

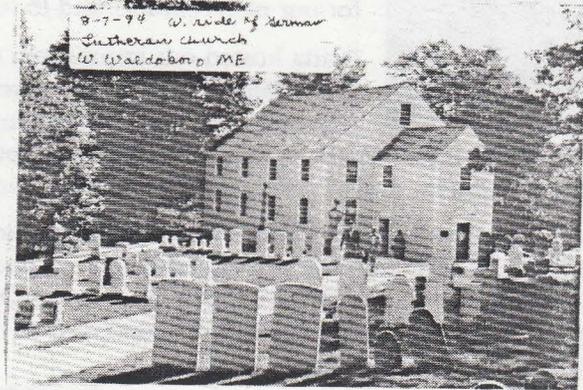
Old Broad Bay Bund und Blatt

A Newsletter about the German Colony
Established at Broad Bay, Maine 1742 - 1753

Volume 4

January - March 1995

Number 1



OLD BROAD BAY REUNION - 1994

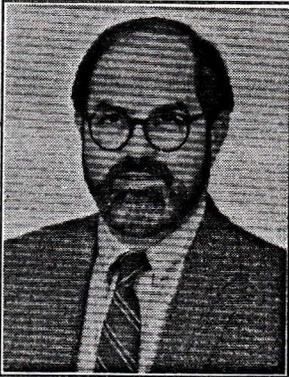
The Official Publication of the Old Broad Bay Family History Association

Old Broad Bay Family History Association

Waldoboro, Maine 04572-0010

THE PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

by Richard D. Warner



It seems like only yesterday that we gathered together in Waldoboro for our second annual Waldoboro German Family Reunion. In fewer than five months from now, we will once again convene in the very community that our German ancestors carved out of the wilderness some 250 years ago. I think that we are all looking forward to renewing our friendships and exchanging information regarding our Waldoboro ancestors.

To that end, on Tuesday, March 7th, I met with our officers closest at hand, namely Debbie Matson, Doug Prescott, and Diana Sewell, for the purpose of establishing a tentative schedule for our next reunion, and to seek direction regarding the future of our fledgling group.

Diana hosted our impromptu meeting at her house in Warren and Mark Benner, author of *The Descendants of John Henry Benner* attended (more in this issue about Mark's endeavor with Debbie Matson to document Waldoboro's cemeteries). True to form for a bunch of genealogists in one room with no librarian in sight to establish order, our conversation centered upon cemeteries, our discoveries of new lines of descent, computers, and of course, Waldoboro Germans.

We did, however, fit in some time to discuss some of the issues that face us regarding the future of the *Old Broad Bay Family History Association*. It was decided that we should continue to meet each year, but only on the Saturday and Sunday that coincides with the annual service at the Old German Church instead of our previous schedule of Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. In keeping with the consensus of those of us who met to plan for our next reunion, I am proposing the following tentative schedule:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 9:00 to noon | Registration and family history exchange at the Meenahga Grange Hall in Waldoboro. |
| 11:00 to 11:45 a.m. | A presentation by a guest speaker (to be announced). |
| 12 noon | Lunch break (on your own). |
| 2:00 p.m. to ??? | Family history information exchange featuring tables assigned to specific Waldoboro families. |
| 6:00 p.m. | Old-fashioned Saturday Night Baked Bean Supper (pending at least 30 reservations) |
| 7:30 p.m. | A production (to be announced) at the Waldo Theater. |

SUNDAY, AUGUST 6

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 10:00 to 12 noon | Tour of a Waldoboro cemetery (to be named) by Mark Benner. |
| 12:00 to 2:00 p.m. | "Bring your own" picnic lunch on the grounds of the Old German Church (weather permitting). |
| 2:00 to 3:00 p.m. | Old Broad Bay Family History Projects business meeting at the Old German Church on Route 32. |
| 3:00 to 4:00 p.m. | Annual service at the church, according to the Lutheran rite (collection taken goes to the Trustees of the German Protestant Society, to be used for the upkeep of the building). |
| 4:00 p.m. | Time to explore the church and burying ground. |

COSTS

Registration (includes all the events, except the dinner and the Waldo Theater production) Free

Since we felt that the exchange of information is the most important aspect of the reunion, it was suggested that volunteers be invited to represent a Waldoboro family, or families, at a table assigned to the family in question. For example, Mark Benner agreed to represent the Benner family and to offer information to others interested in their Benner ancestors (it's great to have Mark Benner's able assistance this year). We want to hear from others who are willing to volunteer to represent their families, so we can have tables assigned to them as well.

Other suggestions are welcomed, as our plans to date are still tentative. For example, Will Whitaker thought that a production featuring some aspect of Waldoboro's history by a local youth chorale or theater group would be well received. I would like to hear from anyone who may be willing to organize a such a project, and I invite further comments.

I look forward to seeing you all in August!

Important Notice:

If you have not paid your subscription this year, this will be the last *Bund und Blatt* that you will receive. If you wish to receive the rest of this year's *Bund und Blatt*, we must receive your check. Hopefully, you'll pay for the back issues which you received but did not pay for. In any case, this will be the last issue for over 170 descendants who have made no contributions in the last three years! I have been told, in very certain terms, to quit sending the Newsletter to people who haven't paid.

Subscriptions to Bund und Blatt

Subscription\$15	per year
OBBFHA membership.\$ 5	per year

Contributions in General

We have over 325 names on our mailing list and of those, only about 160 have paid any money (ranging from \$1 to several hundred dollars!) It is because of the extra generosity of several individuals that we have been able to meet expenses.

I would again appeal to those who have an interest in these Broad Bay German ancestors. Send a contribution of what you can afford, that is the best way I know to express your interest and willingness to help in this project.

Heaven knows that I am not going to get rich from this project, in fact I have subsidized it for three years now. We need to hear from you who have not contributed, who would like to see this project come to a fruitful conclusion.

Gary and I have now invested almost four years in this project! I am not complaining. I love those wonderful people I have met, who have helped as much as they could. But we need all of you to get involved, with records, with time and talents, and yes, with money.

I hope Roger Shuman will forgive me for using him as an example, but his story needs to be told. Early on, in this project, I received a letter from Roger, who said that he could not afford very much money on this project, but he wanted to encourage us and said he would help with Shuman records and that he would send a check for \$5 each month. Every month that check was in the mail and gratefully deposited by me. A little arithmetic will quickly show that over three and one half years, Roger's \$5 check has grown into a sizable donation. Thank you, Roger, and everyone who has thought enough of this project to help.

NOTE: NEW ADDRESS:

W. W. 'Will' Whitaker
6094 So. Glenoaks Dr.
Murray, Utah 84107-7661
(801)263-0432

Gary Horlacher
P. O. Box 786
Salt Lake City, UT 84110

FAX (801) 268-0437

Gary Horlacher
382 E. 500 N.
Provo, UT 84606
(801) 375-9140

"Let us endeavor so to live, that when we die, even the undertaker will be sorry." Mark Twain.

v4#1

BACK PATS

Feeling a little down the other day (possibly post-Holiday blues), I was re-reading some of my mail and most of it was so positive that it brought me out of the funk I was in. I decided to share some of this positive reading with you.

Please put my name on your list to purchase a copy of your book after it is published. All the work you two have done to corroborate the Waldoboro story is remarkable. While Stahl's book is filled with valuable information, that which relates to my Lauer-Willard family was inaccurate, so I am indebted to you two for finding the "real origin of Jacob Lauer. . . . For thirteen years my family lived in Connecticut while my husband was working in New York City. One summer we drove up to Waldoboro, and I believe we identified the approximate place where my Lauers lived. We spent several delightful days at Boothbay Harbor, and I tried imagining what that area might have been like in the mid-1700's when those German colonists came there to raw frontier land.

Enclosed is my check. Please send the whole set! (all the back issues of *Bund und Blatt*)

(From a FAX) I rec'd a copy of the OBB B&B thru Ken Orff, Epsom, NH - no relative (that I know of) - and have mailed you today a m'ship fee for 1995. . . . I'm trying to trace some Orff roots and have been stymied trying to find what became of a Caspar Orff (maybe Johann Caspar) who arrived in NYC in 1851,

Thanks, Ken, for helping to spread the word. There are several of you out there that are doing that, as I hear from people who tell me they were told to write to me by some one who knew about the Old Broad Bay project. Keep up the good work!

