

Old Broad Bay Bund und Blatt

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

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German Manumission Records

In order to leave the various areas of Germany, citizens had to receive official permission to emigrate. They often had to purchase their "freedom" or pay stiff taxes. Many did not pay the taxes, of course, or even apply for permission to leave, but many did. The following is an example of one of these:

Handwritten German text, likely a manumission record or petition. The text is written in cursive and appears to be a formal document. It includes names and dates, such as "1716" and "1717".

SAME DATE AS THE FOREGOING [1737]

The Prince's court commission likewise serves notice on **Bernhard Heyler**, **Jacob Glas**, **Conradt Heyler**, and **Johannes Sturm**, all of whom are subjects and residents of Wossingen, that the committee has no objection to granting them a release from servitude in response to their petition.

CONCLUSION

In fulfillment of the above decree, the aforementioned persons will provide the names of those released, including their wives and their children and the age of each person, and will also dutifully submit an appendix reporting the details of their respective estates and current status. Durlach, District Customs Office [We had hoped to find the lists that included "their wives and their children", etc. but didn't find them on these particular families. However, Gary has found several such lists as found on page 24 and 25 of this issue.]

RELEASE FROM SERVITUDE

In consideration of the petition of **Bernhard Heyler**, currently a subject residing in Wossingen, that he be allowed to leave for New England with his family, and that in the case of an affirmative response the necessary documents connected with this decision be subsequently issued.

Official Publication of Old Broad Bay Family History Projects

Chatter From the Chair Richer Castner

Looking forward to seeing you all again this coming August (5th-7th) permits me to forget for a bit the stormy weather here in upstate New York and gives me what Erika calls "warm fuzzies" which help offset the subzero temperature outside my office window here at the university.

But the implication is that you've found a place to stay while you're in Waldoboro. It is definitely time to make arrangements if you have not done so already. There are several places in the area. Try Moody's first, phone them directly at 207-832-5362 and make suitable arrangements.

The draft of a proposed constitution and bylaws for our organization is currently being circulated. Please give some serious thought as to what principles you would like to see enumerated in a document which hopefully will serve as a solid foundation for future activities. The current proposal is designed to decentralize authority and place it in the hands of project leaders, with the Board of Governors (corporate trustees) serving policy-making and long range planning functions. This is what folks said they wanted last year. Do you (still) feel that way? The further development and approval of the final draft will occupy an important position on our agenda in August. Hope to see you all in August!

Subscriptions to Bund und Blatt
Subscriptions \$10 per year, plus \$5.00
for OBBFHP membership.

Contributions in General

Gary Horlacher surprised me a couple of weeks ago with this announcement: **I need to go back to Germany for another three weeks!** He had already made arrangements in order to receive the cheaper fares and as you read this he will be doing additional, needed research in villages of Germany which he was unable to see the last trip. Any contributions you wish to make to help him out on this trip will be **greatly appreciated**. It was something he wanted to do and shows his commitment to this project, and I told him we would help him as much as we can. Thank you all for your continued support.

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

A Summary of a Proposed Constitution and Bylaws

Richar Castner has sent to me the 3rd Draft of a Proposed Constitution and Bylaws for the OBBFHPs. Rather than reprint it here, I will give a short summary. Each officer will have a copy of the Proposed Draft which will be available for your perusal or you can send \$1.00 to Richer and he will send a copy of the Proposed Draft to you.

Prof. Richard L. Castner
Dance dept., S. U. N. Y.
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Article 1 - **Name:** Old Broad Bay Family History Projects (OBBFHP)

Article 2 - **Scope:** Canada, US, Mexico, and especially Maine. perpetual.

Article 3 - **Objectives:** to acquire, preserve, restore, maintain and support land, cemeteries, etc. of historic interest or related to the German families and their neighbors, etc...to encourage genealogical and historical research relating to the early settlers...and disseminate and publish such data...to bring descendants of the German settlers and the families with whom they intermarried together via reunions, seminars, workshops, and such gatherings in order to enhance relationships and preserve and promote their German-Yankee heritage...educate the descendants concerning their heritage and encourage them to foster an appreciation thereof...to support whatever efforts may be identified in the future which may further the aforementioned purposes of the OBBFHP, and co-operate with other organizations, including (but not limited to) Waldoboro Historical Society, Waldoboro Public Library, German Protestant Society.

Article 4 - **Status:** ...a not-for-profit body...to enter into, make and perform contracts...to have one or more offices, to carry on all or any part of OBBFHP business without limitations, ... acquire, sell, and dispose of real and personal property...to have and exercise all the powers conferred upon corporations by the State of Maine...not limited.

Article 5 - **Finances:** ... to receive conveyances and real and personal property, ... maintain a fund or funds (subject to restrictions and limitations)... use or apply all or any part of the income and the principal thereof for the purposes above set forth; ... no part shall inure to the benefit of any person.

Article 6 - **Dissolution:** Upon the dissolution of the OBBFHP, its officers shall, after payment of all liabilities, dispose of all the assets of the corporation to such body or bodies as may then exist with goals, purposes and/or objectives which, in the judgement of a reasonable person, may be like or similar to those of the OBBFHP.

Article 7 - **Founders:** Names and addresses of the incorporators

Article 8 - **Trustees:** Richard Lyon Castner, Deborah Benner Matson, Trudy Overlock, Douglas M. Prescott, Renee A. Seiders, Richard D. Warner and W. W. Whitaker.

Article 9 - **Amendments:** ... a written proposal, subscribed to by at least two members...Majority of Board approves...placed on agenda next ...two-thirds majority of total membership approves...become official six months from date of vote. If a written objection, signed by at least thirteen members, filed during time, then amendment considered null and void.

By-Laws of OBBFHPs

Article I - **Memberships** ... open to all who can prove descent from at least one of the German families who immigrated to Broad Bay on the coast of Maine during the 18th century, provided subscribe to purposes & dues paid. Associate membership, other classes of membership (honorary, life, etc.) Anyone may withdraw, any may be removed, non-payment of dues, etc.

