There were two interesting traveling Lodges at West Point during the Revolutionary War. The second of these was Washington Lodge No. 10 warranted 11 Nov 1799 by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; the first being American Union Lodge warranted 15 Feb 1776 by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and later confirmed in April 1799 by the Peter Middleton, M.D., Provincial Deputy Grand Master for the province of New York, by the name of Military Union Lodge No. 1, without recalling the former warrant.

The Brothers of Washington Lodge, noted in **bold** type below, for which biographical sketches appear, where in the very thick of the proceedings of the Revolutionary War, from Concord and Lexington; Quebec to Ticonardoga; Saratoga, Trenton, Valley Forge, and especially at West Point, where this Lodge was formed.

There is no known reference to Washington Lodge No. 10 having been endorsed by the Grand Lodge of New York, as was American Union Lodge, but its having been formed and meeting in New York brings an interesting perspective to those who were engaged for American independence at this critical juncture of our illustrious history. As you will read from the below biographical sketches, these were in the times that tried the souls of our forefathers in seeking independence.

Along with those of American Union Lodge, several of the Brothers of Washington Lodge were among the founding organizers of Marietta, Ohio, which at its time was one of the pioneer settlements of the new Northwest Territory. A separate paper has been prepared for the interesting history and biographical sketches of American Union Lodge, to which your attention is invited.

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Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity . . ., by Freemasons. Grand Lodge of Massachusetts

http://books.google.com/books?id=LKMDAAAAYAAJ&pg=RA1-PA64&dq=%22elisha%20skinner%22&hl=en&sa=X&ei=m9YDT-3PI-Pe0QHm9_SSAg&ved=0CEAQ6AEwAig#v=onepage&q=%22elisha%20skinner%22&f=false

WASHINGTON ARMY LODGE NO. 10.

NEW YORK STATE, WEST POINT, Thursday the 11th of November, A. M., 5779.

At a Grand Lodge, held by Authority from Joseph Webb, Esqr, Grand Master of Masons for the State of Massachusetts Bay, delegated to **Jon** Heart, Esq, Master of the American Union Lodge, appointing him his Proxy for certain purposes.

PRESENT.

JONATHAN HEART,  
GRAND MASTER BY PROXY.

RICHARD SILL,  
D. GRAND MASTER.

SIMEON BELDING,  
S. G. WARDEN.

SAMUEL RICHARDS,  
J. G. WARDEN.

DADIEL LUNT,  
GRAND TREASURER.

JOHN PEIRCE,  
JUNR. GRAND SECRETARY.

THOMAS BINN,  
GRAND TYLER.

After usual Business, the Deputy informed the Lodge that Br John Paterson, Benjamin Tupper, John Greaton, Esq⁴, Timothy Whiting, Joseph Foot, William Burley, Billy Porter, John Jones, Henry Sewall, John Williams, Elisha Skinner, William Storey, and Richard Welsh, all Ancient, Free & Accepted Masons, resident in the State of the Massachusetts Bay in N. E., having obtained a Charter from the Grand Lodge at Boston, granting them the privileges of Masonry, &c., were now waiting, and begged permission to present themselves to be duly formed & erected into a Regular Lodge: they were accordingly admitted, and conformable to ancient Custom, formed and erected into a just and regular Lodge, &c., &c., &c., by the name of Washington's Lodge No. 10. Our faithful & worthy Brother John Paterson was also presented to the R° Worshipful to be their Master, and agreeable to ancient usage was duly installed & invested with the powers & honors, &c., &c., &c., belonging to the same. The Master-elect then entered upon his Office, — appointed Br. Benj° Tupper to be his Senior Warden, & Br John Greaton to be his Junior Warden, — presented them to the R° Worshipful for his approbation: — They were accordingly approved and confirmed to the same, &c., &c., &c., to each the proper Charges given, &c., &c., &c., with united Congratulations & earnest Requests for Health, Peace & Safety to all entitled to the Mason's Prayer.

Lodge closed

By order Grand Master,

RICHARD SILL,  
D. GRAND MASTER.

Attest:

JNO. PEIRCE, JUNR.⁵,  
G. Secr'ey.

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Note that some of the ranks and spellings of the names of members of Washington Army Lodge No. 12 may be different from their original listing, as may be seen in their Biographical Sketches included in this present work.

Brig. General John Paterson, Master.
Col. Benjamin Tupper, S. W.
Col. John Greaton, J. W.
Timothy Whiting, Esq, S. D.
Doctor Elisha Skinner, J. D.
Capt. Billy Porter, Treasurer.
Capt. Henry Sewall, Secretary.

Lieut. Richard Welsh.
Lt. Col. Tobias Fernald.
Lieut. William Story.
Major William Hull.
Lieut. Daniel Lunt.
Lieut. Joseph Foot.

Capt. John Williams.
Doctor John Jones.
Lieut. William Burley.
John Pierce, jun., Esq.
Lt. Col. T. Mentges.
Capt. John Doyle.
Major Thomas L. Byles.
Capt. John Pearson.
Capt. Sam'l Craig.

Doctor John Wingate.
Capt. Elnathan Haskell [Sr].
Capt. Luther Bailey.
Capt. Adams Bailey.
Lieut. William Torrey.
Lieut. Hez'l. Ripley.

Lieut. Silas Morton.
Capt. Moses Greenleaf.
Thomas Wood, W. M.
Doctor Samuel Adams.
Doctor John Thomas.
Capt. Benjamin Warren.
Capt. Samuel Page.