Sorry I didn't get to the annual meeting last summer, but I plan to get there in 1995. . . . A short anecdote/viewpoint: In Thomaston, I have a class of 16 Reading students. It occurred to me recently that one is named HAHN and another LUDWIG. Two others are descended from VANNAHS. I, myself, am descended from JOHANN ULMER, the early Schoolmaster of Waldoboro. I, for a moment, tried to visualize our ancestors all together in another schoolroom 250 years ago!

Happy New Year! I have finally dug out from the blizzard of work involved with December! The Christmas tree is stashed. The branches and twigs, which fell off as I thrust it out into the garage are boxed for next Christmas's "fit the branch in the invisible hole" battle. . . . Yes, put me down for the book when it comes out. . . . I love the great work you are doing.

Thank you for your rapid response to my letter. (Now that's a first! ww) I really enjoyed reading the newsletters about the German Colony at Broad Bay, Maine. I am not exactly sure where Broad Bay is but am assuming it is around Waldoboro? Enclosed please find check for _____. Might as well start the New Year off right. After deducting my membership fees for the ensuing year, use the balance at your pleasure. . . . Thanks for the information on the Robinsons and McLellans. I am in possession of some hard and fast locations and dates of various Robinson and McLellan individuals you might find useful. . . . Will, I have really enjoyed our correspondence, and am looking forward to more of the same, plus meeting you and some of the other people at the next reunion in Maine. Keep me posted.

As my database grows (over 26,500 names in the computer) I do have quite a bit of information on other, related families, that were not necessarily German in origin. I would imagine my Dr. Moses Robinson family (from Cushing and Warren on the St. Georges river) is the next largest after the Germans, but I have many other families. Let me know about your non-German families that intermarried into our Germans.

Being keenly aware of both you and Gary, but not knowing who is subservient to who, I flipped a coin. You lost. Please distribute the funds on the two checks as you see fit. . . . The issue on the meeting was a good piece of work. We thought the old church was unique. Good to see the picture of Debbie. We had been at her house several years ago, and had been encouraging her to share her info. . . . Thank you for all the information on the Minks. I feel that I really get my money's worth from this association, and then some. . . . Next time we are studying at the Salt Lake library, I will make a real effort to meet you, and Gary, too, if possible. How about mid to late August of 1995? We will be driving home from a _____ reunion about then.

This gentleman has a real flair for writing amusing history. Perhaps he could turn his talents to the German colony?

And the above reminds me. If you are anywhere near Salt Lake, please give us a call. We'd love to meet you and visit with you and to show you around the library and we have room in our home for a small tribe to visit. So, don't hesitate to let us know when you are coming to town.

Very happy to receive the newsletter yesterday, since there had been no word since the reunion. Glad all is well with you and OBBFA. I was delighted to see that so many people were able to attend. Next year I hope to go. . . . Would you consider a small query section in the newsletter?. . . . Enclosed is my check. . . . I do hope you will have a better response to your request for newsletter subscriptions.

Several people have suggested that I include a query section in the *Bund und Blatt*. I think that would be a good idea. When I was doing the last issue of *Bund und Blatt*, I frankly forgot about it, not having an actual query on hand, but I'm putting a Query Section together now, while I am still thinking about it.

We have had a good response to our request for newsletter subscriptions. We still need to hear from quite a few of you, but it is somewhat like my Remedial Math classes. I would like to get 100% really involved! but feel lucky to get as many as I do.

Thanks again for all your hard work and "stick-to-itiveness"!

Dear Will, Below - You've got it right, (the spelling of her name) [but] See pg. 12 of last issue. **WRONG**. However - you must get it right in the book - **please**. After all - to see one's name in print misspelled is a blow to the ego!

Thank you for pointing out my mistakes and I am trying very hard to **get it correct**. Please keep after me until I get it right. That is what Gary has to do and I'm sure he gets rather impatient with this 'stumblin' ole man', but he is patient and I've never seen him lose his patience with me, although I've given him plenty of cause to do so. Please be patient and do let me know if something needs correcting. I want it correct, also.

Very fine issue that arrived this week! Hope you have a fine one.

V4#1

Received your *Old Broad Bay Bund und Blatt* Volume 3 Number 4 and as usual it was good to get caught up on what is happening at the genealogical front. Of high interest to me was your account of the reunion back in Waldoboro, Maine, this past August. The pictures were most enlightening and I was glad to see that I am not the only person who does well at the table. I noted you in the picture in front of the Waldo Theater. . . . Again, thanks for the news letter about the reunion. I am hoping your tactful appeal for support falls onto receptive ears. [My wife] and I will try and do our part.

Like many of you out there, this couple has done more than their part to help us out. They have been generous with their contributions, sent us names for our mailing list and shared their genealogical findings with us, **as many of you have done.** For all of you, we are grateful.

The Reunion in Waldoboro this year was super. Hope we can be able to keep it going. My name is incorrect - ! Have a Happy, Healthy, and Prosperous New Year.

Kathleen and I enjoyed the Waldoboro get together, but had to leave on Sunday. Glad to hear talk from Gary. . . . Keep me informed about the upcoming book you mentioned in August.

. . . Really enjoyed the Oct-Dec issue of *Bund und Blatt*. I'm so sorry that I'm unable to participate when we live so near. . . . Guess my problem is that I have too many ancestors and can't afford them! But isn't it fascinating and fun!

I have greatly enjoyed your '*Bund und Blatt*' publications, and intended to subscribe before now. However, better late than never.

. . . The addition \$ is just a little extra to be used for the common good. . . . I am still fairly new to genealogy but I have subscribed to several different newsletters. *Bund und Blatt* is excellent. It is a very good combination of sound research and personal information. Keep up the good work.

People have responded generously and for that I thank you. Just a little personal reflection, if I may. Growing up on an Indian Reservation at Wapato, Washington, we did not have an LDS church to go to, but my mother recognized the need to send her wee ones to Sunday school, so one summer, she packed my younger twin brothers and I up each Sunday and took us to a Methodist Sunday School in Wapato. I enjoyed especially the Bible stories and did so well reading them, that I was awarded an illustrated "Stories of the Bible" and I still treasure that book! One of the stories I learned by heart was the story of the "Widow's Mite", which confirmed that it is not the size of the gift, but the feelings within, that count. One older lady sent me \$1 four years ago and said she wanted to be included in the project. She still receives her *Bund und Blatt* and I still hear from her.

. . . . My kidneys failed in October but I am very happy to tell you that a miracle is happening. My life is being renewed by hemodialysis. Genealogy has to be on a back burner right now. And I don't know how much longer we can be contributing members. No doubt there will be some costs to us even We'll keep in touch.

Since we have started this project, we have run an emotional gamut. We have shared in the births of children and grandchildren. We have rejoiced with you in the accomplishments of life's desires and dreams. We've struggled with you when you've lost your job after years of dedicated work. We've cried with you as you have lost loved ones and we've even lost a few of you dedicated German

descendants. Through you, we have lived a microcosm of life's vicissitudes and triumphs. Well, again my personal philosophy. Once you've contributed to this organization, you're not going to get out of it that easy. You're a member and that's that! You have to stay here with the rest of us and see this through to its end!

I started this article as a personal catharsis to help me get through the post-Holiday blahs. It has been a real strength to me and I hope you have found it rewarding, also.

=====

Sailing on the Bounding Maine

The interesting articles by Harold B. Kaler and John Peter Ascher about Loberstering in Maine 60 years ago reminded me that I have been wanting someone to write an article about sailing ships. Having been raised in the desert, I don't know a schooner from a sloop or a three-master from a 'one-lunger'. Is there anyone or several out there who have actually worked on a sailing vessel and who would be interested in writing an article about your experiences?

We tend to forget sometimes how closely the lives of our immigrant ancestors were tied to the sea. And it always comes as a surprise to me, though I know better, how often and far they travelled by sea. That was the super freeway of their days.

There were regular sailing packets or 'coasters' which came to Waldoboro on a regular basis and even oftener to Thomaston on the St. Georges river. And wood and timber was a big cash business and sailing ships left often loaded with wood and spars and timber for Boston and other settled areas to the westward.

