

Old Broad Bay

Bund und Blatt

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

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Number 1

Mothers of Broad Bay

An on-going project we are constantly engaged in, is trying to identify the Women who came to Broad Bay. We have been able to identify many of the young girls who came to Broad Bay, born in Germany, and members of their emigrant fathers' families who were to become the mothers of the second and third generations of Broad Bayers.

In order to identify that first generation of "Mothers of Broad Bay" we must almost every time find the marriage record in Germany. There are several considerations that compound the problem.

Even when we find the family in a parish register in Germany, we may or may not find the

marriage record. It may or may not have been recorded, or more often, the bride if from another parish and frequently the marriage may have taken place in the bride's parish, which may or may not be mentioned in the parish records.

If the marriage record is not found and the bride's parish is not mentioned, we would have to institute an "area search" to try to find her parish. This entails hours of research and is not always productive, as we begin to search neighboring parish records in an ever-increasing circle from the known parish.

So, with the above and other considerations, it is always with a great deal of excitement that we find the name of one of the "Mothers of Broad Bay". The following record is a good example:

Maulbronn Parish Records - Family History Library Film # 1184969, p. 299, No. 3

3 July 1736 the marriage took place for Johann Georg Vogler, citizen of Gondelsheim and field and woods hunter in that parish, Muentzueger District, who was married to Anna Marta, a daughter of Johann Heinrich Klingslin, vine-dresser from Elssinger (?) Hof

This is the second wife of Johann Georg Vogler, who came to Broad Bay in 1742 with his grown son Philip Christopher Vogler. [see page 6]

Subscriptions to Bund und Blatt

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

Contributions in General

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

Back Issues available

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

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Kudoes & Brickbats

One thing that keeps us going in a project like this is the many letters we receive encouraging us to continue. Some are up-lifting, some are humorous, some very humbling, but all are choice remarks and comments from a special group of people - descendants of the Broad Bay German Colony. I thought I would like to share some of these with you.

We 'cast our bread on the waters' and we are never sure just what will come of it. Here is an example:

Because you sent a copy of your newsletter to the Midcoast Gen. Society, it was the topic at our last meeting. Richard Warner spoke and I added a little extra (I do not speak in Public!). We had a big turnout. ... Also, the newsletter on the Ulmers was great - as this is one of my ancestors.

We are glad to learn that we are not the only ones whose brains go into a shut-down phase as we contemplate the name similarities:

You have sent my brain whirling with the confused intertwining of the families of Lang, Vogler, & Hein. The deep concentration it takes to get the various John, Jacobs, and Annas straight can only be done in the morning, as far as I am concerned.(!)

Or, as another correspondent summed up:

--so it gets curiouser and curiouser ...

Answering specific questions about any of these approximately 160 families can take up a great deal of time, but this is a labor of love that is shared by many.

I'm going to ask for the moon, in the order I need the cheese. You stop when your patience wears thin.

After mentioning that John Adam Levensler, age 23, came with his father Peter Lievenzollner and family, we received the following:

O.K. You have my attention! I have been receiving your newsletter ... for several months ... and my curiosity peaked. ... I am like the woman who sent you \$2. monthly, only I would forget to send monthly. I'm enclosing a check

Many interesting Christmas cards were received and one, especially, was warmly received

and brought tears to my eyes as I contemplated the interest and love exhibited by the one who sent it. As one who taught vocal music in the public schools for 25 years, this touched my heart strings.

Hi! This is my "home-made" card to you! I am very happy with your newsletter, Old Broad Bay is most interesting and I wish to participate in the local (Maine) effort to establish & improve on the facts of our immigrant ancestors. It is important to me and my family to understand all that our forebears suffered to leave Germany & come to Waldoboro. On Dec. 19 or 20 - I will host a "Carol Sing" at my home for my family, 40 or so strong! We sing our heads off as we love music! And, we'll sing 'O Tannenbaum' for ourselves, for you & for German feeling! Happy Holiday.

....

Let's not forget the Reunion this summer:

We have enjoyed receiving your "Bund und Blatt" so much!.... Enclosed is a contribution to this very worth while endeavor. We certainly are looking forward to the "Reunion" this summer to take place in Waldoboro.

And Gary has purchased his airline tickets to Frankfort, Germany to begin research the 15 June 1993.

Thank you and good luck on your trip to Germany.

We need all of you.

...I am very much interested in your work. It seems as if many are interested, but how easy it is to wait for someone else to do it!

...Enclosed please find a copy of the letter that came with John Ulmer in 1742, also a donation for your work on this project. It has been very enjoyable finding one's ancestors and to see how important they were to the development of many parts of Maine, especially Rockland and Waldoboro.

...We're looking forward to the Octoberfest '93 in Waldoboro.

