

Old Broad Bay Family History Association Newsletter



Volume 17 No. 2 Spring 2019
To Search and to Share

Three Boys in a Dory with Lobster Pots, Winslow Homer 1875

OBBFHA Officers & Directors

President

David Putnam

Vice President / Secretary

Ruth Riopell

Treasurer

Deirdre Putnam

Directors

Dale Gunn

Renee Seiders

Barbara Rogers

Newsletter Editor

Patricia Kriso

Web Master

Fred Snell

Presidential Musings

Dear Friends,

I hope this edition of The Old Broad Bay Family History Association newsletter finds all of you hale and hearty. Spring has arrived here in New England and we are grateful for the warmer temperatures. The sap buckets are hanging from the trees, the song birds are returning to our backyard feeders and budding trees, and we are up to our knees in mud. Oh well, if the weather was too good, we would not have anything to talk about!

I am pleased to announce that our annual meeting will be held on Saturday, August 3rd at 9:00 AM, at the Knox-Lincoln County Cooperative Extension, 377 Manktown Road, Waldoboro, ME 04572. The business meeting will be held from 9 am to 10 am, followed by our featured speaker Professor Micah Pawling of the University of Maine at Orono. Dr. Pawling's area of expertise is Native American and United States history. He will speak about the history of Native American Tribes in the latter half of the 18th and 19th centuries in mid-coast Maine. There will a time allotted for questions, as well as the exchange of genealogical and historical information. A lunch, beverages and snacks will be served. A \$5.00 dollar donation will be accepted at the door.

Additionally, the Board of Directors will hold their annual meeting at 9 AM on June 15, 2019, which is also Waldoboro Day. The meeting will be held in the conference room of the Waldoboro Public Library. After the meeting I will be hosting an informational table at the Waldoboro Historical Society. If you are in the area, drop by and say hello.

MISINFORMATION: PART TWO

In the last edition of the newsletter I informed all of you about possible misinformation about Broad Bay history being disseminated through a web seminar sponsored by the New England Historic Genealogical Society. Ms. Tracie Gross Ott of the west coast contingent of the OBBFHA advised me that the speaker, Genealogist David Curtis Dearborn, had offered information pertaining to the Moravians in Broad Bay that was contradictory to the information that we have learned from local historians Jasper Stahl and Samuel Miller, as well as

Genealogists Gary Horlacher and Wilford Whitaker. I sent a respectful email to Mr. Dearborn, as well as a message on Facebook, informing him of the history as we understand it, and inquiring about the sources of his information. I was hoping we could resolve the matter and perhaps learn something new. So far, I have had no response from Mr. Dearborn. If I do hear from him, I will surely advise all of you.

WEBSITE UPDATE

As I am sure you all know that our website is back online after being shut down for over a year while the Rootsweb online platform updated their security protocols. Unfortunately, we are still unable to edit the website, or add any new content. Our webmaster Fred Snell has been diligent and patient in his efforts to work with Rootsweb to resolve the dilemma. Fred and I spoke the other day and he advised me that he wants to keep working with Rootsweb for a little while longer. We agreed that if we are unable to resolve these problems with Rootsweb within the next month then we will have to consider moving on to another internet platform. Rootsweb has always hosted our website without charge, so it is worthwhile for a group with our modest financial resources to try and stick with them if we are able. Thanks Fred, for all your efforts!

NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL GENEALOGICAL CONSORTIUM

The New England Regional Genealogical Consortium held their biennial conference last week in Manchester New Hampshire. The four-day conference was a huge success, featuring seminars on history, genealogical research, and genetic genealogy. There were several hundred people in attendance from all across the country. Board member Dale Gunn and I attended a seminar on understanding DNA. Dale, Deirdre and I hosted an information table for the OBBFHA at the Society Fair. We spoke with many people about our group and distributed many informational pamphlets. We also spoke with several of our members who stopped by to say hello. The Maine Old Cemetery Association also had a table at the fair that was manned by Cheryl Patten, who spoke to our annual meeting a few years ago, and longtime OBBFHA member Helen Shaw. When Cheryl spoke to our group, she recommended a product called D/2 Biological Solution for cleaning headstones. I advised Cheryl that I tried the product last fall on some headstones in the Welt Family plot at the Rural Cemetery in Waldoboro. The results were very impressive, and she assured me that there should even be more improvement in the treated areas when I return in June.

NEW MEMBERS

We have another new member, Ms. Margie McKnight Lamb of North Carolina. Margie is a descendant of the Rominger Family who came to Broad Bay in 1742 and emigrated to the Moravian settlements in North Carolina in 1769-1770. Welcome aboard Margie!

In closing, let me wish all of you grand spring and summer season. I hope you will all plan to attend the annual meeting on Saturday, August 3rd. As always, the Women's Auxiliary of the German Lutheran Society will host a church service at the Old German Meetinghouse on Sunday, August 4th, at 3:00 PM. A reception under the trees will follow the service. The service and reception have been a favorite for many of our members over the years.

Keep on Searching and Sharing!

History is the witness that testifies to the passing of time; it illumines reality, vitalizes memory, provides guidance in daily life and brings us tidings of antiquity.

Cicero

Waldoboro Woman's Gift to Maine



In this year of preparation for the 2020 celebration of Maine's statehood, the question of how citizens feel about the flag of our state has been raised. Many have criticized the blue background with the seal of the state as being generic, easily mistaken, and a reminder of the Civil War blue chosen for regiment flags of the North's militias. Few realize that the present flag has flown for 109 years and has been challenged twice in the Legislature. Still fewer citizens know how the creation of the seal that graces the flag came into being.