Article II - **Dues:** Annual dues, contributions, special fund-raising

Article III - **Meetings:** biennially, Waldoboro, 1st weekend Aug., quorum 36 members + 3 Board Members - election each two year period - reports, etc.

Art. IV - **Officers**

TABLE OF EMIGRANTS FROM BEILSTEIN DISTRICT 1753

Name of Emigrant	Home Town	His Conduct	A	Immobiles	Mobiles
Henrich Hild	Arborn	Slow	6	HB, 9M	25,15,0
Christian Klein	Arborn	Hard Working	6	HB, 2 1/2M	0, 0,0
Christian Hild	Nenderodt	Hard Working	9	HB, 13 M	16, 0,0
Peter Hild	Nenderodt	Hard Working	7	HB, 4M40R	32, 0,0
Wilhelm Becker	Nenderodt	Hard Working	5	HB, 6M66R	68,22,4
Jost Ludwig	Nenderodt	Hard Working	6	H	87, 0,0
Johannes Kohler	Nenderodt	Hard Working	6	HB, 3 3/4M	63, 0,0
Friedrich Michel	Nenderodt	Lazy	5	H	30,15,0
Conrad Michel	Niederhausen	Shepherd	7	HB, 3 3/4M	22,15,0
Conrad Becker	Oberhausen	Smith	6	HB, 2 M	20, 0,0
Joh. Peter Stahl	Hayrn	Honorable	3	1/2B31/2M	26, 0,0
Joh. Christ Stahl	Vaygand Hayn	Hard Working	6	H, Ya18 M	123,0,0

Key: A = How big the family is
 HB = House and Barn
 H = House
 M = Morgan (measurement of land)
 R = ? (measurement of land smaller than a Morgan)

This is typical of the type of records that Gary picked up from the records in Germany and which he hopes to find more of on his up-coming trip back to Germany.

Think of the chart on page 25 as a continuation of this chart on page 24. Here we have 12 columns with data on these individuals and their family and perhaps the names of relatives left in Germany.

The first column gives the name of the Emigrant and the next column his hometown. The third column gives a brief glimpse into the personality of the man back in 1753, His Conduct. Perhaps descendants of Joh. Peter Stahl can feel a little pride in the fact that their ancestor was deemed as "Honorable" by his townspeople. Leaving a good name is a good thing to do.

The fourth column "A" shows how big the family is and probably includes the Emigrant. The Immobiles would be the things they could not carry with them, house, barn, land. The 6th column "Mobiles" would be the valuation of their "moveables", things they could carry.

Column 7 appears to be an evaluation of their salable property and Column 8 what was actually paid them by the individuals in Column 9, the Buyers. We're not quite sure what Passiva is, either a heavy tax laid on them or perhaps the cost of passage. Whatever, it was quite a chunk to take out, then column 11, a "10 Penny tax" on top of everything else, leaving a much smaller balance to take with them. It would be interesting if someone would like to do a study of the money of Germany and England and America during the middle 1700's.

TABLE OF EMIGRANTS FROM BEILSTEIN DISTRICT 1753

Valuation	Buying Price	Name of Buyers	?Passiva	10 Penny Tax	Cash Taken with them
795	886,22,4	Johannes Hild	681, 0,0	20,17,2	185, 8,2
420	383,27,2	Henrich Spaeth	250, 0,0	13, 8,3	119,15,1
2095	1692, 0,0	Hemberger Hild	818,24,2	87,19,4	786, 0,0
705	501, 4,1	Johannes Hild	330,25,4	20, 3,4	150,12,2
950	840, 0,0	Christ Gruen	469, 4,0	37, 3,0	333,23,0
150	150, 0,0	The Parish	162, 0,0	4,15,0	40,15,0
640	670, 0,0	Jacob Theis	403, 0,0	55,21,0	521, 9,0
326	356,15,0	Schelden Kegel	145,22,4	21, 2,2	189,20,2
700	697, 0,0	Joh. Theis Zipp Jr. & Peter Wuertz	140, 0,0	55,21,0	521, 9,0
406	219, 0,0	Bernhard Becker & Valentin Ackermann	100, 0,0	11,27,0	107, 3,0
385	368, 0,0	Ludwig Leonhard Jr	0, 0,0	39,12,0	354,18,0
1542	1312,15,0	Johannes Peter Jr	572, 9,0	86, 9,0	796,17,5

Key: A = How big the family is
 HB = House and Barn
 H = House
 M = Morgan (measurement of land)
 R = ? (measurement of land smaller than a Morgan)

Our Consolations to all of you snow-bound, winter frozen,
 hardy souls in New England and other frozen places.

The Very Last of
 January

or
 Brr-r! 35° Below!!

My Doors are froze
 So are my toes -
 My floor board's creakin'
 & sneakers ain't sneakin'!

Li'l birds look like puff balls.
 Outside temperature falls and falls.
 Ah! Ooh! My ankles won't bend.
 Statically, hair stands on end!

Can't see out thru frosted panes.
 Can hardly move - I've got chill-blains!
 Please! PLEEZ??! I wanna know
 How much lower can it go??!

Ain't no fun at 35° below
 I'd sooner wallow in the snow!
 Can't write more - my hands a-shake.
 D'rather have this than an earthquake!

Trudy Overlock, Jan 1994.

The Siege of Louisbourg

My Broadbay ancestors were the **HYLER** family. Because they were among the first German settlers in Broad Bay, coming in 1742, I have spent much time trying to find them in the records of Broad Bay. But with little success.

From time to time I have searched and picked up data concerning Brig. General Samuel Waldo and the expedition against the French at Louisbourg, at the moment thinking the **HYLERS** may have volunteered for that expedition and left Broad Bay, "lock, stock and barrel". But I have not found them in the Louisbourg records either.

Talented historians have already done a good job of detailing the English versus the French at Louisbourg [G. A. Rawlyk, *Yankees at Louisbourg*, H. S. Burrage, *Maine at Louisburg*] and Stahl has done his usual fine job of fitting the Broad Bay Germans into the main stream of history.

I have found a few things, however, that may add to what has been said and by printing it here in the *Bund und Blatt*, it may prove of interest to descendants of the Broad Bay German immigrants.

