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Broad Bay Broad Side

(Continued from Vol. 1. No. 1)

Terms and Conditions (Cont'd)

6. **Waldo promises and obligates himself, for the housing maintenance** of the said colonists, for a period of one year...and to deliver the following foodstuffs:

120,000 pounds of beef
20,000 pounds of pork
60,000 pounds of wheat-flour
60,000 pounds of coarse or unbolted flour
4,000 bushels of Indian corn
4,000 bushels of salt

One-half of the above to be delivered on their arrival and the other half six months thereafter in the following manner:

Each person over ten years of age to receive one hundred and fifty pounds of beef, fifty pounds of pork, one hundred and fifty pounds of wheaten-flour, one hundred and fifty pounds of coarse or unbolted flour, ten bushels of Indian corn, and one bushel of salt: each person under ten years of age is to receive one half of the above.

7. **Waldo promises ... to deliver to each family the following things:**

One cow and calf, a pregnant sow, three axes, four hoes, a spade and a handsaw. Also each colonist is to have the privilege and the right in the forests of

...Waldo, ... to cut as much wood as he may find necessary for his own needs, or for sale on the banks of the rivers and sea, where many vessels are ready to buy all such at four shillings a cord.

8. **These and other advantageous circumstances and conditions may, it is to be assumed, influence here and there certain Palatine and German folk to emigrate to such a fruitful country, so conveniently located on the sea and its river, so highly privileged, and so well governed, where the occupants enjoy so many good rights, which belongs to such a powerful and gracious Lord and which is ruled with such paternal favour. He (the gracious Lord) makes and extends this offer to all those who are in a position to defray the costs of emigrating thither, without his ever hoping or expecting to receive the slightest pay or profit for himself, and where they according to their protestant faith may worship their God undisturbed in their own right and according to their own conscience and where they may be in a position to maintain and amply support themselves and others.**

Signed at Speyer on this fourteenth day of July,
A.D. 1741 Samuel Waldo
Colonel and Hereditary Lord of Broad Bay in
New England
Sebastian Zuberbuhler
Commissioner with plenary powers.

1. Stahl, Jasper Jacob. History of Old Broad Bay and Waldoboro. Vol.1. "The Colonial & Federal Periods. Portland, ME. pp. 100-102.

Lincoln County Cemetery Association

Formed for Funding and Preservation

With nearly 500 ancient and public cemeteries in Lincoln County, the Lincoln County Cemetery Preservation Association formed in 1990, has its work cut out for it in the years to come. According to President Joyce Brown of Nobleboro, she and a few others interested in genealogy are concerned about the unkempt status of many area cemeteries and have decided to do something about it.

The organization meets on the second Thursday of each month at Skidompha Library, Damariscotta, at 7 p.m. Members hail from South Bristol, Jefferson, Nobleboro, Newcastle, Edgecomb, Bremen, Damariscotta, and Medomak.

The goals of the organization are many. "We found we were in need of a directory, a source book, for all the cemetery records to help people who are working on their genealogy." said Brown. Other goals look toward maintaining, repairing, preserving, and cleaning the cemeteries. "One goal is to establish perpetual care funds and plans which will provide for maintaining the cemeteries for the long range." Brown said that some people are interested in general clean-up and others are interested in caring for cemeteries in their own town. "Hopefully we will get towns and groups to take care of their own cemeteries and we would help with funding and getting them started.

If a family interested in their ancestry would get together once a year, have a picnic and have a clean up day of their ancestors' stones, that would be great."

Currently the L.C. Cemetery Preservation Association is in the process of getting incorporated and has already started special funds for 11 cemeteries in Damariscotta and Nobleboro. "We are learning how to handle our funds," said Brown, of one of their goals. "It is a complex issue, about who, in private cemeteries, has responsibility for the graves. The law says that a direct descendent can have access. I always talk to the landowner and then to people who are descendants to see what their wishes are." To that end, another goal is to make better maps with better directions to the cemeteries. Brown explained that many towns may have more [cemeteries] than they think. "Often people don't identify the old fieldstone cemeteries." The goals of the association are many and the group welcomes new members. "We could use people with interest in compiling information on computers, the law, photography, art for sketching stones, genealogy, phoning descendants. I've been trying to photograph all the stones in Nobleboro."

ADDRESS:

**Lincoln County Cemetery Preservation
Association, P.O.Box 204
Damariscotta, ME 04543**

2. From an article by Heidi Shott, in the Lincoln County News, Damariscotta, Maine. 14 Feb 1991.

A Closer Look at Conrad Hyer

And the Immigration of 1748

by Gary Horlacher

Conrad Heyer (Hyer), referred to as a "Waldoboro landmark" by Stahl (254), is said to be a name known to every citizen in the town. Unfortunately for over 140 years much of the story behind Conrad Heyer has not been represented correctly. This short article is intended to point out some facts from reliable sources to show where these stories and traditions are in error and what the correct story should have been.

