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Old Broad Bay Bund und Blatt

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

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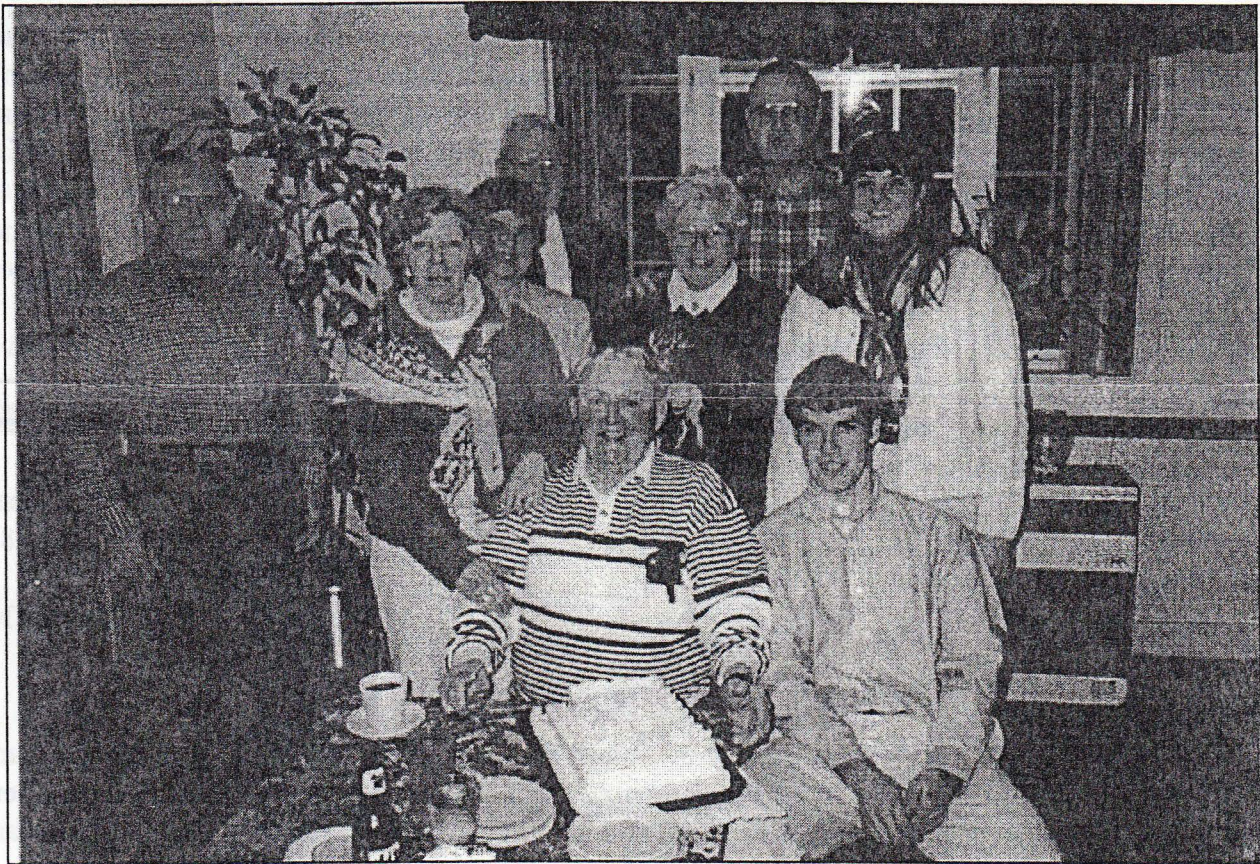


Figure 1. Walter H. Symonds' 80th Birthday celebration. Pictured, left to right (Broad Bay descendants underscored) are: Daytan Serber, Brenda Wakelin, Gladys Carter, Richard Carter, Walter Symonds, Jane Ascher, John P. Ascher, Rigg Wakelin, and Melissa Glover.

John P. Ascher, 921 Lake Haven, Rd., Farragut, TN 37922, sent the above picture of an 80th Birthday celebration for Walter H. Symonds, of Boothbay Harbor, Maine, a direct descendant of the Kahler, Hoffses, Wuest, Walch and Waltz German families of Broad Bay, who was the surprise party honoree at Village Inn Restaurant, Old Orchard Beach, 25 Jan 1997.

FAMILY REUNIONS IN THE GOOD OL' SUMMERTIME

Summer time is a great time for family Reunions and we can remember some great family reunions of the past. Those summer Whitaker reunions were great! We still hold great reunions. The one held last summer had over 300 members present. Watermelon, potato salads, foaming root beer, pot luck tables galore, spread with dishes and plates and containers of everything good to eat. It is my guess that the Whitakers didn't get too far from their German roots!

REMEMBER OUR SUMMER 1997 REUNION - WALDOBORO - 1 - 3 AUG 1997

Subscription Notice

Please look at your mailing label. If you have a -95 or a -96 after your name, your subscription is **now way past due**. If you have a -97 after your name, your subscription is paid up until Jan 1997. If a -98, then you're all paid up! (Unless I made a mistake! If so, please let me know. I'm amenable. I need to know if you want me to continue. Please contact me.

Subscriptions to *Bund und Blatt*

Subscription \$15 per year

OBBFHA membership . . \$5 per year

Make Checks payable to W. W. Whitaker, 6094 Glenoaks, Murray, Ut 84107

Contributions in General

There were many of you who paid their subscriptions at the Reunion and many others who have sent their subscriptions to me. I take this opportunity to thank each and every one of you. If you haven't heard from me, please accept my thanks at this time. Each is greatly appreciated. Your enthusiasm has buoyed me up and if you wish me to continue, I'd like to continue publishing *Bund und Blatt* for another year. New material is coming in frequently and I have boxes of material to print about these Broad Bay Germans and their families. Thank you for all who have paid their subscriptions and those who additionally sent extra contributions. Because of you, I have been able to meet expenses this year.

