

Volume 9
January - June 2000
Number 1 & 2

Old Broad Bay Bund und Blatt

**A Newsletter about the
German Colony
Established at Broad
Bay (Waldoboro),
Massachusetts/Maine
1742 - 1753**

Cemetery Project of Waldoboro, Maine

Mark Benner, the current President of OBBFHA, is currently finishing up work on mapping and identifying cemeteries in Waldoboro. He plans to finish up work this summer on the actual visiting cemeteries and will begin the long process of transferring his information to the computer and prepare it for publication. So be on the look out in the next 18

months for further adventures of Mark and his new book.

Waldoboro Public Library

Randy Gross has made a list of the family history books and genealogies available at the library.

In the file cabinet you will find information on the following families: **Benner, Castner, Chapman, Creamer, Furley, Gross, Hovey, Kensell, Kinsell, Lash, Miller, Palmer, Seiders, Simmons, Stevens, Turner, Weston, Weed, and Wood.**

On the shelf you will find the following families: **Benner, Eugley, Hoffelbauer, Hoffses, Langensteinbach, Lawry, and Ludwig.**

The Waldoboro Library has agreed to stay open to 3:00 pm. on Saturday, August, 5th to accommodate our members who wish to use the resources that they have available.

ANNUAL GERMAN CHURCH SERVICE

The annual German Church service will be on Sunday, August 6th at 3:00 pm. The sermon is expected this year to be a German

Christmas. Hopefully everyone will attend and help support the church. The Ladies Club, who help with the upkeep of the church, will provide refreshments after the service. They always do a superb job with refreshments after the service.

Be prepared for the weather. If it is a hot day, then the church may be rather warm but we can survive it!

Randy Gross' Collection of Genealogies

Randy Gross has been collecting a variety of materials in his search for family history. He has quite a few genealogies that he would be willing to share with the group on Saturday, August 5th and may be willing to search them for information that you might need. Please see Randy at the reunion. The following is a list of the current family genealogies that he has:

- Adams, Atkins, Baker, Bangs, Baxter, Blackwell, Bray, Castner, Chase, Clark, Crowell, Cuthbertson, Dillingham, Gross, Hatch, Jenkins, Kaler, Kendricks, Ludwig, Mank, Matthews, Miller, Nash, Newcomb, Peck, Pitcher, Robinson, Seiders, Simmons, Snow, Stone, Swift, Taylor, Ulmer, Waltz, Webb, Wells, Wheldon, White, and Winchenbach**

A Genealogy Prayer

Genealogy is my pastime, I shall not stray

It maketh me to lie down and examine tombstones

It leadeth me into still courthouses

It restoreth my Ancestral knowledge

It leadeth me in the paths of census records and ships' passenger lists for my surnames' sake

Yea, though I walk through the shadows of research libraries and microfilm readers

I shall fear no discouragement, for a strong urge is within me

The curiosity and motivation, they comforteth me

It demandeth preparation of storage space for the acquisition of countless documents

It annointest my head with burning midnight oil

My family group sheets runneth over

Surely, birth, marriage, and death dates shall follow me all the days of my life

And I shall dwell in the house of a family history-seeker forever.

(This is one of several genealogy prayers, jokes, and quips that have been sent to me on the Internet via Joyce Lund.)

Federal Census Records

The **1790 Census** is called the **First Census**. One - third of that census has been lost. The schedules for the following states survived: Connecticut, Maine (then part of Massachusetts), Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Vermont. The information provided in the census was to have been based on information for those living on the First Monday in August, 1790 (Census Day).

It gave the name of the head of the family, the number of free white males age 16 and over including the head of family, the number of free white males under 16 years, the number of free white females including head of the family, the number of all other free persons, and the number of slaves.

The **Census of 1800** was called the **Second Census**. Records survived for the following states: Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Vermont. The information reflected those living on the first Monday in August, 1800 (Census Day).