From Samuel L. Miller's History of the Town of Waldoboro, Maine (1910), we learn that Martin Heyer came to Broad Bay with the migration of 1748 and that after his death his son Conrad Heyer was born 10 Apr 1749. He also states that Conrad Heyer was the first white child born in the present town of Waldoboro, after the first permanent settlement, being born at Schenck's Point on the eastern side of Broad Bay. Also that he enlisted in the Revolutionary War from elsewhere than Massachusetts (Maine) and joined the army at Cambridge (25,228-229). Much of the above information is misleading and in error.

The main point of error in this account is the date of Conrad Heyer's birth and that of his father's emigration. David Grindell has recently sent a transcript from the late Edith Mank of Lowell, MA of a list of people who were sent to Broad Bay in October 1752 from a ship at Germantown. The original of this list is found in the Massachusetts Historical Society, Knox Papers, Vol. L, p. 113. Among the passengers on this ship was the following:

John Martin Heyer & Family

This list of passengers was made up of those who left Germany on the Ship St. Andrew 25 Jun 1752 and which arrived in Boston 19 Sep 1752. Of the estimated 260 passengers, 133 continued north from Boston and arrived in Broad Bay in October. The approximately 120 others were probably

indentured in Boston to pay the passage debts or left in Boston for Pennsylvania or other areas.

Having arrived in Broad Bay in October 1752, it was the awful winter of 1752-1753 which caused the death of Martin Heyer and not that of 1748-49. Likewise Conrad Heyer would have been born 10 Apr 1753, and was certainly not the first white settler born in the colony. The 1742 immigration to Broad Bay with the Eichhorn, Tochtermann, Dorflinger, Heiler, Romminger, Seitz, Schneider, Schmidt, Ulmer, and Vogler families (all of which have been definitely identified in Germany and with this emigration) certainly did not wait around ten years until the Heyer family moved to Broad Bay in 1752 to continue having children! There must have been many children born prior to Conrad Heyer in Waldoboro, Maine. He was also not the first child of the 1752 emigration to be born in America..

The fact Conrad Heyer was born in 1753 and not in 1749 is attested to in many other documents. In a Revolutionary War pension application dated 1820 Conrad Heyer reports his household and ages as follows:

Conrad Hyer age 67
wife age 63 (cripple)
daughter age 26 (nursing wife)

Subtracting 67 years from 1820 comes up with his birth date as the year 1753! According to the 1830 census of Waldoboro, Conrad Heier and wife were both between the ages of 70-80 years. This would place their birth as occurring between 1750-1760! The German name Conrad was often listed as Cornelius in order to appear more Anglicized. In 1840 the census taker listed Conrad as Cornelius Heyer since he was living next to Cornelius Heyer Jr. His age was given in this census as 88 years old. This would have placed him born in 1752. We know this was our Conrad Heyer because he was listed as a Revolutionary War pensioner and there was no Cornelius Heyer pensioners, only Conrad Heyer!

With all of this evidence for Conrad Heyer's birth occurring in 1753, one might wonder why it has been mistakenly recorded as 1749 for so many years as well as on his tombstone. In the 1850 Census of Waldoboro he is listed as 101 years old, which would place his birth in 1749. Somehow between 1840 and 1850 Conrad had aged 14 years instead of ten. It is likely that he referred to his birth as the spring after this large group of colonists arrived at Waldoboro. Either Conrad got mixed up and thought the group came in 1748 instead of 1752, or else someone convinced him that this was the case so he decided he was four years older than he had originally figured!

Instead of being 107 years old when he died (Stahl 160), he was actually only 102, nearly 103. He might not believe it himself if he were here, but the earlier records are clear and much more reliable than the later records! Conrad Heyer's father was not with the migration of 1748, but that of 1752. Conrad was not born 10 Apr 1749, but in 1753. He was certainly not the first white child born in Waldoboro, Maine. In his pension records he stated that he had enlisted at Waldoboro.

One question that is still left unanswered is then who was in the immigration of 1748? According to Miller, the only name which has come down any certainty as belonging to that migration was Martin Heyer (276). We have just shown that he indeed was not part of this emigration. If not the Heyers, then who else?