Other Mysteries to Solve

EXCITING CEMETERY PROJECT for Waldoboro

Mark A. Benner writes about an exciting project he wants to complete.

P. O. Box 23
North Edgecomb
ME 04566

**WALDOBORO CEMETERIES
Who is Buried & Where**

It would be an Informational Directory of each Cemetery or Burial place of anyone who is known to have been buried in Waldoboro! The cemetery will be mapped, landmarks shown, roads and fences will be drawn in, & approximate dimensions added. Directions on how to get there would be included. ALL cemeteries and burial plots will be done the same way, with each stone being assigned a number, a "map page", and listing of each person associated with each particular stone or monument, including vital statistics shown. Tourists and people "from away" are usually here for a brief amount of time and can't spend hours or days looking. The book will have a complete index! It's been many years since last copied, and this will bring them up to date.

Deb (Benner) Matson is closely involved. She's great at Deed Research at courthouses. We've spent some days at some of these ancient, forgotten cemeteries wondering what ought to be done! **Dianna (Overlock) Sewell** expresses a lot of interest and has some neat ideas. In cases known for fact she wants to affix the maiden names of wives who lie beside husbands.

Marjorie Freeman gave Mark a terrific head start with her "List" & clues. **Dick Hall** (Hall's Funeral Home) has been of assistance. We need your help!

PLEASE LET US KNOW IF YOU KNOW OF ANY FORGOTTEN, LOST BURIAL GROUNDS!

JOHN BREWSTER

Portrait Painter ¹

One of the reasons I find Family History research so rewarding and interesting is that it is so easy to get side-tracked. An amusing story, an interesting anecdote, a will-o-the-wisp thought that flicks in and out, and then tantalizingly hovers just out of reach. All contribute to making this a never-ending source of entertainment and sleuthing.

One such was a reference that I ran across while reading *Journals of Hezekiah Prince, Jr., 1822 - 1828* [in Thomaston, p. 58]:

24th [March 1823 Monday] Cloudy with the wind southerly and warm; a thick mist the most of the forenoon. Mr. Brewster, a deaf and dumm man, came to my father's this morning to take my portrate, he having painted Mr. Ruggles', John Gleason's and Mr. Ingraham's little girls; price for taking \$10 and boarded.

We don't have any pictures of my great-great grandparents Captain John Robinson and Eveline Parsons, although they lived during the time when photographs were becoming common. I then thought that perhaps this "deaf and dumm" painter could possibly have painted their portraits, as they lived in Cushing and the Captain sailed frequently out of Thomaston. The Captain was a prosperous Master of Sailing and was in a position to afford such a luxury.

I am in the process now of attempting to find Brewster's work in various libraries in the East. I thought while I was attempting to locate the Robinson portraits, I would include the Germans of Broad Bay, on the chance they may also have had their portraits painted.

Brewster seemed to be quite busy at Thomaston, for Prince records the following:

10th [June 1823, p. 72] Mr. Brewster began to paint my father's portrate this morning, which will be the 12th one he has taken in this neighbourhood.

16th [June 1823, p. 74] Mr. Brewster finished my father's portrate this day; it is a very good one.

Who did Brewster take Portraits of? We know from the above he did the following:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Hezekiah Prince, Jr. | 7. |
| 2. Hezekiah Prince, Sr. | 8. |
| 3. Mr. Ruggles' little girls | 9. |
| 4. Mr. Gleason's little girls | 10. |
| 5. Mr. Ingraham's little girls | 11. |
| 6. Isabella Coombs Prince (supposed) | 12. |

There is a portrait of Jacob Ludwig, Sr. and of his wife Margaretha Hilt in Stahl [1: facing p. 256 and 194, respectively]. Stahl does not mention where those portraits are or who painted them. From an untrained eye, I believe that they are possibly the work of John Brewster, as they do resemble some of his work in form and style. However, Margaretha died in 1813 and Jacob died in 1826, so if Brewster was the painter, it would have had to have been at an earlier time than

¹. This is based on "John BREWSTER, Jr., 1766-1854" by Nina Fletcher Little in *Connecticut Historical Society Bulletin*, Vol. 25, no. 4 (October 1960), reprinted in *Antiques*, Vol. 78, no. 5 (November 1960), pp 462-63. For further reading, see also: William L. Warren, "John Brewster, Jr., A Critique." *Connecticut Historical Society Bulletin*, vol. 26, no. 2 (April 1961), pp. 45-48.

the above.

Be that as it may, it did get me to wondering: *Is it possible that John Brewster painted portraits of others of the Broad Bay German Colony?* If so, this would be a wonderful find for the descendants of any discovered! One (!!) of my current projects is to contact several Eastern Museums of Art and inquire concerning John Brewster, painter.

If this is a project that interests any of our readers, I would encourage you to inquire about and see what you can raise. Also locally, are there any portraits still among the descendants there in Waldoboro? What is in that old chest in the attic? Who are those old people in the antique photo album?

JOHN BREWSTER, Jr.
Deaf - Mute Painter
1766 - 1854

John Brewster, Jr. was born a deaf-mute in Hampton, Windham County, Connecticut, on 30/31 May 1766, a son of Dr. John Brewster and his first wife, Mary Durkee. He was the only member of his family so afflicted. Dr. Brewster was an eminent physician and a highly respected resident of Hampton Hill, and young John was reared in a cultured eighteenth-century household in company with seven brothers and sisters. His mother died when he was seventeen years old. Six years later Dr. Brewster married Ruth Avery of Brooklyn, Windham County, Connecticut, and eventually four more children were added to the family. [p. 1. *American Folk Painters of Three Centuries*. Hudson Hills Press, Inc. NY in association with the Whitney Museum of American Art. Jean Lipman, Tom Armstrong, editors.]



Figure 1. Captain Jacob Ludwig, of Broad Bay, Maine

The earliest known references to John Brewster, Jr. are in the manuscript diary of the Reverend James Cogswell of Scotland Parish, Windham, which is owned by the Connecticut Historical Society.

13 Dec 1790. "Doctr Brewster's Son a Deaf & Dumb young man came in in the Evening, he is very Ingenious, has a Genius for painting & can write well, & converse by signs so that he may be understood in many Things, he lodged here.

7 Feb 1791. Brewster, the Deaf & D. young Man was at my House when I came Home. he tarried & dined here - he appears to have a good Disposition & an ingeneous Mind. I could converse little . . .

At an early age, John, Jr. was taught to write and soon displayed an aptitude for portraiture. He studied with the Reverend Joseph Steward and during the late 1700's executed several handsome portraits in Connecticut.

Upon the marriage of his brother Royal Brewster to Dorcas Coffin, daughter of the Reverend Paul Coffin, of Buxton, Maine, on 22 Nov 1795, John moved with Royal and his bride to Buxton, where he made his permanent home. His physical handicap did not deter him, for he traveled extensively and advertised his abilities as a portraitist and miniature artist in local newspapers throughout New York, Connecticut, and the northern New England states.

At an early visit to Maine, Brewster painted the first two of a remarkable series of portraits of the Cutts family of Saco. During the ensuing twenty years Brewster did other portraits in Saco, many of which are now in the collection of the York Institute and are believed to be younger members of the Cutts family.

During the late fall of 1801 Brewster traveled down the New England coast to the old Massachusetts town of Newburyport, where he had an introduction to James Prince, an influential man who had recently purchased a handsome brick mansion on State Street. John lived here amid these luxurious surroundings, and here he painted outstanding portraits of James Prince and his four children.

From the *Newburyport Herald*, Newburyport, Massachusetts, 25 Dec & 22 Jan 1802:

JOHN BREWSTER Portrait and Miniature Painter Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newburyport, that if they wish to employ him in the line of his profession, he is at Mr. James Prince's where a Specimen of his Paintings may be seen. He flatters himself, if any will please to call, they will be pleased with the striking likeness of his, and with the reasonableness of his prices. N. B. If there is no application made to him within ten days he will leave town.



Figure 2. Margaretha Hilt Ludwig, of Broad Bay

When the Connecticut Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb was established at Hartford in 1817, Brewster moved to that city and enrolled in the opening class. He remained there for several years while studying lip reading and speech.