Capt. John Francis.
Dr. Samuel Finley.
Lieut. William Curtis.
Doctor John Hart.
Capt. William Watson.

H. Sewall,
Secretary.

WEST POINT, Dec' 8, 1779.
LIST OF MEMBERS INITIATED IN WASHINGTON LODGE NO. 10.

Lt.-Colonel Noah M. Littlefield.
Capt. William Watson.
Lt. Levi Dodge.
Capt. Abraham Williams.
Capt. William Sizer.
Lt. Jonathan Carey.
Colo. Michael Jackson.
Doctor James E. B. Finley.
Lt. Hugh Mulloy.
M. John Rooney, Com.[r].
Capt. Samuel Carr.
Lt. Benjamin Barker.
Ensign Ebenezer T. Davis.
Capt. St. John George.
Lt. Benjamin Eaton.
Capt. John Burnham.
Lt. Samuel Armstrong.
Capt. Ezra Eaton.
Lt. Henry White.
Colo. James Wessop.
Capt. John Mills.
Lt. Azariah Eglestone.
Capt. John Fowles.
Lt. Samuel Chapin.
Colo. William Shepard.
Capt. Isaac Pope.
Lt. Francis Green.
Lt. Ralph H. Bowles.
Lt. Nathaniel Stone.
Capt. John Pray.
Lt. Colo. Ezra Newhall.
Lt. Ezekiel Samson.
Mr. John Heart, Asst. Q. M.
Mr. John White, Asst. Q. M.
Mr. Hugh Morris, Asst. C. I.
Lt. Florence Crowley.
Lt. Thomas White.
Mr. Thomas Frothingham.
Lt. Nehemiah Emerson.
Capt. Silas Clarke.
Capt. S. Belcher Hancock.
Lt. Joshua Clapp.
Capt. Jerius Willcox.
Capt. Amos Coggeswell.
Lt. Joseph Leland.
M. & Benjamín Fowles, Com.[s].
Hides.
Ensign Benjamin Wells.
Ensign Thomas Cole.
Lt. Lemuel Miller.
Doctor Daniel Bartlet.
Major Samuel Darby.
Lt. Caleb Clap.
Lt. Jonathan Libby.
Lt. Peter Nestle.
Capt. Stephen Abbot.
Lt. Bartlet Hinds.
Ensign Marlborough Turner.
Lt. Henry Williams.
Lt. Edward Walker.
Ensign Jabez Bill.
Lt. David Peterson.
Lt. William Mills.
Com.[s]. Seth Hamlen.
Ensign Jonathan T. Rawson.
Lt. John Cotton.
Lt. Jonathan Haskell.
Ensign John Davis.
Major Joseph Pettingell.
Lt. George P. Frost.
Lt. Simeon Spring.
Lt. William Wigglesworth.
Lt. Asa Bullard.
Lt. William M. Bell.
Capt. John Blanchard.
Dr. Samuel Woodard.
Dr. Silas Holbrook.
Lt. Othaniel Taylor.

Total 104

Sam'l Finley
Sec.[r]. P. T.

A LIST OF MEMBERS INITIATED IN WASHINGTON LODGE NO. 10.

Alphabetic Order

Capt. Stephen Abbot.
Lt. Samuel Armstrong.
Lt. Benjamin Barker.
Doctor Daniel Bartlet.
Lt. William M. Bell
Ensign Jabez Bill.
Capt. John Blanchard
Lt. Ralph H. Bowles.
Lt. Asa Bullard
Capt. John Burnham.
Lt. Jonathan Carey.
Capt. Samuel Carr.
Lt. Silas Chadbourn.[e].
Lt. Samuel Chapin.
Lt. Caleb Clap.
Lt. Joshua Clapp.
Capt. Silas Clarke.
Capt. Amos Coggeswell.
Ensign Thomas Cole.
Lt. John Cotton.
M. Joseph Crook, Waggon-Master.
Lt. Florence Crowley.
Major Samuel Darby.
Ensign Ebenezer T. Davis.
Ensign John Davis.
Capt. Nathan Dix.
Lt. Levi Dodge.
Lt. Benjamin Eaton.
Capt. Ezra Eaton.
Lt. Azariah Eglestone.
Lt. Nehemiah Emerson.
Lt. Ephraim Emory.
Capt. Christopher Woodbridge.
Lt. William Price.
Capt. John Pray.
Lt. Colo. Ezra Newhall.
Lt. Ezekiel Samson.
Mr. John Heart, Asst. Q. M.
Mr. John White, Asst. Q. M.
Mr. Hugh Morris, Asst. C. I.
Lt. Florence Crowley.
Lt. Thomas White.
Mr. Thomas Frothingham.
Lt. Nehemiah Emerson.
Capt. Silas Clarke.
Capt. S. Belcher Hancock.
Lt. Joshua Clapp.
Capt. Jerius Willcox.
Capt. Amos Coggeswell.
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Hides.
Ensign Benjamin Wells.
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Major Samuel Darby.
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Lt. Jonathan Libby.
Lt. Peter Nestle.
Capt. Stephen Abbot.
Lt. Bartlet Hinds.
Ensign Marlborough Turner.
Lt. Henry Williams.
Lt. Edward Walker.
Ensign Jabez Bill.
Lt. David Peterson.
Lt. William Mills.
Com.[s]. Seth Hamlen.
Ensign Jonathan T. Rawson.
Lt. John Cotton.
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Ensign John Davis.
Major Joseph Pettingell.
Lt. George P. Frost.
Lt. Simeon Spring.
Lt. William Wigglesworth.
Lt. Asa Bullard.
Lt. William M. Bell.
Capt. John Blanchard.
Dr. Samuel Woodard.
Dr. Silas Holbrook.
Lt. Othaniel Taylor.