Bertha Smouse (1802 - 1839) was the daughter of Captain George and Jane Kinsell Smouse. Her father made his fortune building sloops and trading all up and down the east coast and into the islands off Florida. He died in 1806, at age 42 and left his widow with three children and a hefty inheritance of money and property, making her the wealthiest widow in the village. Lawyer Isaac G. Reed won Jane's hand and control of much of her property, invested

a portion of it in building the famed Reed Mansion, and installed Jane, along with her three children, as the first mistress of his Georgian style home. Eventually, the family grew to ten children and the social life in Waldoboro revolved around the Reeds. History records that Reed molded the politics of the town throughout his life and passed down the power and prestige to his son Isaac R. Reed. His prominent position brought many visitors to the home, and his children, including Bertha, were present at many of the statehood discussions which preceded Maine's application and vote for statehood.

In 1819, when early preparations for the Constitutional Convention were taking place, Col. Isaac G. Reed became a delegate from Waldoboro to take part in the deliberations. Reed's politics were Federalist (Conservative/Tory) and out of favor. Therefore, he was placed on a lesser committee to design a state seal. He and his fellow delegates shared ideas for the seal in order to fulfill the committee's goal of having a design ready to submit to the convention for adoption.

Reed was aware of the deft needlework of his stepdaughter Bertha. With hopes of achieving accolades for himself, he shared the ideas and challenged her to create a design that would be politically appealing and win for him congratulatory messages. Bertha, with a flare and exceptional needlework, began the design with "a shield argent upon which is a Pine Tree and a recumbent Moose Deer at its foot. On the Dexter side of the shield stands a Husbandman/farmer resting on a scythe and on the sinister side a Seaman/mariner resting on an anchor. In the foreground, representing land and sea under the Shield is the name of the State, in large Roman letters. The whole is surmounted by a Crest – the North Star. In a label interposed between the Shield and Crest in small Roman Capitals, the Latin DIRIGO." (Stahl, II, 97-98.) It has been suggested that the word DIRIGO translated "I direct/lead" referred to the fact that Maine at the time was the most northern of states.

Bertha's design was chosen, and the committee agreed to submit it as its recommendation. It was accepted at the 1820 Convention. The acceptance was reported in the newspaper *The Portland Argus*. "We understand this report is from the pen of Colonel I. G. Reed. It has been well received and it is not only creditable to him but to the State also." (Stahl, II, 98.) Thus, Reed gained for himself the distinction of having a place in the history of the State as well as being instrumental in the creation of the stamp that would grace all future State of Maine documents.

While Bertha went on to marry a local doctor and to apply the skills of running a household taught her by her mother, she quietly receded into the background of history. Her gift is known mainly to history buffs and those

who, over the years, have heard stories of the Reed family. Bertha's contribution to Maine history is lost to many, but it is a prime example of the supportive role that women have given to the aspirations of men down through the ages.

-Submitted by Jean M. B. Lawrence

Sources: Stahl, Jasper, *The History of Old Broad Bay and Waldoboro II*. 1950. Whitaker & Horlacher, *Broad Bay Pioneers*, 1998



Masthead: Three Boys in a Dory with Lobster Pots 1875. Winslow Homer was born February 24, 1836 in Boston and died September 29, 1910 in Prouts Neck, Scarborough, Maine, where he created a series of paintings of the sea unparalleled in America.



April 21



May 12

From Waldoboro to Centerville Maine

by Wendell H. Caler

The Story of Jost William Henry Kaler

William Henry Kaler was born in Waldoboro March 2, 1777. He died in Centerville, Maine on December 9, 1867. His parents were Charles Carl Kaler b. 1747- d. 1823 and Anna Elizabeth (Webber) Kaler b. 1751- d. unknown. Charles and Anna were born in Germany and married in Waldoboro approximately 1769. They both immigrated here with their parents who were some of the original immigrants to Waldoboro.

William had the following known siblings Christian Kaler b. 1771, Mary Margareth Kaler b. 1774, Anna Maria b. 1781, John Jacob Conrad b. 1783, John Phillip b. 1786, and George b. 1789.

We do not know a lot about his early Waldoboro years. He was married to Dorcas Barton in 1800. Dorcas was born in 1779 and died May 30, 1854. Her parents were John Barton and Abigail Davis. They had ties to Bristol, Maine. William and Dorcas had the following children:

William Henry Jr. b. 1805 married Louisa Kilton.

Elizabeth birth date unknown married Charles Webber. Elizabeth did not move to Centerville.

Abigail Kaler b. unknown married Simon Thompson and did not move to Centerville.

John B. Kaler b. 1803 married Nancy Lord Foster in Centerville.

Eunice Kaler b. 1806 married Thomas Roberts Jr. It is said he was "a free negro".

Alfred Kaler b. 1816 married Elizabeth Colson.

Margaret Kaler b. 1825 married James Henry Wood Jr.

Sarah Kaler b. 1817 married William Snow.

Susan Kaler b. 1827 in Centerville. Her first husband was Christopher Stevens, then she married Calvin Grant.

It appears the Barton's, from the surrounding Waldoboro area, were his in-laws, he came with them and so settled in Centerville about 1 mile away. Charles Caler died in 1823. William moved to Centerville in 1825. It was said that William's brother, John Jacob Conrad, inherited his father's land in Waldoboro.

