

Old Broad Bay

Bund und Blatt

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

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Minck - Ninck Perplexities

We not only have to find the right family in the right parish during the right time period but we must also make conclusions as to perplexing problems we run across on the way.

Philip
Johann Georg Ninck
Phil Faber
Anna Maria
Gertrude Pfif
Johan Frederick Zeigler

Philip 14 Feb [1749] Johann Georg Ninck of Altendiez and Gertrude (Their legitimate child was christened. Phil. Faber tailor at Altendiez Anna Maria, Johan Frederick Zeigler's daughter [were witnesses])

1751
Christenung
Johannes

Johann Georg Menck des Riffers von Altendiez und
Gertraud den 5. May in ein junges Kind geborn
welches den 9ten des 5. Monats gebracht worden. Tauf
Zeugen waren Johannes, Johannes Knippers legit. Sohn
von Heistenbach und Margaretha Herbornin Peter Herborns
von Altendiez legit. Tochter.

Johann Georg Menck, the cowherd from Altendiez and Gertraud, the 5th of May [1751] a young son born which the 9th of same month to the holy christening was brought, Christening witnesses were Johannes, Johannes Knipper's legitimate son from Heistenbach and Margaretha Herbornin, Peter Herborn's of Altendiez, leg. daughter.

Subscriptions to Bund und Blatt

Many have asked what a subscription costs, so I thought I might give you my ideas. We are not trying to make money on this project and we want to get as many people involved as possible, therefore I want to make this as available as possible. In the past I have suggested that people send a contribution of what they could afford and people have sent in from \$1.00 to \$25.00 and that has been very helpful. Instead of using the money for printing, stamps, etc., I have put the money into the bank and saving it to send Gary to Germany this summer for about three weeks. So far we have received over \$1550, which will go a long ways in sending him over there. There are several parishes for which we do not have the records in the Salt Lake Library. We would appreciate your contributions.

Contributions in General

We appreciate any contribution you can send in. One lady wrote when we first started and said that she was on a pension and could not afford much, but would send \$2.00 a month. Every month she has faithfully sent in her \$2.00, which over the months has grown to a substantial contribution, for which we gratefully thank her and all who have contributed. Thank you very much and keep them coming.

Back Issues available

Many of our new readers have asked if back issues of our newsletter are available. I have reprinted all and back issues are now available. Let me know if you want back issues or issues sent to others you know are interested in Old Broad Bay Research. Your interest and help are greatly needed and appreciated. We are more than willing to share data.

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The Minck Family in Germany

More Problems in German Research

Johann Georg Menck & Gertroudt Sickler

On the cover of this Newsletter, we feature the Christenings of the two oldest children of Johann Georg Minck: Philip [1749] and Johannes [1751].

These are from the parish registers of Alten Diez, Hessen-Nassau, Prussia.

In the 1753 passenger list of emigrants to Broad Bay we have the following family who came from Alten Diez:

Johann Georg Mink, bookbinder
wife: Gerdraut
son: Johannes Philip 3 years old
son: Johannes 2 years old
Mother-in-law Maria Fiklerin 50 "
Sister-in-law Maria Fiklerin 30 "
Little daughter: Gerdraut 1/4 yr old

As we searched the records of Altendiez, however, we did not find a Minck family, but we did find a Ninck family that was prominent there. The first son was christened as Ninck and the second son was christened as Minck. (See photo copy on the front page of this Newsletter. p. 15)

The records were searched to before 1680 and the family was definitely Ninck that far back.

A Johann Georg Ninck was found, christened in 1697, son of Johannes

Ninck, but was probably the "sohnlein" (young son) that died in 1705 as Johann Juerg Ninck, son of Johannes Ninck.

[Note by W.W.: in my opinion, the family is originally Ninck and we have found the family. But Johann Georg Minck was not found in Alten Diez.]

Gary thinks that the name was Menck and that Johann Georg was from a near by parish. We have searched several surrounding parishes with no luck, however. Nor have we found his marriage to Gertrude Fikler in Alten Diez.

Another problem is the name Fikler. There is no reference to any Fiklers in these Alten Diez records. However, there is a Zickler family that matches the above passenger list nearly perfectly. This name also appears in these records as Sickler, Seuchler, Zuklor, and Ziegler.

It is therefore assumed that Johann Georg Menck's wife was Gertraud Zickler, daughter of Johann Friedrich Zickler and Anna Maria Kroller, also from Alten Diez.