I would again appeal to those who have an interest in these Broad Bay German ancestors. Send a contribution of what you can afford, that is a good way to express your interest and willingness to help in this project. If you can't afford the cash, send some research, stories, anecdotes, pictures, anything that will shed a little more light on the personal lives of our German ancestors.

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

Gary Horlacher
P. O. Box 786
Salt Lake City, UT 84110
382 E. 500 N.

1997 OBBFHA REUNION

About 30 members met the first Sunday in August and elected the following: President: Mark Benner (207) 833-5390; V.P.: Joyce Ball Brown (207) 563-8693; Rec. Sec & Treas: Rene Seiders (207) 563-3210, Registrar: Douglass Prescott; Editor: W. W. Whitaker. Planning Committee (Board of Trustees): All the above plus Randy Gross, Esther Wallace, and Arlene Stetson.

REUNION IN 1997 - YES!

We are pleased to announce that this group has been meeting monthly, planning for this year's Reunion to be held the first weekend in August, 1997, in Waldoboro. Plan early. Plan now to be in attendance and meet with friends and relatives and fellow researchers. Will Whitaker will be there for sure, and possibly Gary Horlacher, plus other interesting and interested persons. Plans are in the works to make it entertaining, interesting and educational for each of you who attends. This would make a great summer vacation.

WILFORD AND GARY WILL BE SUBMITTING THEIR MANUSCRIPT TO THEIR PUBLISHER THE FIRST WEEK IN JULY. AT LAST. IT SEEMS THIS PROJECT HAS JUST GONE ON AND ON, AND WE DIDN'T KNOW WHERE TO STOP, OR AT LEAST COULDN'T FIND A CONVENIENT PLACE TO STOP. WELL, WE'VE ALMOST STOPPED.

Joyce Ball Brown reminds us that we should have included a list of prizes for our **Old Broad Bay Arts Contest**. Thank you, Joyce, for that gentle reminder. There will be a prize of \$10 for the best work in each category. Also a \$25 Grand Prize for the over-all winner of all categories. Plus publication in the *Bund und Blatt* for each winner and for other appropriate submissions. Everyone's a winner! We already have some fine entries and need more. Keep them coming!

Pioneer Games

Do you remember some of the games you played as children? I still remember the thrill of anticipation as dusk would fall and a group of my friends would come over and we would play "**Hide 'N Seek**" in the growing darkness. Holding our breaths as "It" would come so close to us that we could reach out and touch them, and the exhilaration of sneaking in behind them and reaching the designated tree and be "Safe". And then "It" calling out "Oley, Oley Ox 'N Free!" telling everyone that it's O.K. to come in, they're all safe. Did life seem a little simpler then?

How did you play "**Kick the Can**"? We played a version of it, but it was more like soccer, where the *can* became the "ball" and we endeavored to kick it past the opposing goal. Another version was similar to "Hide 'N Seek" where an empty can was placed in the center of the playing area and everyone except "It" hides. When "It" sees a person hiding, "It" jumps over the can and yells "Over the can for _____ (name). That person then tries to run and kick the can before "It" can jump over it. The last person found without the can being kicked, becomes "It" and a new game begins. If all players are able to kick the can, then "It" remains "It" for another game.

We used to wear out the knees of our jeans in no time at all playing **Marbles**. We didn't have many as I recall, but we sure had some treasured ones. I forget the names of all of them, but we had "steelies" (large steel bearings), "glassies", "shooters" (our most treasured ones) and others. We tried very hard to stay out of games for "Keeps" as we could lose our treasured marbles if we weren't very, very good. Draw a circle in the dirt, place all marbles but the shooter in the center of the circle. You would take turns, each player shooting for as long as he could continue to knock marbles out of the circle. I remember I was pretty good, but I was trying to show my daughter my marble prowess the other day and I think I have lost that skill.

A Leaf Whistle. Choose a heart shape leaf, with no holes or tears, similar to that of a lilac bush. Fold leaf in half lengthwise. Hold leaf between fingers, and blow into pointed end. Also a fresh **Willow Whistle** can be carved from the branch of a new willow and that reminds me of the sling shots we used to make out of a forked branch and strip of old inner tube. Life *was* simpler then.

Also, do you remember a **Button String Game**? and **Cat's Cradle**? Did girls play games?

OUR PRESIDENT'S PAGE

Mark Benner, President of the Old Broad Bay Family History Association, Inc.

An Update from the President:

The Association Officers met the first week in June and have confirmed the program for our Reunion the first week-end in August.

The speakers are lined up and ready for our "Event".

The "Lunch Break" at the Historical Society is confirmed.

Replies are good that so far we've received about 55 of them, with others coming in every other day or so.

Trying to tie up loose odds and ends before our last meeting in July before the "big weekend".

I've contacted Jenness Eugley - He'll have a few Eugley books on hand for sale and some of his world-famous sour craut, too!

There are still a few table positions to be filled with volunteers to represent their family or particular interest. We wish that anyone interested, that has an outline, book, old photos, etc. to please call Mark Benner (207) 833-5390 or Joyce Brown at (207) 563-8693.

I have just finished compiling a 1997 census on the *Goshen* and the *Central Cemeteries*; crude map drawn also. At least I'll know, (perhaps) when someone asks where "so and so" is buried and where.

Have received two contest entries; darned good ones, if I may say so. [Wilford has also received contest entries. We would encourage you to send in your art and stories and so forth!]

Advertising in the local papers will begin around the 4th of July before the Reunion.

Lastly, for now:

The boat ride - Having great difficulty in securing a boat and captain willing to do the job. One wouldn't think so with all the water that's around!! I'll not give up on it.