Of the later years of his life we know nothing. He left no will or estate. His remains rest beside those of Dr. Royal Brewster and his children in Tory Hill Cemetery, behind the Congregational Church in Buxton Lower Corners near the square old Brewster family house that remains unchanged. A plain, rectangular headstone bears only the simple epitaph,

John Brewster Died Aug.
13, 1854 Aged 88

but his portraits are an eloquent expression of his life's accomplishment.



Figure 3. Isabella Coombs Prince,
by John Brewster, 1823.



Figure 4. Hezekiah Prince, Sr. (by
John Brewster, 1823)

LOBSTERING IN MAINE
by Harold B. Kaler

[Having grown up on a truck garden farm and a sheep and cattle ranch in the fertile irrigated Yakima and Kittitas valleys in Washington state, I can tell you a lot of stories about farming and haying and Indians and horses and machinery, but Lobstering in Maine is completely foreign to me. So I asked Harold if he would tell us a little of what he remember lobstering to be like 60 years ago. Here is his story.]

. . . . I did locate my grandfather's [Kaler] grave last summer in a little yard directly across from the former Schofields store, behind a residence and obscured from the highway, a friend reported the location and I was impressed with the noble gravestone marking his grave.

. . . . My grandfather died at the age of 47 or 48 years, my father, Clinton Eldridge Kaler, was the older son in the family and as customary then, left the 5th grade and went to work at a saw mill in Warren to support the family.

My mother's family migrated from Scotland and settled in Cushing, Maine, her father purchased many acres of woodland and built a saw mill on a stream that

floated logs to the mill and provided the power to produce lumber. My father left the Warren mill and became employed by Grandfather Spear [Isaac], which was much nearer to his home, that is how he met my mother Alice.

Summers in Back Cove were enjoyed at my Uncle Isaac [Herman] Hoffses with my 7 cousins and at my Uncle Herman Burns [?] and 1 cousin who was the lobster fisherman. In those days we made the traps, netted the bait bags, tarred the warps, chopped out the buoys, and after an all morning of hauling traps we had to stop on the return to catch for the fish barrels that were maintained on different deserted islands for obvious reasons - phew! [It wasn't obvious to me, but as I read along I began to get the drift. ww]

We were on the water long before daybreak after pushing the dory over the clam flats to get to the water edge and the moored boat. We motored to our traps to arrive by light, this was absolutely necessary because if we were not there someone else would be, our traps would be emptied!

In those days there was very little interference by the wardens as they feared for their life if they interfered with the unwritten laws designating respective fishing areas and the lobster fisherman's customs of the sea. All lobster fishermen carried a double barreled shotgun in the boat loaded with bird shot, if you caught someone hauling your trap the first barrel was fired at the bow of his boat, the second barrel was aimed at him - he always moved out at full speed. It was a very embarrassing problem explaining the marks on the bow of the boat which promptly received a fresh paint job.

The boat was powered by a so called "one lunger" engine which was directly connected to the propeller, you went forward or reverse according to which way you started the engine which in turn was started by a pin sticking out of the exposed flywheel and this was pulled up the opposite way from which you wished the engine to turn.

As you probably know, the coast of Maine is very bold and my cousin often set his traps very close to the ledges. With the engine directly connected to the drive it was necessary to shut it down while hauling the trap, it was my job to keep an eye on our proximity to the ledge and pull the flywheel up on the right side when collision was imminent.

Rising at 3:30 a.m. left no time for breakfast so it was our custom to save the non-saleable lobsters for breakfast. My cousin kept a brass double boiler (the type that covered 2 stove covers and usually used to boil clothes) on board which fit over a kerosene stove and it was another of my duties to scoop some salt water which was added to the boiler along with a few lobsters and breakfast was on its way.

The bait barrels were another interesting and important aspect in the process, after catching about as many fish as we used for the bait bags that day we ferried these to the nearest bait barrel which we tried to approach from the windward side, the catch was added along with some salt and weighted down into the juice, one barrel was being loaded as another was being used, these were generally located on different islands. Lobsters are scavengers and depend upon odors to lead them to their food which we provided and placed in the traps.

In those days power winches to haul traps were not invented yet and we hauled the lines by hand over hand, lifting the weighted traps onto the deck, after hauling 200 to 300 traps we were ready for some other type of activity which we found upon returning home like cleaning the barn, weeding or hoeing potatoes, cutting or gathering hay, etc., by supper time we were hungry!

After supper, however, we felt the urge to walk the 3 miles up to Schofields store, supposedly to buy some candy - actually some girls also gathered there. We were usually in bed by 10:30 p.m., up and atum by 3:30 a.m. Oh, to be young

again! Well, I believe you have read long enough for now, . . . I'm sure we all have interesting stories to tell and at my age, that is what I seem to be doing most.

[Thank you, Harold, for sharing that with us. I find it extremely interesting. Your work day reminds me of my father calling us about 5:00 a.m. in the morning and saying, "Come on, Boys. Let's get the chores done so we can go to work!" Then we would proceed to milk and feed the cows, and horses, and sheep and "bummers", and slop the hogs and change the irrigation water, all before breakfast, just so we could 'go to work'! Then we'd have a big breakfast, and then work for 10 or twelve hours and then come back and "do the chores again! Yes, Rachel, we also walked to school in snow 3 three feet deep and uphill both ways. ww]

The following was also sent in response to writing about your lobstering memories:

LOBSTERING
A very rough draft of personal recollections.
Muscongus Bay, Maine
by John Peter Ascher

As a boy, early 1930's, I watched the fishermen in front of our house. Some of the old timers still rowed dories to their traps. Others had "one lung" gas powered boats, and the Curtis family used double-enders powered with discarded Model T Ford engines.

The fisherman's route was called a "gang" of traps . . . usually about 50. Each boat carried a number of traps built of laths, segmented into two "rooms". The inner room was baited at the top, where the lobsters were less likely to eat up the bait, that was enclosed in small wooden bait boxes. The entrance to the trap, or outer room, had two elevated rings secured to the frame of the trap by netting. Lobsters would crawl up the netting, on through the rings, and drop to the interior.

Each trap was weighted with a large flat rock that secured it to the ocean floor. The trap was (and still is) connected to the ocean's surface by a rope called "lobster warp." Low tide depths ranged from ten to twenty feet. Tide was about 14 feet so total warp ranged up to about 35 feet.

At the surface were two buoys. The one closest to the trap was smaller than the other. It was called the "toggle". Often this smaller buoy was an empty quart beer or wine bottle.

In the winter many of the fishermen enjoyed "MAKING TOGGLES" at their fish houses while building and repairing traps for the next season. The Curtis' was decorated with Teddy Roosevelt's Bull Moose party election paraphernalia.

At the extreme end of the warp was a larger wooden buoy, distinctively painted with the individual fisherman's code. There too, his name was carved or branded. The code of the sea was to never raid the other man's traps.

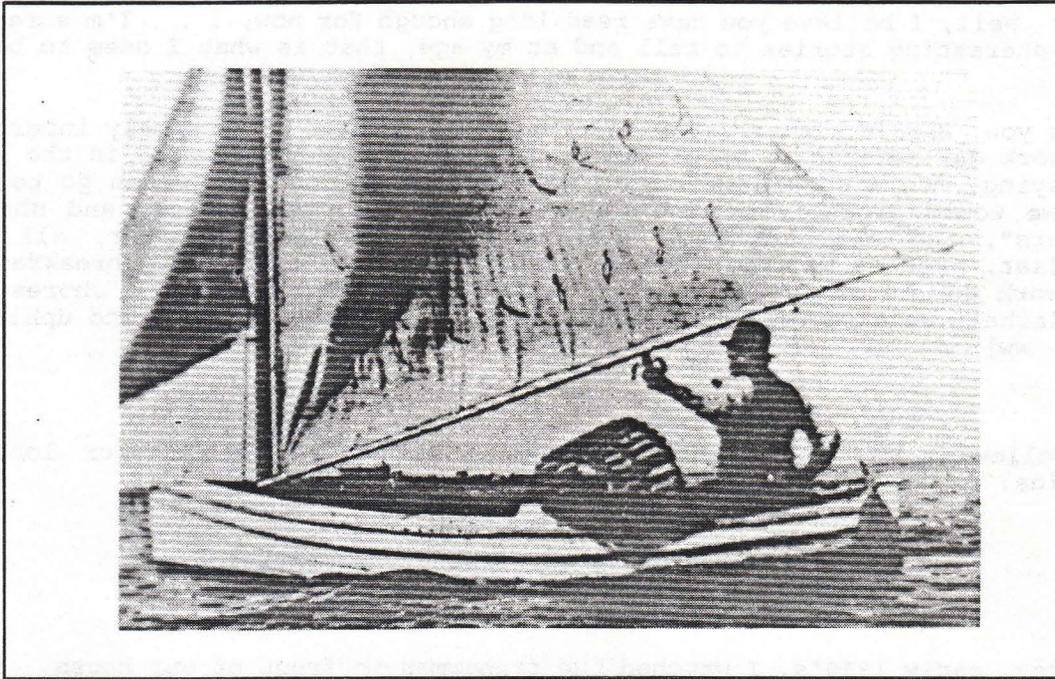


Figure 5. Here's a Rockland Harbor photo abt 1900. Lobster sloop, throwing back a short. I never saw sail powered lobstering in my time. This photo on p. 199 of my book *When Maine Central Rail Road Went to Sea*. John P. Ascher (Kaler-Hoffses)

