

The immigration experience of the Swiss Mennonites demonstrates a unique migration pattern to Canada. My heritage is deeply embedded in the Swiss Mennonites' immigrations to Canada through Pennsylvania. Three of my ancestral families were part of the periods of Swiss Mennonite immigrations during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. These Mennonite families, that create three quarters of my heritage, are the Horsts, Sniders, and Lichtis.¹ Considering that all three of my families stem from the Swiss Anabaptist tradition, I will be discussing only their particular immigrations and will therefore refer to them simply as Mennonites.

The purpose of this paper is to identify the immigration paths of my ancestors within the context of the broader Mennonite experience. I will be focusing primarily on the migrations of Mennonites from the Alsace and Palatinate regions of Europe to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania and then a second migration from Pennsylvania to Waterloo County, Ontario. I chose to highlight the entirety of their immigration experience because I believe that their story adds a diverse chapter to Canada's history. I will also discuss some of the reasons for my ancestors' numerous migrations and whether or not they immigrated for similar reasons as the majority of the Mennonites. The immigration experience of my ancestors is complex as they created numerous settlements in the search for a viable location for permanency. The immigration route of my

¹ During the course of their immigrations, my families have changed their last names perhaps to suit the culture of their new homes. The original Schneider family changed its name to Snider after one generation had lived in Canada. The Horst family name was altered from Horsch to Horst to adapt to American society. Also, the Lichty name began as "Lichty" which was then changed to "Lichti" for several generations, and then returned to the original "Lichty." I will be using these names interchangeably throughout the paper.

ancestors and the majority of Swiss Mennonites allow for a unique story in the

establishment of present-day Canada.

General Mennonite Immigrations:

Due to their religious beliefs, the Mennonites fled from persecution in Europe in search of a more tolerant area for settlement. The history of the Mennonites is rooted in the intolerance of the countries which they inhabited. The immigration story of the Mennonites began within the continent of Europe itself. At the end of the Thirty Years' War in 1648, Mennonites had difficulty locating an area in which they could live without persecution. The Mennonites were left with limited options of where to migrate after the "expulsion of seven or eight hundred Mennonites from the cantons of Bern and Zurich."²

After this expulsion, the Mennonites were attracted to the Palatinate where they were initially told that their religious beliefs would be accepted. Karl Ludwig, the elector of the Palatinate, provided a certain level of tolerance towards the Swiss Mennonites within his territory until his death in 1680.³ This place of refuge allowed the Mennonites, along with the Amish Mennonites, to live peacefully in this area for many years. Some Mennonite families had several generations that had lived in the Palatinate before immigrating to America, while other families remained permanently in this region.⁴

Though the Amish had divided from the original Swiss Brethren Mennonite church, they tended to migrate with the Mennonites and remained within close proximity

² C. Henry Smith, *The Mennonite Immigration to Pennsylvania In the Eighteenth Century* (Norristown, Pennsylvania: The Norristown Press, 1927), 55.

³ John Landis Ruth, *The Earth Is the Lord's: A Narrative History of the Lancaster Mennonite Conference* (Waterloo: Herald Press, 2001), 106.

⁴ Smith, 54.

to them. The Amish had begun to settle in Alsace and Palatinate in Germany as early as 1700 after a wave of persecution in Switzerland.⁵ By 1703, a sizable group of Amish had migrated to Ste. Marie-aux-Mines, Alsace in the Vosages Mountains West of Colmar.⁶ As persecution continued in differing forms for the pacifist communities, the Amish immigrated with the Mennonites to America, creating a large settlement in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania where many remain today.

Though in some areas of Switzerland and Southern Germany direct persecution had ended around the 1670s, many governmental authorities still did not accept the religious views of Mennonites.⁷ This lack of acceptance caused significant hardships for the Mennonites. The Mennonites in the Palatinate were frequently subjected to extra taxation, evicted from their land, and experienced other forms of discrimination.⁸ In addition to these forms of intolerance, the Mennonites' pacifist beliefs were challenged when they were being forced to enter their children into the military.⁹ During this period of discrimination, the Mennonites began to search for yet another place of refuge that would accept their religious ideals.