There was a lot of speculation as to why they moved. Some had said availability of land. There was also a story of people migrating to the area because of vast amounts of marshland, which produced hay for cattle during times of drought. One must also consider a family feud or perhaps a case of adventure coupled with economic opportunities.



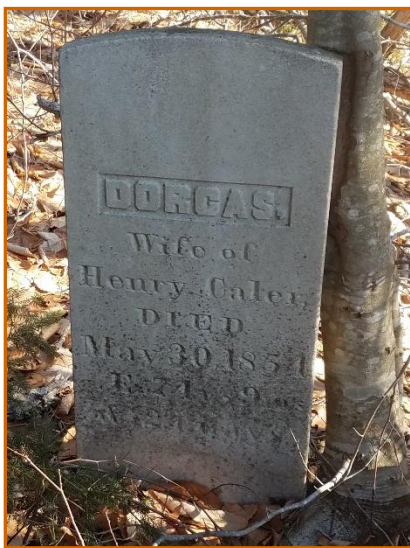
This cellar hole is the location of William's house

The Centerville Years

Centerville was largely an unsettled area and at the time was known as Township 23 located in Washington County. He took up much land on the Caler Road, which bears the family name and a brook that runs parallel to the road also bears his name. At some point, the spelling of the name changed from Kaler to Caler and the spelling Calor showed up after the Civil War. It has always been said Caler is a Washington County spelling.

It was said that William was a farmer and woodsman during his life in Centerville. The land was suitable for small farms and is inland 8 to 10 miles from the ocean. It leaves us to believe that he did not participate in a seafaring life (at least in his later years). Some of his children did move to Jonesport and were seafarers and long shoremen.

William, Dorcas and several of the children are buried in two private cemeteries in Centerville on the lands which they settled. As time progressed, his descendants moved to many other Washington County towns. As far as I know, none of the Kaler's that moved here ever went back to the Waldoboro area to live. They may have taken an occasional trip to visit, but this too, is speculation.



Dorcas (Barton) Kaler headstone



Just William Henry Kaler broken headstone



Looking up at the burial site of William and Dorcas and other family members

I am a descendant through William Henry Jr. and still reside in Centerville. I also own some of the lands that William Henry acquired. Much of this information was passed down to me by my father and from many years of research from various sources.

If you have questions regarding the Calers in Centerville or have additional information, you may contact me at whcaler@yahoo.com

Jacob Crouse of Waldoboro & Warren, Maine

Compiled by David A. Crouse of the 7th Generation.

First Generation

1. **Jacob Crouse** was born about 1752 in Germany. He died on 4 Mar 1832 in Warren, ME.

Eaton, Cyrus: "Annals of the Town of Warren in Knox County, Maine," second edition, 1877; page 531: "CROUSE, (or probably Kraus, in the original German spelling) Jacob, a Hessian soldier in the Revolutionary war; married in Waldoboro, came to Warren, where he resided and died March 4, 1832, age 80. His widow died December 27, 1845. Their children: 1) Jacob, (2nd) married 1st, Catherine Dunham, April 23, 1816, 2nd, Harriet Webb, published August 15, 1846; resided in Cushing. 2) Sarah, resided in the James M. Paskiel house, Warren, and died February 17, 1861. 3) Eliza, married George W. Chaples in 1832; resided in St. George, Rockland, etc. 4) Theresa, married Harvey Blake; resided in North Warren.

"Stahl, Jasper Jacob: "History of Old Broad Bay and Waldoboro," 1956:

Page 262: "KRAUS. Not an original settler, Jacob Kraus (1752-1832), came to Waldoborough during or after the Revolution. He was a Hessian and settled in East Waldoborough on an eighty-six-acre lot which he mortgaged to William Thompson, January 7, 1738 [Should be 1798], (Lincoln County Deeds, Bk 40, p. 166). Kraus married Hannah Elwell and ultimately moved to Warren, residing there until his death at the age of eighty."

Pages 536-537, 548: By the year 1793, General Henry Knox had become the sole proprietor of the estate of General Samuel Waldo, which included land of over a hundred people in Waldoboro who were either squatters or who had never received a written title from Waldo. On November 21, 1793, Knox's attorney issued a writ of dispossession, "...to those several persons who so unlawfully occupied or usurped the said parts and Lots..." Included on this writ was the name of Jacob Krow. Stahl writes: "In this list of dispossessed are the names of some newcomers to town. Krow, more correctly Krau or Krause, John Haendel, and probably William Icholar were Hessian prisoners in Boston from Burgoyne's army who had joined the German settlement here and settled in the eastern part of the town." By 1804 all these illegal claims had either been settled or the settlers had relinquished their claims and moved elsewhere.

The following data raises questions relative to Jacob Crouse's involvement in the Knox dispossession of 1793:

Wilford W. Whitaker and Gary T. Horlacher ("Broad Bay Pioneers," 1998, page 588) indicate that "Jacob Crouse" of Waldoboro bought from John Handel 86 acres of land there on 9 June 1794 (located in the eastern part of town).

Lincoln County Deeds (Book 40, p. 167) indicate that "Jacob Krouse" mortgaged what appears to be the same 86 acres of land, mentioned above, on 9 January 1798. On 11 May 1799 (Lincoln County Deeds: Book 43, p. 152), "Jacob Krouse" paid off the mortgage on the 86 acres of land, and on the same day took out a mortgage (Lincoln County Deeds: Book 43, p. 151) on 50 acres of the same land, excluding the house located on the land (wife's name: Hannah Krouse). On 3 June 1799, "Jacob Krouse" mortgaged to James Schenck another 27 acres of this land (Lincoln County Deeds: Book 43, p. 195).