Back issues of Bund und Blatt are available. (I reprinted a few)

I have really enjoyed your newsletter.. so much so, I wonder If I could receive extra copies. This is very interesting reading & goes to the root of the problem.

Perhaps the following sums up our feelings for this project:

We are so glad that the German settlers of Broad Bay has brought us together.

Eugley Genealogy

Another Local Genealogy Published

When I first heard that The Eugley Genealogy was being published, I was thrilled to think that another Broad Bay family would be documented. When I finally received the book, I was not disappointed with it. It exceeded all my expectations, except I would have liked to see it longer. Like a good novel, I hated to see it end.

The Eugley Genealogy

Descendants of Bernhardt Uckele
of Langensteinbach, Bavaria, Germany
and Waldoboro, Maine
1752 - 1992

by

Jenness P. Eugley

and

Mary Louisa Hahn Eugley

Penobscot Press

Camden, Maine 1992

The above is framed in double gold lines on a light blue, hard cover, well-bound and printed on acid-free paper for a permanent record. It is a limited edition of 250 copies and is available from:

Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Eugley
43 Wildwood St.
Winchester, MA 01890

The price is \$39.95 + \$2.50 S&H and + \$1.50 for MA residents only.

This is a small book, having 106 pages with an excellent every-name index of 21 pages, but it exhibits a labor of love and dedication from its very first pages to the end. The Eugleys say that this is the culmination of 20 years of careful work to document this interesting family

Very few mistakes were found in the book, although I did run across a couple of mistyped dates, for example. As one interested in all the Broad Bay names, I would have liked to have seen more work done on the Eugley women who married into other Broad Bay families, but I realize that one has to put limits on one's final output to keep it within bounds.

The front end papers are a photographic reproduction of the signatures of many of our Broad Bay ancestors and well-illustrates what we are up against when we try to decipher

this old German script. The back end papers is a reproduction of the complete agreement dated Nov 1752, wherein 44 persons acknowledged having received "from Isaac Winslow, an agent to the honorable Samuel Waldo Esq., provisions and salt and agreeing to pay in wood to be delivered at a proper landing."

The narrative of the book is interesting and stories and anecdotes are included which help to bring a genealogy "alive". The pictures are well-done.

The Eugleys used an unique, fold out chart for each of the seven sons of Bernhardt Uckele, the emigrant ancestor, from Langensteinbach, where, unfortunately, the records were burned. Several other Broad Bay families were from Langensteinbach. These charts list Bernhardt and his descendants to the 4th generation, and then each of the sons' descendants to the 10th generation. They are easy to read and helpful to follow to the end.

There are many Old Broad Bay German names in the index, but, unfortunately, not much is given on each one, usually only a marriage, and sometimes children can be found in the narrative. Names such as Achorn, Benner, Creamer, Feyler, Genthner, Kaler, Keizer, Kuhn, Lash, Light, Mank, Miller, Shuman, Sidelinger, Vannah, and Winchenbach had the most entries. Often these names are of marriages much later than the early generations. Never-the-less, if you have an Eugley connection, I heartily recommend this book. Congratulations, Jenness and Mary Louise. Well-Done!

An Old German Marriage Record

3. Am 3. Jul. 1736. ist ein Hochzeit gehalten worden
Johann Georg Vogler, Bürger der Stadt Maulbronn,
mit seiner Wahltochter, derigen Gräfin und Edelweib
Philippinens Graefin, welche zur copulim, Leben mit
Anna Maria, dem Tochter Johann Heinrich Altinger, wie
gäntzlich aus dem Leffinger
gott.

3 Jul 1736 Maulbronn Parish Records:

The second marriage of Johan Georg Vogler and the wife who would have come to Broad Bay with him, along with his grown up son, Philip Christopher Vogler. [See page 1]

Emigration from Baden-Württemberg to New England
1742, 1751-1753
Pt. II

by Gary T. Horlacher

In the July-August 1992 issue of "Old Broad Bay Bund und Blatt" we published the first series of articles under the above title. This article was about an area of Germany called Baden-Durlach that belonged to a Margrave. This Margrave was like a Count. He had nearly total power in his domain, like a king. During the reformation he brought the Evangelical or Lutheran Church to his provinces to replace the former Catholic territories.

The following map should be reviewed in connection with that last article, especially in the section under "Political and Religious background". It is much easier to see on this map the three non-contiguous areas that made up Baden-Durlach, the most northern of which was the area from where these emigrants came. The first map (I) shows where the German states of Baden and Württemberg (now just called Baden-Württemberg) are located in relation to the rest of Germany, France, Switzerland, etc.

The second map (II) shows the three major parts that made up the former territories of the Baden-Durlach Margravite in 1709. The northern most of these three areas was known as the Baden-Durlach Unterland and a close-up of this area is found in the third map (III). This third map shows all of the towns in this area, from which we have been able to document and trace to the earliest records about 30 of the Broad Bay German families so far.

