

Old Broad Bay

Bund und Blatt

A Newsletter about the Germany Colony
Established at Broad Bay, Maine
1740 - 1753

Volume 1

July, August, September 1992

Number 5

Broad Bay Family History Project Gaining Momentum!

We are continually thrilled and amazed by the interest being shown in this project, as we continue to hear from you and to meet new men and women who are vitally interested in the Old Broad Bay area.

One such individual is Richard L. Castner, who called a meeting of twenty-seven interested persons on Thursday, 27 August 1992, at the Friendship Community Center, to discuss the possibility of having a three day convention/seminar/reunion as an offshoot of the upcoming fourth annual Oktoberfest celebration, on the weekend of **July 30-August 1, 1993**, built around the annual service at the Old German Church.

The meeting was held, on one of the most foggy nights of the year, and as one respondent wrote, "It was well worth the effort and the

trip." Another called and said he thought the meeting was an 'outstanding success', meeting the demands of the "laid-back" life style of our Down Easters.

We hope to have a more complete report in the next issue of Bund Und Blatt.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

We are continually amazed at the research that is being done by many of our correspondents. They are interested, competent, and dedicated to their family histories. Please keep sharing with us your findings.

Please forgive me if I have not answered your most recent letters. This summer has been a great one, but very busy. We hope to get caught up soon.

MAILING LIST

It would be helpful if you would send us your change of address, when that occurs. Also, if you'd rather that we not send the Bund und Blatt to you, please let us know.

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Emigration from
Baden-Wuerttemberg
to **New England**

1742, 1751 - 1753

by Gary T. Horlacher

The majority of the emigrants who came from Germany at this time and especially to the Broad Bay Colony and other New England and Nova Scotia Colonies were from three major areas. These included a region in northern Baden-Wuerttemberg, the areas around Hessen-Nassau, and the area of northwest Bavaria. There were also many emigrants from Elsass-Lorain between France and Germany and other areas, but those three particular areas are especially prominent in the migrations of 1742, 1751, 1752, and 1753 to Broad Bay (Waldoboro), Maine, via Boston, Massachusetts. The reason for the concentration of Germans from these areas was that the Colonies were looking for conscripts who were of some reformed religion (non-Catholics). The recruitment of Germans took place in these areas because the local rulers had embraced the Lutheran or Reformed religions in their territories and gave their citizens permission to leave.

This article will be devoted to those Germans who left from the area here described as northern Baden-Wuerttemberg. This area has been variously

described as the Southern Kraigau, Baden-Durlach, Enzkreis, etc. None of these names represent the exact area encompassed by the known emigrants from this region, although all of these designations fit fairly well. To be most correct, the Southern Kraigau or northern Baden-Wuerttemberg would be the most correct, but for the purpose of this article this area will be referred to as Baden-Durlach, as it was called in the time period when this emigration took place. Some of the towns from which emigrants came did not belong to the Margravite Baden-Durlach, but were adjacent to it. When referring to Baden-Durlach, for the sake of this article, we will be referring generically to the area from whence these emigrants came.

This article will be split into three sections:

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The first will concern the historical background of the region here referred to as Baden-Durlach. This will include the political and religious establishment, the wars leading up to the 18th century,

and emigration into this area from southern Wuerttemberg and Switzerland.

REASONS FOR LEAVING

The second section will build on the first by showing what the reasons for emigration were and what the prospects for the emigrants were at the time of their emigration. It will also give a description of the process of emancipation from Germany, and give the names and information from German records of those requesting permission to leave, who later came to Broad Bay, along with how much they were required to pay for manumission.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTIONS

The third section will give a geographical description of the area whom which these emigrants came, along with maps showing the region and description of this area is like today.

BACKGROUND OF EMIGRATION

1742 Group

Before beginning the historical background of this region, it is good to view the importance of this area to the colony at Broad Bay. As noted in the last edition of "Bund and Blatt", all of those names found in the 1742 emigration to Germany that have been documented thus far have come from this region. According to Stahl (I:102-103), there were more than 200 Palatinates and Wuerttembergers. They came in two contingents, one from Speyer on the Rhine river and the other from the

Neckar river region in Wuerttemberg.