1742

{England was at war with Spain}

The year 1742 had been a year of great hope and expectations, of excitement in talking over the possibilities of leaving for America, finally the moment of embarkation, with the hustle and bustle of final loading and boarding and getting a large sailing ship under way, the voyage across the ocean, the wind in their faces, the curl of the waves,

the wake of the ship, still must have had a cutting edge of excitement and anticipation for what lay ahead. There was a wedding on board, a death and possibly a birth or more.

Of course, there were the down side, also, the expensive and interminable delays as they floated down the Rhine river, as they waited for their ship, which wait took up their scant reserves and hard-cash, which left them wondering what to do in between, the crowded quarters and inevitable sea sickness, perhaps the death of loved ones, only to see them buried at sea.

And finally to sail into the safe harbor at Broad Bay on the Medomack River! Their journey over, they disembarked, taking everything they owned and landing on the eastern shore of the river. Trees, Trees, everywhere, with only an occasional clearing wherein a log cabin huddled under them, with a few acres of cleared land.

The rest of the year was spent in building shelters, finding food, cutting wood for their fires. Not an easy life, and certainly not a life that most of the Germans were used to. This first group was made up of farmers, tradesmen, laborers, a schoolmaster, an engineer, a doctor, a minister (both of the latter two quitted the colony early on), (Conrad **HEILER** was a mason), a surveyor, soldiers, carpenters, a tailor and a housewright.

The weather seems to have held off and even into December, as the Reverend Thomas Smith of Falmouth records on 23 Dec 1742: "*Wonderful weather for about*

ten days past; there has been no cold weather yet.¹

According to contemporary accounts, there were 40 - 50 German families settled by Waldo on the Medomak River at Broad Bay.²

1743

(English-Spanish War still sputtering and France was becoming more menacing)

Snow fell hard and fast during January and February of the new year, however, and the winter was a 'closed' one, meaning the snow "so deep the teams could not pull a sleigh through it."

The colony managed to pull through the cold, raw days of spring and 1743 turned out to be a very good year for weather and crops. The struggling immigrants would have welcomed the good warm summer.

By April Waldo had two sawmills under construction on the "Madomock".³ Cattle and swine were already on the St. Georges and Madomack rivers. It appears to have been a good year for crops!

The Indians did not molest the settlers during the year 1743, the "snow-shoe men" were kept busy scouting around the periphery of the settlements and the families could work hard at putting in their crops and securing their cabins.

William Burns of Muscongus stated that he settled in 1738 on Waldo's land at Madamock River and "that in the year 1743 and to accomodate a German settlement ... removed to Waldo's farm at Muscongus -SW from mouth of St. Georges River, built a stone house and ... had 19 head of cattle.

He removed his family back to Medomock river "where was settled the number of between 40 and 50 Protestant familys from Germany."⁴

This year the hardy souls at Broad Bay built a church for their use, and later during the year it was fortified as a 'block house', so it was able to do double duty. Stahl thought that it was built on the west side of the river "across from the ferry landing", but I think it was built "across from the ferry landing" on the east side of the river, where most of the immigrants had settled.⁵

Recognizing the precarious position of the settlers on the frontier, Governor Shirley and the General Court in Boston, raised money and men for the defense of the frontier.

1744

(France joins war against England, Indians begin to rise up against settlers.)

Col. Waldo was in charge of the province troops on the frontier and was charged to build "a number of forts in order to prevent the incursions of the French and their Indians."⁶

The weather was again moderate during the winter and an early, warm spring would certainly buoy up their lagging spirits. An unusually long growing season ensued. "...Providence again showed a kindly face to the Germans at Broad Bay, vouchsafing to them an early season and a year that was propitious for crops."⁷

At the encouragement of Col. Waldo, "Several of the said Germans enlisted and about 27 men from St. Georges. [Burns]⁸.

Between Thomas Henderson and William

Burns we can get a fairly accurate number of men who first volunteered to go to Louisbourg. Burns stated there were "Several Germans enlisted and 27 men from St. Georges." Henderson stated that by 9 Dec 1736 there were 47 families on the St. Georges river, a church, 2 saw mills, built by Col. Waldo. In 1744 the Town of Leverett had 46 families and that it was the "most flourishing of any in N.E. Each family had about 30 cattle each, until 1744, the expedition to Cape Breton and Col. Waldo decided to go. "Twenty-seven men out of the two towns (Georges and Leverett) enlisted and with seven others of Waldo's tenants, being Protestants from Germany (and part of about forty or fifty families he had settled in the year 1742...."⁹

Here we have the first enlistment from this area: 27 men from Georges and Leveritt and 7 from Broad Bay for a total of 34 men. This will be enlarged upon a little later as we discover that a second enlistment took place in April or May 1746 to "garrison" Louisbourg for several months.

On 5 Jun 1744 Gov. Shirley dispatched orders to Colonel Arthur Noble, instructing him to assign soldiers to Broad Bay and the Georges area as follows:¹⁰

At Madomock or Broad Bay, at Martin's at ye Falls 10 men

At ye new Block House, on ye River, being the Dutch Church 10 men

At Mr. Zuberbuhler's Garrison, (located centrally on the east side) 10 men

At Capt Lane's at the Point of Broad Bay
10 men
 40

At the Garrison at Georges 40 men
 (This was probably at Thomas Henderson's garrison at Pleasant Point in Cushing.)

There were no Indian attacks during 1744 and all in all, the year was a good one for crops and for building defenses, clearing land, hauling rocks and piling them along their boundary lines.

Stahl sums up the year 1744 in a masterly way and I quote him directly:¹¹

"Throughout 1744 the colony at Broad Bay had a quiet and favorable year for taking root more deeply on the Medomak, albeit the uncertainty of Indian attack was ever present. The Germans were able to go in the first winter of the war with the feeling that preparations for defense were entirely adequate. It was not destined to be a quiet winter, however, for there were rumors afloat of big events impending. It was said that there would be an expedition made up entirely of provincial troops for an attack on the great French fortress of Louisburg at Cape Breton. The fort, of high strategic importance, was situated on Cape Breton Island; and in 1745 it was the major French stronghold in the New World. It was admirably located for intercepting England's overseas communication with her colonies on the New England coast and was a standing threat to New England fishermen in the rich, northern waters.