Total 104

Sam'l Finley
Sec.[r]. P. T.
From the below it does not appear that New York had a Provincial Grand Master in 1779 because Sir John Johnson had fled to Upper Canada.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Born</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Died</th>
<th>Age</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harrison, George</td>
<td>1719</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>1773</td>
<td>54</td>
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<td>Johnson, Sir John</td>
<td>1741</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1880</td>
<td>39</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middleton, Dr. Peter</td>
<td>1730</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>1781</td>
<td>51</td>
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<tr>
<td>McCuen, James</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Provincial GM of Masons in the State of NY (and perhaps filled duties until 1771)
Provincial GM of Masons in the State of NY 1767-71 (formally installed); 1772-76
Temporary Provincial GM of Masons of the State of NY; January 23, 1781

Facts about George Washington as a Freemason, by J. Hugo Tatsch
http://books.google.com/books?id=aJ8HTOfOcWUC&pg=PA65&dq=%22west%20point%22+%22washington%20lodge%22&hl=en&sa=X&ei=qDYgT_OgMKq7AHjzOUI&ved=0CFUQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22west%20point%22%20%22washington%20lodge%22&f=false

... The minutes of 6 Oct 1779 of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge record the petition of John Pierce and others for a travelling lodge, with General Paterson as Master, Colonel Benjamin Tupper as Senior Warden and William Hull as Junior Warden. It was:

Voted, a Charter be granted them, for holding Regular Lodge, Make Masons, Pass and Raise, in this State or any of the United States of America, where no other Grand Master presides, But in any other State where there is a Grand Master, Constituted by the Brethren of these United States, they are to inform him, and Receive his Sanction.

Voted all Travelling Lodges, holding under this Jurisdiction pay to the Grand Lodge for every New Mason thirth Shillings, to be applied, tp the Fund of Charity.

Bylaws, and a list of officers and members, were submitted to Grand Lodge 3 Mar 1780, and on 1 Sep 1780 further reports were made:

A letter from Brother Henry Sewell [Sewall] Secy of Washington Lodge, dated July 29th, 1780 Including a Return of Officers and Members belonging to that Lodge, also a list of Masons Made to July 29th, Consisting of 104, at five dollars Each, Remitted & Paid to the Grand Treasurer.

A further return was made 18 Jul 1782 from West Point, giving a list of officers and members. On 8 Dec 1785 the lodge was reported as extinct.

McClenachan, in his History of Freemasonry in New York (Vol. I, page 397) says:

Worshipful Brother Hayden states that Capt. Moses Greenleaf of the 11th Massachusetts Regiment afterward became a Master of this Lodge. His son, Simon Greenleaf, late Past Grand Master of Maine, has said he had often heard his father mention Washington's visits to this Lodge, while Commander-in-Chief, and the keen gratification such visits gave to the officers and members, especially as he came without ceremony and as a private Brother.

As Massachusetts lodges were not numbered, some confusion has been caused by the designation of this Lodge as No. 10 by various writers, but authority for this appears in the minutes of the Lodge for 11 Nov 1778, written at West Point, New York, covering the constitution of the Lodge. These show the Lodge was “formed and erected into a just and regular Lodge, &c, &c, &c., by the name of Washington's Lodge No. 10.” The minutes of American Union Lodge (originally charted by Massachusetts, but which also had a New York warrant later) for 7 Feb 1780 mention Bro. John Pierce, M. M., as present at a convention to represent “the Masons in the Military Line of Massachusetts and Washington Lodge No. 10.” The John Pierce mentioned was probably the Deputy Paymaster, U.S.A., 15th Regiment, who live at Marblehead, and was intiated in Philanthropic Lodge 6 Oct 1778, and passed 7 Jan 1779. The record card in the archives of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts show him to have been “a distinguished Revolutionary character.”

The Builder Magazine -September 1916- Volume II - Number 9
http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/the_builder_1916_september.htm

In October, 1779, Washington Lodge No. 10, another military lodge, was instituted with General John Paterson, Master; Col. Benjamin Tupper and Major William Hull, wardens. It met in Starkean's Hall at West Point. On June 24, 1782, (42) a joint celebration of St. John's Day was given in honor of the birth of the dauphin of France. The event occurred at West Point in the "Colonnade," a peculiar structure erected by American Union and Washington Lodges for the purpose. It is shown in Fig. 26. (43) Here came Gov. Clinton and other leading men and women of New York and other states to this the only really international celebration of St. John’s Day on record. Here over 500 dined and after 13 toasts had been drunk, each announced by 13 guns, “Bro. John Brooks,” later governor of Massachusetts, made an able address (44) --and it wasn't devoted exclusively to Masonry either.