Did Jacob buy the 86 Acre parcel after relinquishing land on which he had been a squatter, or was the 86 acres the land on which he had been squatting? There seems to be no record that Jacob sold his land in Waldoboro before moving to Warren. In the 1800 Census he was living in Waldoboro (listed as Jacob Crows), but by the Census of 1810 he had moved a few miles northeast to the Sterling section of Warren (listed as Jacob Krouse), although no deed has been found for property he may have owned there.

1798 U. S. Direct Tax, Waldoborough, Maine: JACOB CLOUSE, one dwelling house valued at \$5.00, and 86 acres of land valued at \$100.00. [This is undoubtedly Jacob Crouse, since there is no evidence that there was a Jacob Clouse in Waldoboro at that time, and there is evidence that Jacob Crouse did own 86 acres of land in Waldoboro.]

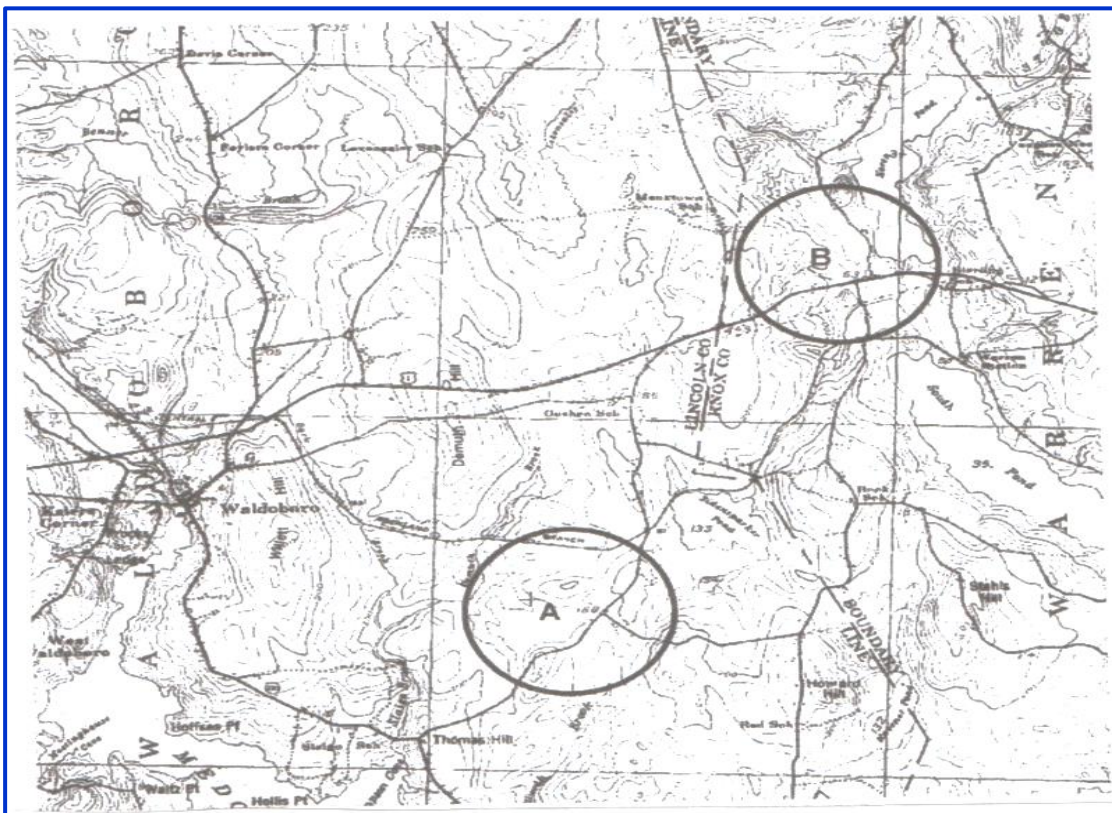
Stahl, cited above, mentions that Jacob "Krow, more correctly Krau or Krause" was a Hessian prisoner in Boston from Burgoyne's army. In 1777, during the American Revolution, the British General John Burgoyne led an army from the St. Lawrence River near Montreal south by way of Lake Champlain, Lake George, and the Hudson River. Burgoyne defeated the American Colonists at Fort Ticonderoga, New York, but suffered a serious setback at Bennington, Vermont, and was finally defeated by the Americans at Saratoga, New York, in October 1777. Prisoners were marched back to Boston and imprisoned at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Many of the German prisoners were paroled out to work on farms or settle in various towns throughout New England. The German troops with Burgoyne were mostly from the area of Braunschweig (Brunswick) in what is now the northern part of Burgoyne in America were commanded by a German General, Baron Friederich Adolf Riedesel, who was of Germany, although some were from Hanau in the west central part of Germany. The German soldiers with accompanied by his wife, the Baroness Frederica von Riedesel, who kept a journal of the American Campaign.

General Locations where Jacob ⁱCrouse settled in Waldoboro and Warren, Maine.

(Shown on a section of the 1915 Waldoboro, Maine, USGS topographic map)

A = General area in East Waldoboro where Jacob Crouse was residing in 1800.

B = General area in Warren where Jacob Crouse was residing in 1810 & 1820.



