

# Jacob SAMMET (1710-1782)

## Summary

When Jacob SAMMET was born in 1710 in Baden-Baden, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, his father, Johanne, was 25 and his mother, Maria, was 20. He had three sons and two daughters with Rosina Anna Barbera SCHOLL between 1733 and 1754. He died in 1782 in West Virginia at the age of 72.

*Birth: about 1710; Baden, Baden-Baden, Baden-Württemberg, Germany; Arrival: 1753; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Residence: 1761; Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, PA; Land Grant: 22 August 1778; (Hamshire) Virginia USA, Lord Fairfax Land Grant; Death: about 1782; Present Day, West Virginia, United States*

## Birth

Jacob SAMMET was born in Baden-Baden, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, to Maria Magdalena Barbara KELLER, age 20, and Johanne Jakob SAMMET, age 25 in 1710<sup>1</sup>. In 1710, Baden-Baden was a significant town in the region of Baden, known for its Roman baths and as a spa destination. It served as the seat of the margravate of Baden until 1705 and was recovering from destruction during the French occupation in 1688. Located in southwestern Germany, the city lies along the middle Oos River in the Black Forest (Schwarzwald)<sup>2</sup>. In January 1710 Tsar Peter the Great set the first Russian state budget. In February, in the Battle of Helsingborg, 14,000 Danish invaders under Jørgen Rantzau were decisively defeated by an equally sized Swedish force under Magnus Stenbock. In October British troops occupied Port Royal, Nova Scotia. In December, in the Battle of Brihuega during the War of the Spanish Succession, British General James Stanhope was captured by French & Spanish forces. At the Battle of Villa Viciosa, France defeated the Habsburgers<sup>3</sup>.

Jacob's son Christian was born in Moenchsberg, Jagst, Wuert, Germany on December 29, 1733<sup>4</sup>. Jacob was 23. In January of 1733 British officer James Oglethorpe and 130 English colonists arrived at Charleston, South Carolina. In February, Oglethorpe founded the Georgia Colony at the site of Savannah. In May Great Britain passed the Molasses Act,

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<sup>1</sup> Württemberg, Germany, Lutheran Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1500-1985

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.britannica.com/place/Baden-Baden-Germany>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.onthisday.com/events/date/1710>

<sup>4</sup> Geneanet Community Trees Index:

<https://gw.geneanet.org/rebeckahsorensen?n=sammet&oc=&p=christian>

putting high tariffs on rum and molasses imported to the colonies from a country other than British possessions. The right of Canadians to keep Indian slaves was upheld in Quebec City. In October France declared war on Holy Roman Emperor Charles VI<sup>5</sup>.

Jacob's son Christian was christened in Oberstebfeld, Marbach, Baden-Wurttemberg, Germany on 18 Jan 1734<sup>6</sup>. In March of 1734 a Spanish army under Don Carlos III entered Naples. In June French troops occupied Philipsburg on the Rhine. In Montreal, New France (Quebec), black slave Marie-Joseph Angélique, having been convicted of the arson that destroyed much of the city, was tortured and hung by the French authorities in a public ceremony. The Russian army occupied Danzig<sup>7</sup>.

Jacob's son Francis, my great-great-great-great-grandfather, was born in Philadelphia, Oder-Spree, Brandenburg, Germany in 1741<sup>8</sup>. Jacob was 31. Philadelphia was a busy city with a rich history and diverse population in 1741. It was under the rule of Frederick II, also known as Frederick the Great. He was a progressive monarch who encouraged religious tolerance and promoted economic growth. The city benefited from this environment and attracted people from various backgrounds, including Germans, Jews, French Huguenots, and others. The French Huguenots had fled religious persecution. German settlers formed most of the population, bringing their traditions and language. The Jewish community, which had a long history in the region, contributed to the city's vibrant cultural tapestry.

Located in the northeastern part of Germany, Philadelphia was a significant trading center and a hub of cultural exchange. The strategic location of the city on the River Havel made it an important trading center. It thrived economically, with industries such as textiles, brewing, and shipbuilding flourishing. The presence of skilled craftsmen and merchants also contributed to the city's prosperity<sup>9</sup>.

In 1741, Prussia defeated Austria in the Battle of Mollwitz during the War of the Austrian Succession. Charles Albert of Bavaria invaded Upper Austria and Bohemia. French troops attacked the Rhine. Elizabeth Petrovna of Russia seized power in a coup with the aid of the Imperial Russian guards in Saint Petersburg, Russia becoming Tsarina of Russia. A French and Beiers army occupied Prague. Prussian forces took Olmutz, Czechoslovakia<sup>10</sup>.