What a striking proof of Masonry's part in establishing Old Glory-- not theory--not assertion--but the record of a joint meeting of military lodges acting as hosts not alone to the military officers but to civil officers as well in Masonically honoring France-- all engaged in the same effort to establish the great symbol--Old Glory.
THE TEMPLE OF VIRTUE

In 1782, the military lodges were very active in Washington's Army at Newburgh, N. Y., and the need of a larger meeting place was apparent. On Christmas, 1782, Washington in public orders approved the plan of Israel Evans of American Union Lodge for a public building and Benjamin Tupper of Washington Lodge No. 10 was made superintendent of construction.

In No. 27 (45) is the picture of the "Public Building" as it was called in official papers but known to the soldiers as "The Temple of Virtue." The full record of "The Temple" is in newspapers of the time now on file in The Newburgh Historical Society at Newburgh, NY.

"The Temple of Virtue" was the meeting house of Washington's camp at Newburgh in 1782-3. The original drawing is 7 feet long and 18 inches wide, showing the Temple of Virtue surrounded by the huts of the soldiers. The original sketch, now owned by Luther Tarbell of Boston, was made by William Tarbell of the Seventh Massachusetts Regiment. The late Major E. C. Boynton of the Newburgh Historical Society had a copy made which is now in the Washington's Headquarters Building, Newburgh. The original is several sheets of foolscap pasted together and for ink, the juice of butternuts was used. "The Temple" is minutely described by Major General William Heath giving the capacity and other details. (46) In 1891 the Masons of Newburgh erected a monument there, shown in No. 28. It commemorates a Masonic service never exceeded. The Masons of Newburgh in 1891 joined with the Newburgh Revolutionary Association in erecting the above monument on the site of the "Temple of Virtue." The inscription on the granite tablet on the EAST side is as follows: "This tablet is inserted by the Masonic Fraternity of Newburgh in memory of Washington and his Masonic Compeers under whose direction and plan the "Temple" was constructed and in which communications of the Fraternity were held in 1783." On the "South" the tablet there reads:---

"On this ground was erected the "Temple" or new public building by the army of the Revolution 1782-83. The birthplace of the Republic." (47)

This monument marks the last meeting place of American Union Lodge as an Army Lodge, but as a regular lodge it is today No. 1 on the register of Ohio. After the Revolution John Heart then its Master with Rufus Putnam and others of the members settled at Marietta, Ohio, and later revived this famous lodge and Rufus Putnam "made" in it became first Grand Master of Ohio.

(42) Vide Grand Lodge Conn. V. 1, p. 45 and 46.
(43) Vide Chas. A. Brockaway--American Union Lodge p. 14.
(44) Vide American Union Lodge, Grand Lodge Connecticut, V. 1, p. 46.
(45) Vide History of New Windsor, p. 81. Also American Union Lodge Charles A. Brockaway, p. 12.
(46) Vide History of New Windsor, p. 81.
(47) Vide New Age 1908 Charles A Brockaway's article. Also History of the Town of New Windsor, p. 81-3.

http://www.freemason.com/library/ameri06.htm

The celebration of the Festival of St. John the Baptist in 1782, was the last event of its kind during the war. At the meeting on June 20, it was voted, that this Lodge meet and celebrate the Festival of St. John the Baptist, in conjunction with Washington Lodge No. 10, on Monday next, at West Point.

At an Entered Apprentice Lodge held on June 24, at the Assembly Room of the Connecticut Line, for celebration of the Festival of St. John the Baptist, the following were present:


Visitors B DeForest, Foot, Glenny, Seymour, Peckham, Hubbard, Greenman.

The Lodge was opened and proceeded to West Point, where they joined Washington Lodge, and commenced the procession from Gen. Patterson's House to the Collonade, each Lodge separate, where a dinner was provided, and an oration delivered by Bro. John Brooks, of the Massachusetts Line. After dinner, the Lodges having drank a number of toasts, the procession returned to Gen. Patterson's. The American Union Lodge then proceeded to the ball-room in the Connecticut Line, and closed in good time, to stand closed until Thursday the 27th June, when Lodge was opened, and the following vote passed:

That Washington Lodge be requested to acquaint Worshipful Bro. Brooks, that this body wish him to accept our very particular thanks for the polite and truly Masonic address with which he was pleased to honor the Brethren, at the late Festival of St. John the Baptist. Lodge then closed until July 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. at the Assembly Room. Washington Lodge No. 10 used Starkean Hall in West Point as a meeting place from late in 1782 to the end of the war, and American Union Lodge also used the same hall.

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In 1899, Robert Freke Gould, in his "Military Lodges," page 218, refers to the popularity of Camp Lodges, and states that in 1782 an assembly room or hall" was built for Military Lodges and "was used for the first time in the early part of 1783, and American Union met there in the June of that year, preparatory to celebrating with Washington Lodge at West Point, the festival of St. John." The fact is however, the records of the Secretary furnish no such information, as we have no record of any further meetings of this Lodge. The Revolutionary War being now brought to a happy termination, and the army disbanded, the Craft, of course, were dispersed to their several homes, to enjoy the blessings of Athe peace their valor won," and to cultivate the moral and social virtues, by the establishment of Masonic Lodges in the various sections of the country where they were severally located.

