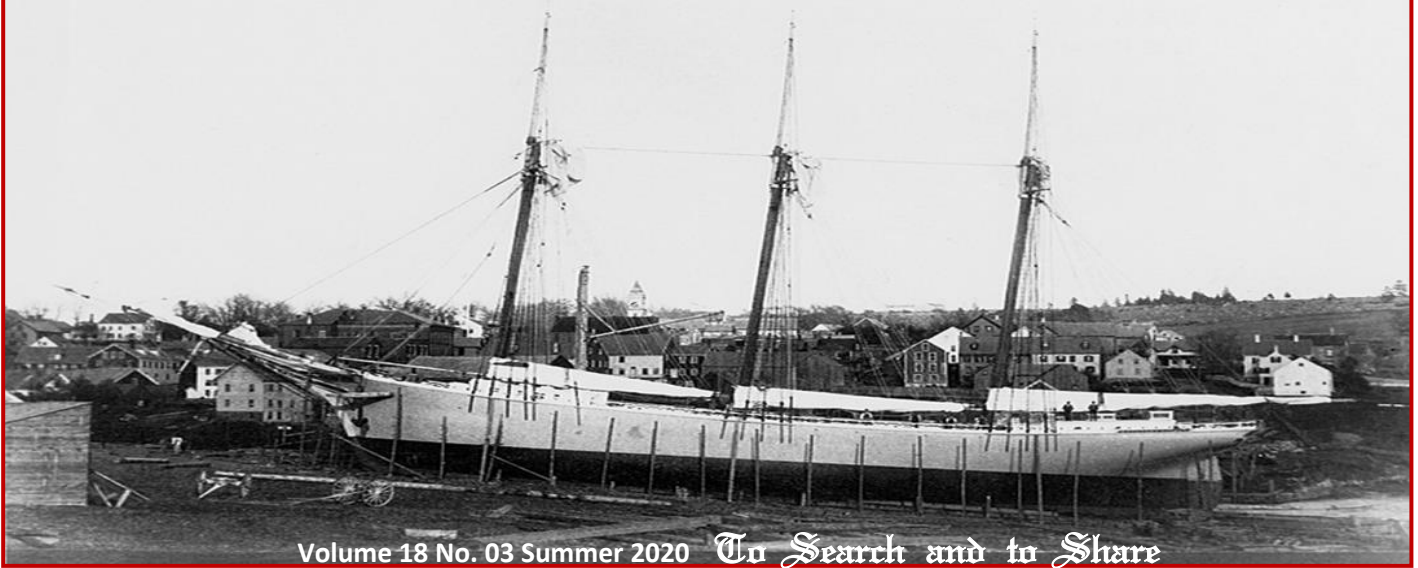


Old Broad Bay Family History Association Newsletter



Volume 18 No. 03 Summer 2020 *To Search and to Share*

The three-masted schooner Madalene Cooney was built in 1892. (Photo courtesy Maine Maritime Museum)

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Dear Friends, I hope that you all are well. We are all familiar with the many trials and tribulations suffered by our Waldoboro ancestors. They endured and overcame all crises with hard work, faith, and a belief that they were building a better world for themselves and their descendants. In these days of pandemics and civil discord we should all look to their example and believe that through hard work and good deeds we will pass through all these crises and emerge a stronger and better country.

It is with a great sense of regret that I have to inform all of you that the board of directors has decided to cancel our annual meeting in August. The annual Board of Directors meeting was held, via Zoom, on June 6th. The board discussed this matter at length and reluctantly decided that holding the meeting would be ill advised due to the uncertain nature of the pandemic's effects on travel and public gathering protocols. We agreed that the hall was not large enough or configured in such a way to provide for social distancing for more than a handful of people. The hall does not have any air conditioning and the use of fans could also enable the spread of the virus if someone attending the meeting was unknowingly Covid 19 positive. We were also concerned about our ability to ensure that all the appropriate measures could be taken to provide for the safe serving of food and drinks. At the moment the pandemic seems to be abating, however, we cannot predict what will happen in the next few months. The experts warn that there could be

another spike this summer. Many of our members travel from out of state to attend the meeting and must be given ample notice to change or cancel their plans. We reluctantly concluded that it was unwise to hold the meeting this year.