It makes us wonder somewhat if who ever transcribed the 1753 passenger list misread the name Zickler as Fikler, not an impossibility.

German Emigration to Broad Bay 1751

by
Gary Horlacher

EMIGRATION OF 1751

In the past not much has been known about the emigration of 1751. Since we now believe there was no great emigration of 1748 (see earlier Bund und Blatt), it would seem that this was the first large group of new Germans to come to Broad Bay since 1742, nearly a decade later. After studying many documents in connection with the emigration of 1751, it appears that there was probably not a lot of those immigrants who came during this year that continued to Broad Bay from Boston.

In a speech to the Assembly on 23 November 1748, the acting governor of Massachusetts made a call for settling the (Massachusetts) Bay Colony's frontiers with Protestant Germans, for protection against the French and Indians, on the eastern frontier. Joseph Crellius of Philadelphia answered this call, offering his services to recruit Germans in a letter dated 19 December 1748.

Crellius was to recruit 480 heads of households to settle in four townships within three years of the conclusion of the contract. Two of these townships were near Ft. Massachusetts at N. Adams, Massachusetts, and two townships were near Sebago Lake, Maine. He was not sent to recruit colonists for the Broad Bay colony but for the settlement of these Massachusetts townships!

In Frankfurt many circulars, pamphlets, and announcements were published for circulation in various areas. Luther used his influence to obtain agents: Johannes C. Leucht, printer in Heilbronn; Johann Ludwig Martin, innkeeper at Heilbronn; Goethel, editor of Speyerische Zeitung at Speyer; Printer and Counsellor Boyer of Mannheim, editor of Mannheim Neuigkeits-Blatt; merchant Johann Horst of Speyer; Professor Jacob Hobbholn of Kitzingen; and Martin Gross of Anspach and Erlangen, book and newspaper printer; and Maschenbauer of Augsburg, editor of Augsburger Zeitung.

By May of 1751, Crellius had recruited a shipload of immigrants. He brought them from the mouth of the Ruhr down the Rhine to Rotterdam in two transports. After delays in finding a ship, the emigrants boarded the "Priscilla" in June 1751, commanded by Captain Brown. Two years earlier (1749) this same ship had arrived in Philadelphia with 290 passengers. The Priscilla touched in Cowes, England, as was the custom, to swear allegiance to the King of England.

In England Stahl supposes that Crellius negotiated to bring some of these emigrants to Broad Bay after landing in Boston, and to use his influence in bringing another group to Broad Bay in 1752. After another long delay they

sailed from England on 31 July 1751. Finally they landed in Boston 9 November 1751/28 October 1751 after an exceptionally long voyage against headwinds with about 200 Palatines (50 families).

Many of these people were indebted to the ship for supplies. In November 18, 25 and December 2, 1751 the Boston "Evening Post" published an announcement that anyone wanting to could redeem the Germans by paying their passage in return for labor of the said Germans. Winter was fast approaching. The court decreed that until there were 120 German families, they would not open the townships for settlement as they had agreed. Before spring arrived, Waldo's son-in-law, Isaac Winslow had convinced several of these families to emigrate to Broad Bay. Most of the French immigrants went on to Frankfort (now Dresden, Maine). Others accepted the terms of the New Germantown Glassworks Company at Braintree or emigrated to Ashburnham, or remained in Boston.

In a petition of 1788 of those who were made promises by Waldo we find several names of those who are listed as arriving in the colony in 1751:

Michael Anton
Michael Mefer?
John Bower (Baer)
Peter (Ort) Ott
George Cramer
Peter Pracht
George Eier (Aener)
John Reich
Henry Franchford
John Reich Jr.

John Heater (Huetter)
John Stabels
John Jeger
John Straler?
Jacob Kibler
Baldes Unbehind
Jacob Kiblinger
Jacob Unbehind
John Kiblinger
Daniel Zwaaur?
Pauli Koon

Apparently Isaac Winslow or Waldo gave these emigrants to Massachusetts promises if they were to come to Broad Bay, they would get land. Whether all of those on the above list actually came to Broad Bay or not is unknown. Several of the above families settled at Ashburnham, ME (Aener, Kiblinger, and Reich). Others remained in Boston (Frankfurter). Michael Anton didn't actually leave Germany until 1753 and there were others who apparently came in 1751 that were listed later on these petitions (ex. Jacob Welker 1752).