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<sup>5</sup> <https://www.onthisday.com/events/date/1733>

<sup>6</sup> Pennsylvania Church Records - Adams, Berks, and Lancaster Counties, 1729-1881

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.onthisday.com/date/1734>

<sup>8</sup> Web: North Carolina, Find A Grave Index, 1729-2011: <http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=websearch-4118&h=39600&ti=0&indiv=try&gss=pt>

<sup>9</sup> Ancestry AI

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.onthisday.com/events/date/1741>

Jacob's son Johann Conrad was born in Moenchberg, Jagst, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany on July 11, 1742<sup>11</sup>. Johann Conrad's twin sister Maria Cathrina was christened on July 14, 1742<sup>12</sup>. Jacob was 32. In January German leaders elected Charles VII, Prince Elector of Bavaria, Holy Roman Emperor. In February Sardinia and Austria signed a military alliance known as the Convention of Turin. In April Elizabeth of Russia crowned herself Empress in the Dormition Cathedral in Moscow. In May Prussia, led by Frederick the Great, defeated Austria at the Battle of Chotusitz. In July Spanish forces assaulted British colonial forces on Simons Island, Georgia, and were decisively repelled at the Battle of Bloody Marsh. Maria Theresa of Austria and Prussian King Frederick the Great signed a peace treaty in Berlin. In November Empress Elizabeth of Russia proclaimed her nephew Peter of Holstein-Gottorp (later Peter III) her heir. Prussia and Great Britain signed an anti-French military covenant. In December Empress Elisabeth ordered the expulsion of all Jews from Russia<sup>13</sup>.

Jacob's father Johanne Jakob passed away in Grauthof, Neckar, Württemberger Hof, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on April 5, 1753, at the age of 67. Jacob was 43. On September 10, 1753, Jacob arrived with his family at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on the ship Beulah<sup>14</sup>. In 1753 philosopher Voltaire left the court of Frederik II of Prussia. King Louis XV disbanded the French parliament. Austria, Great Britain, and Modena signed a secret military treaty. The British parliament granted Jews citizenship<sup>15</sup>.

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<sup>11</sup> Geneanet Community Trees Index: <https://gw.geneanet.org/kgolden1?n=sammet&oc=&p=johann+conrad>

<sup>12</sup> Württemberg, Germany, Lutheran Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1500-1985

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.onthisday.com/events/date/1742>

<sup>14</sup> Passenger and Immigration Lists Index, 1500s-1900s: <http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=pili354&h=3466540&ti=0&indiv=try&gss=pt>

<sup>15</sup> <https://www.onthisday.com/events/date/1753>

514 *Pennsylvania German Pioneers*

Jacob Bishopberger	Frederick ( ) Hinzberg
Johann Michael Greiffensteden	Ulrich Selick
Stephan Friedrich Walch	Ludwig Schick
Jerg Friedrich Valch	Georg Heinrich Schweitzer
Johan Georg Rab	Johann Heinrich Gebert
Johan Michael Bauer	Johann Georg Ziegler
Georg Friedrich Braun	Johann Michael Lang
Johann Simon Schmeig	Johann Christoph Nuth
Johann Friedrich Freund	Andres Fuy
Vinsintzins Begari	Jacob Wein
Johann Mathias Braun	Friedrich (—) Kust
Johann Heinrich Hoffmann	Hans Jörg Wilt
Johann Geruff Kallb	Albrecht Heckman
Friedrich Zarrn	Jörg Arnolt
Christian Schick	Johann Peter Kaner
Georg Heinrich Alter	Johann Friedrich Bauer
Johann Jacob Alter	Johann Wilhelm Kuch
Georg Friederich Alter	Michel Kuch
Johan Albrecht Fessler	Michel Kuhn
Johan Albrecht Fessler	Barian (X) Hoffman
Johann Andreas Fessler	Johannes (Y) Hoffman
Stephan Lay	Valtin Korn
Andreas Jay	Martin Burger
Moses Baur	Lorenz Hoffert
Simon Walther	Georg Heinrich Schaffner
Peter Uba	Frederick (Y) Sholtz
Georg Conrad Braun	Hans Adam Waly
Thomas Dietz	Martin Heusinger
Friedrich Grauber	Georg Balthas (Lehner)
Johann Stephan Riegler	Georg Schaller
Jacob Conrad Braun	Joh. Michael Franck
Johan Michel Krauss	Johann Ludwig Sommer
Johann Georg Braun	Johann Georg Dietz
Johann Mathias Mayer	Peter ( ) Druckmiller
Georg Martin Döbele	Jacob (X) Sarnat
Jacob Michel	Georg Christof Dietz
Baldinus (X) Sack	Andreas Klein
Christoph Zweg	Georg (X) Cam's
Johan Philipp Rohleder	Georg Ludwig Rosenmiller
Johann Michel Ungerer	Georg Michael Dünker
Johann Philipp Berberich	Jerich Schirmel