It is possible that the Palatinates he refers to were those on the Baden side, and the Wuerttembergers were those on the Wuerttemberg side of this region who later met up together again at Mannheim. If this is the case, probably the majority of these 200 emigrants (about 35 families) who were from this region.

Recruitment for the Broad Bay colony resumed in the late summer of 1750. Naturally one of the places for recruitment was to the relatives and friends of those who had already emigrated in 1742. New areas of recruitment were established in other parts of Germany. Johannes C. Leucht, a printer of Heilbronn and innkeeper in Heilbronn, Johann Ludwig Martin, helped in that region. At Speyer the printer Goethel of the "Speyerische Zeitung" and at Mannheim the printer and councilor Boyer, editor of Mannheim Neuigkeits-blatt, and the merchant Johann Horst, worked in support of the New England project. They probably again made fliers which were passed through the towns in the region of Baden-Durlach.

1751 Group

From these areas about 200 Palatinates departed for America in 1751. There were about 20-30 families which then went to Broad Bay. Very little is known about the particulars and how many of these men were from where in Germany.

A petition signed in December 1751 in Boston by members of this emigration

included only Michael Kuebler from Derdingen in Baden-Durlach. The other 30 names on this petition were from other parts of Germany. It would appear that not many emigrants from this area of Germany were part of the 1751 emigration.

1752 Group

In 1752 there was a group of about 350 people, 100 of whom were called "Wuerttembergers". Since the boat could only carry 260 passengers, 80-100 must have been left to find their own transportation to America (Stahl). On the list arriving in Broad Bay that fall, we find at least nine families that we can identify from the Baden-Durlach region of Germany (Stoerer, Reid, Rominger, Hofsess, Seidlinger, Cammerer, Seiter, Segrist, Wysicht and Ockle).

1753 Group

In 1753 recruiting in Wuerttemberg and the Palatinate was not too successful. On the list of those arriving at Broad Bay in the fall of 1753, were many who had come in 1752 to Boston. There were on the said list 63 heads of households and 258 individuals. According to Stahl, there were about 300 Germans on this ship. According to the list there were seven families from the Baden-Durlach region of Germany that came to the colony this year (Ulmer, Feyler, Leicht, Kintzel, Hoch, Langenauer, and Heusler).

SUMMARY

To summarize, over the four large groups of immigrants to Broad Bay, there were probably about 70 families that came

from this area and about 315 individuals. This is quite a large proportion of the total Germans at Broad Bay in those years. The largest group from this area came in 1742, and later groups had smaller numbers from this region. Although these families all came from this general Baden-Durlach region, they were comprised of Swiss, Germans from southern Wuerttemberg, and possibly Germans/French from the Alsass/Lorain area. Following is a list of those Broad Bay surnames which we know came from this part of Germany and a few that we **believe** came from this area:

BADEN-DURLACH FAMILIES TO NEW ENGLAND (Broad Bay, Maine)

Families Documented:

Anton	Camerer	Castner
Deis	Doerflinger	Feyler
Eichhorn-Eychhorn	Achorn)	Hoch
Heiler-Heyler (Hylar)		Kinsell
Hoffsaess-Hoffsess (Hofses)		Lauer
Kuebler (Kubel)	Lauenauer	Leicht
Ried	Riess	Seiter
Rominger	Schmidt	Seitz
Schneider	Stoerer	Vogler
Tochtermann (Docterman)		Ulmer
Eckhle-Ukele (Eugley)		Wuest
(Wiest, Weast)		

Others from Baden-Durlach we are still searching for:

Brotman	Eisele	
Genthner	Romeler (Remili)	
Schwarz	Sigrist	Waltz

POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS BACKGROUND

As already stated, most of the towns from which emigrants to New England came during these years was in an area

known as the Margravite Baden-Durlach. The word Margrave is cognate with French Marquess/Marquis, Italian Marchese, and Spanish Marques. It was a title for European nobility lower than a duke but higher than a count. The word originally meant a count or earl holding a mark, or a frontier district. In Germany it was given as a title to those holding lands at the fringes of the German empire. They were to extend their holdings to neighboring territories and act as a buffer zone for the rest of Germany against potential enemies. The Margravite was the region under the jurisdiction of the Margrave. The Margrave of Baden-Durlach owned three fairly large areas and several smaller towns scattered about. One of the three larger areas was the region just north of Pforzheim. This was called the Unterland [lower land] compared to his other area called the Oberland [over land].