Stahl says there is little known of the family names represented in the migration of 1748, "...and only a few stand out with historical certainty: the Martin Heyers, the Wilhelm Schnaudels (Snowdeal) and Christopher Neubert." Both the Wilhelm Schnaudill family and the Zacharias Neubert family (Christopher was his 10 year old son) were found on a list of emigrants arriving in 1753 on the ship Elizabeth. So far all of the names previously substantiated as coming in 1748 have been documented as coming either in 1752 or 1753. Stahl also mentions two Welt brothers John and possibly Pleosus, who came to Broad Bay, 1748. This is based on family tradition.

Stahl mentions that the Bauzer family may have emigrated in 1748 or 1753.

The only other name Stahl associates with the migration of 1748 was Conrad Seiders, who was

in the migration of 1748 and deflected from Philadelphia by Joseph Crell under the persuasion of Samuel Waldo. What was Stahl's source for this Conrad Seiders coming from Philadelphia in 1748 under the persuasion of Waldo?

Thus far the only definite family that has been presented as coming in 1748 was that of Conrad Seiders, and the source for that is unknown to me at present. Of the emigrations to Broad Bay, that of 1748 is by far the most dubious and least documented. There has turned up little evidence, of which I am aware, of any agreement between Waldo and Crell (at this early date), and if the ship did go on to Waldoboro, it seems likely that it only had a few, if any settlers, and possibly some supplies for the colony. Earlier estimates of 20-30 families and 50 settlers must have been confused with either the 1742 emigration or one of the later ones. Those sources need to be searched to check their reliability and what they base their sources on.

As to the last assumption, that there was practically no emigrants, if any, that came to Broad Bay with the ship Forest in 1748, I may be wrong and I challenge anyone to bring up evidence. We now have a good representation of settlers who came in 1742, 1751, 1752, and in 1753, but are left with only one emigrant family (Seiders) who came in 1748. Any input as to others who may have come in 1748 or as to the hypothesis that there was no major emigration in 1748 would be greatly appreciated!



CONRAD HEYER
· Born April 10, 1749 · 1753
From a pencil sketch
taken in 1850.

The Lost Generation

As more research is carried out in Germany, we are discovering what we shall call "THE LOST GENERATION." Many of the men who are credited with being the founders of the Broad Bay Colony were actually in their teens or younger, and most were accompanied by their fathers, mothers and brothers and sisters. A few examples of these are:

Phillip Rominger, age 21, w/father, Hans Jerg Rominger & family
 David Rominger, age 26, w/father, Hans Jerg Rominger & family
 Gottfried Bornheimer, age 11, w/f. Joachim Bornheimer & family
 Johann Hilt, age 17, with his father, Peter Hilt, a widr & family
 Peter Hilt, age 3, with his father Johann Henrich Hilt & family
 Peter Hilt, age 25, with his father Christian Hilt, & family
 Cornelius (Conrad) Klaus, a.10, w/f. Johann Casper Claus & family
 David Kubler, age 9, with his father Michael Kuebler & family
 John Adam Levensaler, a. 23, w/f. Peter Lievenzollner & family
 Frank Müller, age 25, with his wife and small child, came with his mother Anna Maria and her second husband Dietrich May & family
 Johann Petrus Walder, with his father Daniel Walther & family

More will be written about the "LOST GENERATION" later.

Germans that came through Old Broad Bay

These families very likely came through Broad Bay but did not stay long enough to leave a record that we have found.

Appelt, Georg 1753
 Birckenbeul, Joh. Dietrich 1753
 Bubelreder, Joh. Henrich 1753
 Bubelreder, Nicholas 1753
 Daurenheim, Joh. Peter 1753
 Elstein, Andrew 1753
 Engel, Christian 1752
 Engelbort, Willhelm 1752
 George, Heinrich 1753
 Geyer, Geo. Ludwig 1751
 Gortz, Joh. Peter 1753
 Herbst, Ludwig 1757
 Hobbhan, Herr Wilhelm 1753
 Iserloh, Isaac 1751
 Jansen, Christian 1752
 Jostnerten?, Johann 1753
 Kleinschmidt, Joh. Michel 1753 Knochell, Herr
 Secretarius 1753 Kram, Joh. Peter 1753
 Kregs, Ludwig 1752
 Kumeler, Michael 1751
 Moser, Jacob 1752

Ott, Peter 1779
 Peter, John Henry 1751
 Pfeiffer, Mr. 1756
 (Piper, killed by Indians)
 Romminger, Joh. Heinrich 1753
 Rotner, Solomon 1753
 Ronde, Margareta (widow) 1753
 Steudle, Johannes 1753
 (To PA, ship "Brothers")
 Wegner, Kunrath 1751
 Weier, Johannes 1752
 Wener, Joh. Georg 1752
 Wenig, Anna & Son 1752
 Wenig, David & Son 1752
 Wssicht, Hans. Georg 1752
 Zeigler, Johannes 1752

Passing through Broad Bay:

Heiler, Ries, Loblin (Leaper, Lepley), Wuest

Family Genealogy

An Important Adjunct to Local History

A well-written Family Genealogy can be a very important contribution to Local History. However this is often a much neglected part of the historical process. All too often, individuals may say, "Well, I'll wait until I retire", or "Aunt Mary is doing all that family history stuff", or "I know someone should do it but I'm just too busy now."

