

b. The Germans

(1) The term "Germans" is used loosely to indicate the Teutonic peoples, of course. Their arrival was largely in four general categories.

(2) Lutherans

In this case those who had accepted the Formula of Concord (1577). There were not a lot of these at first as the Teutonic states were not engaged in overseas exploration and settlement. They followed as the society became better entrenched. But there were a lot of them here by the time of the war.

(3) Reformed

refugees from the Palatinate and victims of the Thirty Years War. They were very Calvinistic and better pointed to the general concept of religious liberty...an ideal born in their own struggles on the continent.

(4) Anabaptists

Largely Swiss and Lowland Teutonic elements, they came in considerable numbers as opportunity was given them. They had been persecuted very severely and were virtually all pacifists. They tended to be suspicious of government and were jealous protectors of the anabaptist ideals in freedom of conscience and assembly.

(5) Sectarians

Some divergent Lutheran bodies that were quite small and are best represented in the Moravian and Schwenkfelder groups.

These are general classifications of course and help us better understand the nature of the settlements developed.

c. The Dutch

Largely Netherlanders who had been exposed to a wider world view due to the large commercial interest of that land.

(1) the Reformed

By far the major party. Calvinistic and deeply committed to the work ethic.

(2) the Anabaptist...as above.