"France had designed it for her strongest fortress in America; and it was, indeed, an elaborate of French engineering. The construction work was begun in 1720 and completed in 1733 at a cost of not less than \$6,000,000. At that time this was an enormous expense, which led the King and his Council to ask whether its streets were

"paved with gold, or the walls composed of louis d'ord." A walk around the enclosing works measured two miles and on the landward side at the base of the wall was a ditch or moat eighty feet wide. In the works themselves were embrasures for one hundred and forty-eight cannon. To the fortress itself there were further defensive adjuncts: an island at the mouth of the harbor was strongly fortified, while on the main opposite to the Island Battery was another work known as the Royal Battery, mounting twenty-eight forty-two pounders and two eighteen pounders. The garrison in 1745 numbered two thousand regulars and militia, while the town within the walls of the fort contained a population of about four thousand.

"The audacious move to attack this fortress came in the nature of a popular demand; at least this is the position taken by the historians. Possibly it would be nearer the truth to say that it seemed to come in the nature of a popular demand, for actually the plan was conceived and first set forth by none other than Colonel Waldo. {or at least this is what Col. Waldo states. ww} This was in 1740. Mr. Waldo was in England when war was declared between Great Britain and Spain. It was then that, 'a rupture of relations with France being gravely apprehended,' Mr. Waldo laid before the Duke of Newcastle, 'one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State,' a plan for the reduction of Louisburg as 'soon as war with that crown should happen.'

"Late in 1741 Waldo left England and coming via New York reached Boston on 19 Jan 1742, where forthwith he laid the plan before Shirley and it received his approval. Thereafter the plan slept until France had broken the peace, and Shirley had placed his

frontiers in a state to meet the Indian onslaughts. Then rather suddenly, but most likely by prearrangement, the plan became a matter of popular demand."

24 May 1744 - French naval forces based at Louisbourg, capture Casco Bay from the British. With this news, the Expedition against Louisbourg is approved.

11 July 1744 - 300 Micmac Indians attack Annapolis Royal, but hurriedly retreat after killing two men outside the fort.

1745

(England at war with France and Spain)

5 Feb 1745 - Preparations for the expedition against Louisbourg began.

4 - 6 April 1745 - Two groups sailed from Boston, totaling some 3000 men in 51 transport vessels under the convoy of the *Shirley*, 24 guns.

10 May 1745 - Left Casco Bay with plans to land at Gabarus Bay on Cape Breton Island.

11 May 1745 - "By the evening some 2000 New Englanders were ashore within cannon-shot of Louisbourg. Not one New Englander had been killed or seriously wounded in the assault landing. Success bred confidence."¹²

13 May 1745 - The Grand Battery was deserted by the French and captured by one lone Indian for the New Englanders.¹³

14 May 1745 - The Siege of Louisbourg begun.

24 May 1745 - A disastrous attack on the Island Battery was begun with artillery barrage.

Warren was impatient to attack the Island Battery, Vaughan felt confident he could lead a successful assault. Waldo wanted the glory of having his men capture the Island Battery. Waldo "offered [his] Regiment Soley to undertake the [attack] w^{ch} will prevent the usual Confusion by Mixture and Detachments of Voluntiers."¹⁴

29 May 1745 - Artillery Barrage stepped up on Island Battery and on Louisbourg.

6 June 1745 - Some 400 men chose as their officer a Captain Brooks and made an attack on Island Battery. The boats were discovered and the French opened a crippling barrage of grape and chains. Boats were ripped open and men cut down. In all sixty were killed and 116 taken prisoner.

Throughout June the bombardment continued. Capture of French Ships and arrival of reinforcement and supplies from Boston.

27 June 1745 - The fortress at Louisbourg surrenders.

7 July 1745 - The easterly Indians broke the peace, killed and scalped one man, killed about 80 black cattle and forced the inhabitants of Georges and Leverett and Madamock to garrison. [Henderson]

1 Aug 1745 - one Bouser, a German belonging to the new settlement at Madamock river was killed there and scalped by the Indians. The inhabitants were evacuated.¹⁵ [Henderson] Many came to Henderson's block house (garrison) at Pleasant Point, in Cushing. Many went to Boston. [Note by ww: Stahl says that there was a German killed in 1755 named Bouzer, but this record places the German Bouzer

ten years earlier and definitely of the 1742 immigration.]

Dec 1745 - Sixty-one men from St. George and Madamock enlisted in His Majesties Service as Garrison men at Louisbourg, as did also all the survivors except one of the 34 who went in the Expedition to Cape Breton.

1746

Thirty-two of the said Germans and twenty-nine of inhabitants of St. Georges, having exhausted their small stock, enlisted in April or May into His Majesties Service for the garrisoning of Louisbourg and they and their familys left these settlements. [Burns]

Some entered into the service for maintenance of the said two garrison houses and the fort on said river and the residue being ten men, inlisted as soldiers in the expedition against Canada. [Henderson]

In the month of May last Indians beset this declarants [Henderson] garrison, killed 1 man, wounded another and carried off a third.

About 8 days after ambushed a party who went into the woods from Col. Waldo's blockhouse in town of Lincoln and killed 1 man, 1 prisoner and wounded 4 others.

August last, ambushed another party for wood - killed 1, an inhabitant then a soldier and wounded another.

Settlements are broken up and laid waste - no inhabitants save at 2 garrison houses. [Henderson]

The above clearly shows that a group of 34

men originally enlisted with Waldo from the St. Georges - Leverett - Broad Bay area, with seven men volunteering from Broad Bay. This would be after February 1745.

It also clearly shows that at the end of the year 1745 and the beginning of 1746 that another group, perhaps even two groups again left the area to garrison the fortress at Louisbourg.