NEW ADDITION TO THE WEBSITE-DIRECT TAX ASSESSMENT OF 1798:

If you visit our website obbfha.org you will see a new addition under the "Explore" tab. Click on historic documents and you will find that I have transcribed the records of the Federal Tax Assessment of 1798. These monies were raised to fund the build-up of our armed forces, due to the threat of war with France. This record

can be a treasure trove for researchers. The amount and value of our ancestor's property can provide quite a bit of insight into their financial situation, which not only defined how well they were living, but also their position within a community where social position was usually defined by wealth. The spellings of the names of Waldoboro citizens are very imaginative in some circumstances, so if you are looking for your ancestor and cannot find them on the list, make sure to use your imagination in regard to how the name may have been misspelled or Anglicized in less literate times.

PANDEMICS IN WALDOBORO HISTORY:

In this time of a national health emergency, it is helpful to look back and see how our ancestors endured and overcame previous pandemics. Pandemics are nothing new to the Native American populations of Maine. Diseases like smallpox, typhus and influenza were brought to Maine by Europeans involved in fishing along the Maine coast, long before our ancestors set foot in what would become the village of Broad Bay. According to a piece written by Emily Burnham for the Bangor Daily News and Maine Public Radio, there were approximately 15,000 to 20,000 Native Americans living in Maine in the mid-16th century. Within one hundred years that number would be reduced by approximately 80% due to European diseases that Native Americans had no natural immunity from.

Outbreaks of smallpox, influenza and the measles were regular occurrences during the 18th century. There was a particularly severe outbreak of smallpox between 1775 and 1782 that affected all thirteen colonies and killed tens of thousands of people. The smallpox outbreak was so severe that General Washington ordered all Continental Army troops inoculated by means of a primitive method called "variolation," which entailed making an incision in the skin and placing inside the incision a thread soaked in pustular matter from active smallpox sores. This distasteful method resulted in the patient suffering a mild case of smallpox that built up the patient's immunity. By using this crude method General Washington was successful in preventing any major outbreak of smallpox within the ranks of the Continental Army.

In 1792 the first recorded cases of smallpox were seen in Waldoboro. In **History of Old Broad Bay and Waldoboro**, volume I, pg. 556, **Jasper Stahl** tells us that on November 21st, Constable John Godfrey Bornemann went house to house summoning everyone to a meeting to discuss measures to prevent the spread of smallpox. The disease had broken out in the homes of Captain Joseph Ludwig and Asamus Lash who lived near each other on Winslow's Mill Road. At the meeting, the Town Clerk, Jabez Cole, recorded that, "*if any person should by any means ofer to spred the smallpox in the town, he shall immediately be taken care of and prosecuted by the selectmen of the town for said offense. Voted that Capt. Joseph Ludwig and Asamus Lash's houses be appointed as Hospitals and to be improved as such....Voted that the road be fenced across and stopt from Mr. Talham (Dahlheim) to John Achorn's opposite to his house. Voted that if any person shall presume to goe within ye bounds without leave from the Selectmen, he shall pay a fine of 30 pounds for said offense....*" Stahl further records that Captain Ludwig, Mr. Lash, Christian Smith, and John Martin were tasked with keeping people from entering the quarantined area. Smith and Martin were also instructed to, "*build a Smoak House and if any Doctor or any other person coming out of the above Houses shall be obliged by the tenders to goe in and be well smoked and cleansed by Smoak before he come abroad.*" The outbreak continued throughout the winter. In January of 1793, a motion before a town meeting to establish a hospital for persons suffering with smallpox, and to inoculate those who were not, was defeated. The town did agree to indemnify homeowners whose homes were exposed to smallpox and were subsequently burned after the town officers agreed that they could not be sufficiently cleansed. The outbreak died down in the late Winter of 1793. It is interesting to note that the citizens rejected the idea of a

hospital for inoculation, a treatment that had proved successful elsewhere. In 1796 an English physician named Edward Jenner developed the first modern smallpox vaccine.