And in the meantime, family history is being lost, valuable pictures and stories are being thrown out onto the trash, or given to a well-meaning relative, but being lost in the process.

Therefore, it is exciting to us to see someone put forth the effort, time and money to publish a family history. We recently received a copy of "The Descendants of John Henry Benner" by Mark A. Benner, a fairly comprehensive compilation. Mark, congratulations on a work well-done. You are to be commended for the painstaking work and research which you have done. Now, I'm sure mistakes will be found in it, (that is part of the nature of the work, working with so many detailed facts and one cannot possibly check out every name, date and event) but the Benner family should get behind Mark and purchase the book and help him pay for the cost of publication and then thank him for the real contribution made. The Broad Bay area needs many more family genealogies like this one.

We would like to thank everyone for their personal letters of encouragement, for their family history sent to us, for the Christmas cards. We will be getting back to each one of you as time permits. I will use this newsletter as a means to contact everyone, and generally keep you updated as to our progress. Will

Gary has informed me that he has identified over 50 families and their places of origin in Germany!! We have a long way to go, but that is about 33% of our project! He is hard at work in the German parish records, (and that is hard work!) but it is exciting to find the births and christenings of these German families. I enjoy going into these records and seeing their names.

BROAD BAY ROOTS PROJECT PROGRESSING

Gary and I sat down together last Saturday and went through the families that have been identified as coming from a specific parish in Germany. We were both surprised and thrilled to note that 51 families have been so identified. That means that one-third of our project has been completed or at least the identification portion of it has been.

We know definitely where these families originated in Germany:

Antoni, Christian
Antoni, Michael
Anton, Katharina
Appelt, George

Birckenbeul, Johan Dietrich
Bornheimer, Gottfried
Bornheimer, Joachim
Bubelreder, Nicolas
Burkhardt, Anton
Burkhardt, Johann Georg

Deis, Lutwig
Deis, Jacob
Demuth, Johannes Heinrich
Dochtermann, Paulus
Durflinger, Widow
Durflinger, Jacobina

Eichorn, Matheus
Eichorn, Jung Matheus
Eugley, Bernhardt

German Origins (cont'd)

Feyler, Castor
Feyler, Godfrey

Hahn, Hans Georg
Hubener, Johann Georg
Heiler, Conrad
Heiler, Joachim Jacob
Heiler, Johannes Simeon
Hilt, Peter
Hilt, Henrich
Hilt, Margaret
Hilt, Christian
Hobbhan, Herr Wilhelm F.
Hofses, Anton
Hofses, Godfried
Hofses, Matthias

Jung, Valentine

Kastner, Balthasar
Kuentzel (Kinsel), Johannes
Kline, Christian
Klaus, Cornelius
Koehler, Heinrich
Kohler, John Henry
Kohler, Jacob
Cammerer, Joseph
Kuebler, Michael

Lachenauer, Johann Georg
Lang, Johann Heinrich
Lievenzollner, Peter

Leicht, Johann Georg
Ludwig, John Jost

Miller, Frank
Miller, Peter
Menck, Johann Georg
Reid, Johann Georg
Riess, Matthaues
Rominger, David
Rominger, Philip
Rominger, Michael
Rominger, Jacob
Roth, Georg
Schmidt, Mr.
Schmidt, John Martin
Schneider, Melchior
Seiders, Conrad
Seuder, Henry
Sidelinger, Martin
Seitz, Lorenz
Storer, Johann Georg

Ulmer, John Martin
Vogler, Hans Georg
Vogler, Philip Christopher

Weber, Johann Jost
Weber, Theiss
Winchenbach, Friedrich
Wuest, Hans Georg
Zickler, Maria (see Menck)

250th Year Reunion

This summer will be the two hundred fifty year anniversary of the first documented arrival of German colonists to Old Broad Bay. We have heard from several interested individuals who would like to see something of this sort happen. We now need individuals around the Waldoboro area, (how about the Waldoboro Town Fathers?) who could make such decisions as Who? and When? and Where? Let's begin work on this!