In Germany and most of Europe when reference is made to the upper or lower land, it is indicating elevation and not north/south directions. Thus the areas to the north, Netherlands, Denmark, Northern Germany, etc. were referred to as the low-lands and areas to the south, i.e. Italy, Switzerland, Southern Germany, etc. were referred to as the upper-lands. This was true also for towns. The town of Woessingen was divided in two. The southeast side of town was known as the upper-Woessingen (Oberwoessingen) and the northwest side of town was known as the unter-Woessingen (Unterwoessingen). Each side of town had their own Lutheran Church. Part of town belonged to the Margrave of Baden-Durlach and the other part of

town belonged to the Cathedral at Speyer.

In order to understand the system of politics and government in Germany during this period, we need to go back in the history to the first century. The German tribes originated in the area of Southern Sweden, Denmark, and northern Germany. They began spreading southward and eastward, into territories formerly populated by Celtic tribes. By the 5th century several Germanic kingdoms appeared. The Franks were one of the principal German tribes at this time. In the late 5th century King Clovis established the Frankish kingdom in Gaul and accepted Christianity. His descendant, Charlemagne (Carl the Great) conquered the Saxons and extended the Frankish kingdom eastward to the Elbe River. He was confirmed with the title "the Holy Roman Emperor". At this time his empire included the entire area including present day France and Germany.

After the death of Charlemagne, his empire was divided into three parts for his three grandchildren. Louis II (called the German) was given lands east of the Rhine River. His kingdom became what is now Germany. The western part, later called France, went to Charles I (the Bald). Lothair I received the Middle Kingdom, a narrow strip that extended from the North Sea to Central Italy. It was this narrow strip between France and Germany on the Rhine River that has switched hands and been the battleground and buffer zone between the West and the East all the way down to the 19th century.

During the 9th century the German kingdom began to disintegrate. Raids were made by the Danes, Saracens, and Magyars. The German Emperors were unable to defend the entire kingdom and military, political, and economical powers were left up to the nobles. As the last of the Frankish dynasty died out, the nobles formed a union and elected the successors to the German kingdom. The Holy Roman empire at this time was nothing more than a loose federation of German princes. Local princes, dukes, and in our case margraves held almost supreme power within their domains.

Through the years many German princes had divided and sub-divided their lands among their heirs. Germany at this time looked like a patchwork of domains. Some towns were independent, some areas belonged to the Catholic Church, others to Princes, etc. As they would marry into other families or buy and sell lands, tracts of non-contiguous lands as was the case with the Margrave of Baden-Durlach.

The Margravite of Baden-Durlach was created by a division in 1535 of the then Margravite Baden. The Margrave of Baden had its beginnings in the House of the Duke of Zaehringen. Originally his powers were centered between the Neckar and the Schwaebish Alps. In the 10th century he also was called, among other things, Earl of Breisgau, Duke of Kaernten and Schwaben, Margrave of Verona, and Rector of Burgund, which altogether made up a very substantial domain.

This family was divided with the sons of the Duke Berthold I (died 1078). The

younger son, Berthold II (died 1111) established the line of the dukes of Zaeringen which died out in 1218. The older son, Hermann I (died 1074) under the title, Margrave of Verona obtained the princely rank in the German Kingdom and in 1064 received the Estate of the House in Schwaben from his father, the Earl in Breisgau.

The line of the Margraves were first distinguished from the ducal family (of Zaehringen) in 1112 and exclusively at their castle Baden since 1189. In contrast to the dukes of Zaehringen, the Margraves of Baden originally had only small possessions; likely restricted to the castles of Hachberg and Sausenberg and their estates. From the establishment of the Monastery Backnang (1116) as a burial place for the family and the allotment of the district at the division of the Margrave of Hachberg (1190), the center of the domain was in the middle Neckar region, which it remained up to the 13th century.