The Temple of Virtue, also known as an Assembly Hall, should receive brief consideration in this Revolutionary period. Sidney Hayden, in his notable book on "Washington and his Masonic Compeers," states" that this building was erected to provide a
meeting place for the numerous Military Lodges that prevailed during the war. It was erected at New Windsor, now known as Newburgh on the west side of the Hudson river, to serve as a Lodge room Hayden states that it was built in 1782, but Charles A. Brockaway and others claim that the construction was not begun until December 26, 1782. Brother Brockaway states that the Temple was constructed in the winter and spring of 1782-83. On Christmas day, 1782, General Washington in public orders, approved a proposal that had been made by Rev. Israel Evans, of American Union Lodge for the erection of a public building. The next day the officers met and Col. Benjamin Tupper of Washington Lodge No. 10 and later a distinguished member of American Union Lodge in Ohio, was made superintendent of construction. Its architecture suggests both Masonic and Military use "but nothing stronger than the entrance to the porch and 'ancient tradition' connects it with the fraternity." The building was completed in March, 1783, and sold at auction in September the same year. Its later history does not seem a matter of record.


Hayden describes this Temple** as a rude wooden structure, forming an oblong square 40 by 60 feet, one story high, with but a single door. The windows were square, unglazed openings, elevated high enough to prevent prying eyes seeing within. The timbers were hewed, squared, and numbered for their places. When finished it was dedicated "The Temple of Virtue," or Assembly room as it was sometimes called. This structure was not exclusively for Masonic purposes. It was also designed for religious services, dances and meetings of various kinds. It was the only building on Temple hill suitable for such use, the other structures in general being 200 log huts for the soldiers.


** Washington and His Masonic Compeers, 1868, p. 56.

There seems to be no definite records of meetings of Masonic Lodges in the Temple, yet without much doubt there were such. Lodge records at this period were apparently quite imperfect. Brother Pancoast refers to some historians as saying "You can't prove that Masonic meetings were held in 'The Temple of Virtue.' The answer is, 'Neither can you prove that they were not held there.' "We do know that the Masons held many meetings. It is proven that during 1779, 1780, 1782 and 1783 Lodge meetings were held at the Robinson House on Nelson's Point at the Allison house, New Windsor and at West point regularly four or five times a month. Why wouldn't they have met in 'The Temple of Virtue'? That was what it was built for. B meetings of all kinds, and for the use of soldiers."

The Masons of Newburgh revere the spot on Temple Hill as marking the beginning of the fraternity there, and in 1891 joined with the Newburgh Revolutionary Association in erecting on the site a monument constructed of field stones. A granite tablet inserted in the monument reads:

"This Table is inserted by the Masonic Fraternity of Newburgh in memory of WASHINGTON and his Masonic compeers under whose direction and plan the Temple was constructed and which communications of the fraternity were held in 1783."

http://www.freemason.com/library/amer08.htm

The sessions of the [American Union] Lodge [at Marietta, Ohio] in 1790, were mainly devoted to a consideration of the by-laws, or to adding to the membership list. At the first meeting on June 28, Brothers Oliver, Green, Stacey, Stanley, Mills, A. Tupper and Burnham applied for membership by affiliation, and were elected. The following officers were then chosen: Jonathan Heart, Worshipful Master; B. Tupper, Senior Warden; Rufus Putnam, Junior Warden; A. Tupper, Secretary; R. Oliver, Treasurer. On July 14, Secretary Tupper addressed the Lodge on some of the obligations of the members, in which he said, "Our first object, my Brethren, will be to support the pillars of our Lodge. If as Masons we are unskilled in our duty we ought to double our diligence. We must diligently search for that wisdom which is necessary to direct us."

** The Jewels of Washington Lodge No.10 came up for an interesting discussion at the August 2d, meeting.

"Brother John Doughty having informed the Lodge that the Jewels belonging to the Washington Lodge No. 10 were left with him at the dissolution of the late army, and were now in possession of Brother Price at West Point, it was voted that a committee be chosen to draft a petition to Brother Doughty requesting him to procure the said Jewels for the benefit of this Lodge. Brother Senior Warden, Brother Sprout and Brother Treasurer were chosen and formed the following, which was presented accordingly, viz.

"The American Union Lodge to Brother John Doughty Sendeth love. The Great Architect who said, 'Let there be Light and there was Light,' has of His infinite goodness caused the Light of Masonry to dawn in this western hemisphere by erecting a regular Lodge of Masons here. Twelve of the members were formerly members of Washington Lodge No. 10, and continued members of that Lodge till it was dissolved by the dissolution of the late American Army, and being informed that a number of the Jewels belonging to that late Lodge were left with you by our beloved Brother William Hill, then acting as Senior Warden, we therefore claim the favor of these Jewels, being the greatest number of members of that Lodge collected in one place, and being in our infancy stand in need thereof."

We are with sincere Fraternal affection,

Your Brothers,
Signed: Ben. Tupper
Robert Oliver
Ebeur. Sprout, Committee

No response to this request is recorded in the minutes of the Secretary, and the desired information has not been obtained.

Washington Lodge No. 10 was of the Massachusetts line, and according to Brother J. Hugo Tatsch, this Lodge was formally instituted on October 11, 1779, by Bro. Jonathan Heart, Master of American Union Lodge, acting as the proxy for the Grand Master
of Massachusetts." This Lodge functioned during the Revolution, and a list of its original officers and members has been preserved, as well as of 104 initiated Brothers.

* Freemasonry in the Colonies, New York, 1929, p. 211.