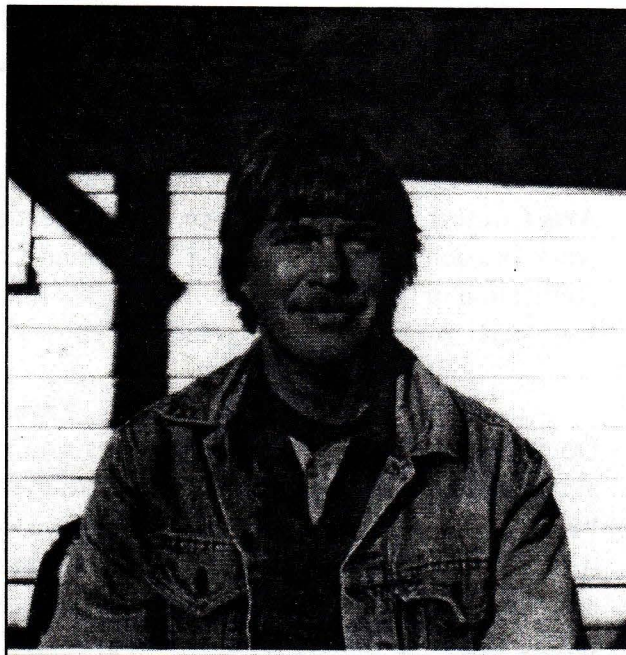


Figure 2. Mark Benner, President of the Old Broad Bay Family History Association, Inc. A direct descendant of one of the early German settlers of Broad Bay.

OLD BROAD BAY FAMILY HISTORY ASSOCIATION 1997 REUNION

1 - 3 August 1997

BROAD BAY (NOW WALDOBORO), MAINE

SCHEDULED EVENTS

- 1 August Friday** We had tentatively scheduled a boat trip up and down the Medomac River sometime on Friday. It appears that may not be possible at this time. However, Wilford will be in Waldoboro at the Bed & Breakfast from Thursday until Monday. Just leave a message and we can get together.
- 2 August Saturday** Meenahga Grange Community Center, Waldoboro
- 8:20 - 9:30 a.m. Meet and Greet - Coffee and Muffins
 - Registration - Share your genealogy & photographs
 - 9:45 a.m. Announcements
 - 10:00 a.m. Marg Freeman - German Church, Waldoboro History
 - 10:45 a.m. Break Time - (drain - flush - refill)
 - 11:00 a.m. Wilford Whitaker - Old Broad Bay (& Klaus Petry)
 - 12:00 - 1:45 p.m. LUNCH BREAK (Waldoboro Historical Society)
 - 1:45 p.m. Meet at Meenahga Grange to go to Nobleboro Historical Society Museum
 - 2:00 - 3:30 Dr. George Dow - speaker & tour of Nobleboro Historical Society Museum
 - 4:00 - 4:45 Share Genealogy and stories at Meenahga Grange.
 - 5:00 Meet at Bull Winkles for evening meal or Nobleboro Dinner House (to be finalized at meeting time)
- 3 August Sunday** Early coffee at Moody's world-famous diner
- 10:00 a.m. Meet at Town Office/Fire Station for Cemetery tour:
 - 10:15 a.m. 1. Dutch Neck 10:15 a.m.
 - 11:30 a.m. 2. Slaigo-Brookland 11:30 a.m.
 - 12:30 p.m. 3. Riverside 12:30 p.m.
 - 2:00 p.m. Business Meeting and Elections - Old German Church
 - 3:00 p.m. Old German Lutheran Church Service

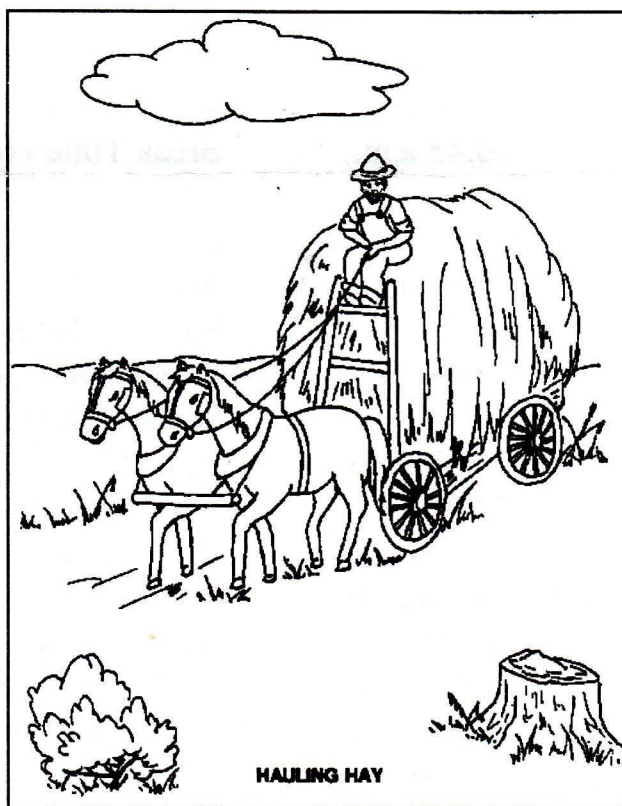
We hope you have a great time and hope to see you next year! Please write us and let us know the things you liked and disliked & what to do next year.

Gary Horlacher has become acquainted with several people in Germany who have helped him in his German research. One couple gave him lodging and drove him around to various towns and churches. He has had several German researchers working for him in order to research areas whose records are not available in Salt Lake.

One of these researchers is Klaus Petry who has done considerable work on the Breitscheid families. He is especially interested in our Broad Bay project because he is related to some of the families, the Werners, Mellons, Peters and other families. We have invited him to come to our reunion because we thought this would be a good way of tying the two continents together, he whose ancestors stayed in Germany and we, whose ancestors broke away and came to America.

Klaus has said he would like to come and he was making plans to see if that was at all possible. We would like to give him an old-time welcome when and if he appears. So we are doubly looking forward to our reunion. Gary Horlacher has started work on his house and all his spare time is taken up with that project. He will probably not come to the Reunion this year.

Wilford's sister, Marne' Whitaker Tuttle, who went with him on his European Choir tour, and with him visited the town and churches of our Swiss-German ancestors, will be coming to the Reunion this year. Marne' is a most delightful traveling companion and I'm sure you will enjoy getting to know her. If you have trouble telling us apart, well, she is the pretty, sensible one.