From this time on to the 16th and 17th centuries, the margravite Baden and that of Baden-Durlach changed greatly through the years. Through marriage alliances, divisions, and land transactions, towns and regions became part of the Margravite for a time and then possibly were inherited by others.

From the histories we have pieced together the descent of this family through various periods of time. The dates in parenthesis refer to the dates the person was the Margrave of Baden or the Margrave of Baden-Durlach and not to birth and death dates of the said person.

Duke Berthold I	(died 1078)
Duke Berthold II	(died 1111)
Prince Hermann I	(died 1074)
Margrave Hermann II	(1074-1130)
Margrave Hermann IV	(1160-1190)
Margrave Hermann V	(1190-1243)
Margrave Rudolf Hesso	(1296/1297-1335)
Margrave Bernhard I	(1372-1431)
Margrave Rudolf VII	(1372-1391)
Margrave Rudolf I	(1384-1391)
Margrave Rudof VII	(1453-1458)
Margrave Jakob I	(1431-1453)
Margrave Karl I	(1453-1475)
Margrave Christoph I	(1475-1515/27)
Margrave Jakob I	(1482-1488)
Margrave Albrecht	

After the division, Margraves of Baden-Durlach:

Margrave Ernst	(1515/35-1553)
Margrave Karl II	(1553-1577)
Margrave Ernst Friedrich	(1577/84-1604)
Margrave Friedrich Magnus(...)	(1681-1709)
Margrave Karl Wilhelm	(1709-)
Margrave Karl Friedrich	(1738-1811)

The Margravite of Baden-Durlach was separated from that of Baden-Baden by a division in 1535. This year the Margrave Christoph I divided his lands between his three sons, Bernhard III (father of the Baden-Baden Margraves), Ernst (father of the Baden-Durlach Margraves), and Philip who died in 1533 and whose inheritance was divided among Bernhard and Ernst. Although the Margravite Baden-Durlach was larger than that of Baden-Durlach, it was also less united. Baden-Durlach was again divided (1584) among the sons of the Margrave Karl II (1553-1577) who in 1565 moved his residence from Pforzheim to Durlach. At the death of the Margrave Ernst

Friedrich (1577-/84-1604), this area was restored to one piece as it had been in 1535. In 1615 further divisions were prevented through a new statute.

Since nearly all powers in the German regions rested on the local ruler, the ruler made the decision about the religion within his province. If a certain prince favored the Lutheran or Calvinistic religions, he would declare that the religion of his domain. Thus the Reformation was established here and there throughout the German Empire. In contrast to Baden-Baden, which switched back and forth between the Catholic and Reformed eight times before deciding to remain Catholic, Baden-Durlach became Lutheran through the delayed beginning and intelligent endeavors of Ernst Friedrich, who executed the plan of Karl II of 1556 to establish the Lutheran religion.

In 1709 at the change of the Margrave following the death of Margrave Friedrich Magnus, all officials and men over 14 years old within the domain was to pledge allegiance to the new Margrave Karl Wilhelm. A record of all those taking the oath were kept and festivities were held in conjunction with the oath of allegiance to the new Margrave, Karl Wilhelm. A record of all those taking the oath were kept and festivities were held in conjunction with the oath of allegiance.

The Margrave at the time of the emigration of these poor artisans and farmers to New England was the Margrave Karl Friedrich.

[to be continued]

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Vogler Descendants

Report on the Switzerland-Germany trip

The editor had an opportunity last summer [1991] to visit the Woessingen area in Germany and around Neftenbach, Zurich, Switzerland, the homes of his Broad Bay German ancestors, Conrad and his daughter, Priscilla **HYLER**.

So he can relate somewhat to the excitement and interest generated in the descendants of **Philip Christoph Vogler**, as they researched, planned and finally, this spring, for several of them, to travel back to the land of their origins.

This report of their trip has been abstracted from the "Philip Christoph Vogler Memorial, Inc.", Vol. 6, Number 3, July 1992. [which, by the way, is an excellent family publication, published by Charles M. Vogler, 3011 Truitt Drive, Burlington, NC 27215-4657. It is well-written, professionally printed and is worthy of the support of Vogler descendants.