It provided the following types of information:

It gave the name of the head of the family, the number of free white males and females, in the following age brackets: under 10; 10-15; 16-25; 26-45, including the head of family; and over 45, including head of family, the number of all other free persons, and the number of slaves.

The **1810 Census** is called the **Third Census**. The schedules survived for the following states: Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, and Virginia (including present-day West Virginia). The information reflected those living on the first Monday in August, 1810 (Census Day).

The information provided is the same as what was found on the 1800 census.

The **Census of 1820** was called the **Fourth Census**. The schedules survived for the following states: Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, and Virginia (including present-day West

Virginia). The information reflected those living on the first Monday in August, 1820 (Census Day).

It gave the name of the head of the family, the number of free white males and females, in the following age brackets: under 10; 10-15; 16-25 (16- 18 also for males); 26-45, including the head of family; and over 45, including head of family, the number of male and female slaves and free "colored" in the following age brackets: under 14; 14-25; 26-45; and over 45.

The **Census of 1830** was called the **Fifth Census**. Records for all states survived but some of the county information within states were lost or destroyed: In Indiana the Wabash; Maryland - Montgomery, Prince George's, St. Mary's, Queen Anne's and Somerset; South Carolina - Claredon District. The information reflected those living on June 1, 1830 (Census Day).

It gave the name of the head of the family, the number of free white males and females, in the following age brackets: under 5, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60-69, 70-79, 80-89, 90-99, 100 and over. The number of male and female slaves and free blacks, in the following age brackets: under 14; 14-24; 25 and over. It added the number of white deaf and dumb persons, in the following age bracket: under 14, 14-24, 25 and over. The number of white persons who were blind and

the number of alien foreigners not naturalized.

The **Census of 1840** was called the **Sixth Census**. All states information survived except for the Pike County in Mississippi and Claredon County in South Carolina which were lost or destroyed. It reflected the information for those living on June 1, 1840 (Census Day).

It recorded the name of the county and city, ward, township, parish, or precinct people lived. It gave the name of the head of the family, the number of free white males and females, and the number of male and female slaves using the same age brackets as in 1830. It now recorded the occupation of employed family members (mining, agriculture, commerce, manufacturing and trade; navigation of the ocean; navigation of canals, lakes, rivers; learned professions and engineers), the number of people in school, the number of people over the age of 21 who could not read or write, the number of insane, and the name and age of Revolutionary War pensioners.

The **Census of 1850** was called the **Seventh Census**. All states information survived except for the Contra Costa, San Francisco, and Santa Clara in California, and Claredon County in South Carolina which were lost or destroyed. There were separate slave schedules. It reflected the information for those living on June 1, 1850 (Census Day).

It provided information on the village, town, city, township, or district they lived in. It gave the county; page number; state; date; name of enumerator; dwelling or house number (not an address); family number (dwelling and family numbers may differ because a dwelling may have housed multiple families); name of every person whose place of abode on June 1, 1850 was in this household; age; sex; color; profession, occupation, or trade of each male person over 15 years of age; value of real estate; place of birth; married within the year; attended school within the year; persons over 20 years of age who cannot read or write, and whether person was deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, a pauper, or a convict.

The information provided on the 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, and 1920 census will be in the next newsletter.

Preservation of Records, Books, and Photographs Section

The following that will appear in this section each month was obtained from the Preservation Fact sheet provided on the Internet by the Library of Congress.

1) How should I store my books?

This is important for old and new books alike. Books should be stored out of direct sunlight and where air can circulate freely.

Store them away from windows and don't put them on shelves against outside walls.

Store them on shelves designed to hold their weight. They should not come in contact with unsealed wood because it can release damaging acidic vapors. Line the shelves with acid free board to prevent this problem. Stand the books vertically side by side. Keep similar sizes together. Use bookends to keep the books from falling over.