Jacob's daughter Rosannah was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania in 1754<sup>16</sup>. He was 44. In May forces led by George Washington killed French Canadian officer Joseph Coulon de Jumonville at the Battle of Jumonville Glen. In July Washington surrendered Fort Necessity to the French during the Seven Year's War<sup>17</sup>.

Jacob SAMMET lived in Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, in 1761<sup>18</sup>. In 1761, in one of the largest battles of the century, the mostly Muslim Afghani Durrani Empire defeated the mostly Hindu Maratha Empire in Northern India. An estimated 60,000–70,000 were killed in the fighting and about 40,000 Maratha prisoners were massacred afterwards. The British captured Pondicherry, India, from the French. After a four-month siege, a Russian army under Pyotr Rumyantsev took the Prussian fortress of Kolobrzeg (German: Kolberg) during the Seven Years' War<sup>19</sup>.

In 1761, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania was an unincorporated village within the Pitt Township and was the site of Fort Pitt. The fort was a British fortification built during the French and Indian War between 1759 and 1761. Fort Pitt was the largest and most formidable British fort in Pennsylvania. It was named after William Pitt, the British Prime Minister, by General John Forbes, who also named the area around the fort "Pittsburgh". The population of Pittsburgh was 332 at this time. Maps from 1761 show a "coal pit" on what would become Mt. Washington. Soldiers used the coal because the area around Fort Pitt had been deforested to build the fort. Fort Pitt was built at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, where the Ohio River is formed. The area was a strategic point of contention between the French and the English, who built Fort Duquesne in 1754 and Fort Pitt in 1761. After the defeat of Pontiac's warriors in 1763, settlers founded Pittsburgh in 1764<sup>20</sup>.

On April 7, 1769, Jacob received a Land Warrant location NP-2910 for 300 acres<sup>21</sup>. He was 59. That year American frontiersman Daniel Boone climbed Pilot Knob, and set his sight on the fertile hunting grounds of what is now known as the Bluegrass Region of the State of Kentucky<sup>22</sup>.

On August 22, 1778, Jacob received a land grant from Lord Fairfax. Jacob was 68.

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<sup>16</sup> Web: Kentucky, Find A Grave Index, 1776-2012

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.onthisday.com/events/date/1754>

<sup>18</sup> Pennsylvania Census, 1772-1890

<sup>19</sup> <https://www.onthisday.com/events/date/1761>

<sup>20</sup> Google AI

<sup>21</sup> Pennsylvania, Land Warrants, 1733-1987

<sup>22</sup> <https://www.onthisday.com/events/date/1769>

## Lord Fairfax Land Grant

22 August 1778 • (Hamshire) Virginia USA

*The Right Honorable Thomas Lord Fairfax, Baron of Cameron in that part of Great Brittain Called Scotland, Proprietor of the Northern neck of Virginia. To all to whom this present writing shall come sends greetings: Know ye that for good causes for and in consideration of the composition to me paid and for the annual rent herin after reserved I confirm unto Jacob Summett of Hampshire County assignee of Henry Lauderman a certain track of waste and ungranted land on Hugh's Run in the said county, bounded as by a survey there of made by Richard Rigg, beginning at two white oaks near the foot of a hill in James Moore's line, there along it South seventy degrees East four poles and croped the said run and the course continued 53 poles to three pines in the line, then bearing North thirty-five degrees East 142 poles to two pines close on the South side of a valley, then North 55 degrees West 52 poles to three pines, then South West 78 poles to two pines on the East side of a very rocky high ridge, then North 87 degrees West 106 poles to a Spanish Oak and a White Oak on very stoney ground in a valley in a line of Sommett's land, then along it and poping the corner South 38 degrees West 4 poles and croped the said Run and the Course continued 142 poles to a large White Oak and a Chestnut Oak on the top of a veryh high hill and then South 74 degrees East 166 poles to the beginning containing one hundred and fifty four acres. Together with all Rights, members, and opportunites there unto belonging Royal Mines excepted and a full third part of all lead, copper, tin, coal, iron mine, and iron ore that may be found thereon. To have and to hold the said 154 acres of land together with all rights, profits, and benefits of the same belonging or in any wise appertaining except before excluded. To him the said Jacob Summetts, his heirs and assigns forever. He the said Jacob Sammetts, his heirs and assignees therefore yeilding and paying to me my heirs or assigns or to my attorney or attornies, agent or agents or to the certain attorney or attornies of my heirs or assigns Proprietors of the said Northern neck yearly and evbery year on the last day of St Michael the Archangel the fee Rent of one shilling Sterling money for every fifty acres of land hereby granted and so proportionalbly for a greater or upper quantity provided that if the said Jacob Summetts his heirs and assigns shall not pay the said reserved Annual Rent as aforesaid so that the same or any part thereof shall be behind and unpaid by the space of two whole years after the same shall become due if legally demanded then it shall and may be lawful for me my heirs or assigns proprietors as aforesaid my or their certain attorney or attornies agent or agents into the above granted promise to re-enter and hold the same as if this grant had never happened.*