Have you ever had the experience of "haying" in the summertime? No matter how hard I try, I can't forget the incredible amount of work necessary to "bring in the hay".

PLAYING THE ORGAN

Do you have any memories of playing one of the old hand-pump or foot-pump organs? My mother played the piano and we had an old upright that needed tuning desperately but we had many good hours around that old piano. One of the neighbors had a small organ and I loved to push the treadles on it until I wore out.

The first home I remember was an old, white house with a ramshackle porch around it. In the summer we used to sleep out doors on that porch. After the day's work, Mother would sit at that old piano and I can still hear her playing *Clare d'lune* and *Moonlight Sonata*.

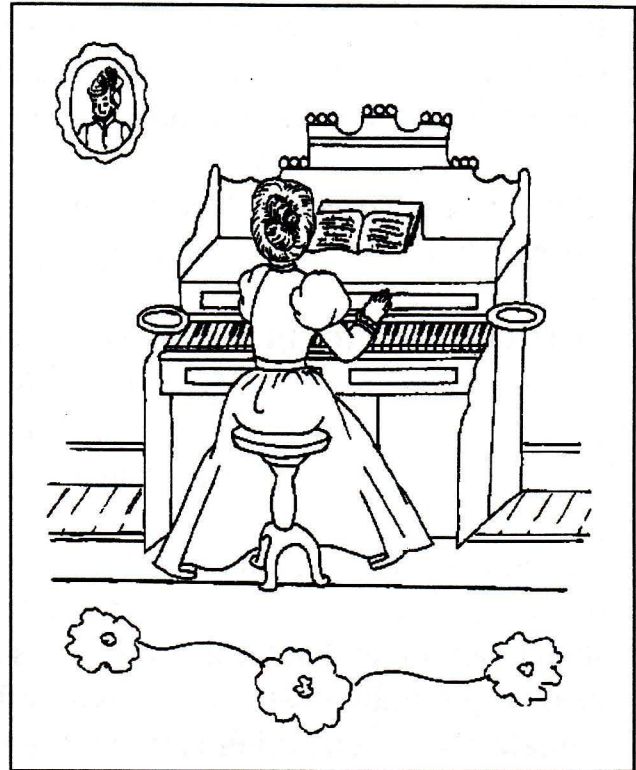
The sound would wash over us as we drifted off to sleep and I recognize now that she was trying to instill in us, in her own quiet way, a feeling for the sublime, for the classics, if you will. And it must have worked, as I grew up with an appreciation for music and taught vocal music for over 25 years in the public schools. What are some of your musical memories? Let us hear from you.

COLONEL SAMUEL WALDO

Never say "Quit". Keep on trying. Do it! That must have been his motto. Even after the many problems associated with each of his earlier ventures, Waldo, eternally an optimist, was busy in the year 1757 making plans, on a large scale, to settle 1000-2000! Germans on lands between the Medomac and the Penobscot rivers.

To be an optimist, one must have a short memory, as Waldo must have forgotten all the problems he was faced with just bringing over about 180 families. But he was never one to think small. Perhaps he felt so strongly about his views of colonization that anything short of success was unthinkable.

Waldo died suddenly in 1759, so his plans came to naught. But he cannot be faulted for trying.



Below is an article translated by Gary Horlacher, that shows Waldo's involvement in Colonization, right up to the time he died. It shows Waldo was willing to make concessions to the leaders and colonizers if they would agree to certain terms.

Rheinische Vierteljahrsblätter, 6th Year, 1936 by A. Bach, J. Müller, and F. Steinbach (Ludwig Röhrscheid Verlag: Bonn); pp. 176-185.

CONTRIBUTIONS To The HISTORY Of The RHINELAND-AMERICAN EMIGRATION In The 18th CENTURY

by Heinrich Neu

[translated by Gary T. Horlacher]

It is quite worthy of admiration the amount of success the United States of America had with solving its most urgent problem, the question of a quick settlement. One should not forget that the answer to this question was less the problem of the States than of the individual persons, who often were left with the great problems, the climate and jungle, often also financial necessity. How much more difficult this American settlement was compared to the contemporary settlements in south east Europe! The participation of the Germans in the opening of the American lands in the history of the German people will always be one of the most brilliant occurrences.

Before a complete history of the German emigration and settlement in America and the German part in the colonization of this continent can be presented to us, many things must be brought together and above all much archival material of the time as also [archival material] from the other side of the ocean, must be sought and utilized. In the following we present three contributions to the history of the emigration from the Rhineland in the 18th Century. As the German emigration in that century can't be compared in its extent with the following 19th [century], yet it is so important that it has justifiably found more interest with researchers.

The meritorious German-American historian H.A. Rattermann had already in 1882/84 arrived at a detailed "History of the German Elements in the State of Maine"¹. He has

¹ See H. A. Rattermann, "Geschichte des deutschen Elements im Staate Maine. Dessen Ursprung, Entwicklung und Verfall, von Jahre 1739 bis zur Gegenwart" [History of the German Element in the State of Maine. Its origin, development, and fall, from the year 1739 and forward]: *Der Deutsche Pionier* [The German Pioneer], Cincinnati 1882-1884. Appeared in

there given the role that the German-English officer Samuel Waldo played in the settlement of the then English province of Massachusetts Bay, in the district of the present state of Maine. Waldo (originally Waldow) was the son of the then Swedish-Pomeranian German merchant who had emigrated from London about 1690 to Boston. There he was the colonel of the military of Massachusetts Bay; at the onset of the English-Spanish War of 1744 he received the commission Brigadier-General.

In the year 1729 Waldo was given the assignment from a large land company to represent their disputed right to the possession of land in the area of the present-day state of Maine with the English Court. He fulfilled his assignment in favor of the company so well that they gave him half of the land, as Rattermann describes. Waldo himself in one place describes in a letter that he received the land through a royal patent². He then made efforts to get colonists, which he especially hoped to find in Germany and whom he found but in more moderate numbers. These efforts have been presented by Rattermann³. Opposed to him is a large settlement plan which Waldo thought to achieve with the help of the Count of Wied and which we will here discuss from the documents⁴ in the princely archives of Wied in Neuwied.