Cholera was another worldwide pandemic that effected the entire world in the 19th century. Cholera was spread by the consumption of food and water infected with the *Vibrio Cholerae* bacterium which can occur in human feces. Maine was especially hard hit between the 1830's -1850's. An outbreak in Bangor in 1832 was traced to a chest of clothes belonging to a mariner who died from cholera while overseas. When his sea chest was returned to his family the various articles of contaminated clothing and personal effects were distributed throughout the dead man's family setting of an outbreak of the disease. A cholera outbreak in 1849 killed many members of the Irish immigrant community in Bangor. In 1854 another outbreak in Lewiston killed 210 people.

In the 20th century, the Spanish Flu pandemic of 1918 killed approximately 5,000 people in Maine, and between 10 and 20 million people worldwide. It was the deadliest pandemic since the black plague of the 14th century. Poliomyelitis was another deadly pandemic of the first half of the 20th century. The disease effected mainly persons under the age of 15. By 1950, 15,000 Americans had died and tens of thousands more crippled. Many of us of a certain age can remember children in our communities who died or were crippled by polio.

Pandemics and epidemics have been occurring throughout history in Maine and around the world. Hopefully, scientists will soon develop a vaccine that will immunize us to Covid 19, but if history teaches us anything, it is that diseases can mutate from relatively harmless bacteria into deadly plagues that change the course of history around the world. In this pandemic we are reminded that we can never again delude ourselves into believing that it cannot happen again.

In closing, I hope you all have a fine and healthy summer. It is my hope that all of our current vexations will soon pass, and these troubling times will be but a distant memory. Until then, remember that the faith, wisdom, and fortitude of our ancestors are still alive in our collective memories and are still available to guide us along this rough stretch of road.



Waldoboro High School Flag Comes Home

On Flag Day, June 14, the Society was presented with the American Flag that used to hang as a backdrop for the stage of the Waldoboro High School. Saved from the trash by Associate Trustee Peter Robbins, many years ago when he was looking for a backdrop for a USO show, Robbins decided that the time was now to donate it to the museum for safekeeping.

The trustees will hang it in the Richard Wallace Barn. Another piece of Waldoboro's past has come home! The photo shows Secretary Dawn Wright, Peter, and Trustee Roy Hatch at the presentation. The flag is made of fine wool thread and is in excellent condition. It's a keeper!!!!

OBBFHA Web Links and Contacts:

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Editorial comments & queries to pmkriso@gmail.com

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Students Research Waldoboro History



Six students from Lincoln County were honored by the W. H. Society for their research essays on The Reed Mansion, The Button Factory, Conrad Heyer and The Old German Church. Each one wrote at least two pages of research and a response on what they learned and attached two photos of the subject. All were judged, and six received a certificate, a \$25 gift card of their choosing, and a medal. Parents and friends gathered at an outdoor ceremony on June 14 at the Museum. The students are Silas Bellows, Gr. 2; Trinity Anderson, Gr. 3; Eden Fauver, Gr.4; Sophia Harvey, Gr. 6; Bonnie Bailey, Gr. 8 and Sam Scheuzger, Gr. 9. The Trustees have agreed that the essays and responses were so good that they will sponsor another competition next spring on a new historical list of subjects. Submitted by Jean Lawrence (pictured in red)

Bertha Smouse Honored

The dedication of the Reed Mansion Site Sign will take place on Sunday, July 12, at 1 P.M. The sign commemorates the site where Bertha Smouse in 1819 created in needlework the original design for the Maine State Seal. It was created in part by a grant to the Waldoborough Historical Society by the Maine Arts Commission, an independent state agency supported by the National Endowment for the Arts in celebration of the Bicentennial of the State of Maine.