The Mennonites of the Palatinate were drawn to the prospect of immigrating to America. They had heard that their faith tradition would be accepted within the established peace communities. As early as the fall of 1683, a small group of Mennonite immigrants had founded Germantown, which was to become the "home to the first

⁵ J. Virgil Miller, "Amish-Mennonites in Northern Alsace and the Palatinate in the Eighteenth Century and the Connection with Immigrants in Pennsylvania," *Mennonite Quarterly Review* 50 (Oct. 1976): 273.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 273

⁷ Derek Suderman, "Migrations." *Mennonite Historical Society of Canada*, 1998, <<http://www.mhsc.ca/index.asp?content=http://www.mhsc.ca/mennos/hcanada.html>> (25 November 2005)

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Ibid.*

permanent Mennonite community in North America.”¹⁰ The Mennonites heard of this Mennonite colony and the colony that was established by William Penn. Penn had founded Penn’s Woods in Pennsylvania and had told the Mennonites that it was a colony that promoted religious freedom.¹¹ Consequently, beginning in 1709, large groups of Mennonite immigrants arrived on the Atlantic shore.¹² Mennonite immigration from the Palatinate region to Pennsylvania continued to occur throughout the eighteenth century and to some degree still proceeds today.

Though some Swiss Mennonite immigrants arrived in America with other groups of Europeans, there were several distinct periods during which the Mennonites immigrated. There were eight distinct waves of Mennonite immigrations that occurred between the late 1600s and post-World War II.¹³ The first three waves are relevant to the trends of my families that will be discussed later in this paper. In the first wave, between 1709 and 1759, “a few thousand Mennonites and some five hundred Amish immigrants found their way to North America.”¹⁴ As religious intolerance and persecution increased, the number of immigrants to America increased. The second wave of immigration was the largest in Swiss Mennonite history. It was during this immigration period, from 1707 to 1756, that approximately “three to five thousand Mennonites came to Pennsylvania primarily from the Palatinate along the Rhine River.”¹⁵ During the eighteenth century, there were also significant Amish immigrations to America, particularly between 1735

¹⁰ Harry Loewen, and Steven Nolt, *Through Fire and Water: An Overview of Mennonite History*. (Waterloo: Herald Press, 1996), 164.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 161.

¹² *Ibid.*, 166.

¹³ Cornelius J. Dyck, *An Introduction to Mennonite History*. (Scottsdale: Herald Press, 1967), 145-147.

¹⁴ Loewen, 166.

¹⁵ Dyck, 146.

and 1770.¹⁶ The Amish Mennonites were primarily involved in the third wave of migrations which arrived in the nineteenth century, during the period of 1815 to 1860.¹⁷

By the early nineteenth century, numerous Mennonite colonies had been established along the Atlantic coast of America. The Mennonites had fled Europe in order to relocate in an area where their religious beliefs would be acknowledged. In America, their fears of persecution were generally dismissed, but threats to their peaceful settlement began more preparations for resettlement. William Penn had promised the Mennonites that “his colony would not have an army or militia.”¹⁸ This was a key drawing factor for the Mennonites to Penn’s “holy experiment.” The early immigrants lived in peace for several years within their American settlements, but the Mennonite families that immigrated later encountered discord among the Mennonites as they once again struggled with the outbreak of war and the conscription that it brought. It was “during the first half of the 1800s, [that] many Mennonites came to the United States to avoid the warfare and military conscription of Europe.”¹⁹ Many Mennonites desired to move to Canada when the American War of Independence broke out in 1775. The Mennonites feared confrontation with their pacifist beliefs.²⁰ Indeed, the American Revolution (1775-1783) brought war to the doorstep of the Mennonite community.²¹ In 1775, the Mennonite community presented a petition to the new patriot government explaining their pacifist stance. Benjamin Hershey, a Mennonite preacher, wrote that the

¹⁶ Miller, 274.

¹⁷ Dyck, 146.

¹⁸ Loewen, 161.

¹⁹ Ibid., 182.

²⁰ A Scattering of Seeds: The Creation of Canada, “Mennonite Immigration,” *For the Love of God: The Mennonites and Benjamin Eby*. <<http://www.whitepinepictures.com/seeds/i/4/history1.html>> (25 November 2005)

peace churches would not fight.²² As their petition received a disgruntled response,

Mennonites began to look both north and west for viable migration options.