The counts of Wied since the 17th century had been involved with colonization activities in the laying out of Neuwied, a modern city of the times, and in the middle of the 18th century during the reigning count Alexander, had the idea to establish a new "Neuwied" in America. With such an idea he sent a letter to a certain Johann Palairet who lived in London and was chosen as the general states agent. He [Palairet] was acquainted with Waldo as well as the count, by whom he [Waldo] became familiar with the count. Palairet informed the count on March 25, 1757 that there was an opportunity for him to become a Lord and Proprietor of a vast stretch

New York in 1884 as a book.

² The land certainly at one time in possession of the English crown; as through the following documents show, they retained a fifth of proceeds of any gold and silver found.

³ cited already.

⁴ Documents cabinet 30, box 2, facsimile 8 and box 3 facsimile 1.

of land in New England. Waldo would give him 6000 "Acres"⁵ (Morgen) Square; in exchange for which gift the count would pay Waldo 6 "Sous" yearly. The count should then send over 50 by his own expense, 100 acres for 25 years. After the expiration of the 25 years, the count should pay the said inheritance lease. When the land was cultivated it should become a very good income for the proprietor.

Count Alexander snatched Palairet's proposal and even wished to see the number of "acres" be raised to 1200, although the courtly revenues would be overridden by it⁶. Palairet quickly made his efforts and moved Waldo, in spite that the Count wanted 12,000, yet was presented by decree 100,000 acres. Waldo naturally wanted to have such a large land gift; desiring from him [the count] the introduction of a great multitude of settlers in view and thereby in fulfillment of his desire, represented through Palairet, for an expansion of some 400 families led by him, both of German as well as English origins. In return for this gift of 100,000 acres, which would make a contiguous area, the count should take on the responsibility to settle there 1000 German families of the Protestant confession and only from the areas of two or four established main places. At the end of the then raging war between England and France, the following year, the count should bring over at least 100 families, until the number 1000 was reached. Waldo would retain a tax of one "peppercorn", which each settler would yearly pay on the 24th of October. This time the administration of the Count agreed to the proposal through the Colonel v. Wobeser. The wish of the Count was that the settlement might not have to be made in so short a time, Waldo consented in that he raised the number of years to 12. Should the number of families not be achieved, then the proportional number of Morgan [acres] would be reduced. A difficulty applying to the New England states by law was that only English, that is to say naturalized as English or foreign who had settled in America could buy land. Another obstacle appeared in the large numbers of settlers presented who would have

⁵ English acres, which then in New England large lying field, about 40,5 are [1 are = 100 square meters]; the legal British mile = about 1610 km.

⁶ The motivation the head of the revenues office, Keller, is not uninteresting for the then valuation of the American relationship with the Rhine: "Can not advise for this extensive prospect and very dangerous submitted offer and proposal. As it has been uttered that the American lands are not free from war and very cruel spilling of blood and it is even more their desire to deprive all men there and thereby cause them to be exited, in the which not only the fortune, but also their life and what is employed on this side [of the ocean] to quite quickly be lost through wind, weather, and war."

a strenuous passage. In looking for a way out they came to the thought that England would order a regiment for America which they would naturally bring to their destination at the cost of the state. The count attempted this, but realization was hindered by the fact that the French then - in the time of the Seven Years War - held possession of the Rhine and the recruitment of such a regiment would make ties of war with England.

Meanwhile Waldo transferred 100,000 (about 40,500 hectare) acres to the Count through a notarized document⁷ of August 31, 1757. In the contract, the above named agreement was established; the number of brought over settlers being at least 4000 people. Concerning the situation of the land, it was decided that it should be surveyed in a block of eight miles wide along the ocean and 19 1/2 miles deep between the river "Madomock", today Medomoc⁸, and the eastern shore of the Penobscot River.

How opportune Waldo's settlement plan was is shown by the fact that Palairret was also sought by a Free Lord v. Seckendorf to win reception of 100,000 acres. As he was refused, the Count of Wied asked Palairret if he couldn't also have these 100,000 acres. Also to that Waldo had already described that there was so much interest, that he could send to Neuwied through Palairret 100 letters from German colonists who were favorable toward this land and could speak about their fate, naturally for an advertisement for the plan of settlement⁹.

In a long letter that Palairret sent the Count, Waldo arrived at a realization of the plan. He designed a new division of the yearly number of brought over families: In the first there should be 300, then in skipping the second, the third of 260 and for the fourth only 160, until a number of 2000 was reached. By this Waldo went by the thought that the settled families would through work, could help the newcomers. Grain was found, he wrote, enough in the market of New England, so that the settlers could pay back some of the pre-paid passage fees. He recommended that the then and later binding contracts by which the settlers would be bound, that they should work

⁷ The original is found still in the countly archives of Wied (cabinet VI, box 5, facsimile 2).

⁸ On the Medomoc, Waldo had, as he writes, already settled over a hundred German families.

⁹ The letter was sent back and is not found with the documents.

for their passage costs. Six places should arrive from this plan between Penobscot and "Madomock". Furthermore, Waldo gave the Count the counsel that the land between the settlement and the seaside should not be given out; as when the 2000 families had been settled, then the worth of this land would increase greatly. And finally he presented to view that he would build a Fort on the Penobscot to the expense of the province, where he had already let one be built on his land on the St. George's River, which could hold 1500 people, that all the North Indians couldn't capture.

What Waldo here wisely discloses and how necessarily the raising of a strong fort was to the prospective settlement, was shown by the history of the group Waldo settled in 1740 and which was named after him Waldoburg (today Waldoboro), where 40 families settled in the backlands of the Penobscot Bay. It was namely on May 21, 1746, in the then raging war between England and France, destroyed by Indians. "Those who were not able to escape," says Rattermann, "were either killed or became prisoners. Not a house, not a barn remained standing, everything was burned down"¹⁰.