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NY GL Historian R.W. Peter Ross has very little to say about Washington Lodge No. 10 other than:

http://books.google.com/books?id=--GciAAAMAAJ&pg=PA67&dq=%22WASHINGTON+LODGE+NO.+&a=X&ei=13EET-JFOI03gG9m9i8Ag&ved=0CGsQ6AEwCTgU#v=onepage&q=%22WASHINGTON%20LODGE%20NO.&f=false

“In 1799 an Army Lodge, "Washington Lodge, No. 10," was constituted at West Point under authority of Joseph Webb, Grand Master of Massachusetts, but its entire history, what little there is of it, belongs rather to the Old Bay State than to New York, and a previously warranted Lodge hailing from Massachusetts (American Union) has already been discussed. This seems to complete the list so far as New England is concerned. It should be recorded to their credit that, although wearing the title of "Provincial Grand Master of America," the early leaders of the Craft in that colony did not attempt to exercise any authority outside the limits of the Commonwealth, unless specially invited so to do.”

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Biographical Sketches

Note that some of the ranks and spellings of the names of members of Washington Army Lodge No. 12 may be different from their original listing given above.

Dr. Samuel Adams. There was more that one Dr. Samuel Adams who served in the Revolutionary War, but the one below served on the Hudson.

Dr. Samuel Adams, only son of Samuel Adams, born in Boston 27 Oct 1751; prepared for college at the Latin School; studied medicine with Dr. Joseph Warren; served as a surgeon from Lexington and Bunker Hill to the end of the war; an invalid for many years; died 17 Jan 1788. Dr. Adams noted regarding West Point, "Returning to this inhospitable point . . . affords no pleasing sensations."

Dr. Samuel Adams, b. ca 1751, expired at his father's house in Winter Street on the 17th of January [1788], at the age of 37. Having served in his professional capacity through the war of the Revolution, he returned to Boston with a shattered constitution and unable to resume his practice. One of his intimate acquaintances wrote of him, that "he possessed a substantial mind, social feelings, and a generous heart, and his greatest pleasure was to do good to his fellow-men." He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and a writer for scientific publications. He died of a scrofulous affection of several of the vital organs. At the invitation of Mr. [Samuel] Adams, the Convention adjourned to attend the funeral, which took place from the family residence, on the afternoon of the 18th. The loss of his only son deeply affected Mr. Adams, who now, as was afterwards remembered, evinced unusual emotion.

"JOHN HANCOCK, ESQ.,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

"This certifies that Dr. Samuel Adams, surgeon of the regiment under my command, has served in that capacity from the 14th of March, 1778, vice Dr. John Spofford, resigned 14th of March, 1778; and having never received any warrant of his appointment, I therefore wish, if agreeable to your Excellency, that he may now be commissioned with one.

"Jona Crane, Colonel Massachusetts Artillery.

"West Point, 5th May, 1782.

"In Council, July 2, 1782. — Read and advised that a warrant be made and agreeable to the above recommendation.

"JOHN AVERY, Secretary."


http://books.google.com/books?id=goQfAAAAYAAJ&pg=RA1-PA252&dq=%22dr.+samuel+adams%22+%22surgeon%22&hl=en&sa=X&ei=dfsWT--xMKbV0QGb-NSCAw&ved=0CIEBEoTgMAo#v=onepage&q=%22dr.%20samuel%20adams%22%20%22surgeon%22&f=false


"This certifies that Dr. Samuel Adams, surgeon of the regiment under my command, has served in that capacity from the 14th of May, 1778, . . . and having never received any warrant of his appointment, I therefore wish, if agreeable to your Excellency, that he may now be commissioned with one." The Council "advised" that a warrant be issued.

The constitution of Dr. Adams was undermined and he was unable to practice his profession after the war, and died 17 Jan 1788.

http://saratoganygenweb.com/batla.htm#abbostep

Stephen Abbot b. in Andover, MA, 12 Aug 1749; d. in Salem, 12 Aug 1813; Lieutenant, Capt. Benjamin Farnum's co., Col. Ebenzer Francis's regt.; pay abstract for 54 days rations to date of arrival at Bennington; enlisted 14 Feb 1777; also, Col. Marshall's regt.; list of officers who lost clothing while at Ticonderoga, dated Camp above Stillwater, 15 Sep 1777; also, Captain,
11th regt.; list of officers of the Mass. line; commissioned 28 May 1778, and confirmed by Congress 6 Sep 1779; also, muster return dated 24 Jan 1778; reported furloughed; also, muster roll for March 1779, dated West Point; reported furloughed by Gen. McDougall from 2 Feb to 15 May 1779; also, return dated West Point, 10 Aug 1779; also, Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Jan 1780, to 31 Dec 1780; also, muster roll for Oct. 1, Dec., 1780, dated Huts near West Point; reported furloughed by Col. Brooks until 1 Apr 1781. [from list of participants at the Battle of Saratoga]

http://www.americanancestors.org/PageDetail.aspx?recordId=119651839

Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati

STEPHEN ABBOT OM, was b. Andover, MA. 1 Aug 1749; d. Salem, MA. 9 Aug 1813; son of Stephen and Mary (Abbot) Abbot; m. 1. at Salem, MA. 24 Sep 1769 to Sarah Crow. She died there 14 Apr 1805, aged 55; m. 2. at Dunstable, NH 5 Nov 1805 to Mary Badger. She died in Ohio ca. 1845.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (1:15).

