later

⁶²Deed D-169, Lancaster.

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