In the meantime, the war prevented the fulfilling of the plan, which was to begin after its [the wars] end; moreover Waldo died in 1759. Finally four years later with the conclusion of peace the time was come for the actuation of this project.

For the Count, the opportunity, above all else, he hoped to be a monetary advantage. Yet the starting presented great obstacles. At once the time was apportioned short, then it appeared to the Count that there wasn't enough ready cash for the first financing. He contacted Palairret in May 1763 with the question if it was possible from the heirs of Waldo to get a time extension or a reduction of the number of settled families to be achieved, further, if the total of this matter couldn't be removed in that a transaction be made with a merchant or company, and finally if they couldn't get a loan from England for the settlement costs as by settling the land it served to make it more secure.

Not any of the questions received a satisfactory answer to the Count. Thereto came the answer that the heirs contended with the count for half of the land, that is the

¹⁰ Rattermann, as previously cited, p. 4 and 21 etc.

100,000 acres that were to go to the Lord v. Seckendorf, as there was no notarized deed on hand. Then came the further difficulty that Count Alexander was not English. For a compensation of the passage costs, the English could not be hoped for [to help]; Palairet described in 1763 that a Lord from the Electorate Hannover offered England 1500 emigrants if the King would give him a decided amount of land and be bound to pay the passage for these people. The proposal was refused with the remark that it would offer enough people if they could pay their own costs for passage to America.

Palairet proposed that the Count give emigrating French Protestants who had left their homes half of the 200,000 acres; as these would then settle and considerably improve the value of the Count's remaining land, in that other settlers would come later and buy the land. The Count agreed. Palairet made a contract with the leader of a French emigrant group, Jean Louis Gibert, in that from his own possession would transfer 10,000 acres, from 20,000 which Waldo had given him on similar conditions as the Count had received, and further in the name of the Count 50,000 acres¹¹. But Gilbert went not to the Penobscot, but to Florida. Palairet was such an optimistic man, who easily had new hope. When he heard in 1764 that Gilbert's settlers had gone to Florida, he believed it still wasn't futile and that he [Gibert] still was determined to bring his settlers to Massachusetts. In September 1764 as there were German emigrants destitute in England and arranged for their public subscription for the financing of their passage, Palairet sought, as he wrote to the Count, to bring these to his and the count's land. He had given them profitable prospects as had others; yet he believed they would accept the inferior [offers] as the Pennsylvanians, with home they accepted, on their arrival oversees promised furnishings of a place of settlement and supplies for the first six months. Palairet had promised each family 100 "acres", which they could use rent free for 10 years. Then they should pay yearly for five years one Sou for each acre, then the next following five years three Sous and then six Sous. The Count reduced this offer, but the emigrants didn't accept it. As Palairet writes, the king was asked for his protection and to give land in the south of the colony, as they couldn't be sent to the North in November without being exposed to dangers.

¹¹ The Count presented then remaining advertising note in which he invited French Protestants to settle in the shire of Neuwied. He sent a number of copies to Palairet, who promised to spread them in the Languedoc and other provinces of France.

The count obviously didn't intend to recruit emigrants from his own territory¹², but rather had made efforts to retain the citizens of his lands. The lower and middle Rhineland areas had played a secondary roll in the lands from which emigrants came in comparison to the upper Rhineland [Oberrhein] and Württemberg. These areas the Count had thought [to recruit]. In March 1765 he spoke straightly of his hope to get Württemberg emigrants for his land in America, a hope which in no wise could be described as unachievable. As Württemberg was so overpopulated, that in the period of 1776-1786 alone, 5000 emigrants could be sent from there to Westpreußen and the Netze District¹³. In spite of this, the Count was able to win no emigrants from Württemberg, not lastly because he had no real recruitment skills.

In July 1765 it was told to Palairret, that they engaged people for Florida in London, and namely that the French Protestants had become settlers [there]. The following year he was pessimistic, believing that there wasn't a good, educated person who would be transplanted to America. Unrest had just set in in the new world. Four years later, 1770, he believed again for certain that ten families would be enough to establish a settlement. But the Count then replied that he no longer hoped to develop his land in America; and at the same time asked Palairret to name the person who would be in a position to take care of the ten families. He ended with the wish that Palairret attend to the projected settlement.

The Count, who had seized the plan so confidently, did too little for the recruitment of people. He had hoped that Palairret would obtain settlers for him, but had been deceived in that assumption. One should not overlook that a recruitment in the Rhineland homeland of the Count, which was nearby, was connected with great difficulties: First through a decision that the settlers had to be Protestant, but then also through the condition that the Rhineland territories barred their subjects from emigrating. So the plan failed: With the year 1776 the break of the agreement came.

¹² It would not have been hopeless. It is known that the conditions were such in those years that there were people who went to America from the Wied area: In the year 1762 a Franz Crämer of Sensenbach with three children emigrated to America. See R. Löhr's *Die Geschichte der Kirchengemeinde Niederwambach* [The History of the Paris of Niederwambach] (Wiedish Church history 3), without place, 1931, p. 35.

¹³ Compare M. Miller's *Die Auswanderung der Württemberger nach Westpreußen und dem Netzekreis 1776 bis 1786* [The Emigration of the Württembergers to Westpreußen and the Netze District 1776 until 1786] (Published by Württemberg Archive Management I). Stuttgart, 1935.

A Frenchmen of the Barres decreed judgement in Neuwied in the Waldo agreement. He described its conditions toward the Count too exorbitant and pledged that such agreement to provide double the land mass. The project was then officially given up for good, actually also because of the sensation of the Revolutionary War.