As a continuation of the last report, this report will be covering the wars and devastations that led up to the great emigration from this part of Germany and also the Swiss and southern Württemberg element in this area of Germany. The third and final part of this article will be about the manumission records, and list those who were required to pay a fee for their freedom to leave Germany. If these articles are interesting, please let us know and we may continue similar articles for the other two areas from which many of the Broad Bay German families came between 1751-1753, namely from Nassau-Dillenburg and from the duchy of Franconia in Bavaria.

WARS AND PROBLEMS

One is inclined to ask, why did our forefathers leave the old country? There are many answers to that question, and there were probably a different set of reasons for different immigrants. Those who were living in the area of Baden-Durlach Unterland, described earlier, had witnessed wars, plagues, and poverty. Many of these people had moved there from Switzerland and Southern Württemberg on promises of land, but instead found themselves without freedom, bound and required to swear allegiance to the Margrave.

When new promises came again of free land, freedom, and a chance for a new beginning in America there were many that were wary. Weren't these many of the same promises they were told in Switzerland and Southern Württemberg that led them to Baden-Durlach. Here they found themselves poor and bound to the ruler of this territory and no longer free.

It was only the daring, the brave, and those with not a lot to lose that ventured to try this new adventure. It was mostly young families, some who brought their ageing parents, and single young men who ventured to try to reap the promises in America. Their neighbors and many in their towns would have mocked them and told them they would be sorry. They probably said, "Remember the promises made to us in Switzerland, none of them were fulfilled. Why do you think it will be better on the other side of the ocean?"

On the other hand, things in Germany didn't look like they were going to change. This area of Germany seemed to be the battle ground for many wars between France and Germany. Plagues came and there were many hardships the people endured. In the face of knowing what they had been through and how it didn't look to change and the chances of making things better for their posterity in the New World, many decided to leave.

Following is a summary of two of the most hard-felt of these wars in the Baden-Durlach area that led to the emigration of hundreds of Germans from these towns.

The Thirty Years War

The war that would end all wars! What devastation and destruction and death! There were many wars that ravaged Europe before and there has been one major one since the First World War. One of the worst in all of history has become known as the Thirty Years War (1618-1648).

During this war both the Palatinate and this area of Baden-Durlach became the battleground for the French and Prussian armies. This war destroyed three fourths of the German population. It took 100 years after that before the damage was finally redressed. Turenne's sadistic depredations in the Palatinate were extremely cruel and harsh. Cities, towns, and villages were pillaged and burned and the populace subjected to all manner of indignities.

In most of the towns in this area we have no church records preserved from that time period due to the destruction. Probably most of the villages in this area were nearly or totally de-populated. On the outlying areas there are some towns that still have church books that date back to the years before and during this war. Apparently these areas were probably not as badly hit as the others but the birth, marriage, and death records in these church books testify of the enormous destruction.

One of these towns was Öschelbronn, from which at least three families later emigrated to Broad Bay. Between the years 1629-1633 we find an average of 14 deaths recorded each year. In 1634 we find 38 deaths recorded, in 1635 we find 188 deaths, in 1636 we find 68, and in 1637 we find 41 deaths recorded. Apparently the year 1635 was hit the hardest with 188 deaths in this one village alone. The population was probably reduced drastically after this period because we find that between 1641-1650 there was an average only a death recorded every other year.

Similar patterns can be found again in the christening and marriage records of a pretty steady rate until 1634-1636 and thereafter very reduced numbers for several years. By 1660 there were still only half as many marriages in the parish as there were before the war. I'm sure checking other towns that may have also had records that survived this period would show the same pattern. Just browsing through the records of Göppingen in Württemberg, where two Broad Bay families came from prior to moving to Baden-Durlach showed several pages of death records during this same time period.

The destruction and carnage throughout this area as huge armies fought and trampled crops and pillaged towns must have been nearly unbelievable. Those who survived the armies were left to starve or freeze to death during the winters with no supplies left.

Of the towns on the enclosed map only the following towns have church records that predate this war: Göbrichen, Niefern, Öschelbronn, Knittlingen, Flehingen, Bauerbach, Söllingen, Wilferdingen, Berghausen, Rinklingen, Bretten, Diedelsheim, Eutingen, Dietlingen, and Eisingen. Notice that these towns were those on the north and south of this area. It is easy to picture an army trudging through the center of this area, destroying everything in its path.

The War of the Grand Alliance

After the enormous destruction of the 30-Years War, there would have been those who said such a thing could never happen again, nothing to that extreme. Such skeptics seem to always be wrong. Before most of these towns were able to totally recover from the previous war, a new dispute arose. Many of these towns that had been totally or nearly totally destroyed had slowly been repopulated and built up again.

