

Hi KKC Extended Family,

The following section, “The Immigrants” written by Avery Kolb, appeared in Mary Francis Beasley’s *Culp and Related Families* published in 1986. The sections she used describing the background of the Kolb family were taken from first revised draft 1978 of Avery E. Kolb ‘s book: *Kolb Families and Relatives in the South – Johannes Kolb and Sons Progenitors of Southern Families*.

I hope you find this interesting, but it is rather lengthy, so I will be sending this out over the next few weeks in four parts.

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**Secretary, Kolb, Kulp, Culp Family Association**

P.S. Be sure to follow the website (<http://kolb-kulp-culp.org>) and on Facebook (<https://www.facebook.com/Kolb-Kulp-Culp-Family-Reunion-111440337655136> )

### **The Immigrants (Part 2 of 4)**

For a number of years, no record of the arrivals was kept. There were three general streams of the German Immigration: the first, in 1683, led to the founding of Germantown and up to the coming of the Mennonites in 1710; the second from 1710 to 1727, when official statistics began to be published. The third period extended to the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, when all immigration ceased for a time.

In 1709 a large colony of Palatines landed at New York and settled in the Mohawk Valley. They found conditions there to be as bad, if not worse, than those they had left behind. Arnold Kolb and Henry Kolb with three daughters arrived with the first party. Frans Kolb, wife and two children, were among the first to return to Holland, disillusioned, in 1709. By 1711, many had returned to Germany, taking with them tales of the privations they had encountered (Note: Of 2,000-odd German Palatines shipped to New York in 1710 in ten ships, 470 died on the voyage and 250 more soon after landing.) This brought the emigration temporarily to a hold. But by 1727, Palatine Germans again decided to seek their fortunes in America.

The influx of foreigners into Pennsylvania assumed such proportions that the authorities adopted a resolution requiring that all masters of vessels importing German and others make a list of the names of all male passengers over sixteen. Then, upon reaching Pennsylvania, the immigrants were obliged to sign a declaration of allegiance to the King of Great Britain and of fidelity to the Propriety of Pennsylvania. This oath was first taken in the courthouse at Philadelphia on September 21, 1727 by a hundred Palatines. Dielman, Senior’s sons Martin, Jacob, Henry and Johannes Kolb arrived in 1707 before the ship records were kept. Dielman, their brother, arrived on August 10, 1717, and probably crossed again to bring back a wife, Judith, in 1729. After that time, the ship passenger records show that nine of the name, perhaps three or four families, arrived before 1740, and that an additional sixteen or so, comprising perhaps five or six

families, arrived at Philadelphia up to 1770. Included herewith is a list of the names which are grouped roughly as to their assumed ties.

The rigors of the Atlantic crossing were unbelievably harsh from cramped quarters, lack of sanitation, and cruel sea captains who often withheld food and let the weak and sick die enroute. Thus, on the ship Fortune, which arrived in November 3, 1804, Wilhelmina Kulp was among the dead. And there no doubt were many more among the unrecorded passengers. These hardships left the immigrants with many bitter memories, but afterwards the families told exaggerated and romanticized stories about it. Two of these tales have been handed down by generations in Kolb families. The Joe Newton Kolb family in Texas, descendants of Joseph Henry Kolb and John Hayes Kolb of Alabama, tell the story that when the Kolb brothers were coming over from Germany they were shipwrecked before reaching the shores in America. Only one brother was rescued, and he was their ancestor.

Perhaps the most romantic story is told by a branch of southern Kolbs which became Culps. In a letter to Vernon Milton Gantt of Albemarle, N.C., Mrs. Wilma Blevett Little wrote in 1961 inquiring after her ancestor Josiah Caphlin Culp: "They came to Pennsylvania, then to Virginia. He was a 'horticulturist', who eloped with a German Princess, hiding her in a barrel marked 'potatoes' until the ship was well under way.

To be continued with Part 3.....