"The Swiss travelers were well-received in Niederhasli, Oberhasli, Switzerland, as well as in Gundelsheim, Germany. They were welcomed by the town fathers and presented with historical documents and pictures relating to their forebears.

"Highlights of the trip were the visits to the ancestral worship places in Oberhasli, and Gundelsheim. It is quite an experience to sit in the Church in

Oberhasli that was 500 years old when Philip

Christoph Vogler's grandfather, Rudolf Vogler, worshipped there and 800 years old when we were there on 24 May 1992. The common thread is the same Lord then and now. Another dream come true!"

This trip, like so many others, was not without incident. People got sick with the flu, one broke a bone in his foot at a picnic near a castle. Communications were in French and German, meeting new friends, bus driver, etc. Video tapes are available.

While we are on the Vogler family, in the same issue, was a report of a group who attended Easter weekend services and activities in old Salem (North Carolina). They attended a church service at Home Moravian Church or shared meals together, carriage rides through Old Salem on Saturday night.

Some of the Voglers stayed in Waldoboro (Foglers) and some moved with the Moravians to North Carolina. An extremely interesting family. We appreciate being in touch with them.

[Editor's note: 1992 seemed to be the year for traveling. Jerry and Brigitte Burkett made a trip this summer to the areas described by Gary in his article in this newsletter. Here is her report:]

In Search of Johann

by Brigitte Burkett

This article is a brief description of our recent trip to the areas of Germany which were once called home by our Broad Bay forefathers. In the course of a week, we visited 56 [!] of these towns and villages, stopping in almost every one to take pictures, talk to the townspeople and try to get a feeling for what life might have been like in the time of our ancestors.

Most of the villages were picture perfect; just what you'd imagine a small village should look like, or what you might see on a postcard. They were small farming communities, with current populations under 1,000, in which many of the 16th and 17th century houses are still standing and inhabited. Many were surrounded by fields, or sometimes vineyards, lush green in the June sunshine, and it was not unusual to see farm animals in the barnyards attached to the homes or sometimes passing in the streets. The people were wonderful; interested, helpful and friendly. I wish I could show you some of the pictures.

Dillenburg

Our trip began in the Nassau-Dillenburg region, with our first stop in Dillenburg itself, where we explored the town and

visited the local museum and old cemetery.

Unlike ours, cemeteries in Germany are generally not very old, most graves being maintained for only 20 years or so after the death of the last family member in that parish, and consequently, they are not a good source of genealogical information.

This area lies in rolling forested hills which often hide one small village from another. The river Dill winds through a middle valley, and provided a means of transportation in earlier years. In 1568, beneath the still-living Wilhelms Linden, William of Orange was asked to lead the struggle for independence from Spain, and the House of Orange ruled the area for several subsequent centuries. The castle, which was built in 1240 on a hillside overlooking the town, was destroyed in the Seven Years War, and remains largely in ruins, but the Rathaus, or city hall, was rebuilt in 1723, and stands now in an area with many other fine half-timbered houses of the 15th and 16th century. Not heavily damaged by the war, many of the older houses have been preserved and restored and function today as inns, private residences and shops in the Altstadt, or old part of

the city.

In the surrounding villages, many of the older houses have an unusual architecture, often both roofed and sided with small pieces of slate in decorative mosaic patterns. This use of slate, which comes from the nearby hills, gives the towns a gray, dark character, which might seem dingy except for the flower boxes at every window, and the blooming rose gardens at nearly every house.

Iron and copper was discovered in the hills as early as Roman times, and a mining industry developed. The iron was of a quality to lend itself to very thin casting, and gave rise to a prosperous casting industry which still exists. Here also were developed some of the most advanced furnaces. A regulated hauberg or charcoal making industry provided the wood for these furnaces. It was also an important pottery making district, again, because of the fine clays and the abundance of charcoal for the kilns.

The numerous villages surrounding this area were a delightful mixture of old and new, half-timbered inns and farm houses sharing the street with a glass fronted bank building and modern apartments and tractors sharing a barnyard with a buggy, and perhaps a Mercedes.

