

sufficed to recognize that it was, in fact, Ladekopp written in that particular recorder's writing style.

The wife was obviously a second wife, since she could not have been the mother of Gertruda, born in 1764.

There is also an entry for the death of the widow of Jacob Regehr of Ladekopperfeld on 11 April 1787 at the age of 81 (thus born ca. 1706). I consider it likely that she was the mother of Jacob Regehr (ca. 1751-1801).

Endnote 830: Actually, there were 3 Di(e)rck Warkentins listed in the 1789 land census.

Besides Heubuden, a Dirck is also found in the city of Marienburg and a Dierck in Laakendorf (Lackendorf), Amt Elbing.

In no case is the 1789 land census definitive proof of ancestry, because it is always possible that a son (or another person) by the same name could have been there in 1789. The person listed in 1776 could have died by 1789 or retired, with the son taking over the farm.

Endnote 852: The compilers of GRANDMA II list this ancestor as Emanuel Spenst, but mention doubts as to whether there were, in fact, two successive generations of Emanuel Spenst ancestors.

Years ago Hermann Thiessen suggested that the father of Gert or Gerhard Spenst might well have borne the same name. That could still prove to be right. However, even if it is incorrect, Emanuel Spenst [# 1704] was almost certainly the father of the previous generation of ancestors, since all the Spensts in this area seem to have him as a common ancestor.

Endnote 870: The Petershagen church records refer to Franss Barch as from Zeirsche Kampe. Glenn Penner lists a Zeyerskampen. However, all the maps I have seen show only Zeyer, Zeyersniederkampen and Zeyersvorderkampen. I suspect that Zeyerskampen was just a generic name referring to the two Kampen (enclosures -- in this case probably meaning land enclosed by dikes or dams, like the Dutch polders) jointly. Alternatively, the first enclosure settled may have been known simply as Zeyerskampen until the settlement of a second one made it necessary to distinguish between the two.

Endnote 872: Herbert Wiebe, *Das Siedlungswerk niederländischer Mennoniten im Weichseltal zwischen Fordon und Weissenberg bis zum Ausgang des 18. Jahrhunderts* (Marburg/Lahn: Johann Gottfried Herder-Institut, 1953\2), has extensive lists of the peasants and a few artisans in the Kulm lowlands and other areas south of where the Vistula and the Nogat split. These come from numerous sources. The *Kontributionskataster* in the Danzig archives and the *Lunauer Feuer- und Brandordnung*, established in 1725, are particularly helpful, as are some of the long-term land-rental contracts.