Submitted by Jean Lawrence

The Reed Mansion

1814 - 2017

Col. Isaac A. Reed established on this site the Georgian mansion during the years 1814-1816. He and his wife Jane Kinsell Smouse Reed raised their family of nine children in this home. It was here that Stepdaughter

Bertha Smouse, age 17, took the recommendations of the state convention seal committee and fashioned in needlework the State of Maine seal. When Maine became a state in 1820, the seal was established and has been used on all state of Maine documents from that time to date.

This sign was established by the Waldoborough Historical Society and funded in part by a grant from the Maine Arts Commission, an independent state agency supported by the National Endowment for the Arts, it is placed here during the bicentennial year of the state of Maine in recognition of the role that Bertha Smouse played in the Maine history. June 2020

Searching for the First Generation of Maine-born Seiders

By Renee Seiders

Several years ago, as I was getting materials ready for the Seiders Family Reunion, I decided to explore the Probate Records at the Lincoln County Courthouse in Wiscasset, Maine. I thought I would look for the earliest wills of the first Seiders in Waldoboro, Maine – namely Conrad/Cornelius Seiders and his children. I wanted to make a display table showcasing wills and other probate records of the first generation born Americans. More than thirty years ago, I had made a copy of Conrad's will, which was valuable in learning his children's names and spouses. I used that information to begin tracing all branches of Conrad's descendants. I obtained a new copy of Conrad's will and continued to search to see if my direct ancestor, his son Daniel, had made a will. I did not find a will for Daniel but was able to find land deeds for him, which I will use later to search out his residences in Newcastle.

Next, I copied the wills for his sons and found wills for two of his sons, Jacob, and Henry. I had seen these years ago but never had the money to copy the wills. Copies were made to read later. I sent a copy of Jacob's will to a direct descendant of his living in Texas. (That is another story all on its own but will have to wait until a later date to be told.)

I had already checked up on some of Conrad's daughters. I knew that his daughter Hannah, who was married to Isaac (Captain) Winchenbach, predeceased her father. She was mentioned in Conrad's will as were her two sons, Isaac, and Andrew. Magrath had married John Creamer and had 12 children. She was also mentioned in her father's will. Lydia married George Sidelinger and Sarah (Sally) had married John Light. I knew that Sarah's husband had already died since she was listed as a Shaw in her father's will. John and Sarah's daughter, Mary Jane was also mentioned. I knew from other records that she had married Amos Melvin after her 2nd husband had died.

I turned my attention to Sarah (Seider) Light Shaw Melvin since she was proving to be very elusive. I did not know much about her other than she was married and had at least one child. I began my search for her by looking for documents using any of her husbands' names.

The first document I found was an inventory of Sarah's first husband's estate – John Light. He died before June 1805 when Charles Miller, Abner Keen, and Joshua Howard were appointed to appraise his estate. Then I found a document which gave guardianship of his daughter, to Peter Light June 25, 1805. Next was a document called "the second account of the administration of Sarah Light and Jacob Seiders on the estate of John Light". Sarah was given permission to sell her deceased husband's real estate, January 1812. This land was located on the western side of the Muscongus River between the lots of George Clouse and George Procht. It was to be sold to the "highest bidder sufficient to raise three hundred and twenty dollars to be applied in discharge of demands against the said estate".

The next document found in the probate records was an inventory for Amos Melvin's estate, Sarah's third husband. This was written in 1829. His estate was not worth enough to pay off his debts so the courts appointed commissioners to "receive and examine all the claims of the several creditors to the said estate and when you, or a majority of you shall judge it expedient, you may require of each creditor an oath in the form by law prescribed..". They had to publish their meeting dates and in six months present a list of creditors and debts. Sarah (Seiders) Melvin then presented her administrator's account to the court in 1829.

Then I found another document listing the children of Amos Melvin and Sarah (Seiders) under the guardianship of George Demuth, who was Sarah's fourth husband. This was written in November of 1841.

Sally Demuth, the widow of George Demuth, was granted administration of his estate May 1854. She mentions that she, Henry Clays, and D. W. Seiders were sureties and administrators of the estate. In the first accounting of

the estate, Sarah is mentioned and given powers by the court. Similar papers also give his date of death – April 11, 1849 which would place him in his mid-70's.