The War of the Grand Alliance was also known as the War of the League of Augsburg (1688-1697) [Pfälzer Erbfolgekrieges]. It was the third major war of Louis XIV of France. Again this area of Germany was devastated as it became the battleground for part of this war.

The death records for the six years prior to 1693 for Öschelbronn show an average of 12 deaths per year. For six years after that, there were an average of 8 deaths per year. During 1693 there were 39 deaths recorded for that year alone.

Over a thousand cities and towns in Oberrein were destroyed including the town of Weingarten in 1691. In the Churchbook for Weingarten, which begins in 1695, there is a note stating the destruction that took place there and the loss of the oldest records. It stated that there was now no proof of birth for those who were then living except when parents could remember the birth of their children.

Several church books begin about this time, as the towns were burned and the churches along with the earlier churches had been destroyed. Following are some of those towns:

Bauschlott	1692
Durlach	1690
Dürren	1691
Gondelsheim	1689
Kieselbronn	1698
Rurpurr	1692
Sprantal w/ Nußbaum	1695
Wössingen	1691
Weingarten	1695

Most of these towns were destroyed and probably nearly totally de-populated through fire, destruction of crops, starvation, etc. The records from the town of Unterwössingen, from which at least three Broad Bay families came, date back to 1691. During this year there was one birth recorded. The next entry is a birth and a marriage for 1694. From 1695-1697 there were three births recorded each year. In 1697 we find also one marriage and three deaths. This shows that prior to 1691 almost the entire population of this town was destroyed. It took several years before the population had grown again. By 1720 we find an average of about 15 births, 3 marriages, and 10 death entries for this town each year.

SWISS AND SOUTHERN GERMANS

As mentioned earlier, because these towns were nearly totally de-populated, there was a need for colonists to come and build up these territories again after the Thirty Years War. This was also the case in Baden-Durlach after the War of Spanish Succession. The region known as Kurpfalz (Palatinate) lost more than half its population during the Thirty Years War, and some areas much more than that. On the other hand, Switzerland was little affected by the troubles of these wars and had a surplus in its population during this period. Since both these villages and Switzerland (including southern Württemberg) were both Reformed (Lutheran and Calvinist), emigration of Swiss people was encouraged in this area.

In searching the earliest records of many of these towns such as Unterwössingen, one finds several references to people living in the towns who were from such and such place in Switzerland (usually Zürich or Thüringen Cantons) or from further south in

Württemberg. The 1709 directory of this area also shows several French colonists in some of these towns that must have come for the same reason.

Several books and accounts have been given of these Swiss and others who moved into these desolate areas to replace those who had died in wars. Probably a good many of the Pennsylvania Dutch or "Palatines" were actually Swiss that had come from Switzerland a generation or two before emigrating to America. Some of those who were not native to this part of Germany, who moved there after these wars, include the following families that later came to Broad Bay:

Dochtermann	Heiler
Rominger	Seitz
Ulmer	Vogler

OTHER WARS AND PROBLEMS

Those citizens who had survived the two great wars of the 17th century and those who moved to this area from Switzerland, southern Württemberg, or France were not to be free from problems in the years to come. Germany was to be involved in several other wars: The War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714), the War of the Polish Succession (1733-1735), the War of the Austrian Succession (1741-1748), and the Seven Years War (1756-1763).

In 1707 the minister at Weingarten wrote: "Since the beginning of the sad war which from 22 May to September has caused continual unrest, the work (of rebuilding the church) could not be continued." In August-September 1733, 4 May 1734, and 1735 there are entries in this same book about the troops traveling through this area and the fear and unrest of the citizens. In 1744 the church book tells of the French army of von Stafford marching through Wössingen.

Is it any wonder that the common people were thinking about leaving Germany during this time period? One war after another plagued this area between France and Germany. There was no end in sight to the wars. Louis XIV of France who ruled 1643-1715 led France in five wars, including three of those mentioned in this article. As long as there were feuding powers such as the House of Hapsburg, Austria, and France there appeared to be no end in sight to the wars of central and western Europe.

Besides the war torn country without hope of better times, the Swiss and others who moved into this ill-fated area found they were bound to the local leader, the Margrave in this case. They were bound to swear allegiance and serve in his army if called upon. This would not have been welcomed to the Swiss. There were also cold winters, plagues, and other problems.

All of these would have led people to consider the offers of free land and a new chance

in America. It would also have led many to doubt such offers. Nothing good had come from such offers before. What was to be lost by such an adventure. Many left, and many remained. Next time we will continue by reviewing the procedure that one had to take before they could leave Germany, the tax they had to pay to "buy" their freedom, and the records that we have for those who came to Broad Bay.

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