

Old Broad Bay Family History Association

FANNIE L. CHILD
SCHOONER
1881

NS Volume 22 No. 4 FALL 2024 *To Search and to Share*

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Hello Dear Friends, I hope this newsletter finds all of you hale and hearty. Fall is upon us in New England and our minds begin to turn to more sedentary pursuits like genealogy, history, good books and pumpkin pie. Before I go any further, Deirdre and I want to express our apologies to everyone who attended the annual meeting in August. We came down with Covid just prior to the meeting, despite having all the shots and boosters. To those I promised to meet and speak with at the meeting, once again, I apologize.

Fortunately, the meeting went off without a hitch. Vice President Renee Seiders presided over the meeting, assisted by Ruth Riopell, Daniel Vannah, Fred and Marjorie Snell, and Bill Maxwell. Our speaker, Heather Moran of the Maine State Archives, gave a wonderful presentation on Maine in the Civil War. We had several new members in attendance and there were lively discussions about several topics. Once again, thanks to everyone who made the meeting possible!

A New Publication About Broad Bay: Bill Maxwell recently sent me a draft of a new and important publication titled, **A Translation of Georg Soelle's Historical Account of the Moravians at Broad Bay.** As you may know, Georg Soelle was a missionary sent by the Moravian Church in 1760 to preach to the Moravian followers in Broad Bay and assess whether Broad Bay would be a good place for a Moravian Community. Soelle lived in Broad Bay from 1762 until 1770 and was an influential and respected member

of the community. The Moravian Meeting House was erected and became a place of education and worship in a community without formal schools or meeting houses. Soelle's time in Broad Bay was not without controversy, as some Lutherans rejected him and the Moravian Church. Soelle and his followers suffered strife and harassment, yet they bore it all with great forbearance. He and his followers left Broad Bay around 1770 and emigrated to Moravian settlements in North Carolina. Soelle's history of his time in Broad Bay paints a vivid picture of the settlement and many of the residents. His letters and diary were in the Moravian Church archives. Gary Shaffer, in collaboration with our own Anette Ruppel Rodrigues, translated the documents from the Old German. Thanks to both for this splendid and important work. The OBBFHA Board of Directors has authorized a \$250 dollar donation in collaboration with the Waldoborough Historical Society to defray the cost of the printing.

In a previous edition of this newsletter, I wrote about a historical essay written by Anette Ruppel Rodrigues that was published in the Journal of the Johannes Schwalm Historical Association (Volume 26, 2023). Due to the length of this essay, this edition of our newsletter will feature the first part of the essay, with two more sections

to be published in subsequent editions. This historical essay highlights a very important time in the history of Waldoboro and the State of Maine. During the American Revolution, Maine was not just a remote frontier, but an area coveted by the British Empire and other nations. Maine's boundary and its sought-after natural resources were important international issues. A great number of military resources, and international diplomacy, came to bear on Fort George in Castine and all Northern Maine. Waldoboro and her citizens also played a part in this international conflict. Anette's informative essay details the geopolitical context of this conflict that enveloped our ancestors. Thanks Anette!

Board of Directors: I am happy to announce that **Daniel Vannah** is now a member of our Board of Directors. Daniel is a Waldoboro resident, and a college student. Daniel is also on the Board of Trustees for the Waldoboro Historical Society. Welcome aboard Daniel and thanks for sharing your genealogical journey with us!

New Members: I would like to welcome eight (!) new members to the OBBFHA: **Ellen and Chuck Peters**, descendants of the Shenck Family; **Marsha and Donald Carlson**, descendants of the Reid and Eichorn Families; **Linda Christenson**, a descendant of the Schwartz, Creamer, Genther, McClintock, Thorndike, Schuman, Seiders and Miller Families; **Rachelle Yost**, a descendant of the Ludwig, Lash and Welt Families; **Rodney Benner**, a descendant of the Mathias Benner; and **Michael Amico**. Michael is a new member and new to Waldoboro. He has a background in American history and is active in community affairs - working with the Origins Committee and is on the Board of Directors for the Waldo Theatre. Michael and his partner recently purchased the historic farmstead owned by Jasper Stahl. We look forward to working with Michael and all our new members!