Based on the above information, there is a seventeen-year gap between the defeat of Burgoyne in 1777 and the date that Jacob Crouse purchased land in Waldoboro in 1794. This leads one to speculate where Jacob was in the interim. It's quite possible that he may have been living with a family in Waldoboro or somewhere else, although nothing definite has been found.

As for the ancestry of Jacob Crouse: —that remains for further research.

The family of "Jacob Crows" is listed in the 1800 Census of Waldoborough, Maine. Comparison of names in that census with available maps indicates that Jacob was located in East Waldoboro. "Jacob Krouse" is listed in the 1810 and 1820 Censuses of Warren, Maine. Comparison of names in those censuses with available maps indicates that Jacob was located in what is known as the Stirling section of Warren near the intersection of the North Pond Road and US Route #1. The 1820 Census indicates that one member of the family, undoubtedly Jacob, was a foreigner not naturalized.

On September 2, 1807, "Jacob Crous" (of Waldoborough) borrowed five dollars from George Reed of Waldoborough and signed a note to that effect. A year later, Reed (then of Boston, MA) brought suit against Jacob for non-payment, claiming damages of twenty dollars.

Jacob married **Hannah Elwell**, daughter of William Elwell and Hannah Thomas about 1795 in Waldoboro, ME. Hannah was born on 21 Jun 1772 in Friendship, ME. She died on 27 Dec 1845 in Warren, ME.

The following gives the date of Hannah's birth as well as interesting information concerning the marriage of her parents:

--Excerpted from "Records of Meduncook Plantation and Friendship, Maine; 1762 - 1899"; transcribed and edited by Melville Bradford Cook; Shore Village Historical Society; Rockland, Maine; 1985; page 12:

At the request of Mr. Wm. Elwell, sen., the following is recorded:

Certificate- This may Certify all whom it may concern that William Elwell of Meduncook hath been duly and fully published to Hannah Thomas of Meduncook. Si'd, Sedate Wadsworth, Clerk. Meduncook, April ye 18th, 1772. Meduncook, May 12th, 1772. Whereas the subscribers, Wm. Elwell & Hannah Thomas, being lawfully published & being desirous of entering into the holy state of Marriage & being confined in a place where there is neither a minister or magistrate, do by these presents & in the presence of Almighty God & before these witnesses that may sign this instrument, engage & do take each other as man & wife & do promise to behave to each other in a tenderly and affectionate manner as man & wife, according to the Laws of God & man, according to the best of our capacities & as tho' we were married by a magistrate or minister. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands:

WILLIAM ELWELL, HANNAH THOMAS, her x mark.

Signed in Presence of we the Subscribers, & that the man took her as it were naked & gave her clothes to put on. —Wm. S. Frost, Samuel Condon, Cornelius Morton, Mary Condon her x mark, Otis Pinkham, Hannah Pinkham, Mercy W. Larry her x mark.

N.B.: Wm. Elwell & Hannah Thomas took the common prayer Book after they had signed the above Instrument & read the Church Ceremony of marriage to each other in a serious manner before the witnesses to the above instrument before me. —WM. S. FROST.

The above said William Elwell & Hannah Thomas were married in the above manner May ye 12th, 1772 —their first child, a daughter named Hannah, Born June ye 21st, 1772; their second, a Son named Elias,

born April ye 5th, 1776.

[The following, from a newspaper published in Rockland, Maine, was added to the Meduncook records copied by Melville Cook in order to explain the strange wedding ceremony of William Elwell and Hannah Thomas.] Letter to the "Courier-Gazette" by J. P. Cilley: "Smock Marriage at Friendship. Singular Custom Observed in Knox County."

The above remarkable record will surprise many readers of The Courier-Gazette. A reference to the fact of these ancient "Smock Marriages" and reason of their occurrence may be of interest. In these marriages the bride appeared dressed in a white sheet or chemise, and sometimes without any covering whatever. Both in Old and New England in the last century brides could thus be seen taking connubial vows upon them.

The reason of this was the belief that if a man marred a woman who was in debt, he would be held liable for her indebtedness to her creditors if he received her at the hands of the minister or magistrate with any of her property. And also, that if a woman married a man who was owing debts her creditors could not take her property to satisfy them if he received nothing from her.

In England there is at least one case in 1797 where the bride was clothed *puris naturalibus* while the ceremony was being performed in the great church at Birmingham. The minister at first refused to perform the ceremony but finding nothing in the rubric that would excuse him from the exercise of his professional functions he married the pair.

To carry out the law as the people of that century understood it, the ceremony should always have been performed as it was in the Birmingham church instance. But the modesty of the people generally forbade such an exhibition, and various expedients were resorted to accomplish the desired effect and yet avoid the undesirable features. Sometimes the bride stood in a closet and put her hand through a hole cut in the door. Sometimes she stood behind a cloth screen and put her hand out at one side of it. Again, she would put about her person a white sheet furnished for the occasion by the groom; and sometimes she stood in her chemise, or smock, or shift, as the same garment is variously called. Eventually, in Essex county at least, all immodesty of the performance of such a wedding was overcome by the groom furnishing to the bride all the clothes she wore, retaining title to the same in himself. This he did in the presence of witnesses, that he might prove the fact in case he was subjected to a suit for any debts she might have previously contracted. It is stated by Sidney Perly, an authority on ancient customs, that in all cases of smock marriages coming to his knowledge the brides have been widows.

The record of Friendship is therefore of special historic value as showing the observance of such a marriage by a maiden.