Franconia

From here, we headed south to Franconia, stopping on the way to visit Buedingen, near Frankfurt. The old section of this town is almost completely

preserved; it holds the herrenhaus or family seat of the counts of Ysenburg [and is still inhabited by family members]. The original 13th C. wall, 20 feet high and at least 10 feet thick, made of heavy block, still surrounds parts of the city. House after house and narrow cobblestone street after street is prettier than the next, with flowers in the windowboxes and gilded wrought-iron signs hanging above the doorways. Even though this is a city, and quite close to Frankfurt, it retains the feeling of country town, with its own center, and surrounded by fields. City suburbs exist, but they don't seem to creep into each other, the way ours [at least our eastern ones] do. There was always a good deal of open forest and farmland around all the towns that we visited.

Franconia was next, and again, none of the villages we visited were on the tourist maps or described in any guides. In each town, however, we found a 'tourist office', or sometimes the mayor, with a supply of information and brochures and a willingness to help us learn more about their village and its history.

Wine Country

This is wine country; with rolling hills sided with vineyards, old castles on hilltops overlooking their one-time lands, and small villages of red roofed houses nestled along the banks of the streams and rivers crisscrossing the valleys. Untouched by much of recent history or the rest of the world, these towns look much like they must have looked tow or

even four hundred years ago. Kitchen gardens and fields line the approaches; women take their daily milk on handcarts to be picked up by a sleek stainless steel tankcar; horses are used in the fields, as are air-conditioned tractors. The streets are cobblestone; often the ancient town wall, a fortification against invaders, still surrounds the town, with a narrow clock tower gate serving as the only entry and exit from the village center. It was a doner to watch large delivery vans try to thread themselves through these needle's eye gates. Each one of these villages deserved more of our time; they were all quite delightful.

The early lordships felt all residents of their domain should share their religion, and therefore decreed laws to this effect. This made individual villages either Catholic or Protestant, and these divisions have endured here, seemingly more so than in other parts of the country. We spent some time just wandering about and soaking in the atmosphere. In one village the minister was on vacation, but his housekeeper let us into the church, which was quite elegantly simple and dignified. And on it went, driving into the Steigerwald, with its villages hidden in small clearings in the deep woods and south to Castell, which sits on a hillside overlooking its vineyards. The church, a Renaissance masterpiece, out of place in such a rural setting, dominates the town, and seats 700; Castell's total population is about 500.

Romantic Road

South of Wuerzburg is a tourist road known as the "Romantic Road", which goes to Augsburg, and is dotted with picturesque villages and towns. We took part of this route to the Baden-Durlach area, leaving it to head west to Heilbronn.

As we neared this highly industrial part of the country, it was easy to see the changes in character. Towns were newer, sprawlier, busier, closer together, and traffic moved much faster, with the insane wild abandon for which the Autobahn is known. Every town had a pocket of urban renewal in progress; modern factories lined the approaches. We left the highway as soon as we could and took country roads and found that many of the villages had the same peaceful character as their Frankish counterparts, even though there were not nearly as many older buildings remaining or signs of farmwork. I suspect many are becoming bedroom communities for the commuters to the larger cities

Maulbronn

The town of Maulbronn has preserved an early Cistercian monastery which was secularized ca 1500. This is the basis for the Altstadt, and was for some time the center of trade for the region, with many specialized tradesman taking a space within the monastery walls. Now a tourist attractions, the charming square quickly filled with buses as we watched from our outdoor table on a sunny afternoon.

Our trip ended, and we struggled back to Frankfurt to wait in the long lines for our flight home, with patterns of 'fachwerk', or half timbering and flower boxes and red tile roofs crowding my head, and when asked if I had anything to declare, could only answer, "Yes, I declare it was absolutely sunderschoen". [Thank you, Brigitte, for a great report!]

The 1788 List

An interesting paper in the Knox Papers [Vol 50], is the following:

"A List of the Persons Names who have Demands on Waldo's Heirs for their Land, according to Promises in Germany."

This is a list that names 147 persons "who have Demands on Waldo's Heirs" in 1788. Coming close to 1790, the year of the first Census, it may be helpful to augment the 1790 census as well as identify a few more individuals who came to Broad Bay, but did not stay.

A careful study of this document shows that by 1788, about 1/3 of the persons named have already died, so it cannot have been made by the individuals themselves, but rather some interested parties probably contacted the survivors and took names of individuals who came from Germany from 1744 to 1754.