The moral of the story is that since this was written in 1788, it contains many errors and can not be held as evidence of anything. It does give some possible new names though: Jeger, Mefer, Ott, Stables, Straler, Unbehind, and Zweir as possibly being part of this emigration. It also tells us that many of these families that later settled in Ashburnham, Boston, and other parts may have gone to Broad Bay for the first summer or for a little while before moving on.

Of those who came to Boston in 1751, that leaves only a few who we are pretty sure that stayed in Broad Bay:

Johann Heinrich Demuth
Johann Jost Kuhn
Casimier Lorsch
Peter Pracht
Georg Heinrich Weber

If there were 25-30 families, as Stahl states in his book, that came from Boston with Isaac Winslow from the November 1751 group, then we must conclude that these were such families as the Bower, Aener, Frankfurt, Huetter, Kiblinger, and Reich who went to Broad Bay but did not remain in the colony, but shortly afterwards emigrated back to Boston or to Ashburnham or elsewhere. Even so that seems like a very high estimate. It seems more likely that if all these families came to Broad Bay there would have been about 15 families instead of 30. Perhaps there were as few as 7-8 families that joined. Certainly there were only about 7-8 families from of the 1751 group at most that remained in the colony.

Stahl quotes a Boston newspaper "Post-Boy" Sep. 16, 1751 and Oct. 21, 1751 that reported the "Priscilla" off Marblehead October 21st, and arrived in Boston on October 28 with about 200 Palatines. He then quotes an advertisement in the Boston "Evening Post" of November 18, 25 and December 2, 1751 which advertises a number of German Protestants without having paid passage want to be hired out to pay their debts.

This information seems to contradict the petitions signed in Boston subsequent to the arrival of the 1751 Protestants which lists their arrival date in Boston harbor as November 9, 1751. This petition was signed December 3, 1751. In a petition

for land, 31 of these emigrants again signed a petition May 30, 1753 which stated they arrived in Boston in November 1751. Is it possible that there were two ship loads of Germans, one that came in October and another in November 1751 or is it more likely that they arrived at Boston October 28, but weren't allowed to leave the ship and enter the town of Boston until November 9th?

One gross error that should be corrected from the works of Stahl is his statement that those from the emigration of 1751 were of French-Huguenot descent. He assumed this fact based on the article and petition in the French archives. He states this in conjunction with the Burchardt (p.243), Demuth (p.245), Lash (p.265), and Prock (p.274). In light of the newer evidence, however, there is no evidence or indication that any of these families were of French descent! The petition that Stahl found did list all of these names in their French equivalents, however it was apparently translated from an identical German petition and the names were then Frenchized to look more authentic. On the German petition their names were all written in German, except for the last six who were from Montbeiliard in France. We have no independent evidence from any sources that would indicate any of these families were French Huguenot.

The short work of Charles Hurst should be mentioned in connection with the emigration of 1751. Charles Hurst noted that there were 31 people who signed a petition for land 30 May 1753 who all had come to Boston in November 1751, and another 31 people who signed the

petition dated 3 December 1751 in Boston. Of these only six names were on both lists. If this is the case, then these two lists alone would constitute 55 heads of families. Since we were aware of only about 50 families and 200 emigrants, the combination of these two petitions may well include most of those who came on the ship "Priscilla" in 1751. Charles Hurst not only gives the names from both of these lists, but also tells where each of these people subsequently settled as far as we are able to tell. His list may be published in a subsequent edition if there is interest in it.

The petition of 3 December 1751 is a very important and interesting document. It is included herewith. It was located both in German and in French archives. The French version was found also with a few letters written to family members. The contents of the petition is identical both in the German and the French petitions. There are, however many small differences in the signatures. It appears that the German names were copied onto the French petition and Frenchized to look more authentic. Both of the lists had 31 names on them, however the French list did not have an equivalent to Joh. Wilhelm Zobel of Delckheim and the German list did not have an equivalent to Pierre Goux of Montbeliard. Other major differences include the following:

German Petition French Petition

Georg Heinrich Weber
Georg Henri Dennuth
Isaac Iserloh
Isac Kenchoh
Joh. Georg Aener

Jean George Rener
Joh. Ludwig Thiess
Jean Louis Shiess
Jacob Welcker
Jean Welbker
Daniel Sachs
Wanier Suchu

Following is a loose translation of the article and French petition and letters from The Franco-American Review by a colleague, Yvette Flagstaff. First is an introduction article by Bernard Fay; followed by an announcement of land for emigrants at Massachusetts-Bay Colony; then the petition signed by those who participated in 1751 emigration [NOTE: here I've included both German and French versions of the names]; and finally short letters to families of Jean Gorge Gout, Daniel Jacob, Jean Pochar, Daniel Malbon, and a letter from Daniel and Pierre Goux about conditions of 1751 emigration and the New World.