Plans for German sovereigns to acquire land overseas was at that time not unknown. In the year 1665, Bavaria, through Johann Joachim Becher, was involved with the Dutch in the acquisition of New Amsterdam, which later was conferred New York. The Duke Jakob of the Electoral lands for a while possessed the Antillen Island, Tobâgo, and a West African strip of land in Gambia and the Andreas Island. The colonial attempt of his brother-in-law, the great elector is known. Also Emperor Karl VI had colonial plans, in that he with the help of the East Indies Company hoped to realize in the East. Following the agreement over the recognition of the pragmatic sanction by England, these endeavors had to be dissolved¹⁴. Thoughts of colonizing was a pie in the sky in the 18th century¹⁵.

In this light, the plan of the Count von Wied could be compared, as he also thereby considerably diverted from the said colonial efforts in that the colony should not be established from the Sovereign's area. In the Rhineland emigration history of the 18th Century, this project stands in isolation.

The Count Alexander of Wied was one of the Territorial Lords that through mercantile venture hoped to raise the well being of his land¹⁶. In this endeavor he sought to increase the number of inhabitants of his shire, above all through the recruitment of foreign emigrants. We heard just above about the recruitment flier which was sent to the French Huguenots to settle in Neuwied. Just this recruitment activity, when it in part had turned the other direction, as the question of American

¹⁴ See Th. Sommerlad's, *Der deutsche Kolonialgedanke und sein Werden im 19. Jahrhundert* [The German thought of colonization and its world in the 19th Century]. Halle 1918, p. 10 ff.

¹⁵ in the place cited.

¹⁶ Compare with the Count Ph. Wirtgen and R. Blenke's *Neuwied und seine Umgebung* [Neuwied and its vicinity]. Neuwied 1902, p. 226 ff. and J. St. Reck's *Geschichte der gräflichen und fürstlichen Häuser Isenburg, Runkel, Wied* [History of the shires and ruling houses of Isenburg, Runkel, Wied] Weimar 1825.

deportation, supported our above conjecture that the Count didn't have the insight, to settle his own subjects on the Penobscot. He himself had forbidden the emigration of subjects without governmental permission in 1752¹⁷. Common German's point of view, in the view of a certain German colonization eluded the Count. He hoped more, his proceeds to be taken and to ensure a great domain overseas for his descendants, whereby he obviously shrank from going into a large financial risk.

As the Count of Wied, the other Rhineland Territorial Lords had made efforts to retain the settlers on their lands¹⁸. Electorate Trier also forbid the emigration to the so-called "New Lands". An exception is found in the over-populated and otherwise poor subjects, who emigrated in the year 1753 from the Duchy of Sayn-Altenkirchen. At that time, nine head of households belonging to the Sayn-Altenkirchen parish of Daaden intended to emigrate¹⁹. In the record of the lord, the office in Altenkirchen was advised to permit the departure. Through this, "the said parishes [Daaden and Biersdorf] were relieved and hoped that with this the wish that the strongest parties to leave would be the bad people that were supported by the parish." Most of the out

¹⁷ Compare J. J. Scotti's *Sammlung der Gesetze und Verordnungen, welche in den vormaligen Wied-Neuwiedischen Landes-Gebieten ergangen sind* [Collection of the laws and ordinances, which have gone forth from the former Wied-Neuwied Land-regions] I. Düsseldorf 1836, p. 142. In the same year of 1752 there were actual subjects of the Count that emigrated to America, namely residents from the parish of Urbach (Wied Church History 2), referred to above 1930, p.32.

¹⁸ Thus, for example, the elector Karl Theodor of the Pfalz for Jülich-Berg in 1764 gave the ordinance that the subjects who thought to emigrate to the French area of North America, would not be allowed to sell their property or otherwise to sale: unhealthy desire for emigration should be required of a set fine and arrest. Possessions of subjects that emigrate would be lost, the elector threatened not only "loss of your property and estate", but also life- and life punishment. Compare J.J. Scotti's *Sammlung d. Gesetze u. Verordnungen, welche in d. ehem. Herzogtümern Jülich, Cleve und Berg ergangen sind* [Collection of the laws and ordinances which were given in the former duchies of Jülich, Cleve and Berg], I, 1821, Nr. 1945 and 1949. Worthy of note is how the elector tried to stop the subjects without any property, a measure which in Berg is understandable as the industry here at that time was greatly reliant on the laborers.

¹⁹ Compare State Archive of Koblenz, Division 30, Nr. 39. The names of the emigrants were : Johannes Wilhelm Höffer, Joh. Peter Meyer, Joh. Gerlach Klein, Joh. Gregelo, Joh. Peter Braun, all from Daaden, Joh. Engel Jung from Biersdorf, Joh. Peter Crämer from Emmerzhausen, Martin Tiel and Anton Klöckner of Derschen.

of repair houses of the emigrants were taken over by the buyable of the parish²⁰.

The electorate Trier or the lords of the Mediat dominion of Föhren might have had similar rules. In the year 1764, a number of residents emigrated to America, in spite that was not "illegal for further emigration to take place for the so called new lands", yet it was referred to the 1763 ordinance of the Elector Johann Philipp von Trier²¹. The names of these "Emigrants to the Islands of the Americas 1764" were preserved in the church book of the Parish of Föhren²². The nearer circumstances of this emigration from the Count Kesselstatt of Föhren Dominion could possibly be clarified further by another located document. The mention of some of the women with illegitimate children makes it appear that at least part of these emigrants were from the lowest strata of the population, and that their departure from the Mediat Lords must have been indifferent. Worthy of mention is otherwise the migration of a small group, which in the Rhineland area, also for Birkenfeld and apparently also for the Bergish lands in the 18th century²³.

²⁰ Compare above reference. In the same year there also emigrated left over families from the area of Birkenfeld to America; see R. Moersdorf's *Die Auswanderung aus dem Birkenfelder Land* [The emigration from the Birkenfelder Lands]. Phil. Diss. Marburg 1930, p.40.

²¹ The ordinance is in Scotti's, *Sammlung ... Churfürstenthum Trier* [Collection ... Electorate Trier], II, Nr. 623.