These documents lead me to George and Sarah's son, Edward Kavanaugh Demuth born November 23, 1831. Her two daughters by Amos Melvin were both married to the same man – Henry Clays. Helen married him July 31, 1842 and she was deceased April 02, 1843. He married her sister Eliza November 25, 1849 and they had one son and an infant who died in infancy.

John William Henry (Henry W.) Clays, son of Henry and Eliza, died July 12, 1899 in Portland, Maine. He was married to Maude Sherwood True on April 29, 1892 but was divorced before 1896 when he married his second wife, Harriet E. (Hattie) Hanaford December 22, 1896 in Portland, Maine.

John and Hattie had one child, Stanley Arnold Clays born March 21, 1897 in Portland, Maine. He died in West Brookfield, Massachusetts May 18, 1941. He had married Elizabeth Slaymaker before 1922. They had two children Stanley Arnold Clays (1922) and Elizabeth Ann (Betty) Clays (1924). Betty never married and died in Florida in 1985. As far as I know Stanley never married. He died in 1978 in Italy.

Once I found these connections, I was able to use the internet and look at census records. The 1850 Census lists Sarah (Seiders) Demuth living in Waldoboro, Maine with her daughter Eliza and her husband Henry Clays. In 1870 Census they were in Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania. Henry Clay was listed as a retired merchant. How he ended up back in Germany is unknown but after his death in 1871, Sarah and her daughter Eliza were back living in Waldoboro, Maine. The 1900 U.S. Census listed Harry Clays' widow Harriet living in Portland, Maine with her mother, sister, and her son Stanley. At some point Stanley's last name became Clays. He married twice and had two children – Stanley and Elizabeth (Betty) Clays. Using census records, birth, and death records, I could not find a marriage, or any children born to Stanley or Betty thus ending the line of Sarah (Seiders) Light, Shaw, Melvin, Demuth.

Now I have connected more stones in the German Cemetery to the Seiders family. I always wondered about the stones and how they were connected since they were close to some of the other Seiders.

Make use of all records available, because you never know what might be the key to unlocking family connections.

My next step is to go back to her daughter, Mary Jane Light, and make sure I have traced all her descendants.



Henry Clays 1818-1871



Edward Kavanaugh Demuth 1831-1842



Eliza D. Clays 1862

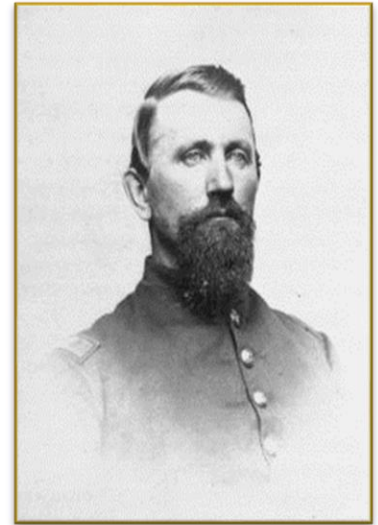
Covid Closes German Church

The Trustees of the German Protestant Cemetery, out of concern for the Covid 19 Virus, will not open the church to visitors this summer except by appointment. They have also cancelled the Annual first Sunday in August Church Service and Reception. If someone would like to make a personal visit, call Jean Lawrence at 207 832-4421.

20TH MAINE SAVED THE BATTLE OF LITTLE ROUND TOP

Atherton W. Clark

Atherton Wheelock Clark, son of Atherton and Hannah (Goding) Clark and son-in-law of Joseph Clark, was born in 1826 in Boothbay, Maine. He was engaged in farming and lumber and married Joseph Clark's eldest daughter Mary (1851-1897). He was captain in the local militia, the Conrad Guards. When President Lincoln called for volunteers to fight for the Union in the Civil War, fifty men from Waldoboro joined others from Union and Bristol and formed Company E of the 20th Regiment Volunteers. Clark mustered on August 29, 1862, for a three-year hitch. At the age of 37. Atherton was the oldest officer and was nickname "Pap."