Waldo says that he continued with his regiment in garrison at Louisbourg until relieved by British troops. That he was detained so long in garrison where he lost the greatest part of his regiment by sickness and did not return to Boston with the small remains of it till 26 Jun 1746. [Pepperral had to admit in June 1746 that "about 1200 men" had died, or over one-third of his men.]

He [Waldo] further stated that he was at great expense in buying men for the expedition, besides the time, service and expenses.

The Norridgewalk Indians, he said, and other tribes took advantage in 1745 of his absence and they broke the peace, killed some of his tenants and drove off others of his tenants consisting of 249 families. The Indians destroyed his houses, mills, dams and cattle, and ruined his settlements which were entirely laid waste. He claims to have raised 850 men for the expedition.

The Germans must have stayed much longer at Louisbourg that did Brig. Col. Samuel Waldo. Sebastian Zuberbuhler wrote from Louisbourg 15 Jan 1748/9: "...needful to trouble you concerning the cargoes ... The Germans, who will be free about six weeks hence, I believe best will be to remove them

immediately if possible, otherwise one or the other might be tempted to go off in vessels found for other parts or enlist in some other region. They seem, however, at present all intent for Broad Bay except a few who the school Master /who is hearty in your interest/ says incline to give us the slip.... I would be inclined to settle at Minas in Nova Scotia." [Here we see the School Master, John Ulmer, active in Waldo's behalf in encouraging them to return to Broad Bay!]

So now we see that not only did they have to go to the expense and trouble of first enlisting the Germans but are still trying to "keep them in the fold" at Broad Bay.

The irony in all of this is that back in London and Paris the politicians were giving the fortress at Louisbourg back to the French almost before it was captured.

But two things came of this that would have lasting repercussions in years to come. First, the English began to think that 'they were God's chosen vessels' to spread the Gospel and bring civilization to the savages. The beginning of the doctrine of Manifest Destiny?

And second, the unseasoned, undisciplined, rag tag group of provincials and militia began to think that they could not only stand up to seasoned regulars but actually whip them! This would have lasting effects as the Revolutionary War was a-borning. This farmer, tradesman soldier could indeed stand up to regularly trained and sustained troops.

BROAD BAY, MAINE

at

Louisbourg, Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia

Colonel Samuel Waldo, Brigadier

"Samuel Waldo was an active member of the General Court [of Massachusetts] and one of [Governor] Shirley's closest friends.¹⁶ A land speculator on a grand scale, Waldo had purchased the questionable Alexander land rights to Nova Scotia in 1730.¹⁷ In 1745, confronted by serious financial difficulties, Waldo saw in the Louisbourg project an excellent opportunity to have his claim to much of Nova Scotia recognized by the British government.¹⁸ However, Waldo lacked the required popular appeal, and his close association with Shirley was resented by the General Court. Shirley probably resisted a temptation to accept Waldo's offer, realizing that such an appointment would result in violent criticism and lack of support in the General Court and throughout the colony. Waldo had to be satisfied with a brigadier-general's commission.¹⁹

"... Pepperrell had order Bradstreet to lead what remained of the disorganized First Massachusetts Regiment to reinforce Vaughan's handful of men.... Pepperrell received word that a large French force had left Louisbourg and was making its way overland towards the Grand Battery. Pepperrell therefore ordered Samuel Waldo and his Second Massachusetts Regiment "to march and reinforce Col Bradstreet and get the Enemy between two Fires or intercept them in their Retreat. On Discovering the vanguard of the New England troops the French immediately retreated. A few shots were exchanged, but only at long range, much to the disgust of Waldo.²⁰

"....The problem not referred to in his [Pepperrell] concerned what Waldo called "our Morroderoy." [Maraudery] Waldo was convinced that:

... what they pillage is not of so much Consequence as their being so disorderly, and having now gotten a taste for private Plunder it may be fatal, should we have the opportunity to enter the City."²¹

Pepperrell agreed with Waldo's observations when he wrote to Warren on 15 May that "The unaccountable irregular behaviour of these fellows & of some maroders is the greatest fatigue I meet with."²²

When late in the afternoon of 14 May Waldo and Bradstreet heard of Pepperrell's [to send a summons to the commanding officer at Louisbourg a summons to surrender up that place.] proposal, they were furious with indignation. Waldo immediately wrote Pepperrell:

...the Gov' of Louisbourg would give a very ready answer to a summons for surrender by hanging up the messenger thereof, unless we had made a more formidable gen' appearance that we have been yet able to make.²³

On the other hand, Waldo wanted the glory of having his men capture the Island Battery. He certainly did not want Vaughan, whom he hated, to lead the assault. Waldo therefore "offered [his] Regiment Soley to undertake the [attack] wch will prevent the usual Confusion by Mixture and Detachments of Voluntiers."²⁴ Rather than alienating either man, Pepperrell chose to procrastinate. It was an easy way out of a ticklish situation. He decided to delay the

Island Battery assault indefinitely. This was rightly regarded as a rebuff by Vaughan, but it satisfied Waldo, who was really not very interested in the Island Battery scheme anyway.

As soon as the French saw the ship [bringing reinforcements to the French], they began a heavy fire, some 52 discharges in less than a half hour, upon the Grand Battery. "The smartness of the enemy's fire beat off our people from the guns," Waldo informed Pepperrell. But Waldo also reported that if he had some "good gunners that have a disposition to be sober in the daytime,"²⁵ the vessel might have been destroyed.

Waldo's regiment prepared two fireships and sent them against the French vessel. But the fireships did not even come close to their goal, largely because of "carelessness and want of proper sails."²⁶

"An account of the Number of men att the taking of Cape Breton Under the Command of the Hon W-Peppriell Esqr with the Names of the Cols Leut Cols Majors and Captains."²⁷

General Officers

Samuel Waldo, Esqr., Brigadier General.
Dated 7 Feb 1745 from Gov. Shirley

Commissions in the Second Massachusetts Regiment whereof the Hon. Samuel Waldo, Esqr., is Colonel.