Query: I received a query from a Debbie Hogan who is a descendant of the Sidelinger Family. She is looking for a copy of a document that was issued to Martin Sidelinger by the Margrave of Bavaria, granting permission to Sidelinger to immigrate to North America. The actual document was in the possession of the family of Francys Davis. Francys was a member of the OBBFHA and is now deceased. If anyone has a copy of that document, or knows any of Francys' family, please send me their contact information. I will forward it to Debbie.

Thanks! Once again, I would like to thank everyone who attended the annual meeting, and those who worked to make it a success. I would also like to thank **Daniel Vannah and Harbour Mitchell** for cleaning up the site of the Moravian Meeting House sign. They cut the grass and pruned the branches around the sign. I would also like to thank everyone who contributed to our newsletter, and especially our editor. Thanks to members Cece and Pat McGuinness and Howard and Lauren Robinson for their generous monetary donations. As always, thanks to everyone whose hard work and generosity make this newsletter possible.

A Thought: "Walking. I am listening to a deeper way. Suddenly all my ancestors are behind me. Be still, they say. Watch and listen. You are the result of the love of thousands." Linda Hogan

Note from Deirdre Putnam, Membership/Treasurer

Our membership year runs from July 1, 2024, to June 30, 2025. You can find renewal information in this newsletter, or on our website **OBBFHA.org** under the "Membership" heading. If you have any questions about your membership, please send an email to OBBFHA@gmail.com - I am happy to check your account. I am still waiting for a few stragglers!

Remember to Search and Share



November 11

Direct Ancestral line from our Original German Settlers

Pleosus Blasius Welt, John Henry Benner, Philip Schuman, Erasmus Lösch/Lash,
Joseph Henry Ludwig, James Simmons ancestors of Rachelle Yost

Pleosus Blasius Welt 1755-1793, m. Sedona Benner 1756-1841
 Son: Charles Welt 1786-1866, m. Sally/Sarah Schuman 1786-1836
 Son: Charles Welt 1807-1865, m. Mary Ann Lash 1820-1863
 Son: John Welt 1841-1925, m. Mary Mero 1846-1926
 Daughter: Elizabeth Welt 1867-1952, m. Frank Denzer 1867-1949
 Daughter: Irene Denzer 1895-1927, m. Raymond Yost 1890-1971
 Son: Roger Yost 1918-1950, m. Marjorie Jones 1918-2009
 Son: James Craig Yost 1942, m. Beverly McCall 1942-1973
 Daughter: Rachelle Yost

John Henry Benner 1715-1783, m. Margretha Keiser 1726-1784
 Daughter: Sedona Benner 1756-1841, m. Pleosus Blasius Welt 1755-1793
 Son: Charles Welt 1786-1866, m. Sally/Sarah Schuman 1786-1836
 Son: Charles Welt 1807-1865, m. Mary Ann Lash 1820-1863
 Son: John Welt 1841-1925, m. Mary Mero 1846-1926
 Same as above

Philip Schuman abt 1742-bef 1803, m. Catharina Würst 1743-1826
 Daughter: Sally/Sarah Schuman 1786-1836, m. Charles Welt 1786-1866
 Son: Charles Welt 1807-1865, m. Mary Ann Lash 1820-1863
 Son: John Welt 1841-1925, m. Mary Mero 1846-1926
 Same as above

Erasmus Lösch/Lash bpt 1746-aft 1811, m. Regina Kübler bpt 1749-1872
 Son: John Lash 1780-1861, m. Sarah/Sally Ludwig 1787-1872
 Daughter: Mary Ann Lash 1820-1863, m. Charles Welt 1807-1865
 Son: John Welt 1841-1925, m. Mary Mero 1846-1926
 Same as above

Joseph Henry Ludwig 1749-1833, m. Catherine Kahler 1742-1839
 Daughter: Sarah/Sally Ludwig 1787-1872, m. John Lash 1780-1861
 Daughter: Mary Ann Lash 1820-1863, m. Charles Welt 1807-1865
 Son: John Welt 1841-1925, m. Mary Mero 1846-1926
 Same as above

James Simmons 1781-1872, m. Christiana Keen 1784-1860
 Daughter: Sarah Simmons 1813-1903, m. Austin Mero 1806-1893
 Daughter: Mary Mero 1840-1926, m. **John Welt** 1841-1925
 Daughter: Elizabeth Welt 1867-1952, m. Frank Denzer 1867-1949
 Daughter: Irene Denzer 1895-1927, m. Raymond Yost 1890-1971
 Son: Roger Yost 1918-1950, m. Marjorie Jones 1918-2009
 Son: James Craig Yost 1942, m. Beverly McCall 1942-1973
 Daughter: Rachelle Yost