Avoid storing books in an attic or basement because attics get to hot and basements get too damp. Both are also subject to rapid changes in temperature and humidity levels. Keep the books away from plumbing and water pipes.

To protect books of sentimental or monetary value, keep them in custom-fitted archival boxes made from high-quality materials.

2) How do I preserve my family photographs ?

Photographs should be stored at 68 degrees and with 30 -40% relative humidity in a closet or air-conditioned room. DON'T store them in the basement or attic. The higher levels of humidity will speed up deterioration and levels to low will cause prints to crack, peel or curl. Storing the photographs at lower temperatures is advised for contemporary color prints.

Photographic materials should not come in contact with anything containing sulfur dioxide, fresh

paint fumes, plywood, cardboard, and fumes from cleaning supplies.

They should be stored in proper enclosures made of plastic or paper materials which are free of sulfur, acids, and peroxides.

Any products you purchase should pass the PAT (Photographic Activity Test) and will be marked as such by suppliers of high quality photographic enclosures.

If you cannot maintain relative humidity consistently below 80%, plastic enclosures should not be used because photographs may stick to the slick surface of plastic.

AVOID acidic paper envelopes and sleeves, PVC plastic, rubber bands, paper clips, and poor-quality adhesives such as pressure-sensitive tapes and rubber cement.

AVOID the photo albums that have the sticky adhesive pages. Buy high-quality albums that meet the PAT tests.

Next issue look for information on how to preserve newspaper clippings and how to preserve old documents and letters.

The following is an article in the Collections of the Maine Historical Society, Vol. V, which was published in 1857. The article was submitted in 1848 by John W. Starman.

“GERMANS IN WALDOBOROUGH”

It was written as a letter dated Waldoboro', 31st August, 1848.

Mr. Wm. Willis, Portland:

Sir, - Your favor of the 29th inst., has come to hand and with gladness I give you all the information in my power respecting the settlement at Waldoboro', and in particular of German immigration. The following is an extract from the American Quarterly Register, of November, 1840, by the Hon. William D. Williamson, Bangor, Maine; a great part of it is communicated by me. A few German emigrants began the original plantation of Waldoboro' ; it is supposed they came over in the summer or autumn of 1739. It was at first the abode of only two or three families; to which accessions were made in 1740. The Eastern and Canadian Indians, in what was called the Spanish war, fell upon the settlement in May, 1746, reduced their habitations to ashes, killed some of the people, and carried the residue away captives. The settlement lay waste till 1748, when the thoughts of other Germans were turned to the same region for an abiding place. In the year 1751, between 20 and 30 families came over, and their necessities were relieved at the public expense, as well, as by private charities. In the spring of 1732, General Samuel Waldo sent his son to Germany, who issued circulars, promising every man

who would emigrate and reside upon his patent, 100 acres of land, and also assistance to make beginnings. Encouraged by these offers, about 1500 German emigrants settled at Broad Bay. In the French War, some were killed, others carried to Canada. But the war was hardly closed when this quiet people were perplexed with other troubles. The greater part of the plantation found that the deeds received from Waldo gave them no title to these lands. Some purchased anew their lands in 1763, others left the settlement, and went to Londonderry and South Carolina, with a pious Moravian Clergyman, but the most returned, and were received with open hearts and arms.

These pilgrims came from different parts of Germany, very few remain living of those who were born there, but they lived to an old age. These settlers, when they first planted themselves at Broadbay, now called Waldoboro', formed a church, in two branches, the Lutheran and German Reformed, theses latter are the followers of Zwinglius. A number of them being a devout people, met every Sabbath for public worship, till the arrival of a minister, Rev'd John M. Schaeffer, who settled with them in 1762, when there were 80 or 90 families in all; his ministry was continued nearly twenty years. In 1785, he was succeeded by Reverend Mr. Craner, his period of preaching was only four years. The next minister of this people

was Rev'd Augustus Ferdinand Retz, a native of Germany. He received a classical education in his native country, at the University of Helmstadt. He was a man of piety and learning; he emigrated to the State of Pennsylvania in 1751, became a member of the Lutheran Synod in that State, and was there for some time a pastor of 4 congregations. The church of Waldoboro', destitute of a Pastor, were directed to him for a supply, he accepted the call, and came to this place in the year 1795. He had a hard work to perform, but there are evident tokens that God was with him. He left this world suddenly in the year 1811, but we have reason to believe he was received by his Gracious Master into the mansions of bliss.