Many Mennonites were attracted to Canada for several reasons. Through the information from several scouts, the Mennonites had discovered the availability of inexpensive land as well as the prospect of living under British rule.²³ Due to the fact that Canada was under the British Crown, the Mennonites gave preference to Canada as “they believed that the privilege of exemption from military service was more certain under [this rule].”²⁴ Also, Mennonites were drawn to the prospect of Canada because of their financial hardships from the failure of their crops.²⁵ The Mennonites began their trek up to Canada, eager for the new opportunities that this country granted.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, Mennonites began yet another collective migration, this time immigrating north to Canada. The first large immigration to Canada occurred in 1806, bringing a total of two thousand Swiss Mennonites.²⁶ Similar to Pennsylvania, the Mennonites congregated in tightly knit areas in order to maintain their religious cultural tradition. The Mennonites had acquired land from several private owners in the Niagara Peninsula, York, and Waterloo Counties. Several Mennonite towns had been established in this area by the time that the Amish had begun to arrive in Canada. The Amish families that had been living Pennsylvania followed the

²¹ Loewen, 169.

²² *Ibid.*, 171.

²³ Derek Suderman. “Coming to Canada: Swiss Mennonites.” *Mennonite Historical Society of Canada*. 1998 <<http://www.mhsc.ca/index.asp?content=http://www.mhsc.ca/mennos/hcanada.html>> (25 November 2005).

²⁴ Virgil Emerson Martin, *The Early History of Jakobstettel*, (St Jacobs: St. Jacobs Printery Ltd., 1979), 30.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, 30.

²⁶ A Scattering of Seeds

Mennonite pioneers to Canada in 1820s.²⁷ Many Amish families remained in Pennsylvania due to the close ties in their family groups.²⁸ During this period of migration, many Amish families also emigrated directly from Germany to Waterloo County under the guidance of Christian Nafziger.²⁹ In 1822, Nafziger traveled from Bavaria to Canada to establish an Amish settlement, known as the German Block, in what is now called Wilmot Township.³⁰ From 1825 to the mid-1870s, seven hundred and fifty Mennonite families had settled in the Waterloo region.³¹ Clearing the land in Canada for farmland was an obstacle that was easily overcome by the hardworking Mennonites. One difficulty that the Mennonite community faced together was the discouraging news “that the land that they had purchased was still heavily mortgaged by the seller.”³² The Mennonites still in Pennsylvania found an interesting method of covering these debts by sewing money into their quilts before traveling to Canada.

Though their dreams of Canada were not achieved without some hardships, the Mennonites’ choice of Canada proved to be long lasting as many Mennonite immigrants still remain in Canada. The lengthy struggle of the Swiss Mennonite immigration experience ends in Canada, displaying the compatibility that the Mennonites found with Canada and their doctrines. During their time in Canada, many groups of Swiss Mennonites remained separate from other Canadians as they lived in their own communities, maintaining their own culture.

²⁷ Suderman, “Coming to Canada: Swiss Mennonites.”

²⁸ G. Elmore Reaman, *The Trail of the Black Walnut*. (Canada: McClelland & Stewart Limited, 1957), 27.

²⁹ Frank H. Epp, *Mennonites in Canada, 1786-1920: The History of a Separate People*, (Toronto: Macmillan Company of Canada Limited, 1987), 81.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, 80.

³¹ A Scattering of Seeds

³² Loewen, 177.

Snider Immigration:

My Snider ancestors immigrated along a similar pattern to other Mennonite families on the journey to Pennsylvania and Ontario. Their reasons for immigrating were to flee persecution and maintain their religious integrity. These reasons were in line with those of their fellow Mennonites. Of my ancestor Johannes (Jacob) Schneider, it is stated that “owing to his strict adherence to the Protestant faith he was subjected to the same tests and severe persecutions as what his co-religionists were.”³³ Like other Mennonites, Johannes Schneider decided to immigrate to Pennsylvania in order to save both himself and his family from persecution. In 1736, Johannes left the Palatinate (Pfalz), along with his wife and two sons Jacob and Christian, and traveled across the Atlantic in search of a more tolerable society.³⁴ Johannes’ name was found on the list of one hundred and fifty emigrants that traveled from Europe in the ship “Harle” of London, which was known to have landed in August of 1736.³⁵ This places Johannes’ journey to America within the first wave of general Mennonite immigrations to America. Johannes settled his family on a large tract of land in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.³⁶ This was the beginning of the Schneider family in North America. Though many members of the Schneider family remained in Lancaster County, it was my direct ancestors who made the trek to Canada during the onset of this migration within North America.