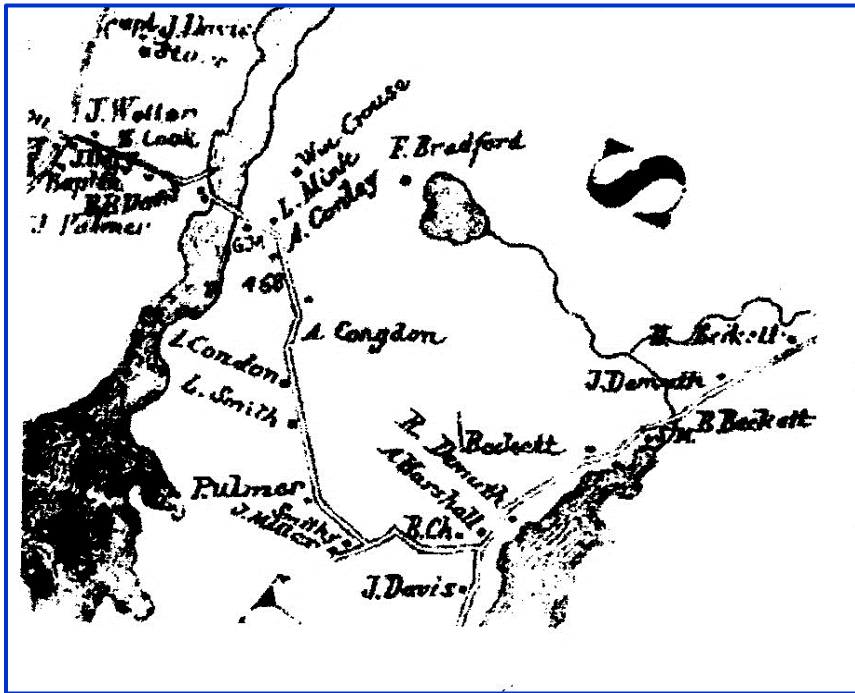
Widows were always liable to be owing debts for the support of their families. Maiden ladies were then usually married young, before they had contracted debts to any considerable amount; and again, the consideration of the financial condition of the couple was then as now of secondary importance to young people.

Jacob and Hannah had the following children:

2M i. Jacob Crouse was born about 1796 in Waldoboro, ME. He died on 29 Dec 1856 in Cushing, ME. Jacob resided first in Warren, Maine, and between 1820 and 1828 he moved to Cushing, Maine where he settled in the area later known as "Crousetown," on the east side of Salt Pond (Meduncook River) adjacent to the Cushing tide mill. One source ("Records of the Lower St. Georges and Cushing, Maine, 1605-1897," edited by Ruth J. Aiken, 1987; page 221) indicates that Jacob ran the grist mill that was located there and that after he died, he was buried on his homestead property. Jacob's sons, William and Edward Crouse, later lived on the old Crouse

place, and several of Jacob's descendants lived in that area, along the road between East Friendship and South Cushing. In April 2011, when an architect was restoring the old house of Jacob Crouse, it accidentally burned.

The Jacob Crouse, Jr. House in Cushing, Maine



A portion of Cushing and Friendship, Maine, from the Lincoln County map of 1857, showing the grist mill at Salt Pond (G.M.) and the house of Jacob Crouse, Jr., then occupied by William Crouse (labeled "Wm. Crouse".)



Part of an undated photograph from Records of the Lower St. Georges and Cushing, Maine; 1605-1897, transcribed and edited by Ruth J. Aiken, 1987. The top of the old Jacob Crouse, Jr. house can be seen in the upper right corner of the photograph of the tide mill site on Salt Pond between East Friendship and Cushing.

A 1976 photograph by David A. Crouse looking across Salt Pond (Meduncook River) to Cushing from East Friendship, somewhat north of the road between East Friendship and Cushing. The old Jacob Crouse, Jr. house is in the center of the photo.



At the 1830 Cushing Town Meeting Jacob was chosen as one of three Field Drivers; in 1835 he was chosen as one of nine Surveyors of Highways; and in 1839 he was chosen as one of four School Agents (in all these cases his name is recorded as Jacob Krouse).

Jacob's surname is listed as KROUSE in the 1820 Census of Warren, CROUS in the 1830 and 1850 Censuses of Cushing, and CROUSE in the 1840 Census of Cushing.

In a 1949 letter to her sister Jessie (Crouse) Sampson, Mildred (Crouse) Ames listed ten children of Jacob and Catherine (Dunham) Crouse, as follows: "William, Judson, our grandfather Edward, John, Joseph, Catherine, Mary, Saphrona, Elmira and Lucinda." However, in a 1971 conversation with David Crouse, Mildred said that Jacob and Catherine had eleven children, adding another son, Jacob, to the previous list. Censuses prior to 1850 listed only the name of the head of household and the number of males and females in that household in various age groups. Analysis of census records from 1820 through 1840 for the family of Jacob Crouse indicate that Jacob and Catherine probably did have eleven children; however, fairly definite dates of birth can be established for only eight of the eleven. Specific birth years for John, Joseph, and Jacob (if indeed there was a child Jacob) can only be assumed from pre-1850 census records to be somewhere between 1826 and 1830; consequently, birth dates for those three children listed in this genealogy are simply guesses based on the general census data.