Petitions of 1751

A Rhine Colony in New England in the 18th Century
by Bernard Fay

The interesting documents that you are going to read are found at the Library of Besancon and came from the county of Montbeliard. They were mentioned to me several years ago by the librarian who was kind enough to facilitate my study of them. I was thus permitted to copy them myself with the help of Mr. Georges Lyon.

They consist of a printed announcement and of two letters; one of them fairly short, sent by Jean-Georges Goux, Daniel Jacob, Jean Pochar, and Daniel Malbon, to their families; the other, long, detailed, interesting, of Daniel Goux and of Pierre Goux to their family.

I reproduce them such as I found the, without changing the spelling, but the poor writing of the

one who wrote them and the trouble that I had to decipher them hinders me from certifying that my copy is free from all error. It is at least true to what I saw.

Up until 1778 the King of France strictly forbid his people all emigration outside of France and all propaganda in favor of an emigration not specially authorized by the Government. New England was one of the countries where the King desired the least for his people to settle.

This means that these papers come from peasants and capitalists who did not reside on French territory. It is true that the Comte of Montbeliard belonged then to the [German] Empire. As citizens of the Holy Roman German Empire, these peasants were victims of abuses of the little princes from the Rhine region and speculators of American land who became rich at the expense of peasants who they enticed by their promises and whose weakness they utilized for their profit.

Jealous of the prosperity that emigrants from the Rhine area and from the Palatine brought to Pennsylvania, land owners of large areas in New England sought in the middle of the 18th century to divert this human flow towards their own area. The documents below are the beginnings of one of these attempts. This initiative seems to have started with Samuel Waldo (1695-1759) rich merchant from Boston, who started a correspondence with Crellius. They agreed and the "General Court" of Massachusetts granted him in 1749 land in four towns, on the condition that he settled in each of these 120 families that would have come from Europe.

Supported by the printers from Southern Germany, and protected by Luther, counselor of the German Emperor, and well known in Frankfurt am Main, Crellius succeeded to bring a few families. The adventure started well, and honest people were very satisfied at the beginning such as testified in the enclosed letters.

Unfortunately, with the end of the good season, the disappointments started. The colonists settled at the frontier, and not being used to the life that they had to live, not sufficiently sustained by the capitalists who had brought them in this adventurous life, nor by the colony of Massachusetts, they suffered much from the

hardships of the winter. They lacked in lodging, food, and warm clothing. Some died. The others felt so discouraged that they were not able to maintain the colony.

The flow of emigrants which had been hoped for did not take place and after a few years, only disillusion remained of this pretty project and hopes and these few papers which I had the good fortune to find.

They seem to give some interesting light on the procedures of the emigration agents of the region of the Rhine and on the life in Boston in the middle of the 18th century, and as such deserve to be published.

[Footnote: For more information on this, see Thomas Hutchinson, "The History of the Colony and Province of Massachusetts Bay," edited by L.S. Mayo, 1936, pp. 7-10; Acts and Resolves of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, XV, 8; S.L. Miller, "History of Waldoboro, Maine" pp. 29-39; Wilfred Schoff, "The German Immigration in New England land," in The Pennsylvania German, XII, 1911. Finally I thank M.S.E. Morison, professor at Harvard, who helped me with his advise to prepare this preface.]

Documents and Letters

Announcement

To all who have the desire to go to the fertile and pleasant Province called Massachusetts Bay, and who, with the permission and agreement of their ruler intend to do so next summer.

The Sir J. Crellius commissary assigned last year by his Excellence Monseigneur the Vice-Governor, and the Government of the Province of New England in America, sends notification to all the protestants who could have desire to come in the said Province and settle it, the advantageous conditions granted by the said province to all those who will make this decision with the required consent of their respective rulers, and in this case to agree with them concerning their transportation. They will be advised of the means to prevent difficulties and the lengths of the trips. After having disembarked in Boston, Capital of the said Province.