Once the lobster entered the outer room, it dropped to the floor of the trap . . . but the bait was next door. Mr. L. then proceeded up another elevated net, through another metal ring, and again dropped to the floor (securely trapped) of the inner room. But the bait was up top. Mr. L. got very little, if any, of the cuisine.

State laws, patrolled by the local fish warden, required all catches short of the fisherman's brass measure, to be thrown back. These were called "shorts". (We kids would on occasion get a mess of shorts and eat them . . . risky business.) We'd NEVER take the fisherman's livelihood, i.e., usually 1 pound or more in size.

Often crabs would be in the traps. When the fisherman hauled his trap, he would keep the legal catch, throw back the shorts, crush the crabs with the heel of his heavy boot and add them to the bottom of the trap for L's dining pleasure while trapped.

Today, lobstering is essentially the same, except fishermen buy their traps, usually wire and plastic. Hauling is no longer the "armstrong" method . . . today using mechanized procedures. Gangs of traps number in the hundreds.

I suppose lobstering has survived along our shores within the 12 mile limit due to high speed lobster boats and mechanization.

I recall that fishermen got 12 cents a pound for their legal catches sixty years ago. Today: \$2.00 or more per pound.

Old Broad Bay CHARTER MEMBERS

Here is the updated list for our Charter Members for the *Old Broad Bay Family History Association*. As I look at this list, I feel as though I know each one of you personally. We have shared quite a lot together these past four years.

As I look closer at this list, I wonder if our immigrant ancestor should be listed beside (or under, or above,) our name? Any suggestions? Then I wondered if we shouldn't list all the German immigrants with our names under each as appropriate. Or should we list all of our connections to the Broad Bay Colony? Some of you have twenty or more connections! Well, this is something we can decide next summer at the Reunion. By then, I hope to have this list complete!!!

At this point, I need to make a confession. I have been involved in computers now for almost 15 years and sometimes I think I am beginning to know a little about them. I have learned the value of back-up copies, for example. I began to wonder why people were continually writing or calling and asking that I get their name right this time. I was making desired changes as needed and saving the changes. Now I'm a fairly intelligent person and I thought if one back-up was good, two was better! But my wife says I shouldn't think. It only gets me in trouble!

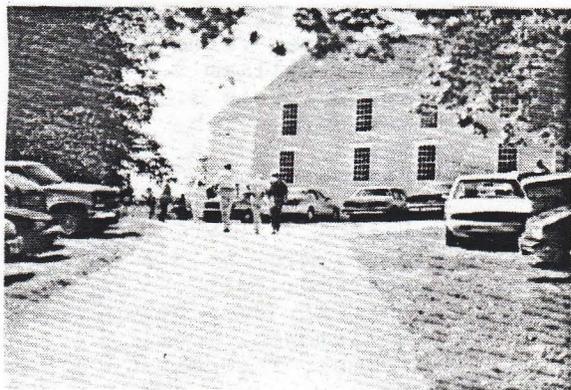
Well, after one more person pleaded with me to get it right, I thought I'd better find out what was going on. I investigated my computer files, and, yes, there was a problem. I discovered I had five (yes, five!) different copies of the list, each under a unique name, three in WordPerfect 6.0 for DOS, and two in WordPerfect for Windows, 5.1 and 6.0. Anytime I needed to make a change, I would blithely call up a file (any file!), make the corrections, and then save it. The next time I would call up a file, make needed changes and save it, and it might (and usually was) a completely different file. This has gone on for some time and I just now caught it! Well, because of this, I am submitting the list again (after collating all five copies!) and I hope I got it right, but **please** let me know if I haven't. At least now I have an excuse and can get it right, once and for all. That means I now have one copy and maybe I'll make a backup!

Abbott, Seth A.	Castner, Ms Elizabeth D.	Gatcombe, Robert & Lois
Achorn, David	Chase, Norman L. Jr.	Genthner, Alton L.
Alexander, Prentice L.	Cilley, Annie M.	Genthner, Myrna
Bairnsfather, Ragnhild	Cline, Ralph & Joan	Gleason, Doris
Barbieri, Rita C.	Cossette, Mrs. Florence	Green, Ruth Hilton
Barnes, Bill	Creamer, Charles Edson	Grindell, David C.
Beckett, Bradley A.	Creamer, Charles Edward	Grindell, Dr. John R.
Behr, Betty M.	Creamer, Geraldine & Thos	Hahn, Dr. Edward O.
Benner, Horace	Cummings, Barbara A.	Harris, Carolyn
Benner, Robert A.	Curtis, Douglas E.	Harris, Elizabeth M.
Benner, Mark A.	Cushman, Laurinda Lash	Hastings, Velma R.
Beverage, Eleanor	de Groff, C. Eugene	Hatt, William S., M.D.
Blake, Jane	Demuth, Patrick & Lynette	Haven, Doris S.
Bragg, Mrs. Clifford	Dixon, John & Ruth	Havener, Keith
Brooks, Thelma Eye	Dodge, Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth	Hawes, Irene A.
Brown, Joyce Ball	Dow, George	Hearne, David O.
Burrill, Marilyn	Dumont, Pauline Nan	Hilt, Athelene
Carey, Frederick & Mary	Eugley, Elsie M.	Hilton, Sally C.
Carr, Betsey Vannah	Eugley, Mr. & Mrs. J. P.	Hoch, Mrs. Lois E.
Caruthers, Mrs. Laurel G.	Eustis, Dexter D.	Hoffses, Keith
Castner, Earl E. &	Flewelling, Hollis & Ann	Hoffses, Wm & Josephine
Elizabeth Prince	Fogler, Mr. & Mrs. Benj. B.	Hollembaek, Donald L.
Castner, Prof. Richard L.	Freeman, Marjorie	Holmes, Theodore C.

Horlacher, Gary
 Hoyler, John
 Hutchinson, Constance
 Hyler, Ms Joan Leslie
 Hyler, Nelson W. "Bill" &
 Olive L.
 Hyler, Robert E.
 Jackson, Malcolm
 Jurney, James A.
 Kaler, Harold B.
 Keebler, Eugene M.
 Keene, Ava S.
 Kemper, Bill & Lois
 Ladd-Baker, Virginia
 Lang, Percy
 Lash, Robert & Katharyn
 Leigher, Laura
 Lesh, Dona
 Lessley, Ruth Parker
 Lewis, Robert J.
 Light, Kenneth
 Ludwig, Edward A.
 Luther, Martha
 Manson, Parrish A. Jr.
 Marcy, Mrs. Roy O.
 Maresh, Isabel Morse
 Martin, Carroll & Eleanor
 Martin, Howard W. & Helen
 Hoch
 Matson, Deborah Benner
 McLeod, Georgia Langenour
 Meltzer, Candace
 Miller, Hadley B.
 Mills, Violet A.
 Moison, Ernestine P.
 Morin, Teresa
 Munro, Ron & Avis
 Murray, William & Shirley
 Myers, Dick & Frances H.
 Nay, Kay H.
 Newhouse, Larry