Stephen Abbot, Andover. Lieutenant, Capt. Benjamin Farnum's co., Col. Ebenezer Francis's Regt.; pay abstract for 54 days rations to date of arrival at Bennington; enlisted 14 Feb 1777; also, Col. Marshall's Regt.; list of officers who lost clothing while at Ticonderoga, dated Camp above Stillwater, 15 Sep 1777; also, Captain, 11th Regt.; list of officers of the Mass. line; commissioned May 28, 1777, and confirmed by Congress 6 Sep 1779; also, Col. Tupper's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Jan 1777, to 31 Dec 1779; service, 17 mos. as Lieutenant, 19 mos. as Captain; also, muster return dated 24 Jan 1778; reported furloughed; also, muster roll for Mar 1779, dated West Point; reported furloughed by Gen. McDougall from 2 Feb to 15 May 1779; also, return dated West Point, 10 Aug 1779; also, Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Jan 1780, to 31 Dec 1780; also, muster roll for 1 Oct, Dec 1780, dated Huts near West Point; reported furloughed by Col. Brooks until 1 Apr 1781. Stephen transferred to 8th Massachusetts 1 Jan 1783 and served until Jun 1783. After the war he was the first Captain Commandant of the Salem Cadets, commission dated 10 Jul 1786; kept a large and successful grocery store for many years; Major-General, 2nd Division, Massachusetts Militia, 1797-1801. He was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1813, and was a member of the Standing Committee of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati in 1801. He was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 23 Dec 1796. Stephen was termed 'Esquire' in the probate papers administering his estate, which (after the widow's third) was divided equally among his three surviving children, whose husbands (Abijah Chase, Henry Chase, and John Smethen) signed the receipts for each wife's share. The inventory of Captain Abbot's estate, taken 6 Sep 1813, totaled $42,684. His obituary appeared in The Columbian Centinel, 18 Aug 1813.

Children born in Salem:

i. Sarah, bap. 19 Aug 1770, d. young.
ii. Polly, b. 29 May 1772
iii. Betsey, bap. 02 Jan 1774
iv. Hannah, b. 08 Nov 1780
v. Stephen, b. in 1783, bur. at Salem, 17 Nov 1787.
vii. Josiah Fisk, bap. 30 Sep 1787

Children born in Andover:

i. Sarah, b. 29 May 1772
ii. Polly
iii. Ann, b. 1773
iv. Hannah, b. 29 Nov 1773
v. Stephen, b. 29 May 1772
vi. Hannah, b. 29 May 1772
vii. Josiah Fisk
viii. Sarah Ann, b. 1780

Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati

11th regt.; list of officers of the Mass. line; commissioned 28 May 1778, and confirmed by Congress 6 Sep 1779; also, muster return dated 24 Jan 1778; reported furloughed; also, muster roll for March 1779, dated West Point; reported furloughed by Gen. McDougall from 2 Feb to 15 May 1779; also, return dated West Point, 10 Aug 1779; also, Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Jan 1780, to 31 Dec 1780; also, muster roll for Oct. 1, Dec., 1780, dated Huts near West Point; reported furloughed by Col. Brooks until 1 Apr 1781. [from list of participants at the Battle of Saratoga]

REVOLUTIONARY LETTER WRITTEN BY MAJ. STEPHEN ABBOT

CAMPS NEAR WEST POINT FEBY 12TH 1782

DEAR SIR

Poverty Driues me to troble you at this time that is to se if you will be so kind as to Creadet me for the Following articals to it—for Linnen a nough for Six Shirts and 12 yards of Jane of a Dark Snuf Collar it Being for a Pattern for two Pare of overalls and two Wescoats—and a pattorn of White Ribed Stuf for a Wescoat & Briches Such as would anfwer for Somer Ware What you Should think moi Proper if you will Creadet me for the a boue artcles While I Come Whome or While We draw Wages you Shall be Wal Paid for the Same and you Will greately a Blage me at this time—as I am entirely Destetute of money and am not able to get these things at this time Without Some gentleman will give me Short Creadet for them—and it will be very Difecolt for me to Do without them as I have the Command of the Light Infentry Company and our Regé is under marchen orders Seposed to go to Alboney and if we go into that Conterey moft Sertain my dutey Will Confist in Scouten the Woods Which Will be very uncofelebel in Hot wather with thick Cloathen

Theirfore I am under the abfolute Nefety of asken this Faver of you for Which I hope you Will be pleafed to Grant—and you Shall be Wal Paid as Soon as Pofable

Sir you muft think that it is a hard thing that after I haue Refked my life for upward of Six years in the Publck Servis to Be Brought So Low as to not be able to By a Small matter of Somer Cloathen But it is in fack the cafe

Prohaps you will Say it is by Reason of my one enprudens—but I think it is not the Cafe I engaged in the Servis in 1777 and Receaued the Nomennl Sum of my Wages in the old Continelton Dollars and all I haue Receaued Sens Jan’st 1780 is Sixty Hard Dollars and Sixty New omefion it is true Some of the troops haue Receaued Some new omefion for the year 1781 but my Company being at the Sotherd the money was Drawn for them for 3 months and it grue so Bad that I dont receau the Nomenell Sum of my Wages in the old Continelton Dollars and all I haue Receaued Sens Jan

PROBABLY YOU WONT THINK I AM A BLAMAGE YOU OR ENEY OTHER GENTLEMON FOR IT I AM ONELEY MENSENEN TO YOU OUR HARD FORTEM—BUT IT DONT ALL DISCARGE ME IN THE LEAST I HANT NONE WHAT IT WAS TO COMMAND ONE DOLLAR THIS 2 MONTHS NOR I DONT NO AS I SHALL FOR SIX MONTHS TO
come but if I can get a few Shirts and a few thin Cloathen I feel my Self Pritey wal Contented to be with out money for I am Detarmend as I haue beene So long in the Servis to Se it out if I am Euen a blenge to fight with Euen a Shirt Sir I mult Beg your Pardon for Trobelen you with so So long a Scroll and Conclude Subfcriben my Self your Moft obedient and humble Servent

Stephen Abbot

N B Sir if you Should be pleased to Send th [e] a boue artecles by the Barer Pleas to Send a bill of the Coust for I will Send the money as Soon as in my Power if I dont Come whome my Self S. A.