[Translators Note: This paragraph, a whole half page, is one phrase which I find impossible to

translate. It seems to say that the people came under the direction of Crellius the previous year, and that he returned to Europe at Frankfurt am Main, is now recruiting agents in Franfurt with full power of attorney, patents, documents and everything necessary to certify the authenticity of the offers made.]

The authenticated documents which follow are proof that the hopes of the first group transported last year, founded on the promises and contracts of Crellius have taken place and no one should have any more doubt concerning that. The letters that the people from the first group have written to their families who remained in the Empire, can be a proof to which there is nothing to add for complete proof and reassurance.

Transport declaration of last year

We undersigned assembled in the town of Boston, capital of the Province of New England, where we successfully arrived, coming from Germany and under the leadership of Sir J. Crellius commissary assigned specially to this cause, are making known and are certifying to all those to whom it may concern that we disembarked in the port of the said town of Boston the 9th November last, having been greatly delayed by contrary winds, this was the reason that being delayed we were not able to enter in the possession of the land assigned to us, because of the season being too advanced and that not having yet gone to see this land assigned to us, we are not able to give description of it yet, but we have learned not only by several of our compatriots settled in the said province for several years that the land is extremely rich; but we have seen it [the prosperity] ourselves with a joy mixed with admiration, having been eye witness of the quantity of grain, fruits and vegetables; fat cattle such as oxen, sheep and pigs, etc., which are brought from the country side to the city each market day; so that we can with an entire trust ascertain that the Province is abundant in foods and cattle.

We have had further proof in the visit that we made in the surroundings of the town; where we had the pleasure to see the land divided in magnificent meadows and in nice garden filled with trees, under which and even upon which, in spite of the advanced season, we could still notice

many fruits from which our people could freely take entire bags without opposition from the landlords who had harvested abundantly, thus the rest could go to those who had need, which serves to justify what we were told that the said province is able to provide to the neighboring provinces. In addition we have been given all the assurance that we could wish for the execution of the offer and promises that the Sir Commissary Crellius made to us in Germany, to know that we would be in free possession and that with the grace of God we have resolved to go and take possession at the beginning of next year.

We would have failed to our duty to be grateful, if we did not express our true feelings of gratefulness for all the goodness of which we are recipient from the Government, the nobility and the burgess of this town. We received the most gracious welcome when we disembarked. We have been housed in the town of Boston and given abundantly the necessities of life. The few that were sick amongst us have received all the necessary care far beyond our expectation and this will continue until we take possession and considering that this can only happen after the winter, you can easily conceive that this humanitarian care will cost them considerable expenses. Such tender and constant giving proves of the good will of the government not only to welcome with goodness but also to provide all sort of refreshments to the transports arriving from Germany. Yet still its unchanging resolve to put to execution the offers and promises made by them in Germany through Sir Commissary Crellius, in whom one can in the future put entire trust, as being the only one given this commission, as assigned by the patented letters given him by the said Province of which he carries. Of this we certify and have signed with our won hand the present documents the 3rd December 1751.

Follows the names of subscribers:

[NOTE: Of these it seems that the German version is probably more correct. For the benefit of comparison the list of names from both petitions are given here side by side with the German version given first:]

Georg Heinrich Weber of
Wisembächen/Hagenburg
Georg Henri Dennuth de
Wisembachen/Hachenbourg