A further discussion of the Schneider/Snider family reveals the journey from Pennsylvania to their new settlement in Waterloo County, Ontario. Jacob Schneider, the

³³ Ezra E. Eby, Joseph B. Snyder, and Eldon D. Weber. *A Biographical History of Early Settlers and their Descendants in Waterloo Township*. (Kitchener: AlJon Print-craft Limited, 1971), 283.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, 282-283.

³⁵ Lloyd and Vera Snider, *History of the Isaac B. Snider Family: 1841-1921*, (Ontario: Lloyd and Vera Snider, 1985), vii.

son of Johannes (Jacob) Schneider, was born in the Palatinate ca. 1727-1730 and arrived in America at a very young age.³⁷ It was Jacob and Maria Schneider's son Christian who decided to immigrate with his wife Elizabeth Erb and many other Mennonites to Canada in 1806.³⁸ Christian and Elizabeth traveled with large groups of Mennonites who at the beginning of the nineteenth century had begun the long trek to Canada. The Erb family immigrated together to Canada and purchased several tracts of land. Christian Schneider and Elizabeth Erb, along with her elderly parents, settled on part of "Biehn's Tract"³⁹ and built a house in "1807 above the confluence of Beasley's Creek and the Grand River (the site of Doon)."⁴⁰ It was a "two-storey log structure in the Mennonite Georgian style typical of larger farmsteads until about 1850."⁴¹ The Schneider family increased as "Christian and his wife Elizabeth Erb from Lancaster County founded one dynasty of Sniders and Snyders in Waterloo and Woolwich townships."⁴² Christian and Elizabeth's son Jacob C. Snider also immigrated to Canada after marrying his wife Elizabeth Cressman in Pennsylvania.⁴³ This branch of Christian Schneider's family settled on a farm west of Waterloo and became "involved in milling as well as erecting a distillery and operating a sawmill."⁴⁴ Many families of this Schneider dynasty remained in the general proximity of Waterloo. My grandmother Elva (Snider) Horst, daughter of Jacob C. Snider's great-great-great grandson Elias Snider, lived in Breslau, Ontario for her

³⁶ Eby, 283.

³⁷ Snider, vii.

³⁸ Ibid., vii.

³⁹ Elizabeth Bloomfield, *Waterloo Township through Two Centuries*. (Kitchener: Waterloo Historical Society, 1995), 41.

⁴⁰ Ibid., 69.

⁴¹ Ibid., 69.

⁴² Ibid., 69.

⁴³ Snider, vii.

⁴⁴ Snider, vii.

childhood and moved to St. Jacobs, Ontario where she remained for the duration of her life.

Lichty Immigration:

While researching my Lichty ancestors, I discovered that this branch of my family tree is of Amish descent. Perhaps for this reason this family's origin was more difficult to trace. The Internet was a wonderful resource for information on this particular family. By tracing my family backwards, I located a distant family origin in France, particularly in the Ste. Marie-aux-Mines, Upper Alsace. There were no details provided about why or when the Lichtys decided to venture over the ocean to America, but through the dates of birth awarded in this search I have developed a general time frame for their immigration. The period during which the Lichtys immigrated to Pennsylvania was between the last birth in the Alsace of France in March of 1796⁴⁵ and the first and only birth of this direct lineage born in Pennsylvania in September of 1817.⁴⁶ Therefore, the immigration of my Lichty ancestors to Pennsylvania occurred between the years of 1796 and 1817.⁴⁷ This range of dates places the Lichty family at the beginning period of mass migration of Amish Mennonites to America. The dates also indicate that the Lichtys might have immigrated to Pennsylvania during the low period of Mennonite immigration between the second and third waves of their immigrations.