²² Minister Kugel of Föhren, at my request, sent me a transcript of the list, for which I also in this place articulate my thanks. It reads: "The 25th January from here emigrated Christianus Veber and his wife Elisabeth Schönhoffen of Föhr[en] with their two children. With them went also Anna Katharina Müllers of here, still single, 20 years old, and her two brothers together with an additional child [!] of their mother. The 8th February from Naurath Diderich Lantwein and his wife Anna Maria Titul, the 9th February Stephanus Lorentz and his wife Katharina Contz with a child from Naurath, the 13th February Matthias Thee (?) and his wife Susanna Maxheim of Becond with a child, same day Peter Verner and his wife N. Blesius with four children, also Lotharius Zeltinger and his wife Barbara Manheim (Maxheim?) of Becond with two children, 14 February Anna Magdalena Heins of Naurath with two illegitimate children, the 15th February Christian Hagen and his wife Katharina Friederich with four children, also Elisabeth Lorentz with 3 illegitimate children, Barbara Lorentz of Naurath with one child."

²³ Compare Moersdorf's citation mentioned earlier, p. 40 and K. Hartnack's, *Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der bergischen Auswanderung nach America* [A contribution to the history of the Bergish Emigration to America], publication of the Bergish Historical Society [d. Berg. Geschichtsvereins], 59 (1930), p. 174.

The man without means then found in America the opportunity to work as a pioneer and from the virgin lands to create a better quality of life than they could get from the homeland. Unfortunately the emigrants in the 18th century as well as during nearly the entire 19th century were deprived of help from their homeland in the foreign lands. It is a tragedy of the German emigration that the Germans lacked such support in the American colonization for so long, which is regrettable above all that the kingdom or larger territories themselves didn't create a narrower relation between the German areas overseas and the homeland through their own colonization efforts. The attempt of the large Electorates and later of Josephs II, which Nikobaren they possessed from the Danish 1778 until 1785²⁴, was a well known failure. The success of the Wied Plan, which one would have to reject from a German ethnic stand point, while it would raise a demonstration of a private domain in the foreign territory of the state of a German power, it would have led to a small closed German settlement. But it lacked the sovereignty of a German leader; it would have to have been by a larger German leader of the kingdom, as the homeland, led through a small leader, could only have offered the colonists a limited protection²⁵.



Figure 3. Herr Burgermeister und Frau - 1750's.

²⁴ See Sommerlad's book, referred to previously, p. 12.

²⁵ Little known is the event from the early history of the relationship between America and the Rhineland, which I point to here: *The first town name, which an American settlement was given was Cologne [Köln]*. In the 16th Century the Portuguese built at the mouth of the Rio Grande in Basil a fortress, which was given the name Tres Reyes. In the year 1634 this fortress was captured by the Dutch West Indies company and thereby renamed "Cölln" [Cologne] after the Colonel Matthias von Cölln. This place, after a century, fell back into the hands of the Portuguese, who however re-established the old reference. Compare J. H. Seyfried's *Poliologia*,

ANNOUNCING

OLD BROAD BAY FAMILY HISTORY ASSOCIATION

*\$10⁰⁰ First Prize
Each Category*

FINE ARTS

*\$25⁰⁰
GRAND PRIZE*

CONTEST

Broad Bay (Waldoboro) was settled by Germans from the Rhine Valley in Germany in the years 1742, 1751, 1752 & 1753.

The Old Broad Bay Family History Association was formed by descendants of those original German immigrants to discover their German heritage, to preserve those lofty ideals that their ancestors sacrificed so much for, to discover and maintain artifacts, stories, family histories, cemeteries, etc.

To help us celebrate Old Broad Bay's (Waldoboro's) HISTORY, this contest is designed to encourage both youth and adults to seek out their Family History, to investigate the lives of their ancestors and to write anecdotes, poetry and stories of their lives, to draw pictures of their up-rooting everything in Germany, sail across the ocean and settle down in the "New World" and carve out an existence in this new, harsh land.

CONTEST RULES

1. There are three age categories:
Elementary (grades 1 - 8)
High School (grades 9 - 12)
Adult (age 18+)
2. There are three subject categories:
Art and Photography
Stories, Essays and Poetry
Music

CONTEST RULES

3. One may enter in only 1 age category but can enter in more than one subject.
4. Each entry must be an original work by the contestant.
5. Art should be no larger than 8" x 10" Photos can be black and white and s/b no larger than 8" x 10".

6. Stories, essays and poetry s/b printed on a computer or typewriter.
7. Music may be hand-written on music staff paper, but must be neat & legible.
8. All works submitted become the property of OBBFHA, however, if a work does not win or become a runner-up or honorable mention, the entry can be pick up Sunday 3rd of August at old Lutheran Church in Waldoboro.
9. Winners will be announced Saturday, 2nd August in Waldoboro. Prizes will be awarded at that time.
10. Winners' entries will be published in the OBB *Bund und Blatt*, the official news-letter of the Old Broad Bay Family History Association.
11. Entries must be submitted by:
1 June 1997
12. Entries must be submitted to:
Mark A. Benner, President
P. O. Box 23
North Edgcomb, ME 04556
13. Wilford W. Whitaker, Editor
6094 Glenoaks
Murray, Utah 84107-7661
801-263-0432

This contest is sponsored by the Old Broad Bay Family Association and *Bund und Blatt*, the quarterly Newsletter of the Organization.

We are earnestly seeking to acquaint you with your German ancestors and the most important part they played in the early years of the Broad Bay Plantation. Through their struggles and sacrifice, they laid the groundwork of good solid citizens that have continued through the years.

Also we are looking forward to the year 2001, 2002, and 2003, when it will be 250 years since those first intrepid pioneers stepped off the ships and planted their roots on American soil.

The first Germans arrived in 1742, but in 1992, we were just getting our organization started and missed that 250th anniversary. Let's not miss the up-coming anniversarys.

Write to our President or to our Editor and find out how you can get started in the nation's second largest hobby, finding our ancestors through Family History.

Old Broad Bay Bund und Blatt

Wilford W. Whitaker, Editor
6094 South Glenoaks Drive
Murray, UT 84107-7661

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