Since the year 1811, I have been the unworthy Pastor of the Lutheran church in this place. I am a native of Germany, born in Lennap, near Elberfeld, in 1773, a subject of the Elector of Palatine. My father was pastor of the Lutheran Church in Lennep till 1787, when he died. I received my education in the schools of my native town and in my father's house. I was very early inclined to studious habits, particularly on religious subjects, but brought up after my father's death to mercantile business. In the year 1796, I went to New York, where I boarded a great part of my time in the family of the late Rev'd Dr. F. W. Geissenhainer; the Doctor seeing that I meditated much on

religious subjects, encouraged me to prepare myself for the Gospel-Ministry, and to offer myself to the Lutheran Synod for examination. I did so, was examined, accepted, preached before them, received license, and an order to visit some vacant congregations. This last order it seems my Master did not approve of; he sent me a providential invitation to go to Waldoborough, where I have been the happy instrument in the hands of God of bringing the Lutherans and German Reformed to sit together at the Lord's table as one undivided family.

I am far advanced in age, my infirmities increase, my labors are ended, and I should like to see my place filled with a pious, faithful Lutheran Pastor, and by him the Lutheran church increased. But my people is a poor people, they are unable to maintain a Pastor without being assisted. O! that God would send them assistance, and thus keep the Lutheran church in this place in existence.

Thus I have answered your request, so far as it was in my power.

I am respectfully,

Your ob't Servant,

John W. Starman

P.S. I have no doubt you will excuse my bad incorrect writing if I tell you that the Salt Rheum has brought me in pitiable condition,

disables me for a great part of my time to leave my house, and even some times almost blinds my eyes, otherwise, I might have gathered materials which have made my statement more extensive and interesting.

++ Next issue an article on the life of Rev. Mr. Starman that appeared after the above article in the same book.

Old Broad Bay Family Association QUERIES

The following 5 queries are from William R. CONARY, 9 Hilltop Road, Plaistow, NH 03865. If you know the answers, please write to him.

Q 70 - SIDELINGER. Need parents of Simon SIDELINKER, b. Corinth about 1820; married Mary Jane ROUNDY at Bangor, 16 July 1843.

Q71 - SIDELINGER. Need death record for Caroline E. SIDELINGER "dau. of Martin SIDELINKER", married 1st in Greenbush, 25 February 1871, Albert WYMAN; married 2nd Oldtown, 14 June 1882, Amasa J. ANTWINE (ANTOINE); may have married 3rd in Orono, 30 December, 1883, John F. PAGE.

Q 72 - SIDELINGER. What happened to Martin

SIDELINKER, ae. 40 years, who was enumerated in the 1870 census at Ornesville in the James PHILPOT household as a farmworker?

Q - 73 SIDELINGER. Who was Benjamin SIDELINGER, ae. 26 years, who was enumerated in the 1850 US Census at Bangor in the household of Simon SIDELINGER?

Q - 74 WHITTEN. Need information regarding the adoption of Charles W. WHITTEN b. November 6, 1813 in Montville, Maine, to Paul and Barbara (SIDELINGER) WHITTEN and adopted by Paul and Sarah (KNOWLES) TRUE.

Sprague's Journal of Maine History

In Vol. XII dated January 1924 - December 1924 is an article contributed by William D. Patterson. He wrote letter to Mr. Sprague, dated April 19, 1924, Wiscasset, sending him a copy of an Old Waldoborough Muster Roll.