Joh. Jac. Burckhardt of Eichfeldt/Francken
 Jean Jag. Burckhard d'Eichfelden/Franconie
 Johann Heinrich Demuth of Birckenbäuel
 Jean Henri Dennuth de Bir Kenbaue
 Joh. Michael Ringel of Speyer-Haßloch
 Jean Michel Ringel de Speyer-Hasslech
 Johannes Freising of Ulm
 Jean Preclin d'Ulm
 Joh. Ulrich Mayer of Büdingen
 Jean Ulrich Mayier de Büdengen
 Joh. Heinrich Hol of Elstadt
 Jean Henri Hol of Elsstadt
 Isaac Iserloh of Büdingen
 Isac Kenchoh of Büdengen
 Joh. Georg Mörsch of Büdingen
 Jean George Morsch of Büdengen
 Casimir Lörsh of Hofheim
 Casimir Lorsch de Hofheim
 Joh. Wilhelm Zobel of Delckheim
 Joh. Philipp Bär of Delckheim
 Jean Philippe Bar du meme lieu (Hofheim)
 Johannes Küblinger of Rheindürkheim
 Jean Kublinger de Rheindurckheim
 Peter Bracht of Altzen
 Pierre Bracht d'Altzen
 Joh. Georg Aener of Haltscheit
 Jean George Renner de Haltscheit
 Joh. Jacob Küblinger of Rheindürkheim
 Jean Jaques Kublinger de Rheindurckheim
 Joh. Ludwig Thiess of Rheinhardts-Münster
 Jean Louis Shiess de Rheinshands-Munster
 Jacob Welcker
 Jean Welbker
 Daniel Sachs of Oggersheim
 Wanier Suchu d'Aggershem
 Johannes Reich of Rheindürkheim
 Jean Reich de Rheindurckheim
 Joh. Georg Berterman of Rheindürkheim
 Jean George Bertermann Rheindurckheim
 Niclaus Weydman of Meerfelden
 Nicolas Weydman de Meerfelden
 Christ. Wilhelm Weydman of Meerfelden
 Chrétien Guill Weidman de Meerfelden
 Michael Kübler of Dertingen
 Michel Kubler de Dertingen
 Charles Etienne Haudelette of Ysenberg/Frankfurt
 Charles Etienne Haudelette d'Isenbourg/Frankfurt
 Daniel Goud of Montbeiliard
 Daniel Goux of Montbeilard
 Daniel Malbon of Montbeiliard
 Danier Malbon of Montbeilard
 Jean Pochard of Montbeiliard
 Jean Bochard of Montbeilard

Joseph Bas of Montbeiliard
 Joseph Ban of Montbeilard
 Chaques Bugnon of Montbeiliard
 Jacque Bugnon of Montbeilard
 Jean Geo. Goud of Montbeiliard
 Jean George Goux of Montbeilard
 Pierre Goux of Montbeilard

The document below has been authenticated and approved by the great seal of the province of Massachusetts Bay in the following manner.

By his excellence Monseigneur Spencer Phips, vice-Governor and commandant of the Royal Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England.

We certify that M. Pierre Etter of Swiss nationality burgess and merchant settled since several years in this town of Boston, has appeared in front of us the 13 December 1751, and after the oath required, has declared, that the content of the above individuals who have signed it and that each one has given his signature in his presence. Thus we have placed the great seal of the province of Massachusetts Bay. Made in Boston the 17 December 1751, the 25 year of the rule of his majesty the King of Great Britain. S. Phips. By order of his excellence J. Willard, Secretary.

We feel that such an authenticated declaration will suffice, without need for greater enlightenment or further instructions. Those who nevertheless would wish to know more, could receive entire satisfaction from the persons named below.

Finally, it is good to observe that each family receive freely above 120 acres of land, German measure that this size is granted to unmarried young men of age 21 years, who promise to cultivate it. That this land is given free and clear of all charge, duty and will be permanent property to the person or their heirs under the only condition to cultivate it themselves or by others during two years.

Further we will assign to all villages composed of 120 families 200 acres of land which will belong to the Church and the same for a school and the same for all protestant ministers who will go through the province to attend to his ministry.

The Government and the Province have not yet determined the duration of these offers. Thus it would be wise to not neglect to take advantage of it while it lasts. Those who would like to take advantage of it, can address themselves

to the Commissary Crellius or those to whom he has given written order to act for this and in his name. To know in Frankfurt am Main, to the - fonderie de caracteres - called Luther. At the printer Eicheberg the elder and who prints and distributes the Imperial Gazette; in Spire [Speyer], at M. Goethal printer; in Heilbron, at M. Lucht, printer; in Augsburg at the counter of gazettes called of Mr. Maschenbourg, where one can receive all the instructions that he could wish and be enrolled.

My dear brothers, sister, mosther-in-law and dear daughter:

I do not want to miss letting you know my state of health which is very good, thank God, as well as my children, wishing for the same thing for you. You will know that the 6 of August my wife died on the frontier of England and which grieved me very much, and in the state that I am in I would have need of my daughter, if she desired to come, and she would be near me, especially that having no more mother-in-law. This is what I have to write to you at present. I remain yours very affectionate (I greet you all and kiss you with all my heart), brother, son-in-law, and father, Jean Gorge Gout. And me Daniel Jacob likewise I salute my mother and my parents and friends.

And me Jean Rocher salute likewise my father and mother, brother and sister, parents and friends, letting them know that we are all in good health. And we kiss everyone as well my wife and the children with all our heart. Jean Pochar.