During my genealogical search on the Internet I also discovered the relatively short period that my Lichty ancestors settled in Pennsylvania. The information shows

⁴⁵ *Christian Joder* Lichti, 16 July 2005, <<http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:257946&id=I540043596>> (25 November 2005).

⁴⁶ *Christian Kropf* Licthi, 16 July 2005, <<http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:257946&id=I540043689>> (25 November 2005).

that two fathers of the Lichti family were born in different regions of the Alsace in France, and that both of these men died in Wilmot Township, Waterloo County, Ontario.⁴⁸ Other sources, such as Lorraine Roth's book, *The Amish and Their Neighbours*, discuss the Lichty family in relation to the Mennonite migrations to Canada. John and Magdalena (Joder) Lichti family are stated to have arrived in Canada in 1825 while their son Christian Lichti and his wife Magdalena Litwiller arrived in 1827.⁴⁹ Roth comments on the strategy used by the Lichti clan as they claimed lots that were close in proximity and how the family worked together to build on and clear their lands.⁵⁰ The first recorded death that I have for this family in Wilmot Township, Ontario is in 1839.⁵¹ My great-great grandfather, John Erb Lichty, died in St. Agatha, Ontario. This information provides me with the general area in which my Lichty ancestors lived. The following generations of Lichtys, like the Sniders, remained in the Waterloo County area with my grandmother, Delores (Lichty) Seiling, branching out as far as Pilkington Township, Ontario.

Horst Immigration:

My Horst family's immigration story maintains elements that are unique to the greater Mennonite immigration experience. This family is believed to have originated in the Canton of Bern, Switzerland, and specifically in the villages of Wahlern and

⁴⁷ John Litwiller Lichti, 16 July 2005, <<http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:257946&id=I540043598>> (25 November 2005).

⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ Lorraine Roth, *The Amish and Their Neighbours: The German Block, Wilmot Township 1822-1860*. (Waterloo: Mennonite Historical Society of Ontario, 1998), 45.

⁵⁰ Roth, 45.

⁵¹ Frederic Lichty, 16 July 2005, <<http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:257946&id=I540044530>> (25 November 2005).

Guiggisberg.⁵² In the latter part of the seventeenth century, the “Horsts were part of the large influx of Bernese Mennonites into the Kraichgau region” of the Palatinate.⁵³ This immigration occurred after a period of persecution that was directed towards the Mennonites. The next appearance of Horst, or at that time Horsch, is in the 1664-1793 *Palatine Mennonite Census Lists*, where Joseph Horsch’s family is listed as being residents of Mauer.⁵⁴ Similar to many Mennonites in the Palatinate, the Horsts were enticed by the prospect of the availability of land, greater opportunity, and religious freedoms in America. It is believed that the Jacob Gorsch⁵⁵ who is recorded as arriving on the Ship “Minerva” from Rotterdam on November 9, 1767, is Jacob Horsch, son of Joseph Horsch of Mauer, Germany.⁵⁶ For Jacob Horsch, America became a refuge from the economic hardships that he had encountered in Mauer.

In May, 1766, Jacob filed an application to emigrate to North America.⁵⁷ The economic hardships of Jacob are evident in his request for a reduction or a delay in the emigration tax of eighty-guilders.⁵⁸ This request was denied, which delayed Jacob’s journey to North America. Upon his arrival in America, Jacob is listed as “poor” as his assets had been consumed by the cost of the voyage.⁵⁹ Jacob had also been drawn to

⁵² Clarke E. Hess, ““Poor” Jacob Horst, 1767 Immigrant,” *Mennonite Family History* 3 (July 1984): 107-108.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, 108.

⁵⁴ Hermann and Gertrud Guth, J. Lemar, and Lois Ann Mast. *Palatine Mennonite Census Lists, 1664-1793*. (Elverson, PA: Mennonite Family History, 1987), 74.

⁵⁵ Ralph Beaver Strassburger, *Pennsylvania German Pioneers*. V.1 (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company. 1966), 718.

⁵⁶ Hess, 109.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, 109.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, 109.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, 109.