The letter states:

Dear Mr. Sprague: -

Herewith I send you a copy of an old Waldoborough muster roll, the original of which was presented to me by Mr. Frank Bulfinch, formerly a resident of that town, and which is now in my possession. Militia muster rolls do not turn up very often. I happen to have but one other militia document, a warrant for the election of officers of the South Company of Infantry in Wiscasset in the year 1803. If such would be of interest for publication in the Journal I would be glad to send you a copy of it.

The original of this muster roll is made upon a printed form prescribed by Brig. Gen. William Donnison, then Adjutant-General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on the reverse side which form appear "Directions for taking and revising annually, the Muster Roll of a Company". Among such directions appear: "Men who only follow the sea occasionally, being inhabitants within the district of a Company, must be enrolled as other citizens are - and they must be provided with arms and equipments in like manner; by law seamen are not to be exempted from military duties, except when actually engaged on board some vessel, or when at sea. The apparent intention of the law, in this case, is evidently designed to prevent too great a latitude in the exemption of persons, under color of being constant seamen; but it will also appear evident, that it is entirely useless to return men

who are never at home but a few weeks at any one time."

The return is filled up in a very legible handwriting. Many of the names given are still found in Waldoboro, although the spelling of some of them has been modified in the lapse of time, - Keler being now Kaler, Oberlack being now Overlock, Uckley being now Eugley, Syder being now Seiders, Eichhorn being now Achorn, Pracht being now Prock and Seidlinger being now Sidelinger. The details of the men's equipments are omitted from this copy.

Sincerely yours,

William D. Patterson

MUSTER ROLL of Capt. Joseph Ludwig's Company, May 2, 1797

3 Officers' Names - Joseph Ludwig, Godfrid Bornh'r, John Kintzel

3 Sargeants - Charles Walch, Charles Hiebner, Charles Keler

2 Music - Conrad Gross, Spooner Sprague

Names of Men, Rank, and File - Joseph Ludwig, Jr., Jacob Wm. Ludwig, Charles Cramer, John Keler, Christopher Walch, Anthony Hofses, Andrew Hofses, Joh H. Oberlack, George Hofses, Christian Stahl, Christian Bornh'r, George Weber, Jacob Keler, Charles Miller, Daniel Woltz, Michael Woltz, Andrew Genthner, Fridrich Uckley, Bernhard Uckley, Jr., Henry Syder, Daniel Syder, George Eichhorn, John Cramer,

Fridrich Cramer, Paul Koon, John Pracht, George Pracht, Martin Benner, Daniel Eichhorn, Jacob Reed, Michael Eichhorn, Andrew Wagner, Peter Schnaudial, Jacob Genthner, Abner Keen, Michael Hoch, Jacob Schwartz, John Orf, John Peter Oberlack, Jacob Winchenbach, Jr., George Seidlinger, Charles Ludwig, Jacob Lash, Charles Storrer, Andrew Storrer, Michael Reed, Jr., Jacob Eichhorn, Jr., Jacob Ludwig, Jr., George Keler, John Winchenbach, Fridrich Orf, Robbert Turner, John Borns, Elisher Nash, John Uckley, John Eichhorn, Jr., William Grothen, John Wm. Keller, John Stahl, Isaac Winchenbach, George Light, Nathaniel Kennedy, Charles Cramer, Jr., Fridrich Roth - 64.

Genealogy on Computer

The Everton's Family History Newslite for Thursday, May 25, 2000 had an introduction to a German Roots website and the web address for two sites to check out. Many of you may not have a computer at home but today many libraries are equipped with computers for you to use. Go to your local library and check out the internet. A fun way to start is to search for your last name and see what comes up. Some times its phone number and addresses and other times it could be just the mention of the name in an article or web site.