Masthead: Augustus Welt and Isaac Reed, together with multiple members of their families, built ships in Waldoboro from 1838 through 1904. The 3-masted Schooner **Fannie L. Child** was built in 1881 by Welt, Reed & Co., owned by J.P. Ellicott from 1802 to 1888, home port was Boston, Mass. Her master was Isaiah Hart from 1881. She was lost in a disaster in 1902. The painting is by William Pierce Stubbs (1842-1909). There is a small lighthouse on an island in the background on the lower left. The frame (see sample) is magnificent but large.



The following article was originally published in
*The Hessians: Journal of the Johannes Schwalm Historical
 Association* Volume 26, 2023 on pages 19–27.

Full journal is available for purchase at www.jsha.org.

PART I (of 3)

Braunschweig and Ansbach-Bayreuth Troops at Fort George, Penobscot, during the American Revolutionary War

Anette Ruppel Rodrigues

Fort George, Penobscot, a British Fortification during the American Revolutionary War was reinforced with German troops. Why Fort George was important to the Crown and who these German troops were to help secure the fort is the focus of this article.

By early summer 1779, the British military authority in Halifax, Nova Scotia, decided it was time to get a foothold on the mid-coast of the District of Maine of the Colony of Massachusetts. By then, Revolutionary War activities had pretty much moved to the southern colonies. There were several reasons why building a British fortification was necessary: The tall pines needed for building ships were plentiful in the Maine woods; having a British presence on the coast would discourage American privateers which endangered British ships; and a British fort would provide safety for the Loyalists who had escaped north from the Boston area and beyond.¹

Several Loyalists, among them Dr. Calef and John Nutting,² had already purchased land along the east side of Penobscot Bay and invited Brigadier General Francis McLean from Halifax to survey the land for the location of a fort.³ Having decided on the location on the highest point of the peninsula, building started soon thereafter.

The local Patriots quickly sent word to Boston about the British undertaking requesting to send the British packing before their fortification could reach defensible proportions. Though an impressive number of ships were quickly accumulated to send north - or as we still say today, Down-East with prevailing winds - the expedition ended in disaster for the Patriots. This ill-fated event, the Penobscot Expedition, is considered to be the greatest American Naval disaster until Pearl Harbor. Because it was such a definitive defeat for the Patriot forces, the Crown assumed that the Penobscot River might become the border to the possibly inevitable United States and British North America.⁴

Looking at the map, it is easy to see how advantageous a foothold on the coast of the Maine District of the Massachusetts Colony would be. Though communication was still mostly done via ships, there was now an opportunity to also communicate with British Canada via the route through the woods. News of this new British Fort George on the Bagaduce Peninsula had reached Governor Frederick Haldimand of the Province of Quebec as a letter dated 4 March 1780 indicated, which was carried by Mr. Lormière through the woods, "To the officer commanding at Penobscot" requesting information related to their communication with other British held areas.⁵

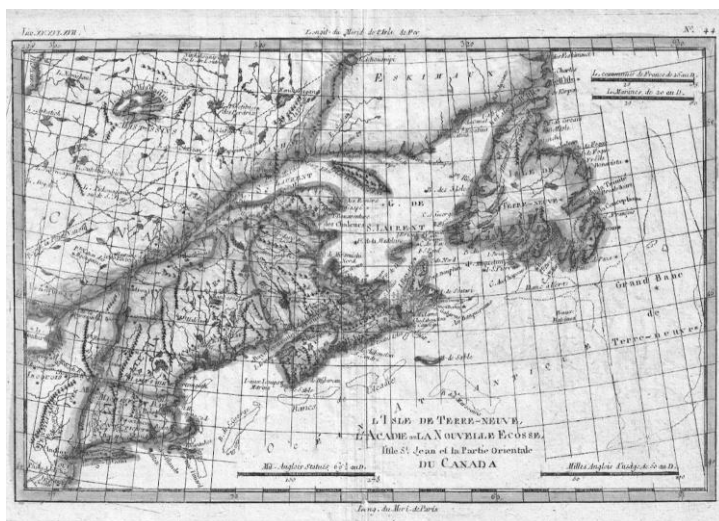


Figure 1. 1780 Raynal and Bonne Map of New England and the Maritime Provinces.