Orff, Kenneth R.
 Overlock, Lindsay L.
 Overlock, Trudy
 Pierce, L. D. & Doris L.
 Piper, Arthur & Shirley
 Prescott, Dollena & Edwin
 Prescott, Douglas M.
 Reed, Granville E.
 Reed, Janice L.
 Ring, Dolores Lee
 Rookaird, J. H. & Stella
 Schulz, Ruth E.
 Seiders, Renee
 Seitz, Miss Janet S.
 Seroskie, June
 Sewell, Diana Overlock
 Shuman, Roger E.
 Shuman, Timothy & Joanne
 Shunaman, Leslie &
 Louise
 Sides, Virginia V.
 Silliman, John E. & Susan
 Simmons, Mrs. Eveline W.
 Skidompha Library

Skogland, John
 Skogland, Robert
 Slade, Richard P.
 Snell, Mr. & Mrs. Frederick
 Stahl, Jeannette
 Stetson, Arlene
 Stinnett, Anne B.
 Sukeforth, Clyde
 Sutter, John & Charlotte
 Sykes, Joyce
 Taylor, Elizabeth A.
 Thompson, Eloise
 Toli, Louise ULMER
 Tracy, Barry E.
 Uhl, Michael
 ULMER, David
 ULMER, Harold
 Walker, Lucille Thibault
 Waltz, Maynard C.
 Waltz, Peter
 Warner, Richard
 Watt, Jacq. June Young
 Webber, Nelson
 Weeks, Nancy Jean
 Whitaker, Wilford W.
 Williams, Edmund
 Winchenbach, Keith
 Winchenbach, Robert
 Wright, Mr. & Mrs. William
 York, Cathy Winchenbach



CONTRIBUTIONS OF AFRICAN-AMERICANS

It may be of some interest that African-Americans made a contribution to the further settlement of Waldoboro. Although this is outside our original scope, we thought it necessary to include these families as they, curiously enough, have taken the names of some of the German settlers, and as we want to make the record as complete as possible, we should include this information.

Stahl says: (vol. 1, p. 420-22)

The grand family of the Town of Waldoborough in the closing decades of the eighteenth century was that of Squire Waterman Thomas. . . . In 1769, when the first Moravians were laying their plans for an exodus to North Carolina, Anthony Thomas of Marshfield, merchant, came to Broad Bay and started buying up the improved farms vacated by these Germans. In this year he acquired the David Rominger farm and a string of farms along the crest of Thomas' Hill. These included the lots of Jacob Rominger (#9), Melchior Schneider(#8), and two lots of Jacob Lauer(#6,7), all totalling four hundred continuous acres. With the family thus substantially established at Broad Bay, Anthony's son Waterman assumed direction of the family's interests in this area.

. . . . Squire Thomas was supported in his princely way of life by certain colored retainers, perhaps slaves. One of these was a Negro called "Africa Peter," who lived on a plot of land assigned to him on the Squire's estate.

According to local tradition (1:421):

Peter had been a prince in his home land and the remembrance of this and the subsequent treatment, rendered him moody, savage and at last insane. At the sight of the sun and moon he would often fall prostrate on the ground in the utmost agitation. Becoming at last dangerous he was confined as a maniac and died in jail.

Stahl continues (1:421-2)

The behavior patterns of Peter do not correspond to those of an American Negro and it is not unlikely that he was a West Indian slave imported from Africa and brought here by some shipmaster having business dealings with Squire Thomas.

This relationship leads one to speculate with reference to "old Ictus Benedictus Chine Port-Royal" who came to Waldoborough with his wife one hundred and fifty years ago and who lived in a cabin in the woods not far from the second mill, right on the Slaigo Brook. He seems to have come here from Massachusetts, possibly an escaped slave who lived in this seclusion to avoid recapture, and partook of the Squire's bounty in return for his labor. He was quite generally known to the town folks as "old Rial." He was buried near his cabin, and the very old people in that neighborhood can still recall the stone which marked his grave. As for Squire Thomas, he lost his fortune in his later years, and "as Collector of Customs proved to be a defaulter." At this distance we can overlook his mistakes and join our admiration and gratitude to that of his contemporaries for the great contribution which he made to his town and country, and for the romance which surrounded the glamorous pattern of the life he lived here.

Stahl (on 1:504) continues:

There were also Negro residents of Waldoborough in early days. There had been slaves in Maine since the 1730's, and this condition of servitude had been tolerated down to 1788, when, on 26 Mar, this condition was virtually abolished by act of the legislature. Two of the Negroes had some connection with Squire Thomas. The case of "Africa Peter" has already been reviewed, but there was also "old Rial" and his wife who came to

Waldoborough in the early 1780's. . . . (several men were warned out of town including) a Negro man named Ryall with their families. . . . it is known that Ryall stayed, and the colored man continued his career on his back lot working at odd jobs and in season specializing in the butchering and dressing of hogs.

Amos Peters "an African", born about 1737 of Plymouth, MA, died 25 Dec 1830 at Warren, ME. He married abt 1782 prob in Warren to Sarah b abt 1760 and d Jun 1821 in Warren.

In *Annals of Warren* (p. 214), Eaton says of Sarah, above:

The first colored person was brought to this town by Capt. J. McIntyre, who this year purchased Sarah, as a slave, of one Capt. Brown of Damariscotta, who brought her from Guinea. He gave \$50 or \$100 for her, but, about a year after this purchase, all slaves in Massachusetts were declared free under the Constitution. Hearing a rumor of this, she gave the representative, P. Pebbles, one dollar to ascertain its truth, and claimed her freedom. This woman is believed to have sustained a good character, and was early and long a member of the Baptist church. She was married to Amos Peters, from whom those of that name are descended.

Amos and Sarah Peters had at least three children: (all b in Warren)

1. Isaac Peters, b 1784, d 25 Jun 1853, md abt 1809 to Hannah Bingham.
2. **Jacob Peters** b abt 1785, md 22 Apr 1813 in Warren to Rebecca Griffin.
3. Benjamin Peters, b abt 1786, d 29 May 1833 at Boston, md abt 1813 to Nancy How.

Jacob Peters "African, b abt 1785 md at Warren 22 Apr 1813 to Rebecca Griffin, dau of Nathaniel Griffin. They had at least one child (possibly more):

1. **Isaac Peters**, b 1819, at Warren, md at Warren 7 Dec 1843 to Margaret Peggy R. Mink, dau of Paul Mink and Jane Watson.

Isaac Peters, son of Jacob and Rebecca Griffin Peters, md Margaret Peggy R. Mink 7 Dec 1843. They had the following children, all born at Warren:

1. Merrill Peters, b 24 Feb 1845.
2. Eliza A. Frances Peters, b 2 Oct 1846, d 21 Oct 1863, Warren
3. Margaaret R. Peters, b 11 Feb 1848
4. Levi A. Peters, b 10 Sep 1849.
5. Samuel S. Peters, b 8 Feb 1851.
6. Rebecca Peters, b 20 Sep 1852.
7. Cyrus H. Peters, b 19 Dec 1854.
8. Celia Peters, b 12 May 1857, d May 1858, at Warren.

Paul Mink "an African" b abt 1777 of Warren, md 5 Dec 1806 at Warren to Jane Watson, b abt 1779, d 1 dec 1828 at Warren. They had at least one child:

1. **Margaret Peggy R. Mink**, b 7 Mar 1817, at Waldoboro, md 7 Dec 1843 at Warren, to Isaac Peters. She d 5 mar 1871 at Warren and is buried at the Peterborough Cemetery, Warren.

Eaton, AoW, p. 401:

There was a very cold storm of NE wind and snow 16 Jan 1861, during which Sallie Peters, a hard-working woman of the colored district who had done many a laborious day's washing for the people of this town and Thomaston, met a sad and lonely death. In attempting to return home, late in the evening, across lots as often before, it was judged by those who afterwards traced the circuitous track of her footsteps, that she had lost her way and wandered around till she froze to death within a short distance of her home.

If anyone has more information on these or other black families in this area about 1800's, we would appreciate hearing from you. Let's make the record as complete as possible. Are there black families now living there that descend from these families?

As long as we're on the question of ethnicity, let's not forget the merchant of Jewish persuasion Susaman Abrahams. Stahl covers him quite extensively.