The article stated the following:

"Help for Those with German Roots

The German Roots website is a welcome stop for those in the United States who are tracing their German ancestry, beginning with a very good tutorial on starting your search, written by Joe Beine, the German Roots webmaster.

Beine's introduction is backed up by an impressive set of links to online resources for pursuing your German genealogy. And unlike some websites, the links on the German Roots site are annotated, giving you a good idea what to expect before you click on the links. This thoughtful step is the key to making the best usage of your research time online.

And the links are not just shoved together, but are laid out into cogent categories, from finding aids to historical resources to immigration and emigration to lists of links.

If you've been looking for a good portal to the many German genealogy resources on the World Wide Web, German Roots is an excellent choice.

Resources: German Roots

www.germanroots.com

Genealogy: Germany

www.everton.com/resources/world-resource.html

Please send ideas, stories and queries to OBBFHA to help keep the newsletter going.

Old Broad Bay
 Bund und Blatt
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 Waldoboro, Maine
 04572

Old Broad Bay Roots

Antoni* (Anton), Bausser*, Becker, Beckler*, Beisch, Beller, Benner*,
 Birkenbaue*, Bornemann, Bornheimer*, Brodtmann* (Broadman),
 Burkhardt* (Burkett), Christ, Daurenheim*, Demuth*, Dickendorff,
 Dies/Theis* (Dice), Derhinger, Dochtermann* (Tochtermann), Doerfler*
 (Doerflinger), Eichorn* (Achor), Eisele, Elfein*, Engel*, Engelbert,
 Feiler* (Feyler), Feilhauer*, Flenderick*, Genthner*, Georg* (George),
 Getsinger, Grimmer, Grob, 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), Keizer, Kintzel* (Kinsel),
 Claus*, Klein* (Cline), Kochler* (Kaler), Korr/Korrss, Kraemer*
 (Creamer, Crammer), Krebs (Crapes), Kroehn*, Kuebler*, Kuebling*
 (Kiblinger), Kuhn (Coon, Cone), Kumaler (Comler), Lagenauer*, Leng*
 (Long), Lauer* (Lowry, Lowery), Leben Zelner* (Levensaler), Leight*
 (Light), Leissner*, Loesch* (Lash), Low, Ludwig*, Martin*, May*,
 Mellen*, Mueller* (Miller), Mink* (Mank), Moser, Neubert* (Newhart),
 Neuhaus* (Newhouse), Orff*, Oberlach* (Overlock), Pracht* (Prock),
 Rapp, Reich* (Rich), Ried* (Reed, Reid), Refuss (Refuse), Reisser
 (Razor), Riegner, Roemele (Remily), Rodner, Rominger*, Roth* (Rode,
 Rhodes), Rost**, Schaeffer/Schoefner (Shephard), Schencks* (Shanks),
 Schmaus* (Smouse), Schmidt* (Smith), Schnaudiel* (Snowdeal),
 Schneider* (Snider, Snyder), Schotts (Shoats), Schumacher*, Schuhmann*
 (Shuman), Schwartz (Black), Siegrist* (Sechrist), Seitensberger*
 (Sidentsparker), Seiter* (Seiders), Seitlinger* (Sidelinger), Seitz* (Sides),
 Stahl* (Stall, Stoll), Storer*, Treible* (Treupel, Dribble), Ukele* (Ukley,
 Eugley), Uhlman**, ULMER*, Unbehend (Umberhine), Vogler** (Fogler),
 Wagner*, Walch* (Walck), Wallis (Wallace), Walter, Waltz*/Woltz,
 Weber* (Weaver), Wier/Weier, Welt, Wiest*, Weyel* (Weyl), Weller*
 (Willard), Werner* (Warner, Vannah), Winchenbach* (Wincapaw, Wink),
 Wolfahrt*, Wolfgruber* (Wolsgrover), Wunderer*, Ziegler, Zuberbueler*

* - found in Germany ** - found in Switzerland