Name	Quality	Date
Samuel Waldo, Esq. & Capt	Col. & Capt	
1st Company		5 Feb 1744
Samuel Moody		
1st Company		9 Feb 1744
Charles Procter, Lieutenant		
1st Company		9 Feb 1744
John Murphey, Ensign		

1st Company	9 Feb 1744
Joseph Waldo, 1st Lt in	
B.G.Waldo's Co.	28 Mar 1746
Sebastian Zouberbuhuler	10 Jan 1745
Samuel Waldo Jr Captain	12 Oct 1745 ²⁸

A Reconstructed List of the 2nd Massachusetts Regiment

First Company

Hans Georg Vogler, Sr.
Philip Christoph Vogler enlisted 3 - 4 yrs.
Hans George Vogler, Jr. ?
Laurentius Seitz
David Rominger 1745-1748 (Stahl 1:278)
Johannes Ulmer "Schoolmaster"(Stahl 1:331)
Conrad Treupel (Stahl 1:280)
Coll----Captains Men

Samuell Waldo. Brigdier	
Samuel Moodey	50
Col [Arthur] Noble	
John Westen [Watts?]	51
Major [William] Hunt	
Philip D[umaresque]	40
Benjamin Goldthrait	40
Daniel Hale	43
Jacob Stephens	36
James Noble	41
Richard Jaquesh [Jacques]	49
Daniel Fogg	39
Joseph [Jeremiah]Richardson	44
John Card	43 ²⁹
Total	436

"1745 Charlstown March 16 1745 this day Capt. Joseph Richardsons³⁰ Company Imbercked for the Expedition Intended Against Cape Britton."³¹

"Sabath Day the 5 [May 1745] Sou wind - This Day we Met in the Chapel of the Royal Battree. Mr. Newman Chaplin³² In Psalms the 100 Verse the 4 and 5 one of our Gons Split But hurt None...."³³

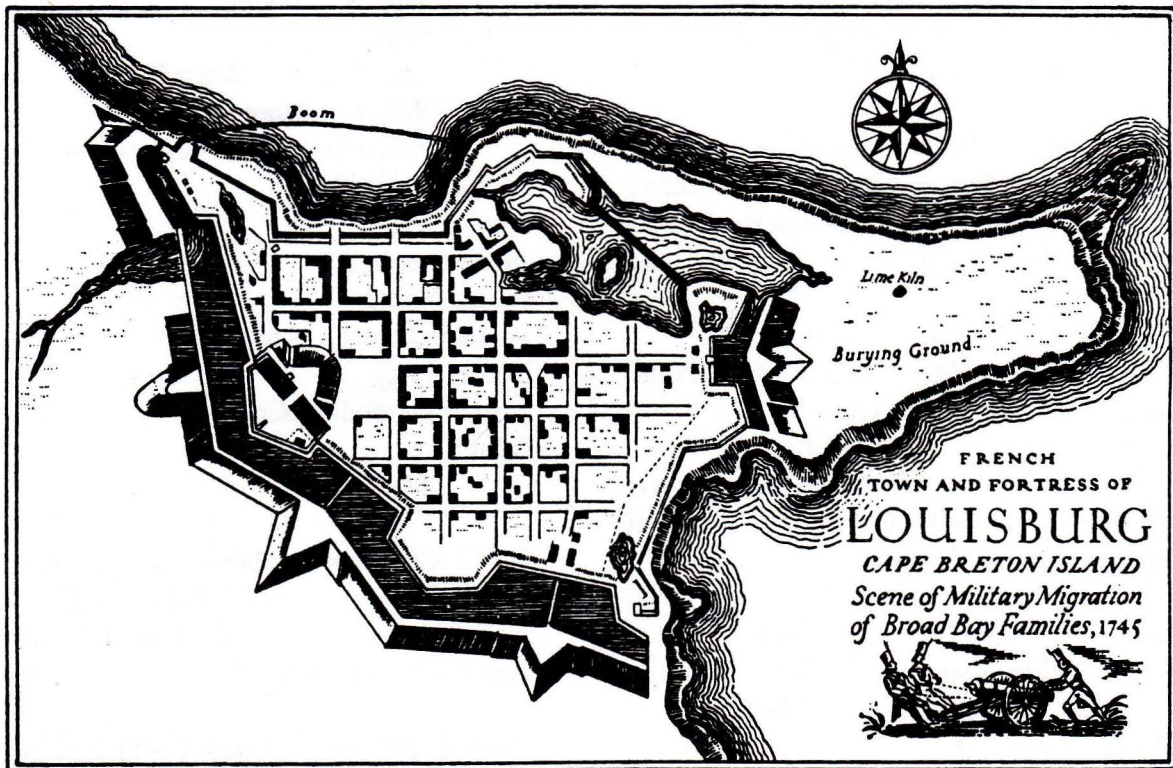
"26 [Aug 1745] - citadell, and Hospitall, ... and this morning, one Scammon dyd - belonging to Brigadier [Samuel] Waldos regiment. he had been Sick but a little while ..."³⁴

"18 [Oct 1745] - morning citadel ... (dyd) ... and one daniell FitzGerald - of Brigadier [Samuel] Waldos Regiment."³⁵ [A personal note by ww: In 1763, Dr. Moses Robinson, of Cushing, Me., made his will and among others, made this bequest: "Item. I leave to my son Moses Robinson all my right and Title, which I received by Will from Daniel FitzGerald, deceased, of that lot which he

now enjoys." This lot was sold by Waldo to FitzGerald. We have not found FitzGerald's will but infer from this that FitzGerald was the father of Dr. Moses Robinson's wife, Mary, and therefore the grandfather of their children. But it all ties in together.]³⁶

"11 [Nov 1745] - morning citadel ... this day were buried ... Thomas Robins, of Brigadier [Samuel] Waldos -"³⁷

"14 [Nov 1745] - morning ... carrying them to the grave ... and Gideon Sanders of Brig: [Samuel] Waldos and"³⁸



Old Broad Bay Reunion

5 - 7 August 1994

Waldoboro, Maine

Friday - 5 Aug - Registration, dances, data sharing

**Saturday - 6 Aug - Registration, talks, visits, Gary
Horlacer speaks, German tales, cemeteries,**

**Sunday - 7 Aug - Field Trips, Picnics, Business
Meeting, Exploring, Church Services**

We need volunteers who know the area and would be willing to take people to or show people the way to the various cemeteries in the area: The Lutheran Cemetery, German Cemetery (I believe they are the same), Village Cemetery, Comery Cemetery, Rural Cemetery, Achorn Cemetery, Ludwig Cemetery, Bornheimer Cemetery, Brookland Cemetery, Webb Cemetery, French Cemetery, Sweetland Cemetery, Stahl Cemetery, Orff Cemetery, Burns Cemetery, and others. If you know where these are or know of others in Waldoboro and vicinity, please write and let me know.