Trained by Col. Adelbert Ames of Rockland, they joined the fight at Antietam as reserves and saw action at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. Appointed senior captain of the regiment, Clark was placed as commander of Joshua Chamberlain's left wing at the famous battle of Little Round Top at Gettysburg. Company E and the 20th Maine played a major role in preventing two Alabama regiments from re-taking the high ground and re-arming it with cannon. This action is considered the turning point in the battle and the war!

Clark suffered from malaria. Speculation was that he was never made a senior captain because he did not care to engage in politics. He was promoted to major and colonel for special acts of gallantry toward the end of the conflict.

He returned to Waldoboro in 1865, with eleven of the fifty brothers from the village and Company E. He was the most decorated. Lawrence R. Goldsmith, his biographer has written, "He was there because there was a job to do. He believed in the Union and thought the War was just but saw no need for glory. After the war, like so many others, he disappeared into the folds of society. He had, however, brought honor to himself and his family by 'doing what he must.'" Clark died in 1882 and is buried in the Main Street Cemetery in Waldoboro. His sword is a part of the military exhibit in the W.H.S. Museum.

457 Waldoboro citizens, 10% of the population fought bravely in many battles and were present at Lee's surrender. 37 died, 26 were recorded as wounded, and 6 served in prison camps. Waldoboro raised \$5,650 for recruitment incentives and paid \$65 per man. Others who served included Captain Isaac Comery, 1st Lt. Aaron Wallace, and 2nd Lt. Daniel Demuth. Waldoboro's 457 soldiers outnumbered every other town in Lincoln County. War wages were \$63,000 of which the government reimbursed \$19,000.



Masthead: John Jacob Cooney, his sons and daughter, his grandchildren, and his extended family lived, part- and full-time, in South Waldoboro for well over 100 years. On Nov. 10, 1881, Cooney married a Waldoboro girl, Miss Laura Sampson. In 1892, he commissioned a schooner to be built and named for their daughter Madalene Waldo, age 8. Courtesy Mark Biscoe

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THE LIFE OF CHARLES WALCH OF OLD BROAD BAY, PART I

Tracie Gross Ott, July 2020

While researching Christian B. Gross at the Lincoln County, Maine, Probate Office in Wiscasset during the summer of 2016, I photocopied numerous Walch, Wallis, Wallace records. The staff was very friendly and helpful. Luckily, I discovered the Charles Walch documents; will, guardianship, inventory, distribution thereby, creating a story of his life in Colonial New England, the Revolutionary War, and the post-Revolutionary War period of shipping and commerce in Waldoboro. There are numerous pages of interesting facts, his inventory alone equals two full pages. I will begin with his Revolutionary War service and a brief sketch of his family.

The immigrant family came from Breitscheid, Hessen-Nassau, Prussia. Charles' parents Johannes Peter Walch, a potter, and Anna Elisabetha "Elbet" Werner arrived in Massachusetts with three children; Bertram (6), Johannes Peter (5), and Jost Henrich (3), September 1752 on the ship St. Andrew.^[1]

Soon after their arrival in the Province of Massachusetts Bay, son Charles Walch was born in Waldo Patent aka Old Broad Bay, Maine about 1759^[2] and additional siblings to follow.

CHARLES WALCK

U.S., Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files, 1800-1900; Application State: Maine, Survivor's Pension Application File. Archive Publication No. M804, Roll 2471. Pension Number: S 35712.

Packet holds 8 pages [served 3 years] **Charles Walck** (his mark X): Hunts Company on the Roll – Willis or Wallace – besides the evidence of his service is sufficient therefore – Mr. Edwards admits him – Waldoboro 9 Apr. [1818]. Served with **Peter Leghr** (his signature) & **Charles Hevener** (his signature), both of Waldoboro; Official representatives Ebenezer Thatcher and Denny McCobb [also served during Rev. War]. Enlisted under Lieut. Philip Ulmer the 17th day of May 1777 and joined Capt. Hunts Company in the first Massachusetts Reg.~ under the command of Col. Vose; 17th day of May 1780 on which day I was honorably discharged by Col. [Joseph] Vose at the high near West Point, [NY]^[3]