The following poem was written by Ramona (Carle) Woodbury [Ramona-Ada Ulmer Carle-Nancy Crouse Davis-Edward Crouse-Jacob Crouse-Jacob Crouse] and was published in 1972 in her collection titled "Along the St. Georges." The first seven lines of the poem refer to Jacob Crouse, the "Hessian" soldier, while the remainder refers more correctly to his son Jacob, who settled in Cushing.

THE BALLAD OF YAKOB KRAUS

Our early settlers were not dumb
Though few could read or write.
My great, great grandsire came from Hess,
A Mercenary paid to fight.
He fought with all the red coat pack
But never wanted to go back.

He went A W O L one day;
Fate led his steps the Cushing way.
He chose a wife of English stock,
Which shows he was no fool;
Although he could not read or write,
She had six years of school!
He never won a medal, but there isn't any doubt
Without him, none would have survived
The long, cold winters out!
Oh, the farmers had their turnip and a pile of sugar beet,
A barrel full of salted pork
With tail, and snout and pickled feet,
(The whole darned hog complete).
But very little, precious little
Else to eat.
Till Yakob Kraus came into town
And strangely, even he

Had never heard that sauerkraut
Was full of vitamin C.
He taught them how to make it,
Of that there is no doubt.
That smelly, but delicious,
That health wise beneficial,
That munchy, crunchy, belly-filling,
Luscious sauerkraut.
So, three loud cheers for Jakob Kraus!
Oh, there isn't any doubt
He saved our town from starving
With his famous sauerkraut!

Jacob married (1) **Catherine Dunham** on 23 Apr 1816 in Warren, Knox Co, ME. Catherine was born in 1790/1794 in Cushing, ME. She died in 1840/ 1846 in Cushing, ME.

Catherine was probably the daughter of Samuel Dunham of Deer Isle, Warren, and Union, Maine. Samuel was married several times, but Catherine was probably the daughter of Samuels wife Catherine/Kate, who died about 1794.

Jacob married (2) **Harriet Webb** on 22 Aug 1846 in Cushing, ME. Harriet was born about 1798. She died after 1856.

Harriet may have been a sister to Eliza Webb, who married Francis Atkins (originally Francis Joachin, a Portuguese name) and had a daughter, Harriet Atkins (b. 1828), who married John Crouse, son of Jacob Crouse by his first marriage.

Information of Bradley A. Beckett indicates that Harriet Webb was shunned by the rest of the Crouse family, probably because Harriet had been known to frequent Aunt Lydia's Tavern near the Warren/Waldoboro town line. This tavern was supposedly a "house of ill repute." It was apparently quite well known at the time that Harriet Webb had several illegitimate children, including William Young, James Bogues, Warren Jordan, and Simon Paskiel. In the 1850 Census of Warren, Simon Paskiel (age 20) and James Bogues (age 23) are living with James Paskiel (age 64, -probably Simon's father). Also, in the same household is Sarah Crouse (age 42), who was a sister to Jacob Crouse Jr. [See further information under Sarah Crouse].

[ii Sarah Crouse](#) was born about 1799 in Waldoboro, ME. She died on 17 Feb 1861 in Warren, ME.

Sarah, also known as Sally, was never married. She lived in the household of James F. Paskiel in Warren, Maine. Paskiel died in 1854 and left half of his estate to "Miss Sally Crouse." His will states: "This bequest is made as and for a compensation to the said Sally for her services in my family, and the care and attention to me in sickness and in health." The other half of his estate he left in trust to Sally "for the use and benefit of Simon B. Paskiel, the young man who now resides with me."

In the 1860 Census of Warren, Sarah was head of household (age 60), with Simon Paskiel (age 29, -probably son of James Paskiel and Harriet Webb). [See additional information under Harriet Webb, second wife of Jacob Crouse Jr.] Sarah's sister Theresa probably inherited the former Paskiel estate after Sarah's death, for in the 1870 Census of Warren, Simon Paskiel (age 41) was living with Theresa Blake (age 53, widow, head of household).

iii. **Eliza Crouse** was born on 13 Oct 1808 in Warren, ME. She died on 22 May 1883 in Rockland, ME. She was buried in Achorn Cemetery, Rockland, ME.

iv. **Eliza** is listed as a widow in the 1880 census, living with her son Almon in Rockland, Maine. Eliza married George W. Chaples in Sep 1832. George was born on 28 Aug 1810 in St. George, ME. He died on 6 Apr 1878 in Rockland, ME. He was buried in Achorn Cemetery, Rockland, ME.

George was probably the son of John and Catherine (Grove) Chaples of St. George, Maine. George and Eliza lived first in St. George, Maine, then settled in Rockland, Maine, between 1850 and 1860. George was a laborer.

Theresa F. Crouse was born about 1816 in Warren, ME. She died on 13 May 1890 in Warren, ME.

Theresa and her husband Harvey lived at North Warren, Maine, where he kept a general store. They had no children. In the 1870 Census of Warren, Simon Paskiel (age 41) was living with Theresa Blake (age 53, widow, head of household). [See also note under Sarah Crouse.]

In the 1880 Census of Warren, Theresa Blake (age 64; she and her mother born in Maine, her father born in Germany) is listed as head of her one-person household in a duplex house apparently owned by resident, Nathan Williams (probably in North Warren). Theresa is probably buried with her husband at Blake Cemetery in North Warren, although she has no gravestone.

Theresa signed her will on April 26, 1890. She left her personal possessions to three of her nephews (Erastus, Almon, and James Madison Chaples); her sister-in-law, Daraxa Blake; and three neighbors. Included in what she gave Erastus Chaples was a picture of her sister Sally Crouse.