In the return letter on 3 April 1780, Fort George's commander General Campbell let Governor Haldemand know that he was in contact with Halifax as well as New York. General Campbell also mentioned that he had wished that the letter carrier and his Party could have been persuaded to assist in taking the rebels in Machias to secure the coast all the way from Penobscot to Nova Scotia (this part of Nova Scotia became New Brunswick in 1784).⁶

Owing to the advantageous location of Fort George, Penobscot, building up the fort was of great importance. A general letter of amnesty was sent out to entice the locals to work for the British in exchange for provisions. Even men as far away as Broad Bay, the only German settlement in the Maine District – later known as Waldoboro, cooperated with the Fort. A document dated Fort George 24 April 1780 indicates that 18 "Dutchman from Broad Bay" worked on "getting Lyme Stone and Loading the Brig Molly Transport and cutting wood."⁷ Among those 18 men is Heinrich Isense, who was among the unfortunate German troops taken prisoner at Bennington in August 1777, who were greatly outnumbered by the patriot forces.

An interesting question arises looking at this document: Did Heinrich Isense sign personally to the right of the list? The signature is in nicely fluid German cursive, whereas his name on the list is written in regular English cursive. Was this German conscripted soldier able to read and write?

93
Duplicate *Fort George April 24 1780*
Government
Secondary Accounts
For work done in getting Lyme Stone and Loading the Brig Molly Transport Cutting wood

	<i>Days</i>	<i>Halifax</i>	<i>Penobscot</i>
<i>Geo. Locke</i>	5	12.6	
<i>Hen. Isense</i>	5	12.6	
<i>Jn. Outag</i>	5	12.6	
<i>Pottlieb Wiltjen</i>	5	12.6	
<i>Jn. Schmaudigel</i>	5	12.6	
<i>Geo. Schmaudigel</i>	5	12.6	
<i>Geo. Sittling</i>	4	10	
<i>Peter Lehn</i>	4	10	
<i>John Kratche</i>	4	10	
<i>John Kratche</i>	4	10	
<i>Geo. Sittling</i>	4	10	
<i>Geo. Sittling</i>	4	10	
<i>Geo. Sittling</i>	4	10	
<i>Martin Binnert</i>	4	10	
<i>Martin Binnert</i>	4	10	
<i>Gottfried Miller</i>	4	10	
<i>Mich. Rock</i>	4	10	
<i>Jacob. Eichhorn</i>	4	10	
	<i>9</i>	<i>15</i>	

Dutchman from Broad Bay

Peter Lehn
Simon Isense
Martin Binnert
George Sittling

Figure 2. Waldoboro workers ledger, April 24, 1780



Figure 3. Enlargement of the signatures from the far-right column of Figure 2. Heinrich Isense's signature is in old German script. The H, r, s, and e are different than written in all of the other names.

French Interest in Fort George

While the Scottish troops and the local loyalists were busy building up Fort George in 1780 in relative peace, the war was far from over. A further indication of the interconnection and importance of Fort George to the British cause is a letter Brigadier General Francis McLean, who by then was commander of the citadel at Halifax, wrote on 16 June 1780 to General Campbell at Fort George. Brigadier General McLean had received a letter in May

1780 from the Hesse-Cassel General von Knyphausen who had observed that a large French fleet may leave Brest soon to possibly attack Halifax, New Foundland or Canada. Or perhaps meet up with General Washington in Rhode Island. Though Fort George may not be an important target, Brigadier General Francis McLean suggested Campbell should nevertheless strengthen it.⁸ The ship *L'Hermione* was most likely among the French ships leaving with that convoy for North American waters. A very detailed map of Fort George was drawn on 17 May 1780 when the *L'Hermione* was in the ocean in view of Fort George. The map shows the outline of the fort and where the barracks were as well as listing the armaments in detail. Though the drawing is not to scale it does show that the military buildings already took up a great deal of space on the Bagaduce Peninsula.⁹

In the meantime, events involving future German military for Fort George were happening. Captain Henrich Urban Cleve, who was part of the Convention Troops General Burgoyne had surrendered in October 1777, was exchanged in New York in late 1780 and finally arrived in Braunschweig in April 1781.¹⁰