Likewise Daniel Malbon makes it known to his wife and his children that he arrived in good health and wishes the same to them all, and if she wants to come in this country with all her family, please parents and friends give her whatever assistance she needs. I kiss you all with all my heart, parents and friends, wife and children and I remain your affectionate husband and Father, Daniel Malbon.

Boston, the 17 Dec 1751

Besancon

My dear Brothers and Sisters:

These lines are for the purpose to let you know the state of our health which is very good thanks to the Lord, wishing the same for you and your dear families, and to also let you know at the same time that we arrived safely in Boston, which arrival was the 7 November and fortunately, our trip was fairly long but several times we were forced to stay in several towns, just as much to wait for favorable weather as to supply the vessel with food. Concerning sailing, there are no risks. It is even pleasurable, when the weather is calm. You have the pleasure to see many remarkable things, which makes the time go fast. Thoase who desire to come can come without fear. As for us, if we had not made the trip, and knowing what we know now, we would be ready to do what we have done. We were promised 100 arpens of land prior to our embarkation in Rotterdam. That is 100 arpens which corresponds to 120 back home, for each family, by the Sir Joseph Certious who was our commissary and that was attributed to us by the government of the province and that land is clear for always for us and our descendants, except for 1 grain of pepper a year, if it is asked of us, that free of all taxes, in one word, we are not compelled to pay any tax under whatever name it may be called. Hunting is permitted, fishing likewise, high and low in the creek and river, seeing that we arrived a little late in the season, we were obliged to stay in Boston this winter where we are well provided for. Meat is in abundance and the best one could wish and the flavor is delicious. We have been given wood to heat ourselves. You would be surprised to see the meat which comes in this town as well as the poultry and all this ready to cook, and quite cheap. The pound of meat 6 "lard" and that of pork is 2 "sol" with the fat, and most remarkable, the hen of "boy ?" 3 sol a peace, ox head is not valued. The liver is given to the dog. The cattle are just as abundant as in any grazing in Europe and the grass is just as good as one can find. The ladin is very good. It produces all sorts of grain of all quality. The flax and the hemp exceed that of Europe. The flax is three feet high and the hemp is up to eight feet. Bread is cheaper than in Europe. White bread is like snow. As to gardening, there is abundance and at least nicer than in Europe, cabbage, potatoes, and in one word all sorts of abundance, plenty of fruit. There is no wine, but excellent apple wine. If you go to the boy, you will find nuts in abundance with which the pigs fatten themselves. It seems when you leave the city to go in the fields that the fruit trees

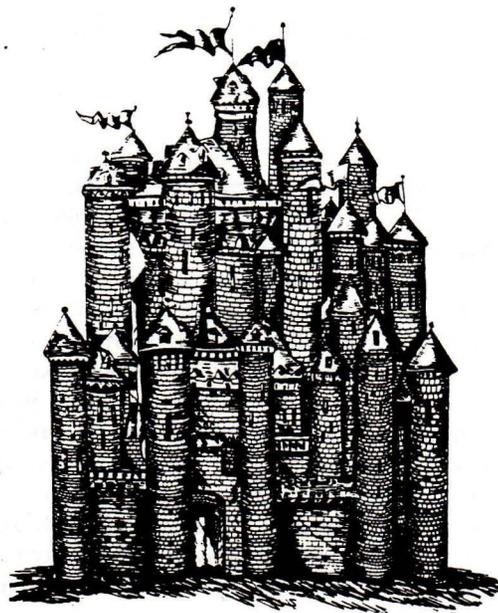
are some high forests. And you will find on the trees more fruits left on the trees after the harvest than we harvest back home. Concerning the labor, a laborer earns 12 pounds and is fed. This is for the winter and in the summer, double each week, and for the trade men, they earn twice as much. And even more, according to the profession. If one wants to pay children there are plenty of opportunities, and in good houses. I have placed my Marie in one of the main homes of the city for seven years for one "louis" a year. They feed her and keep her in clothes. They gave her twice as much clothing when she entered. We have a French church and a French minister, very good men, who have been very helpful. We have even established our agen in our absence to do what concerns us during our absence, and those hwo would like to come can address themselves to hime, but one must have a good certificate, without which no one will be received. We have gone to communion the Sunday the December. In the town there is quantity of negro slaves, very obedient. There are at least 20 parishes in the town which is very large. It takes one hour to cross the city which is full of merchants. One finds all sorts of merchandise. The province of New England, where we are, is located on the 42 degree of latitude. The air is very healthy, about like back home. The winter is not quite as long. One must address himself to commissary Joseph Crellius who is residing in Frankfurt. It is he who brought us. He is a very good man, and being with him, you will not lack anything. He has his lodging at Sir Doctor Souter.