The French Element in the Emigration of 1751

Gary T. Horlacher

In searching the ancestry of many 18th century German families, several general themes seem to be recurrent. One of these themes was that many of the families that emigrated from Germany were people who had previously moved previously a generation or two and were newcomers in their towns in Germany before leaving for America. It would seem that because these families were already fairly mobile and not tied to the country and often also not tied to the religion of their areas, it was easier for them to make the break from Germany.

In the past we have mentioned those who came from Switzerland and Southern Württemberg to the Palatinate and northern Baden-Durlach regions prior to emigrating to America (Vogler, Heiler, Rominger, Langenour, etc). Another example was the Moravians who gathered in certain areas of Germany prior to emigrating (Hahn-Betz, Meyer, etc). Individual families also moved from place to place, probably trying to find better economic conditions for their families (Wolfsgruber, Schumann, etc). Finally, the French Huguenots came to Germany as well as Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, and England, prior to emigrating to America.

This article is only meant to address the last of these tendencies, and more specifically the French element. This introduction is meant to put this emigration in context with the general tendency of many families, not just the French, to come to New England that had been mobile in Europe a generation or two earlier.

In an earlier *Bund und Blatt* (Vol.2, No.2), an article was published on "The German Emigration to Broad Bay, 1751". Although only a few of the families that came to New England during that year went on to the Broad Bay settlement, we have decided to include it in our study. In doing so, we are trying to reconstruct a ship list based on the European church records of each family prior to emigration. Many of these families that went on to Dresden were of French or French-Huguenot background and these families are the topic of this article (see *Bund und Blatt*, Vol.2, No.3).

The study of the French element in the emigration of 1751 has been quite interesting. They shared a common language, religion, desire for betterment, and were leaving behind religious and ethnic tensions. Other than that, they were from different parts of France, speaking different dialects of the language, having different customs. In America they mixed with Germans and British families and thereby were assimilated much quicker than the German families of Broad Bay.

The study of the French element of 1751 can be broken down into three categories. First, those who came directly from the former duchy of Montbéliard. Second, those who had recently left France and taken refuge in Germany because of renewed persecutions. Third, those who were descendants of French, who had been in Germany enough generations to assimilate the language and customs of the German people.²

Montbéliard Families

The majority of the French emigrants of 1751 were from the former duchy of Montbéliard. During the middle ages, this area belonged to the Holy Roman Empire. It continued to be ruled by the German empire in spite of large eastern expansion by Louis XIV. The countship of Montbéliard had a personal union with the ducal house of Württemberg in 1397 and was usually administered by a junior branch of that house almost as an autonomous country.

This area borders on the east with Switzerland. During the 17th century this area had been invaded or occupied by the French. The Treaty of Ryswick in 1697 declared this area as belonging to the house of Württemberg. Within this area was smaller seigneuries that had been acquired by various Montbéliard rulers. King Louis

² Although there is much genealogical and historical data available on these families, since they didn't settle in Broad Bay, our main emphasis has been to reconstruct the families for the passenger list of 1751 and this article. If researchers are interested in copies of documents or tracing these families back earlier, they should contact me personally and further research could be conducted on them.

XIV put pressure on the dukes of Württemberg and they finally conceded to hold those areas as fiefs from the French Crown. Although the crown proclaimed toleration of Lutheranism in those fiefs in 1707, they were subjected to several minor vexations and disadvantages.

The area of Héricourt was one of the most important of these seigneuries, and Etobon was one of the smaller seigneuries. It was from these areas that the Montbéliard contingent of the 1751 emigration came. It is interesting that Bell points out at least six families came to Nova Scotia from Héricourt and one from Etobon, and perhaps many others (p.100). He lists at least 36 families from Montbéliard that settled in Nova Scotia in 1752 (p.290,193).

Following is what we have been able to compile on the Montbéliard families that were listed in various sources from just a cursory search in the church records on film here in Salt Lake City:

Goux-Goud Family. Daniel and Jean George Goud were listed on the 1751 petition after arriving in Boston. In a private letter, Jean George Goud declares that his wife died August 6, 1751 in England and asks that his daughter, whose mother-in-law was deceased, to join them. He then sends greetings to brother, son-in-law, and father. These families were from the town of Etobon and since the final consonant of the surname is silent in French, it explains the variation in the spelling of the surnames. The following two families were identified as those emigrating to New England in 1751:

Daniel Goux of Etobon was the son of old Pierre Goux. He md 3 May 1729 Maria Coulam, [d/o Jean Jaque Coulam] in Etobon. They had six children there prior to emigrating, at least two of whom died young:

1. Jean George Goux b 26 May 1730. He d 1 Jan 1737.
2. Elizabeth Goux b 3 Dec 1731. She md David Clency.
3. Jean Nicolas Goux b 12 Aug 1737, d 26 Apr 1739.
4. Jean George Goux b 2 Jul 1739. He d 18 May 1826. He md Mary (Furnasss) Coss. They had 3 ch: George b 1786, Daniel b 1788, & Susanna C. b 1790.
5. Pierre Goux b 1 Apr 1741.
6. Susanne Goux b 1 Sep 1745. She d 3 Mar 1799. She md Mark Carney.

Daniel and his son George served in the Indian Wars in 1757-59. Daniel d spring of 1769 at Pownalboro, Maine.

Jean George Goux of Etobon, son of Pierre Goux md 29 Aug 1724 Judithe Plancon [d/o David Plancon] in Etobon. In France, he was a laborer. They had six children prior to emigrating to New England in 1751:

1. Marie Elisabeth Goux b 26 Feb 1725, chr 27 Feb 1727.
2. Anne Catherine Goux b 24 Mar 1727, chr 28 Mar 1727.
3. Pierre Goux b Jul 1729
4. Jean George Goux b 2 Jan 1733. He d 22 Nov 1739.
5. Jeanne Goux b 10 Sep 1736
6. David Goux b 26 Jan 1739

Apparently the eldest daughter had married prior to 1751 and remained behind initially. Jean George md 2) Rachel.

Pochard Family. In France this name seems to be represented mostly as Poschard. Jean Pochard was b 20 Sep 1706, chr 21 Oct 1706 in Etobon, son of Nicholas Pochard & Marie Ann Gurteau, Mayor of Echavanne. **Jean Pochard** md 3 Jan 1730 Jeanne Mounier [d/o Charle Monnier] in Etobon and they had six children in France before emigrating to America in 1751:

1. Elizabeth Pochard b 11 Jun 1730 in Chenebier (NB)
2. Abraham chr 30 Jul 1734 in Chenebier
3. George chr 5 May 1737 in Chenebier
4. Jacques Christophe chr 6 Mar 1740 in Chenebier
5. Pierre Emanuel chr 9 Nov 1742 in Chenebier
6. Maria Elizabeth chr 10 Feb 1746 in Chenebier [d 4 May 1747??].

This family was given a letter authenticizing the birth entries of their children from the Etobon-Chenebier parish dated 28 May 1751 that they took with them during their emigration.

Bugnon Family. Jaques Bugnon of Montbéliard was the emigrant to America. The

Bugnon family name appears quite common in the Swiss cantons of Fribourg, Vaud, and Neuchatel, but not common in France. The name does appear quite frequently in the records of Etobon in Montbéliard and it would seem that this is the origin for the family that came to New England in 1751. **Jacque Bugnon** was born 4 Jul 1722 and christened 6 July 1722, son of Christoffle Bugnon and Jeanne Plancon. He probably married Margaret about 1748 and may have had a child or two prior to his emigration, apparently in a neighboring parish in France. He was supposed to have returned to Germany in 1763 to procure other settlers. From his probate administration in 1769 we find his widow remarried to Michael Stilfinn and the following children listed:

1. James Bugnon
2. Margread Bugnon
3. Jane Bugnon
4. Susanne Bugnon

Jaccot-Jacquot (Jacob) Family. Daniel Jacot (Jacob) of Montbéliard was on the ship "Priscilla" in 1751. His mother, brothers, and sisters apparently came to Nova Scotia in 1752 on the ship "Betty" along with the Malbon family. There was a Daniel Jacquot-Jaccot who was born 2 Nov 1724 in Etobon to the carpenter David Jacquot. This may have been our man. Further research would be necessary to identify his brothers, sisters, and parents to be certain that this is right. It is possible that his mother remarried and that is why this name was not on the passenger list in 1752.