A helpful item, but not always accurate was that the year of entry into Broad Bay was listed after their names, but not always. e.g. Franck Miller 53, John Kiblinger 50.

Also, instead of the year 1742, the year 1744 was consistently given for that first group of emigrants into Broad Bay. But it does give additional names for the 1742 emigration and lists my HEILER family in one of the few times it has appeared.

Michael Heiler 44, Joachim Heiler 44, Conrad Heiler 44.

It also shows Conrad Heyer as coming to Broad Bay in 1752 (See Gary's article re: Conrad.)

This list needs to be taken with a grain of salt, but coming only 35 years after the event, it does need to be studied. We find the following names, usually not associated with Broad Bay. This is not a full list:

John Zigler 52 Christian Engel ____ old Engel 53 Engel son-in-law Andrew
Stahl 52 (anyone know him?) Adam Fluemann 52 Michael Moser 50 John
Kiblinger and John Kiblinger jr, both 50 John Strates 51 Jacob Schaffer 53
Widow werd 52 Mathias Shaeffer 44 (and others)

Anyone interested in these above names? Please get in touch. We need your help.

Old Broad Bay Roots

Eichorn* (Achorn), Air, Antoni* (Anton), Bauzer, Beckler*, Benner*, Bornemann, Bornheimer*, Brotmann (Broadman), Burkhardt* (Burkett), David, Deis* (Dice), Demuth*, Dickendorff (Duckendorf), Dochtermann* (Tochtermann), Duerflinger*, Dohlheim (Dolheim), Edel, Eisele (Eisley, Isley), Ukele* (Eugley), Feiler* (Feyler), Feilhauer, Genthner, Getsinger, Gross*, Hamburg (Haburg), Hahn*, Handel, Haupt (Hopp), Haus, Huebner* (Heavener), Heidenheim, Heiler* (Heyler, Hyler), Hein*, Heisler, Heyer, Hilt*, Hoch, Hoffses*, Holzapfel, Horn, Icholar, Jung*, Kastner* (Castner), Keizer, Kesler, Kuntzel* (Kinzel), Klein* (Cline), Klaus* (Claus), Koehler* (Kaler), Kammerer* (Comery), Kraus, Kramer (Creamer), Kroehn*, Kubler*, Kuhn (Cone), Labe, Lagenauer*, Losch (Lash), Lauer (Lawry, Lowry), Lehr, Leissner*, Levensaler*, Leicht* (Light), Lange (Long), Ludwig*, Martin, Matchloff, Mellen, Muller* (Miller), Mink* (Mank), Neuhaus* (Newhouse), Neubert* (Newbert), Orph* (Orff), Oberlach (Overlock), Procht (Prock), Reisser (Razor), Rei (Reed, Ried), Rehfuss (Refuse), Reisaus, Reitter, Riess*, Roemle, (Remily), Roth* (Rode, Rhodes), Rinner, Rominger*, Sargers, Schaffer, Schenck*, Schmidt* (Smith), Schneider* (Snyder, Snider), Schonemann, Schumacher (Shoemaker), Schurz, Schwartz (Black), Schweier, Seichrist (Sechrist), Seiter* (Seiders), Schumann (Shuman), Sidelinger*, Sidensparker* (Seitensberger), Seitz* (Sides), Seiler (Siler), Schmaus (Smouse), Schaudéal* (Snowdeal), Soelle (Cilley), Stahl (Stall, Stole), Stein, Stilke, (Stilkey), Stoerer* (Storer), Steudle (Studley), Suchfort (Sukeforth), Toziner, Treupel (Drible), Ulmer*, Unbehend (Umberhine), Vogler* (Fogler), Wagner (Wegner), Walch (Walck), Wallizer (Wallis, Wallace), Walder, (Walter), Waltz (Woltz), Weber* (Weaver), Weller (Willard), Welt, Weyl, Werner (Warner), Weyel*, Winchenbach* (Wincapaw, Wink), Wohlfahrt, Wolsgrover, Wuest*, Zickler*, Zuberbuhler*. * means we have identified the German parish of origin