*Given at my office in Fredrick County under my hand and seal*

*Dated 22 August 1778*

*Fairfax*

*Jacob Summetts*

*154 Aires*

*Hampshire*

Jacob's wife Rosina Anna Barbera passed away in Maidencreek, Berkes County, Pennsylvania, in 1780 at the age of 66<sup>23</sup>. That year a snowstorm hit George Washington's army at Morristown, New Jersey. The American Continental Congress established court of appeals. Pennsylvania became the first US state to abolish slavery. Unfortunately, it was for newborns only. American General Benjamin Lincoln surrendered Charleston to the British. At the Battle of Waxhaw Creek an alleged massacre of 113 of Colonel Abraham Buford's continentals was carried out by Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton's troops after the continentals raised a white flag. The Battle of Springfield was fought in and around Springfield, New Jersey. The comte de Rochambeau and his French force of 7,000 troops landed at Newport, Rhode Island, to join the American Revolutionary War. The British decisively defeated Americans in Battle of Camden, South Carolina. American Army Officer Benedict Arnold gave British Major John André the plans to West Point. Andre then revealed Arnold's plot and Arnold defected to the British. A British force was defeated by an American militia near Kings Mountain, SC. A French American force under Colonel LaBalme was defeated by Miami Chief Little Turtle. Britain declared war on Holland<sup>24</sup>.

Jacob SAMMET died in what is now West Virginia in 1782 when he was 72 years old. In that year Robert Morris, Superintendent of Finance, recommended to the U.S. Congress the establishment of decimal coinage and a national mint. The Ohio militia killed 90 Native Americans in what is known as the Gnadenhutten Massacre. John Adams secured the Dutch Republic's recognition of the United States as an independent government. The house he purchased in The Hague became America's first embassy. Congress approved the Great Seal of the United States of America with the bald eagle as its symbol. Commander of the Continental Army, George Washington, created two Honorary Badges of Distinction and a Badge of Military Merit (now the Purple Heart). This was the first time military awards were presented to common soldiers. In what would be one of the last battles of the American Revolutionary War, fifty Loyalists and 300 Indigenous warriors ambushed and routed 182 Kentucky militiamen, including Daniel Boone, in Kentucky County, Virginia, in what became known as the Battle of Blue Licks. Britain signed an agreement recognizing US independence. The British evacuated Charleston, South Carolina<sup>25</sup>.

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<sup>23</sup> Geneanet Community Trees Index:

<https://gw.geneanet.org/rebeckahsorensen?n=scholl&oc=&p=rosina+anna+barbera>

<sup>24</sup> <https://www.onthisday.com/events/date/1780>

<sup>25</sup> <https://www.onthisday.com/events/date/1782>



## Conclusion

Jacob Sammet and his family were Lutheran. They left the Alsace area of Southwestern Germany and travelled to Amsterdam where they booked passage on the Beulah and travelled to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His oldest son Christian would marry there in Pennsylvania and then take his family to Kentucky. My great-great-great-great-grandfather Francis would travel down the Appalachian Trail to North Carolina where he would marry and raise a family. Jacob's daughter Rosannah would marry and settle in Kentucky. Jacob would settle in what is now West Virginia. Records show that Jacob Sammet was a loyalist during the Revolutionary War, but this Jacob lived in South Carolina and his military service was from 1782-1785. Our Jacob died in what is now West Virginia in 1782. More research needs to be performed into the South Carolina Jacob Sammet to discover how he fits into the Sammet/Summit/Summitt family.