In August 1781, Duke Karl Wilhelm Ferdinand of Braunschweig-Lüneburg-Wolfenbüttel sent Captain Cleve to London with dispatches for Major General von Riedesel. Cleve tirelessly attempted to get passage from England to Canada. By then it was assumed that von Riedesel had been exchanged and taken Braunschweig Convention troops under his command to Quebec. While in London, Cleve had access to Lord Germain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, from whom he expected to be provided with passage to Quebec. In his letter to his Duke, Cleve writes that Lord Germain shared with him the rather detailed plans for the British fleet, where all ships were needed in North America to defeat the American and French ships, which certainly were attempting to take New York. Could this frank discussion indicate the trust Germain placed in Cleve as an officer of an allied principality? Germain also promised to speak with Lord Sandwich, First Lord of the Admiralty, to ascertain whether a merchant fleet was still leaving for Quebec. In the end, Cleve decided that since there was no certainty

of passage for him and sending dispatches was too insecure, he asked his Duke for permission to return to Braunschweig.¹¹

The fleet, which was intended to defeat the American and French forces, which Lord Germain told Captain Cleve about in August 1781, obviously did not prevent the British surrender at Yorktown in October 1781. Today, we look at the surrender at Yorktown as the end of hostilities in the American Revolutionary War. But that may not have been the impression for the warring factions at the time.

When we focus on Fort George, Penobscot again, we see that the British feared that they were not yet secure.

In a letter from New York dated July 24th 1781, Sir Henry Clinton writes to Brigadier General Campbell at Halifax, “The Enemy are very desirous of getting possession of Halifax and Penobscot, and may probably attempt one of them, should their Naval Forces become superior to ours in those Seas during the course of the Summer.”¹² It appears as if Clinton was referring to the American as well as the French Enemy. The singular noun “Enemy” may refer to just one, but the plural verb, “are,” would indicate more than one. We know in the summer and fall of 1781 the French and American Enemy were busy in the southern theater of war.

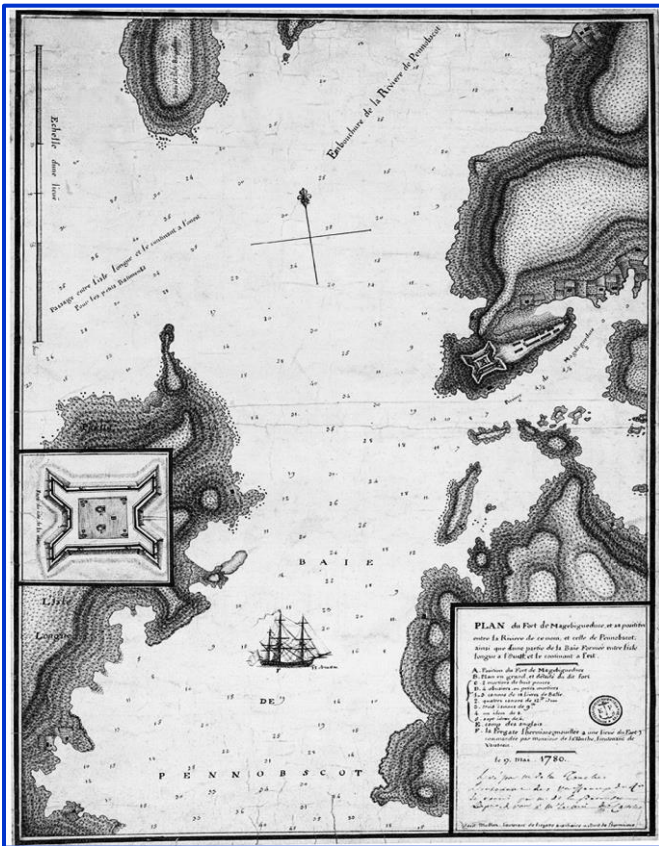


Figure 4 Plan of Fort George by a spy on the French Ship *L'Hermione* 17 May 1780. Original at the Bibliotheque Nationale de France; copy in the collection of the Castine Historical Society.

About the Author

While I was preparing for my Master of Arts Degree in Teaching German at the University of Maine in 1996, I was able to work with UMaine's history professor Richard Judd on the independent studies project, "The Late 18th Century Down East– Could the 'dreaded Hessians' have made it to Maine?" I did indeed find evidence that "Hessians" had been in what later became the State of Maine.