America to be reunited with his family who had immigrated in 1731 and were established in the Groffdale Settlement in Earl Township, Lancaster County.⁶⁰

After four generations of the Jacob Horst family living, thriving, and multiplying in Caernarvon Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, a branch of this *freundschaft* joined the Mennonites that had migrated to Canada. After the death of his first wife Mary Ann Martin in 1872, Samuel Horst, the great grandson of poor Jacob Horst, migrated on horseback to Canada.⁶¹ Samuel's migration to Canada did not adhere to the same reasons as or pattern of other Mennonite migrations. During his younger years, Samuel had served in the American Civil War and therefore did not find the need to emigrate from Pennsylvania because of religious pacifistic reasons. Samuel also chose to immigrate to Canada over seventy years after the Mennonites had begun their trek up the Conestogo. It was only after the death of Samuel's first wife, that "he remembered the widow of Michael Brubacher (Magdalena Brubacher) in Canada."⁶² Samuel had had a previous acquaintance with Magdalena and after an exchange of correspondence he set off on horseback to marry Magdalena in Canada on October 27, 1872.⁶³ In comparison to the overall Mennonite immigration experience, this pull factor of love was not commonly a prominent consideration. Soon after their marriage, Samuel and Magdalena (or Mattie) joined a group who was moving to Aldborough Township.⁶⁴ This Horst family encountered division in the Mennonite church during their stay in Aldborough Township. The arrival of an evangelical Mennonite movement in this township caused

⁶⁰ Ibid., 109.

⁶¹ Orvie Horst, *The Samuel M. and Magdalena (Brubacher) Horst Family Book 1841-1925*, (Elmira: Orvie Horst), 26-27.

⁶² Isaac R. Horst, *Up the Conestogo*. (Mount Forest: Isaac Horst, 1979), 67.

⁶³ Horst, *The Samuel M. and Magdalena (Brubacher) Horst Family Book 1841-1925*, 26.

the Horsts to move back to Waterloo County around 1878.⁶⁵ From moving several times in the first couple of years since his arrival in Canada, Samuel Horst continued to uphold the name of the “poor Horst” family. John W. Brubacher came to the aid of his former daughter-in-law by giving Magdalena a “small house and a barn on two acres for their home, just over the hill west of the Three Bridges.”⁶⁶ This residence created stability for the family, as it remained a family home for many years. My grandfather, David Horst, grandson of Samuel Horst, lived in the Menno B. Horst homestead in St. Jacobs, Ontario until he was moved into the St. Jacobs retirement home.

Though there are some differing factors, the three stories of my families’ immigrations to Pennsylvania and Ontario fall into the general migrations of the Mennonites. After reviewing the general trends of Mennonite migrations, I was able to place my families’ immigrations into this context. The Schneider/Snider family remained part of the initial groups to immigrate to both new seemingly tolerant locations. Their participation in these early migrations shows their willingness to discover new lands that would provide more stability and religious acceptance for their families and communities. Though some details for my Lichty family are uncertain, their later migrations tend to follow the trends developed by the Amish Mennonites. Their establishment in Wilmot Township correlates directly with the settlement of the Amish in Ontario. The story of the Horst family has points that are unique to their familial situation. While other Mennonites were emigrating from Europe due to persecution, my Horst family left in

⁶⁴ Horst, *Up the Conestogo*, 67.

⁶⁵ Horst, *The Samuel M. and Magdalena (Brubacher) Horst Family Book 1841-1925*, 26.

search of a more sustainable financial situation. Also, while the majority of Mennonites sought after Canada as a refuge from military involvement, Samuel Horst looked to Canada for love and hope for a better future. My ancestors made their homes in rural parts of Ontario, Canada after numerous migrations throughout Europe and North America.

⁶⁶ Horst, *The Samuel M. and Magdalena (Brubacher) Horst Family Book 1841-1925*, 26.

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John Litwiller Lichti, 16 July 2005, <<http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:257946&id=I540043598>> (25 November 2005).

Johannes Frey Lichti, 16 July 2005, <<http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:257946&id=I540043604>> (25 November 2005).