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT UNDER COLONEL JOSEPH VOSE

- Joined the main army at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, Dec. 19, 1777 - June 19, 1778
- Took part in the Monmouth, New Jersey, campaign of June - July 1778
- Marched east for Newport, Rhode Island.
- Back to the Highlands near Crown Point, New York in the summer of 1779. ^[4]



Washington at the Battle of Monmouth
by John Dunsmore

While at Valley Forge, the winter of 1777-1778, our three Waldoboro Patriots, **Charles Walch, Peter Leghr, and Charles Hevener** endured numerous hardships. Their regiment arrived December 19th and under the direction of General George Washington the men lived in tents while building crude log huts to defend against the harsh conditions of heavy snows and low temperatures, ranging between 6 -16 degrees. There were four periods of exceptionally low freezing temperatures that were followed by moderate temperatures: freezing then thawing making a mess. This created challenges for the transportation of supplies of food, clothing, and medical. *“A January thaw brought mud so deep on the roads that hundreds of army wagons had to be abandoned. Even when transport was available, the Continental Congress's neglect of the army and the commissary officers' failure to forward food,*

clothing, and supplies by the most available routes added to the troops' sufferings.'^[5] For several days at on numerous different occasions the troops were near starvation, barefoot, and exposed to the elements for lack of proper clothing, causing 2,000 deserters, and nearly 3,000 unfit for duty per Washington's records. To top it off, an epidemic of "camp fever" probably typhus and smallpox caused the death of about 2,500 men who were then buried in unmarked graves.

Valley Forge is a well-known low point during the war and the same can be said of Jockey Hollow where the troops were at near ruin due to bad morale and lack of supplies. As a result, Washington entrusted the professional skills of Marquis de Lafayette, a French aristocrat, and Baron Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben, a Prussian officer, to aid in strengthening the Continental Army against the "common enemy" the British. Their establishment of new training, command, and drilling techniques created a turning point for the Continental Army.

"Valley Forge has become a national symbol of patriotic fortitude and perseverance in the face of adversity."^[6] Another well-known fact is that our Old Broad Bay ancestors, the pioneers of Waldoboro were accustomed to intense hardship in their early years of settlement which no doubt fueled motivation and ability to survive for Charles Walch, Peter Leghr, and Charles Hevener. *Thank you for your service!*

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT VALLEY FORGE TAKEN FROM WIKIPEDIA

WOMEN

While each hut housed a squad of twelve enlisted soldiers, sometimes soldiers' families joined them to share that space as well. Throughout the encampment period, **Mary Ludwig Hays** was one of approximately 250-400 other women who had followed their soldier husbands or sweethearts to Valley Forge, sometimes with children in tow. Washington once wrote that "the multitude of women in particular, especially those who are pregnant, or have children, are a clog upon every movement."^[42] Yet women on the whole proved invaluable, whether on the march or at an encampment

like Valley Forge. They often earned income either by laundering clothes or by nursing troops, which kept soldiers cleaner and healthier. In turn, this made the troops appear more professional and disciplined. **Lucy Flucker Knox**, granddaughter of Samuel Waldo and wife of Henry Knox, first U.S. Secretary of War [Knox Museum in Thomaston, ME] and other senior officers' wives made the trek to Valley Forge to accompany their husbands.^[9]



Invaluable Camp Followers

DEMOGRAPHICS

Valley Forge had a high percentage of racial and ethnic diversity, since Washington's army comprised individuals from all 13 states. About 30% of Continental soldiers at Valley Forge did not speak English as their first language. Many soldiers and commanders hailed from German-speaking communities, still others spoke Scottish- or Irish-Gaelic, and a few descended from French-speaking Huguenot and Dutch-speaking communities in New York. Local residents sometimes conversed in Welsh. Although Native [Wappinger, Oneida, Tuscarora, and St. Regis Mohawk] and/or African American men served the Continental Army as drovers, waggoneers, and laborers, others fought as soldiers, particularly from Rhode Island and Massachusetts. By January 1778, nearly 10% of Washington's effective force consisted of African American troops.^[44]^[7]

Note: See source [7] for reference to their sources 42 and 44. (82 pages)

THE DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET FOR PUBLICATION M804 (82 pages)

This pamphlet describes the requirements for filing and receiving a pension as it changes over the years. National Pension Laws concerning veterans of the Revolution.