To my great fortune, I met in-person or via e-mail with many others who generously shared their knowledge. Among them was Robert Carver Brooks, Henry Retzer and Horst Lochner. At Henry Retzer's suggestion, I contacted the von Massenbach family in Germany. I still meet with them when in Germany and exchange research. The von Massenbach's interest in history goes very deep. They publish an excellent booklet on the Hohenzollern dynasty, "Hohenzollern einst und jetzt." Their relative Lieut. Christoph Julius von Massenbach had written interesting letters while in the British service, including Fort George, Penobscot 1782-1783.

While visiting different Staatsarchive in Germany for my research project for the "Women in the Curriculum Grant" from UMaine in 2005, I came across the extensive correspondence in the collection of the Staatsarchiv Wolfenbüttel of the Braunschweig Capt. Henrich Urban Cleve who was stationed at Fort George, Penobscot. A few years later, to my great surprise, I found out that the correspondence had been published in an English translation in the Johannes Schwalm Historical Association Journals. Realizing the great resource the JSHA is, I have been a member since 2008. Aside from working with original letters, I also find other historic materials interesting, like plays of the period. I translated into English the 1783 humorous play "The Hessian Officer in America" written by Johann August Weppen. It has been performed several times in conjunction with Revolutionary War encampments which I helped organize.

Speaking to different organizations about "Hessians" in Maine – either in English or in German when in Germany – is done not only to share information, but also to some extent in the hope of possibly meeting people who have additional information. It is also interesting to try to understand how people in the late 18th Century tried to arrange their life. Researching the life of Loyalists near Fort George and their interaction with the British and German troops led to my article "1779 – 1783: Looking at Fort George through Loyal Eyes." This can be accessed on the Castine Historical Society website which is at: www.castinehistoricalsociety.org. Select "Collections" – "Learn and Explore." Scroll to the second article under "Featured Articles."

Notes

¹ Robert C. Brooks *The Maine Genealogist*, May 2004, Epilog to "The Artificers and Inhabitants who built Fort George, Penobscot, 1779 – 1780." Before the British arrived in June 1779, there were five farms on the Majabigwaduce/Bagaduce Peninsula. On 26 April 1783 the tax valuation for the town of Campbelltown, which had grown around Fort George lists 86 dwellings, two groups of "Hutts" and one hospital. Information acquired by Robert Carver Brooks.

² Samuel F. Batchelder *Bits of Cambridge History* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1930), p. 289 and following in the chapter "Adventures of John Nutting."

³ James S. Leamon *Revolution Downeast: The War for American Independence in Maine* (Amherst: The University of Massachusetts Press, Published in cooperation with the Maine Historical Society,

1993), Chapter Four: "Crisis on the Penobscot" pp. 105-134.

⁴ Joseph Williamson *The Proposed Province of New Ireland*, Read before the Maine Historical Society May 18, 1900.

⁵ "Letter of Governor Frederick Haldimand to Campbell at Fort George, Penobscot," 4 March 1780, Collection of the Manuscript Division, Library of Congress AC 2156, Copy in the Collection of the Castine Historical Society.

⁶ "Letter of Campbell to Haldimand from Fort George, Penobscot," 3 April 1780, Collection of the Manuscript Division, Library of Congress AC 2156, Copy in the Collection of the Castine Historical Society.

⁷ Copy provided by Robert C. Brooks: original/duplicate at UK/TNA, AO 3/141.

⁸ "Letter of Brig. Gen. McLean in Halifax to Lieut. Col. John Campbell at Fort George, Penobscot" 16 June 1780, Collection of the Manuscript Division,

Library of Congress AC 2156, Copy in the Collection of the Castine Historical Society.

⁹ The *L'Hermione* had carried the Marquis de La Fayette to North America, but La Fayette had by then joined Gen. Washington and was not on board off the coast of Maine.

¹⁰ Lt. Col. Donald M. Londahl-Smidt has written a brief biography of Capt. Henrich Urban Cleve in the introduction to the Cleve Correspondence published in the Journal of the Johannes Schwalm Historical Association, Volume 6, Number 4 (2000) and Volume 7, Number 1 (2001) "The Braunschweigers at Penobscot, 1782-1783: Correspondence and

Reports of Captain Henrich Urban Cleve," translated by Dr. Helga Boie-Doblin, annotated by Lt. Col. Donald M. Londahl-Smidt, USAF-Ret.

¹¹ "Briefe an den regierenden Herzog Karl Wilhelm Ferdinand vom Hauptmann Cleve," August 17, 1781, and September 5, 1781; Niedersächsisches Staatsarchiv Wolfenbüttel, 38B Alt 248.