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Snider Lineage

1. Bethany Danielle (Seiling) Leis
(Aug. 22, 1981-) Waterloo, ON
 - Brandon Sauder Leis (Mar. 15, 1980-) Wellsley, ON
2. Jeanette Lucille (Horst) Seiling
(May 16, 1950-) Pilkinton Township, ON
 - Ronald Frederick Seiling (July 14, 1948-)
3. Elva Laurene (Snider) Horst
(b. Mar. 13, 1918)
(d. Apr. 28, 2005)
 - David Bauman Horst ((Aug. 28, 1912-)
4. Elias Snider⁶⁷
(b. Sept. 26, 1882)
(d. Apr. 28, 1915)
 - Sarah Bechtel (Dec.21, 1884-May 5, 1980)
5. Isaac Bingeman Snider⁶⁸
(b. Jan. 13, 1841)
(d. Mar. 13, 1921)
 - Nancy Sitler (Feb. 16, 1840-Mar. 28, 1890)
6. Reverend Elias Snider⁶⁹
(b. Sept. 3, 1815 in Waterloo County, ON)
(d. Apr. 24, 1890)
 - Hannah Bingeman (Aug. 1, 1815-Dec. 23, 1893)
7. Jacob C. Snider⁷⁰
(b. Feb. 19, 1791 in Franklin County, PA)
(d. June 19, 1865 in Waterloo County, ON)
 - Elizabeth Cressman (June 10, 1791-Jan. 12, 1879)
8. Christian Schneider⁷¹
(b. Aug. 28, 1758 in Lancaster County, PA)
(d. Aug. 6, 1850 in Waterloo County, ON)
 - Elizabeth Erb (Jan. 23, 1770-Sept. 29, 1818)

⁶⁷ Isaac B. p. 39

⁶⁸ Isaac B. Snider, p.1

⁶⁹ Eby, p.283.

⁷⁰ Eby, p. 283.

⁷¹ Eby, p.283.

9. Jacob Schneider⁷²
(ca. 1727-1730 in Palatinate)
 - Maria Herschi

10. Johannes Schneider⁷³
(born in Palatinate (Pfalz) around 1697)
(emigrated to Lancaster, PA in 1736)

⁷² Eby, p.283

⁷³ Eby, p.283.

Appendix 2
Lichti Lineage

11. Bethany Danielle (Seiling) Leis
(Aug. 22, 1981-) Waterloo, ON
 - Brandon Sauder Leis (Mar. 15, 1980-) Wellsley, ON

12. Ronald Frederick Seiling
(July 14, 1948-) Pilkinton Township, ON
 - Jeanette Lucille (Horst) Seiling (May 16, 1950-)

13. Delores Kathleen (Lichty) Seiling
(b. June 22, 1924 in K-W, ON)
(d. May 2, 1980, Pilkington Township, ON)
 - Frederick George Seiling (May 2, 1925-)

14. David Lichty⁷⁴
(b. Oct. 27, 1895 in St. Agatha, ON)
(d. Dec. 24, 1978 in K-W, ON)
 - Inez Stauffer (Sept. 4, 1899-Aug. 30, 1962)

15. John Erb Lichty⁷⁵
(b. Apr. 12, 1868 in St. Agatha, ON)
(d. Apr. 5, 1936)
 - Annie Kropf (Oct. 26, 1870-Apr. 5, 1945)

16. Christian Kropf Lichti⁷⁶
(b. Sept. 19, 1845 in Wilmot Township, ON)
(d. Aug. 3, 1915 in Wilmot Township, ON)
 - Leah M. Erb (b. May, 24, 1843)

17. John Litwiller Lichti⁷⁷
(b. Sept. 24, 1817 in PA, USA)
(d. Jan. 16, 1866 in Wilmot Township, Waterloo County, ON)
 - Elizabeth Kropf (b. Jan. 22, 1822)

⁷⁴ "David Lichty," *Obituaries from the Kitchener Waterloo Record*
<<http://www.waterlooogs.ca/Obits/aqwg269.htm>> (7 November 2005).

⁷⁵ *John Erb Lichty*, 16 July 2005, <<http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:257946&id=I540045145>> (25 November 2005).

⁷⁶ *Christian Kropf Lichti*, 16 July 2005, <<http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:257946&id=I540043689>> (25 November 2005).

⁷⁷ *John Litwiller Lichti*, 16 July 2005, <<http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:257946&id=I540043598>> (25 November 2005).