Finder aid below however, I found related records using (<https://www.ancestry.com>). If needed use for browsing records.

[p. 27] The records reproduced in M804 are arranged in alphabetical order and distributed among the rolls of microfilm as follows.^[8]

Roll Description

291	Borders, Christopher - Boskitt, John [Jacob Bornheimer , not mentioned with Charles Walck but, he received a pension from his service during the Rev. War, in addition to many others.]
586	Cobb, Abel - Cobb, Isaiah [Denny M Cobb]
1249	Helmer, Adam - Hembree, Drewry [Chas, Charles Helner]
1263	Hester, Abraham - Hewes, William [Charles Hevener]
1545	Leface, John - Legue, Edmund [Peter Leghr]
1546	Leha, John - Leitz, Henry [Peter Lehr]
2362	Tharp, Abel - Thaxton, William [Ebenr, Ebenezer Thatcher]
2434	Udell, William - Underwood, William [Philip Ulmer]
2463	Vosberg, Peter - Vought, Henry [Vose]
2471	Walace, Christian - Waldren, John [Charles Walck]
2670	Miscellaneous Records

SOURCES

[1] Whitaker, Wilford W. & Gary T. Horlacher, *Broad Bay Pioneers: 18th Century German-Speaking Settlers of Present-Day Waldoboro, Maine*. (Rockport, Maine: Picton Press, 1998), 64.

[2] "Maine, Nathan Hale Cemetery Collection, ca. 1780-1980," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QVJ5-MZQL> : 16 March 2018), Charles Walch, 1821; citing Waldoboro, Lincoln, Maine, United States, Dutch Neck Cemetery, Maine State Library, Augusta; FHL microfilm 1,316,321. GS Film No. 001316321, Digital Folder No. 007586476, Image No. 01526.

[3] (<https://www.ancestry.com>). *U.S., Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files, 1800-1900* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010. Original data: Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files (NARA microfilm publication M804, 2,670 rolls). Records of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Record Group 15. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

[4] Colonial National Historic Park. (<https://www.nps.gov/york/learn/historyculture/vosebio.htm>) accessed: 20 June 2020.

[5] Encyclopedia of the New American. (<https://www.encyclopedia.com/places/united-states-and-canada/us-national-park-system/valley-forge>) accessed: 18 June 2020.

[6] Historic Valley Forge. (<https://www.ushistory.org/valleyforge/index.html>) accessed: 2 July 2020.

[7] Valley Forge (Text is available under the Creative Commons Attributions-ShareAlike License). (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Valley_Forge) accessed: 2 July 2020.

[8] National Archives. (<https://www.archives.gov/files/research/microfilm/m804.pdf>)

[9] Henry Knox. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Knox) accessed: 3 July 2020.

9/22





Old Broad Bay Family History Association

To Search and To Share

Membership Application or Renewal

The Old Broad Bay Family History Association is a group of people interested in discovering and preserving the genealogy and history of the founding families of Broad Bay, now known as Waldoboro, Lincoln County, Maine. The Old Broad Bay Family History Association Newsletter is available either by email or USPS mail.

Please attach a list of your Broad Bay Ancestors or write on the back of this form.

New Member

Renewal

Date _____

The membership year is July 1 to June 30.

Choose One	Type of Membership	Voting Rights	Cost per year
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Digital (PDF) newsletter by Email

	Individual, email	One vote	\$15
	Family, email	Two votes	\$20

Paper newsletter by US Mail

	Individual	One vote	\$20
	Family	Two votes	\$25
	Library	No vote	\$20

A library membership is solely for allowing distribution of the newsletter to research facilities and confers no right to vote.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone _____ E-mail _____

Second person in the household
Of Family Membership _____

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