¹² "Letter of Sir Henry Clinton, New York, to Brig. General Campbell in Halifax" July 24, 1781, Collection of the Manuscript Division, Library of Congress AC 2156, Copy in the Collection of the Castine Historical Society.

A 2025 travel offer from Anette Ruppel Rodrigues:

As I am visiting Germany annually, I would be happy to be of assistance to other OBBFHA members who might be worried about the language barrier. I have experience traveling on public transportation, visiting archives and museums, and just enjoying the countryside and the local food. Most Länder/States in Germany have special small group train tickets where people can travel together for a whole day. With a small group, individual interests and plans can be accommodated. On a possible trip each of us pays only our own share of the expenses. As home-base I would suggest the German-American Pastoriushaus in Bad Windsheim, Bavaria: www.pastoriushaus.com For more information please e-mail: anette.r.rodrigues@gmail.com

Direct Ancestral Line from our Original German Settlers

Hans Jerg Rominger ancestor of Elizabeth Stewart Combs

Hans Jerg Rominger 1680-1741 m. Elisabeth Odelin 1685-1741

Son: Michael Rominger 1709-1803 m. Anna Katharina Anton 1717-1794

Daughter: Elizabeth Barbara Rominger 1741 - 1829 m. Jacob Ried 1735-1819

Son: Charles Ried 1783-1867 m. Elizabeth Vogler 1791-1859

Son: James Reid 1802 - ? m. Elizabeth Holderfield 1805-1880

Daughter: Esther Reid 1832-1894 m. James H Baker 1839-1863 (died Gettysburg/Conf)

Daughter: Sarah M Baker 1862-1939 m. Creed Montgomery Robertson 1859-1920

Daughter: Cora Elizabeth Robertson 1891-1977 m. Friel Combs 1887-1969

Son: Roma Reece Combs Sr 1915-1993 m. Betty Pauline Nichols 1918-2008

Son: Roma Reece Combs Jr 1941 - m. Linda Kay Wall 1941 -

Daughter: Elizabeth Stewart Combs 1965

Johann Peter Kroehn 1722 - 1798 m. Elizabeth Fischel 1724 - 1776

Son: Philip Andreas Kroehn (Green) 1755 - 1818 m. Elizabeth Kuntzel 1759 - 1834

Daughter: Anna Maria Kroehn (Green) 1804 - 1870 m. Moses Stewart 1804 - 1887

Son: John Frederick Stewart 1833 - 1868 m. Nancy Elizabeth Crumpler 1838 - 1916

Son: Moses Irvin Stewart 1858 - 1924 m. Katurah Taylor 1869 - 1908

Daughter: Effie Violet Stewart 1891 - 1921 m. Reuben Wall 1889 - 1966

Daughter: Linda Kay Wall 1941 - m. Roma Reece Combs Jr 1941

Daughter: Elizabeth Stewart Combs 1965



Happy Thanksgiving

Membership Dues are always due on July 1st

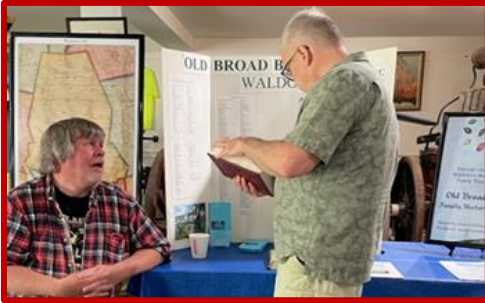
WALDOBORO DAYS 2024

Friday, June 14

The celebration included Bean supper at Broad Bay Church, a Car Show at Delano's, and Storytelling at The Waldo Theatre.

Saturday, June 15

Pancake breakfast, Waldoboro Day 5K, Walking History tour, Old German Church – open for tours, Waldoboro Day Parade featuring Slugger, the Portland Sea Dogs Hall of Fame mascot, Maine's Blueberry Queen and Princess, and Ms. Frizzle and her Magic School Bus. Waldoborough Historical Society, learn about schools before the turn of the century and about the (OBBFHA) Old Broad Bay History Association, Pinky LaRue, glamping photo booth.



OBBFHA President **David Putnam**,
Seated, long-time member **Mark Benner**



David Putnam with **Bill Maxwell**,
President Waldoborough
Historical Society



Harbour Mitchell
Local Archaeologist

Waldoboro Recreation Field, Percy Moody Lane

Craft fair, food, fun, and activities at Miller School. Free activities for kids and free books. **Time capsule opening**, Music by the MidLife Crisis. Fireworks, set off from Philbrook Field (next to the former A.D. Gray).