Theresa married Harvey Blake son of Willing Blake and Mary Lindley on 20 Sep 1854 in Waldoboro, ME. Harvey was born on 14 Sep 1801 in Warren, ME. He died on 20 Sep 1869 in Warren, ME. He was buried in Blake Cemetery, North Warren, ME.



May 27



June 16

“Waldoboro Ships” 18 months calendars 2019-20 are still for sale.
Is a great gift! Order WH Society, PO Box 110, Waldoboro, ME 04572.
\$10 each plus \$3 for mailing

WALDOBOROUGH HISTORICAL SOCIETY 2019 PROGRAM SCHEDULE

April 10. Wednesday, Broad Bay UC Church Vestry, 5:30 P.M. Pot Luck Supper and guest speaker Valdemar Skov, local artist in wood. He will begin his presentation with the process used in his first hand carved wooden spoons. The public is invited to attend; bring a casserole or salad to share. Utensils, dessert and beverage will be supplied.

April 23, Tuesday, Waldoboro Public Library/Friends of the Library Speakers’ Series. Time 6:45 P.M. cookies and beverages, Pat Kristiansen and Sue Betts, co-chairs; 7 P.M. *Father’s Farm: Reminiscences of Life in Early 20th Century Waldoboro, Maine*, by Esther S. Gross. Jean Lawrence, presenter.

May 26, Sunday, VFW Hall, 3 P.M. “Second Military Salute to Veterans: Waldoboro Women Who Served.” Local women past and present will be honored.

June 15, Saturday, Waldoboro Day. “Trolley Rides Around Waldoboro” with Mark Biscoe and Jean Lawrence, narrators. Times and Site Pick Up TBA. Reservations for seats on the trolley will be required. Register with Bill Maxwell 790-1307.

June 16, Sunday, Noon – 3 P.M. Museum Opens for the Season.

July 10, Wednesday, at the Museum; 6:30 P.M. for ice cream sundaes; 7 P.M. Annual Meeting and “Chimney Flue Covers” with Mrs. Eric Norden.

July 21, Sunday, at the Museum. Time: TBA. Les Fossel, “Old Barns and Houses.”

August, Date and time: TBA; “Appraisal Day” Guest appraiser of public’s antiques.

September 22, Sunday, 1 P.M. “Wood Harvesting Celebration” Guest representatives of the wood harvesting industry. Bill Maxwell, chair.

October 6, Sunday, All Play Entertainment, 2 P.M. “Bowling in Waldoboro Over the Years.”

October 20, Sunday, 1 P.M. at the Museum. “Salute to Morse’s Sauerkraut.” Guest speaker from Morse’s.

November, TBA at the Museum. Recognition of WWI Armistice and Veterans with Revere Bell ringing.

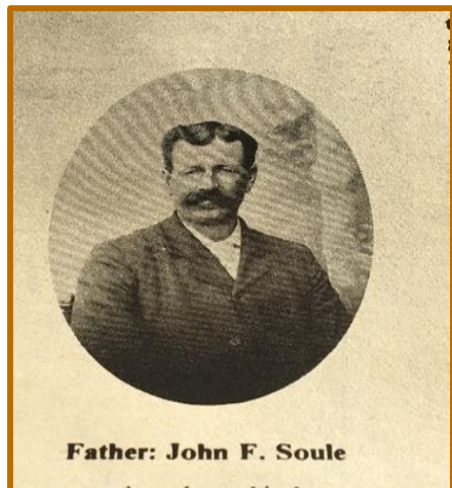
December 1, Sunday, 1-4 P.M. At the Hauck/Bailey Building. Holiday Open House; Christmas artifacts, exhibits, carol singing, refreshments.

Each second Saturday, June through October, the Society will support ArtWalk by remaining open noon until 6 P.M. Look for the red balloons!

All presentations are free and open to the public.



*Father’s Farm: Life on an Early
20th Century Waldoboro Farm*
By Esther S. Gross, 1981



With an Addendum created by
Waldoborough Historical Society-2019

We will be launching the sale of Esther Gross’ book on April 23,
at the Waldoboro Library with a special presentation/reading,
and it will be for sale for \$12; by mail add \$3.00 for postage:
W.H. Society, PO Box 110, Waldoboro, ME 04572.

Happy 4th of July!



Old Broad Bay Family History Association

To Search and To Share

Membership Application or Renewal

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.

New Member

Renewal

Date _____

The membership year is July 1 to June 30.

Choose One	Type of Membership	Voting Rights	Cost per year
------------	--------------------	---------------	---------------

Digital (PDF) newsletter by Email

	Individual, email	One vote	\$15
	Family, email	Two votes	\$20

Paper newsletter by US Mail

	Individual	One vote	\$20
	Family	Two votes	\$25
	Library	No vote	\$20

A library membership is solely for allowing distribution of the newsletter to research facilities and confers no right to vote.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone _____ E-mail _____

Second person in the household
Of Family Membership _____

Research Facility Subscription (libraries, archives, historical societies, etc.)

We welcome the placement of this newsletter in your collection. Once you are on our subscription list you will receive a renewal invoice by mail each year. Enter the Contact Name and Address above and the Facility Name Below:

Facility Name _____

Make checks payable to OBBFHA and send with this form to:

Deirdre Putnam, OBB Treasurer
17 Bush Hill Rd
Ipswich, MA 01938

