

Provinz Pommern.

Regierungs-Bezirk Köslin.

Kreis Rummelsburg.



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**QUAKENBURG.**



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PROVINZ POMMERN. — REGIERUNGS-BEZIRK KÖSLIN. — KREIS RUMMELSBURG.

Quakenburg, welches jetzt der Lieutenant a. D. Louis Julius von Blumenthal in direktem Erbgange als vierter Besitzer inne hat und bewohnt — kaufte den 1. Mai 1718 Adam Heinrich von Blumenthal aus dem Hause Horst in der Priegnitz, von Jakob Eckard von Wobeser als Allodium. Er ist somit der Stammvater, und Quakenburg der Stammsitz aller in Pommern und

Preussen wohnenden Blumenthal's, die sich als direkte Nachkommen von Adam Heinrich in letzter Zeit sehr ausgebreitet und bedeutenden Grundbesitz erworben haben.

In Quakenburg ist eine der ältesten Kirchen Pommerns und zwar noch von Heiden-Christen erbaut; sie zeichnet sich durch sehr schöne Glocken aus. —

Der Boden des Gutes ist durchschnittlich sehr leicht, indess

durch gute Wiesen und allerlei Arten Mergel ertragfähig. —

Quakenburg liegt 1 Meile von Stolpe und an der von Stolpe nach Rummelsburg führenden Chaussee; es gehört zum Rummelsburger Kreise, obgleich rundum von Ländereien des Stolper Kreises eingeschlossen. Seit Menschen Gedenken ist hier der Sitz der Alt-Kolziglower Superintendentur gewesen.

# QUAKENBURG

THE HISTORY OF QUAKENBURG, IN THE COUNTY OF YORK, FROM THE YEAR 1640 TO 1700.

The first settlement of the Quakers in Quakenburg was made in the year 1640, by a party of about twenty persons, who were invited by the Lord of the Manor, Sir John Mordaunt, to settle in the town. They were the first of a sect which had just begun to appear in England, and who were distinguished by the name of Quakers, from the manner in which they walked, being without shoes, and with their feet bound together in a bundle, so that they were obliged to shuffle along in a peculiar manner. The Quakers were at first persecuted by the government, and were obliged to flee to other parts of the country, but they continued to increase in number, and in the year 1660, they were permitted to settle in Quakenburg again. They were at first confined to a small part of the town, but they gradually extended their settlements, and in the year 1680, they had become the most numerous sect in the town. They were distinguished by their plain dress, and their simple manners, and they were celebrated for their piety and their industry. They were also distinguished by their opposition to the war, and their refusal to bear arms, which was considered as a mark of their sincerity and their devotion to the principles of peace and non-resistance.