Time Capsule Opening 1935-2024



Metal Capsule



Power sawing to open the capsule



Presenting items in capsule

The time capsule was removed due to the A.D.Gray Junior School (formerly Waldoboro High School) being torn down; the capsule was on the property for almost 100 years; 89 years. Pictured are **Bill Maxwell**, WHS President, with **Seth Blodgett** sawing the metal capsule and **John Blodgett** (hidden). Next, **Bill Maxwell** removing items with **John Blodgett** and **Ben Vail**.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JNOPTxdoedI> Use this link to view a video of the opening of the capsule and removing the items. Thank you, Daniel Vannah for the video.

Items in the Time Capsule



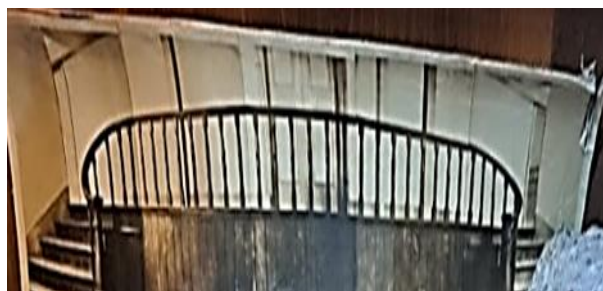
Revere Bell



Looking down Main Street each way



North Chapel



Bannister



Rendering of the Ad. Gray Middle School



North Chapel



Old German Church

Top envelope: Historical Data – Waldoboro High School, **Henry P. Mason**. **Inside:** pages from the Jasper Stahl book. **Middle envelope:** Newspaper clipping. **Bottom envelope:** Copy of the first issue of the Twin County Messenger newspaper. **Not shown:** A page regarding the Old Friendship School 1892. **Post Cards:** County Clerk Office, **P.E. Storer**, Treasurer, **H.C. Hoffses**, Town Clerk, **H.V. Hansen**. Picture of the Old Church after pews were removed (not printable).



1935 Cornerstone

With the help of Waldoboro Selectman **John Blodgett** and equipment from his employer Back Meadow Farm Landscape and Development along with Historical Society President **Bill Maxwell** and Historical Society Associate Trustee **Harbour Mitchell**, they were able to take one of the 1935 pieces from the old Waldoboro High School/ A.D. Gray demolition and place at the Waldoborough Historical Society

Museum. The bricks around it are from the school building.



December 21st

OBBFHA Web Links and Contacts:

The Old Broad Bay Family History Association, on the web at: www.obbfha.org

Editorial comments & queries to pmkriso@gmail.com

Visit the OBBFHA Facebook page at: <https://www.facebook.com/waldoboromaineancestors>

Send general inquiries to obbfha@gmail.com

WALDOBORO DAYS JUNE 2017



The Water Witch, Waldoboro's first fire engine, was welcomed home to the Hauck/Bailey Building on Saturday, June 17, 2017, **Waldoboro Day**. The machine's new paint refurbishing, which has been accomplished by **Peter Achorn** at his studio in Spruce Head, has been underwritten by the Waldoboro Firemen's Association. The public was welcome to view the machine and all the other exhibits at the museum on this opening day for the Museum; there is no admission charge.

Peter Achorn

Firemen and Fire Engine 1, 'Water Witch,' Waldoboro, ca. 1945

Seven Waldoboro firemen pose with Engine Number One, the *Water Witch*, in the 1940s. The Water Witch is a hand-pump engine with a rotary pump purchased second hand through private subscriptions by Waldoboro citizens in 1838. It was manufactured in 1776 in England. It resides in the Hauck building of the Waldoborough Historical



The firemen pictured from left to right are Henry Hilton, Harlow Genthner, Glen Creamer, Roscoe Hinkley, Austin Achorn, Bertie Scott, and Ted Bagley.



2025



Old Broad Bay Family History Association

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The Old Broad Bay Family History Association is a group of people interested in discovering and preserving the genealogy and history of the founding families of Broad Bay, now known as Waldoboro, Lincoln County, Maine. The Old Broad Bay Family History Association Newsletter is available either by email or USPS mail.

Please attach a list of your Broad Bay Ancestors or write on the back of this form.

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