Our German ancestors and their descendants are buried in almost every cemetery in the whole area, in Warren, and Thomaston, and Rockland, etc. I have many, let me know if you need a cemetery where an ancestor was born. I may have found it.

Put this weekend on your calendar. Spread the word. It may be a good time and place to hold your own family reunion. Several of the German families have been holding their reunions for years, some for over one hundred years. Tell us about your family reunions. Let's meet together in the spirit of brotherhood and family and friends. Gary and I are looking forward to attending.

1. Smith, Rev. Thomas. *Extracts from the Journals of the Rev. Thomas Smith, 1720-1778*. Portland, Maine. Thomas Todd & Co. 1821.
2. Henderson, Thomas. *Henry Knox Papers*. Letter of 18 Feb 1746/7. Vol. 50. p. 79. "...and part of about forty or fifty families he [Waldo] had settled in the year 1742 on a River called Madamock, being about 6 miles westward from St. Georges which he [Waldo] had also encouraged to engage in that expedition."
3. Waldo to Mr. Robert Cowen, Boston, 23 Apr 1743, Lincoln Co. Reg of Deeds (Wiscasset, ME). Book 6, p. 48.
4. Burns, William. *Henry Knox Papers*. Vol. 50. p. 80. Letter written 26 Feb 1746/7. William Burns stayed in Broad Bay and was in charge of a company of soldiers of about 40 men and they were to scout east to Dammariscotta and west to Georges.
5. See *Bund und Blatt* Vol. 3, No. 1, p. 9 - 12. "The block house, being the Dutch Church".
6. Stahl, J. J. *History of Old Broad Bay and Waldoboro*. 1956. Portland, Maine. The Bond Wheelwright Company. Vol. 1, p. 131.
7. *ibid.* p. 132.
8. Burns. Op. Cit.
9. Henderson, Thomas. Op. Cit.
10. *ibid.* p. 133.
11. *ibid.* p. 135.
12. Rawlyk, G. A. p. 88.
13. *ibid.*
14. Waldo, Col. Samuel. *A Case for Col. Samuel Waldo*. Knox Papers. Vol. 50. p.
15. Henderson, Thomas. Op. Cit. This date of 1745 puts the death of Bouser ten years before Stahl lists him killed. This shows quite definitely that we can add the name of Bouser/Bouzer to the 1742 group!
16. Schultz, William Shirley. 31, 33. For a disappointing biographica sketch of Waldo see J. Williamson, "Brigadier General Samuel Waldo, 1696-1759," *Maine Historical Society Collections*, IX (Portland, 1887). p. 75-93.

17. P.A.C., C.O. 5, 753, "The humble Petition of Wyndham Beawes of London and Samuel Waldo of Boston, n.d." See also *ibid.*, "The Case of Samuel Waldo of Boston in the Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England [n.d.]." In this memoir Waldo maintained that:

"In the year 1740, War having been declared between Great Britain and Spain, and a Rupture with France being greatly apprehended; Mr. Waldo then in England thought it his Duty as one well acquainted with American affairs, to lay before his Grace the Duke of Newcastle ... a Plan for the Reduction of Cape Breton, and the French Territories on Canada River to be put in Execution as soon as a war with that Crown should happen.

In the year 1741 Mr. Waldo embark'd for New England; and soon after his arrival there communicated to Mr. Shirley His Majesty's Governor of the Massachusetts Bay, the said Plan, and gave him a Copy thereof, which he was pleas'd to approve of."

In spite of Waldo's claims, he did little if anything to bring about the actual expedition. However, it must be emphasized that he laboured diligently "o encourage and facilitate the Enlistment of men."

18. Schultz, William Shirley, 92.

19. Rawlyk, G. A. *Yankees at Louisbourg*. University of Maine Press. Orono. 1967. p. 42.

20. M. H. S., Parkman Papers, Waldo to Shirley, 12 May 1745.

"On my march towards the Royal Battery I found this pretended Sally was only a Feight of the Enemy which and the fire of the Cannon both from the Town and island on this Defenceless Battery, they Imagined would oblige us to quit that advantageous Post."

21. M.H.S., Belknap Papers, Waldo to Pepperrell, 15 May 1745.

22. M.H.S. Colls., 6th Ser., X, 147, Pepperrell to Warren, 4 May 1745.

23. M.H.S. Colls., 6th Ser., X, 141-2, Waldo to Pepperrell, 3 May 1745.

24. P.A.C., Admiralty Papers, I, 3817, Waldo to Shirley, 12 May 1745.

25. M.H.S. Colls. 5th Ser. X, 166-167, Waldo to Pepperrell, 13 and 14 May 1745.
26. *ibid.*
27. Cf. 6 Mass. Hist. Coll., 10:497 et seq, which corrects the journal in important particulars.
28. Rawlyck, G. A. *ibid.*
29. de Forest, Louis Effingham M.A., J.D. [Editor]. *Louisbourg Journals 1745*. Compiled and published by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York. New York. 1932. 971.695/21 H2df p. 53-54.
30. No Joseph Richardson appears in the list of commissions for this expedition un 1 Jul 1745, when a man of that name was made commander of the sloop Resolution. However, a Jeremiah Richardson appears as Captain of the 10th Company in the 2d Mass. Regt.
31. de Forest. *op. cit.* p. 80. "Sixth Journal ... The identity of the writer is not known. He served in the Second Massachusetts Regiment, commanded by Colonel Samuel Waldo and apparently was in the company under Captain Joseph Richardson."
32. Rev. John Newman, Harvard, B.A., 1740, of Gloucester, Mass., Chaplain of the 2d (Waldo's) Mass. Regt.
33. de Forest. *ibid.* p. 85.
34. de Forest. *ibid.* p. 136. Ninth Journal, Chaplain Stephen Williams.
35. de Forest. *ibid.* p. 154. Ninth Journal. Chaplain Stephen Williams.
36. Lincoln County, Maine Probate Records. Vol. 3:52.
37. de Forest. *ibid.* p. 162. Ninth Journal. Chaplain Stephen Williams.
38. de Forest. *ibid.* p. 164. Ninth Journal. Chaplain Stephen Williams.