He will let you know himself by some letters that he will write, how you must act, but do not listen to the letter of Mr. Dick. Look at what we are writing. There is a good police in all the land. Nothing is sold on Sunday, neither for gold nor money. We have seen burn the Holy Father the Pope with Mr. the pretendant. The devil without he sword at the side who escorted them in a carriage of paper, pulled by some children and with the noise of canon....

I end because if I wanted to write all the circumstance, I would need another sheet of paper. I kiss you all parents and friends, and my children do the same. I am your affectionate brother. You will greet all those who will ask news from us, particularly our Pastors, although we have not written our letter with our own hand, it is written by a man who made the trip with us and who is one of our friends and neighbor, and who will form

with us the French Colony which we hope to form and which is promised. It is one "lieu" from Franfurt and in our colony 200 arpens of land are given to the pastors, and to the school teacher, the same for the church without what we will grant them and that we do not know. Daniel Goux

Dear mother Brothers and Sister, I greet you and kiss you with all my heart. I wish your health to be as good as mine and wish I could kiss you in the country that I am in. I am with my uncles and I will have my land, that is 100 appends, like everyone, because all those who are 21 years old have the same advantage as a family. Dear father and mother, this is all I have to write for the present. I am and I will remain all my life your very affectionate Pierre Goux.



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Spring is Sprung!



Old Broad Bay Roots

Antoni* (Anton), Becker, Beckler*, Benner*, BirkenbaueI*, Bornemann, Bornheimer*, Brodtmann (Broadman), Burkhardt* (Burkett), Daurenheim, Demuth*, Dickendorff, Dies (Dice), Dochtermann* (Tochtermann), Doerfler*, Eichorn* (Ahorn), Eisele, Elklein, Engel, Engelbert, Feiler* (Feyler), Feilhauer, Genthner, Georg (George), Getsinger, Gross, Hahn*, Heidenheim (Huettenheim), Heiler**, Hein*, Heisler, Heyer, Hild* (Hilt), Hoch*, Hoffses*, Holzapfel, Huebner (Heavener), Iselen, Janson, Jung* (Young), Kammerer* (Comery), Kastner* (Castner), Kintzel* (Kinsel), Claus*, Klein* (Cline), Koehler (Kaler), Kraemer (Creamer, Crammer), Krebs (Crapes), Kroehn, Kuebler*, Kueblinger* (Kiblinger), Kuhn (Coon, Cone), Kumaler (Comler), Lagenauer*, Lang* (Long), Lauer* (Lowry, Lowery), Leben Zelner* (Lebensaler), Leight* (Light), Leissner, Loesch* (Lash), Ludwig*, Martin, May*, Mellen, Mueller (Miller), Mink* (Mank), Moser, Neubert (Newbert), Neuhaus (Newhouse), Orff, Oberlach (Overlock), Pracht (Prock), Reich (Rich), Ried (Reed, Reid), Rehfuss (Refuse), Reisser (Razor), Roemele, (Remily), Rodner, Rominger, Roth* (Rode, Rhodes), Schaeffer & Schoefner (Shephard), Schmaus (Smouse), Schmidt* (Smith), Schnaudiel (Snowdeal), Schneider* (Snider, Snyder), Schumacher, Schuhmann (Shuman), Siegrist (Sechrist), Seitensberger (Sidensparker), Seiter (Seiders), Seitlinger*, (Sidelinger), Seitz* (Sides), Stahl (Stall, Stoll), Storer*, Treible (Treupel, Dribble), Ukele* (Ukley, Eugley), Ulmer*, Unbehend (Umberhine), Vogler** (Fogler), Wagner*, Walch (Walck), Wallis (Wallace), Walter, Waltz/Woltz, Weber* (Weaver), Wier/Weier, Wiest*, Wepel* (Weyl), Weller (Willard, Werner (Warner, Pannah), Winchenbach* (Wincapaw, Wink), Wolfahrt, Wolfsgruber (Wolsgrover), Ziegler

* = We have found the parish of origin in Germany.

** = We have found the parish of origin in Germany and Switzerland.