Translation of a Humble Petition written by the
GERMAN SETTLERS AT BROAD BAY

To His Excellence
WILLIAM SHIRLEY, Esqr.
 Governor of Ye Massachusetts Bay at Boston,
 dated the 13. Maji 1754: translated the 11. Juin 1754;
 by John Ernest Knochel, sometime ago Secretqry of several
 imperial Commissions in Germaine.

*Pt. prospiciendum ipsis, necessariis supplementis, tam quo
 ad alimentationem quam defensionem tempori belli immentis.¹*

To His Excellency, William Shirley, Esqr., Gouvenour of Ye Massachusetts Bay at Boston.

Most noble born, most noble grave, most honoured Lord, Gouvernor! Your excellence will excuse the liberte, we poor deserted Germans take, in addressing our most humble petition ot you; Considering: that above 130 Familes, containing almost 500 sools, live at Broad Bay, being thus abandonet, that in cas, there should happen a War (which is the common report.) having no Guarrison, we must be exposed to the danger of being killed by the Indians, one after another, in our own houses. If we should build 2 or 3 Guarrisons; meerly any old Settlers being provided whit provisions for a couple of Weeks by themselves, and the New Komers of the Year 1753 by Mr. Waldo: but none of those Settlers that arrived in the year 1752: we must expect to starve for Hunger: over and besides, for want of Powder, Bullets and Flints, we should can not defend us self. Therefore we poor deserted Subjects in common, implore your Excel. Graciousness, (regarding you as the Father of the Land) to assisst us, your poor children, for the Sak of God, and to deliver us from those miseris. We shall never dare to prescribe Your Excel. what to do, or in what manner we should be saved; your Wisdom will suppeditate to you by what means we poor deserted Germans must be supported, in the afore mentioned points; by your Excel. Favour.

We are in the utmost subjection, Your Excellence must humble and most obedient Subjects. Broad Bay, the 13th Maji, 1754.

Signatum	Mathaus Romele	Casimir Lasch
Johann Ulmer, Cap.	Jacob Waltz	Paulus Dochtermann
Jo. Martin Reiser	Jo. Jacob Ulmer	Laurentius X. Seitz
Philipp Rinner	Conrad Treupel	Joh. Martin Ulmer
Jacob Deis	Joh. Heinrich	Phillip Vogler
Valentin Jung	Demuth	David Rominger
Frantz X Eisele	Jacob Lau[e]r	

1.. Especially must they provide, with the necessary assistance, as much for provisioning as for defense in time of imminent war.

OLD BROAD BAY ROOTS

Air, Antoni (Anton), Bauzer, Beckler, Benner, Birckenbeul, Bornemann, Bornheimer, Brotmann (Broadman), Burkhardt (Burkett), David, Deis (Dice), Demuth, Dickendorff (Duckendorf), Dochtermann (Tochtermann), Duerflinger (Doerfler), Dohlheim (Dolheim), Edel, Eichorn (Achor), 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, Lachenauer (Lagenauer), Lang (Long), Losch (Lash), Lauer (Lawry, Lowry), Lehr, Leissner, Lebenzoeller (Levensaler), Leicht (Light), Ludwig, Martin, Matchloff, Mellen, Menck (Mink, Mank), Muller (Miller), Neuhaus (Newhouse), Neubert (Newbert), Orph (Orff), Oberlach (Overlock), Pracht (Prock), Reisser (Razor), Ried (Reed, Reid), Refhuss (Refuse), Reisaus, Reitter, Roemele, (Remily), Roth (Rode, Rhodes), Rinner, Rominger, Sargers (Sargus), Schaffer, Schenck, Schmidt (Smith), Schneider (Snyder, Snider), Schonemann, Schumacher (Shoemaker), Schurz, Schwartz (Black), Schweier, Siechrist (Sechrist), Seiter (Seiders), Schumann (Shuman), Seittlinger (Sidelinger), Seitensberger (Sidensparker), Seitz (Sides), Seiler (Siler), Schmaus (Smouse), Schaudal (Snowdeal), Soelle (Cilley), Stahl (Stall, Stole), Stein, Stilke (Stilkey), Stoerer (Storer), Steudle (Studley), Suchfort (Sukeforth), Toziner, Treupel (Drible), Ulmer, Unbehend (Umberhine), Vogler (Fogler), Wegner, Wagner, Walch (Walck), Wallizer (Wallis, Wallace), Walder, (Walter), Waltz (Woltz), Weber (Weaver), Weller (Willard), Welt, Weyl, Werner (Warner), Winchenbach (Wincapaw, Wink), Wohlfahrt, Wolsgrover, Zuberbuhler.

Old Broad Bay Clearing House

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Contributions Gratefully Accepted