JOHANN SIMON MÖHLIN (MELLEN), Breitscheid, 1752

Gary and I were working in the library a few Saturdays ago and he was showing me the Breitscheid records and that he had found the Stahl and Weber families. As I was casually looking through the original Parish records, I came across the name of Johann simonmellen. I exclaimed, "Look, Gary, I believe this is our Hans Simon Mellen!" and as we delved further, it certainly was!

NAME: Comes from the name of a town, possibly the town of Möhlin in Rheinfelden.

ORIGIN: Breitscheid, Hessen-Nassau, Prussia

EMIGRATION: 1752 **St. Andrew**

Johann Simon Möhlin

Wife: Anna Gela (Kappenstein)

Dau: Anna Catharina, 21 years old

Dau: Anna Elisabetha, 15 years old

Dau: Anna Margaretha, 9 years old

Dau: Anna Maria, 1 1/2 year old

Son-in-Law, Johannes Werner

Simon Möhlin and family were from the town of Breitscheid in Hessen-Nassau. In the records of this town, the name was listed variously as: Möhl, Möhlen, Möhlin, and Mühlen, however it seems that Möhlin was the most common German spelling for this name.

Simon Möhlin Sr. of Breitscheid was the father of the immigrant. He married Gertrud (?). Further research in the earlier records of Breitscheid is necessary to extend this family back earlier. Simon Möhlin Sr. died and was bur 1 Nov 1721 at Breitscheid. His widow, Gertrud, died and was buried 20 Nov 1740 at Breitscheid.

Johann Simon Möhlin Jr., son of Simon Möhlin of Breitscheid, married 4 Jul 1727 Anna Geyla Kappenstein [d/o Johann Georg Kappenstein]. They had eight children in Germany prior to emigrating to America. This family came to America with several other families from Breitscheid in 1752. His wife, Anna Geyla or Anna Geya, was known as Abigail in the American records. Apparently Hans Simon Mellen died in Boston in 1773 or 1774. Following is what we have been able to establish about the children and descendants of this family:

1. Anna Catharina Möhlin b 30 Nov 1728, chr 5 Dec 1728 Breitscheid, Hessen-Nassau, Prussia. She was bur 12 Jul 1730 at Breitscheid.
2. Anna Elisabetha Möhlin b 9 Sep 1730, chr 17 Sep 1730 Breitscheid, Hessen-Nassau, Prussia. She was bur 31 Oct 1730 at Breitscheid.
3. Anna Catharina Möhlin b 12 Aug 1731, chr 19 Aug 1731 Breitscheid, Hessen-Nassau, Prussia. We also find the marriage of Rebecca Melun to Cornelius Portheme 21 Aug 1761 in Boston. From the probate records of Simon Mellen we learn that his daughter Catharine was then (1774) married to Conrad Bornheimer.
4. Anna Elisabetha Möhlin b 19 Mar 1733, chr 29 Mar 1733 Breitscheid, Hessen-Nassau, Prussia. She md abt 1752 to Johannes Werner and came to Broad Bay.
5. Anna Elisabetha Möhlin b 3 Nov 1737, chr 10 Nov 1737 Breitscheid, Hessen-Nassau, Prussia. She md abt 1753 Johannes Hilt [chr 10 Mar 1737, s/o Peter Hilt & Anna Margretha Hench]. They had at four children.
6. Anna Margaretha Möhlin b 21 Sep 1742, chr 30 Sep 1742 Breitscheid, Hessen-Nassau, Prussia.
7. Johann Simon Möhlin b 26 Aug 1748, chr 1 Sep 1748 Breitscheid, Hessen-Nassau, Prussia. He d 4 May 1750, age 1 1/2 years old, and bur 6 May 1750 at Breitscheid.
8. Anna Maria Möhlin b 3 Sep 1750, chr 13 Sep 1750 Breitscheid, Hessen-Nassau, Prussia.

Since all of the surviving children of Simon and Abigail Mellon were daughters, there were no sons to carry on the family name in this country. Descendants of this family can be found through the Bornheimer and Hilt families, but nothing

Old Broad Bay Roots

Antoni* (Anton), Becker, Beckler*, Benner*, BirkenbaueI*,
Bornemann, Bornheimer*, Brodtmann* (Broadman), Burkhardt*
(Burkett), Daurenheim*, Demuth*, Dickendorff, Dies/Theis*
(Dice), Dochtermann* (Tochtermann), Doerfler* (Doerflinger),
Eichorn* (Achor), Eisele, Elflein*, Engel, Engelbert, Feiler*
(Feyler), Feilhauer, Genthner*, Georg* (George), Getsinger,
Gross*, Hahn*, Heidenheim* (Huettenheim), Heiler** (Hyler),
Heun* (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 Zelter*
(Levensaler), 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), Refhuss (Refuse), Reisser (Razor), Roemele
(Remily), Rodner, Rominger*, Roth* (Rode, Rhodes),
Schaeffer/Schoefner (Shephard), Schencks* (Shanks), Schmaus*
(Smouse), Schmidt* (Smith), Schnaudiel* (Snowdeal), Schneider*
(Snider, Snyder), Schumacher*, Schuhmann* (Shuman), Schwartz
(Black), 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*, Weyel* (Weyl), Weller (Willard),
Werner* (Warner, Vannah), Winchenbach* (Wincapaw, Wink),
Wolfahrt*, Wolfsgruber (Wolsgrover), Ziegler, Zubenbueler * = found
in Germany ** in Switzerland