18. Christian Joder Lichti⁷⁸

(b. Mar. 12, 1796 in Friesen, Colmar, Alsace-Lorraine, France)

(d. Sept.6, 1865 in Wilmot Township, Waterloo County, ON)

- Magdalena Litwiller (b. Abt. 1796 in La Patite, Pierre, France)

19. Johannes Frey Lichti⁷⁹

(b. June 16, 1756 in Ste. Marie-aux-Mines, Upper Alsace, France) (d. Oct. 23, 1839 in Wilmot Twp. Waterloo County, ON)

- Magdalena Steinmann Joder (b. June 1773 in Montbeliard, France)

20. Frederic Lichty⁸⁰ (b. Abt. 1725)

- Barbara Frey (b. Abt.1725)

⁷⁸ *Christian Joder Lichti*, 16 July 2005, <<http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:257946&id=I540043596>> (25 November 2005).

⁷⁹ *Johannes Frey Lichti*, 16 July 2005, <<http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:257946&id=I540043604>> (25 November 2005).

⁸⁰ *Frederic Lichty*, 16 July 2005, <<http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:257946&id=I540044530>> (25 November 2005).

Horst Lineage

21. Bethany Danielle (Seiling) Leis
(Aug. 22, 1981-) Waterloo, ON
 - Brandon Sauder Leis (Mar. 15, 1980-) Wellesley, ON

22. Jeanette Lucille (Horst) Seiling
(May 16, 1950-) Pilkington Township, ON
 - Ronald Frederick Seiling (July 14, 1948-)

23. David Bauman Horst
(b. Aug. 28, 1912- in St. Jacobs, ON)
 - Elva Laurene (Snider) Horst
(b. Mar. 13, 1918-Apr. 28, 2005)

24. Menno Brubacher Horst⁸¹
(b. July 30, 1885 in Woolwich Township, Waterloo County, near St. Jacobs, ON)
(d. Aug. 3, 1975)
 - Lovina Martin Bauman (Oct. 2, 1883-June 15, 1975)

25. Samuel Musser Horst⁸²
(b. Oct. 30, 1841 in Caernarvon Township, Lancaster County, PA)
(d. Sept. 29, 1925 in a small place located west of the Three Bridges on the road from St. Jacobs to Hawkesville)
 - Magdalena Brubacher (Apr. 12, 1850-Nov. 30, 1931)

26. David Horst⁸³
(b. Mar. 18, 1808 in Caernarvon Township, Lancaster County, PA)
(d. Dec. 10, 1882 in Caernarvon Township at base of Turkey Hill, PA)
 - Rachel Leah Musser (Jan. 16, 1808-July 28, 1883)

27. Joseph Horst⁸⁴
(b. Jan. 18, 1772 in Caernarvon Township, Lancaster County, PA)
(d. June 15, 1852)
 - Magdalena Good (May 5, 1773-Nov. 15, 1840)

28. Jacob Horst⁸⁵
(b. 1734, Mauer Germany)

⁸¹ Orvie Horst, *The Samuel M. and Magdalena (Brubacher) Horst Family Book 1841-1925*. Elmira: Orvie Horst, 1996, p.359.

⁸² Ibid, p. 27.

⁸³ Ibid, p. 24-25.

⁸⁴ Ibid, p.24.

⁸⁵ Ibid, p. 23-24.

- (d. 1788, Caernarvon Township, Lancaster Sounty, PA)
- Margaret
29. Joseph Horst⁸⁶
(ca. 1710-ca.1763, Mauer, West Germany)
- Barbara
30. Joseph Horst⁸⁷
There is a Joseph Hersch that is recorded to have resided in the town of Mauer, in 1669 and a Joseph Hursch who is listed as living in the town of Meckesheim, a few kilimetres from Mauer.⁸⁸
31. Jacob Horst⁸⁹ – Bern, Switzerland
- speculated to be the direct ancestor of the Jacob Horst who emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1767

⁸⁶ Ibid, p. 23.

⁸⁷ Ibid, p.23.

⁸⁸ Clarke E. Hess, ““Poor” Jacob Horst, 1767 Immigrant,” *Mennonite Family History* 3 (July 1984): 108.

⁸⁹ Horst, p. 23.