Malbon Family. Daniel Malbon came to America in 1751. He wrote a letter back to France on his arrival, encouraging his family to join him. In 1752 his family joined others from Montbéliard to Nova Scotia, apparently intending to join their father in Maine. Unfortunately their passage debts couldn't be paid until after April, and two members of his family died in Nova Scotia before they could join him. This may have been a sister Anne Marie, age 40, and a daughter, Susanne, age 14. His wife was Jeanne Margeutte (Humbert) and she brought over the following children:

1. Susanne Elizabeth b 1739, bur 17 Mar 1753 in Halifax.
2. Jacque [James b 1738]
3. Catherine
4. Elizabeth [Betsey]

Bas Family. Joseph Bas signed the petition of 1751 and was also from Montbéliard. Settled in Dresden. Nothing further known at present.

Recent France Refugees in Germany

The emigrants from Montbéliard came directly from their home towns in France because of religious persecution and in order to better themselves, most of them being farm common laborers. The other French who arrived came to New England in 1751 went to Germany to escape from Religious persecution. They stayed in small French populated towns or communities in Germany and were there some years before deciding to move again and make a new start in America. Some came to Germany as early as the mid- and late 17th century, others coming later. The latter are discussed in this section and the former in the following section.

At present, we have identified two families that came to Broad Bay in 1751, who were French, but citizens of Germany (Neu Isenburg) prior to emigrating to America:

Oudelette-Haudelette Family. This is a common Huguenot family. **Charles Etienne Oudelette** removed from Pont-à-vers in Picardie, France to Neu Isenburg with his parents, where he became a citizen. He was b 2 Jan 1708 to David Oudelette and Maria Anne Fouquet. He md 1) Maria Madelaine Galloy [b 4 Jan 1707?, d/o Pierre Galloy]. They had six children in Neu Isenburg:

1. Anne Marie Oudelette b 2 Feb 1734. Godparents: David Oudelette, grandfather and Anne Le-Clere, wife of Pierre Galloy, grandmother.
2. Jean Charles Oudelette b 26 Dec 1734. Godparents: Jean, son of Pierre

Galloy, mother's brother, and Susanne Charlotte, daughter of deceased David Oudelette.

3. Louise Wiullemine Oudelette b 21 Nov 1736. Godmother: Louise Willamine Laourebach, wife of Pierre Galloy, mother's brother.
4. Marthe Oudelette b 16 Feb 1738.
5. Marie Madelaine Oudelette b 8 Apr 1740.
6. Sara Catherine Houdelet (sic) b 29 Jan 1743.

Charles Etienne Houdelette (sic) md to 2) 1747 Susanne Macret ('Acqueques) in the town of Hanau. They may have remained in Hanau and had two more children there before emigrating to America.

Cavalier Family. Louis Cavalier, son of Henri Cavaleir of La Falguière, St. Jean de Gabriel Parish in Cévennes in the province of Languedoc, France, was a merchant and brewer in Neu Isenburg. He md 9 Mar 1734 to Marie Jeanne Cottin in Mannheim, Baden. They had five children christened in Neu Isenburg prior to emigrating to New England in 1751:

1. Susanne Louise Cavalier b 6 Aug 1738. She d young (p.885).
2. Catharina b 1 Sep 1741
3. Jean Louis b 12 Jul 1744
4. Jeanne Marie b 17 Nov 1748
5. Jean David b 30 Apr 1742

It is interesting that Neu Isenburg was under the same ruler as the town of Büdingen where the Meyer, Sellenheim, and other families were from and from which the Moravians were connected. Other leads from these records include a few references to a Lehr family and a possible lead to the Fought family (see mother of Charles Etienne Oudelette, above, named Fouquet).

Descendants of French Refugees

Of the information obtained, thus far, this is the area we know littlest about. There were definitely other families coming to New England in 1751 that were from towns originally heavily entirely populated by French Huguenots, but who had become Germanized prior to 1751. In particular, the Palatine area west and south west of Mannheim. This area was settled by French Huguenots in the 17th century to repopulate areas with only a few Germans remaining after the wars.

Although we have a few families that come from this area, we have not taken them back early enough to ascertain their possible French origins. By the first half of the 18th century, the records from most of these towns were kept in German and only French surnames gave indications of these families origins. It is also possible that many of the others who came from Germany during 1751 also came from this area. Following are only a few of these families that we know for certain:

Sachs Family. Daniel Sachs family was from the town of Oggersheim, just west of Mannheim. He was born there Sep 15, 1721, son of Johann Peter and Susanna Sachs. His father was a baker and died in 1738. His mother was living when he left Germany and died in 1756. Daniel Sachs was a master saddler (harness maker) in Germany. He married Jun. 6, 1741 Anna Maria Barbara Köhler in Oggersheim. She was the daughter of the then deceased master baker of Ladenburg, Johann Leonhard Köhler (Lutheran). Together they had three children prior to their emigration to America:

1. Johannes b 15 Apr 1742 in Oggersheim.
2. Maria Christina b 6 Jan 1745 in Oggersheim.
3. Mattheus b 17 Jul 1747 in Oggersheim.

Hohl [Hall] Family. Johann Heinrich Hohl was born 21 Oct 1711, and chr 25 Oct 1711 in the town of Ellerstadt, west of Mannheim. He was the son of Johann Friederich (Fritz) Hohl and Maria Margretha Meyeschein (md 18 Nov 1710 Ellerstadt). He married 4 Feb 1744 Anna Maria Sannhenn [d/o Johann Heinrich Sannhenn] in Ellerstadt. They had only one daughter listed as Catharina

Whether these two families had French ancestry would only be discovered through

further research. Likewise there may be several others with French Huguenot background if we were to trace them back earlier.

Alsacian French-Germans

A few families with French connections that don't fit into the categories listed above, but are similar to the situation in Montbéliard are those from the Alsace-Lorraine region of Germany. There were a few families that fit into this category that came to New England. The Jacob Jung family was from Ingolsheim in this area in 1752 and settled in Broad Bay. He was probably more German than French, coming from the protestant parish and the records being in German. The Carl Staub family also came to Broad Bay in 1753 from Bußweiler parish in Alsace. The family records of his family haven't confirmed their existence in Bußweiler, but they probably were from that region of Alsace.

Although these two above mentioned families didn't come to New England in 1751, there was one family that did come that year from Alsace. The interesting thing about this family is they were Catholics. This has been the first and so far only Catholic family that we have identified as coming to New England with these emigrations (the recruiters for New England were to seek out foreign "protestants").

Thiess-Dis-Dys-Düss (Dice) Family. Johann Ludwig (Joannis Ludovicus) Diss was born 5 Apr 1721 in the town of Rheinhardsmunster to Theobald Diss and Otilia Hiegler. He married there 18 Nov 1745 Catharina Barbara Lüttin, the widow of Otto Riedel. Otto and Catharina Barbara had four children in Rheinhardsmunster:

1. Kunigunda Veronica Riedel b 7 May 1736
2. ?Joseph Riedel b 14 Mar 1738
3. Maria Barbara Riedel b 17 Jun 1739
4. Joannes Petrus Riedel b 19 Dec 1740, d 8 Jan 1743.

Ludwig and Catharina Barbara didn't have any other children born in Rheinhardsmunster prior to their emigration.

Conclusion

Although many of the families Stahl describes as of French Huguenot extraction (p.168) were not, there was a group of French-Germans that came to New England on the "Priscilla" in 1751. They seem to have without exception settled in Pownalboro (now Dresden, Maine). Other settlers that show up quite early in Dresden include the Paris, (Rittal), Fought, Stein, Pechin, Laylor (Lehr), Stilfin, Jacoe, Narding, Carlo, and Couch families. Since we don't know if they came in 1751 with the others or later, not much can be said about these families.

Much more information could be obtained on the above families if descendants are interested and the French sources could be further searched to identify the origin of those not known precisely. Since this group is only of secondary significance to our Broad Bay project, those desiring further research on the above families should contact me personally.

After studying the above families it can be generalized that most of these French came from the Württemberg-French Duchy of Montbéliard. The Cavalier and Houdelette families were from Neu Isenburg, but originally from Picardie and Languedoc provinces of France. Other possible descendants of French protestants may have been from northern France. Although this article could be more complete with further research, it is presented in its current form here for use of other researchers.

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V4 #1

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