Their would want a Small matter of Cors Linnen for Pockets and wapson Linens

Mr Joshua Ward

Marchant in
Salem.

Memorandum written in pencil on the blank page:
Salem 13th March 1782, R² of Josh Ward 21 yards Linnen 4 yards Corderoy & 2 Peices Nankeen for Cap¹ Stephen Abbot

pr Jonathan Curtis

Samuel Armstrong, b. 10 Aug 1754, Boston, MA; d. there 10 Dec 1810. With his brother John and his father (Col. John), he was in the battles at Brooklyn and at Harlem, where the latter was killed. Commissioned ensign in M. Jackson's (8th) Mass. regiment 1 Jan and lieut. 7 Oct 1777; adjutant same regt. 1 Jun 1777 to 31 Dec 1779; lieut. and paymaster from 1 Jan [27 Apr] 1780, when he transferred to the 3rd Mass. Regt. and served until 3 Nov 1783, at the peace. He joined Maj. Dearborn's light infantry at Stillwater 12 Sep 1777, and was in the battles with Burgoyne, and endured the privations of Valley Forge. Assistant Secretary Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati 1798-1806. He kept a diary which begins 17 Jun 1777 and ends 19 Jun 1778 [from Saratoga to Valley Forge].

He was the son of Col. John Armstrong and Christian Bass, who descended from John Bass and Ruth Alden. His brother, Capt. John, was the father of Lieut. Gov. Samuel T. Armstrong. Six members of this family served in the war of 1812. By his wife Nancy Allen, only daughter of Major Josiah Allen (b. 21 Sep 1765; d. 11 Apr 1829), he had 8 sons and 3 daughters.

Maj. Samuel Armstrong had a providential escape from the enemy’s bullets while retreating. He was wounded, but continuing in the army until the Peace of 1783. He served as Adjutant and Paymaster in the Eighth Regt. Mass. Infantry; also as Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Jackson. He was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati, He married Nancy Allen, only daughter of Maj. Josiah Allen, who served under Col. Ethan Allen, at the conquest of Ticonderoga and Crown Point.

Samuel Armstrong entered the army as ensign and served to the close of the war. He was with his brother [father], John, when that colonel was killed at Harlem Heights. He was a member of the Cincinnati and died at Boston in 1810, aged fifty-six. Bur. Granary burial ground, Boston, MA.
LUTHER BAILEY (OM) was b. at Boston, MA, 10 Aug 1754; d. there 10 Dec 1810; son of Col. John Armstrong of Boston. He filed his marriage intention at Boston, MA, 10 Nov 1785 to Ann 'Nancy' Allen, b. ca. 1765; d. 12 Apr 1829, aged 64 yrs. The following sketch is for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (1:295).

Samuel Armstrong. Adjutant, Col. Michael Jackson's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Jan 1777, to 31 Dec 1779; reported as serving 9 mos. as Ensign, 8 mos., as Lieutenant, 19 mos. as Adjutant; also, Ensign; return dated Boston, 27 Apr 1778; also, return dated Boston, 20 Nov 1778; also, Capt. John Burnam's co., Col. Jackson's Regt.; return dated 9 Apr 1779; also, Lieutenant; list of officers dated West Point, 8 Nov 1779; also, Lieutenant and Paymaster, Col. Jackson's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Jan 1780, to 31 Dec 1780.

Samuel transferred to 3rd Massachusetts, 12 Jun 1783, and served to 3 Nov 1783; He was a house painter by trade. Samuel was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783-1810. He was a member of the Standing Committee of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati: 1793 through 1797, 1807, 1808, 1809; Assistant Secretary, 1798-1806. He was buried at the Granary Cemetery, Boston, MA.

Children:

i. Adams [Jr.], b. at Scituate, Mass. 28 Apr 1789.

ii. Samuel, m. at Hanover, MA, 17 Jun 1779 to Mary 'Polly' Little, b. 16 Nov 1749, d. Charlestown, MA, 21 Mar 1821. Adams grew up in West Bridgewater, MA., where his parents removed from Scituate soon after he was born. The following sketch is from Mass. Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (1:446-447).

Adam Bailey, (also given Adams), Bridgewater. Quartermaster, Gen. John Thomas's (also given Col. Bailey's) regt.; receipts for rations, etc., dated Roxbury, 11 Jun 1775-3 Aug 1775; also, company return dated 6 Oct 1775; also, Capt. Josiah Hayden's co., Gen. Thomas's regt.; muster roll for 61 days from Sept. 1 [year not given], dated Camp at Roxbury; appointed 19 Apr 1775; also, Captain, 2d. regt.; list of officers of Mass. Line; commissioned 1 Nov 1778; also, Paymaster, Col. John Bailey's (2d) regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Jan 1777, to 31 Dec 1779; also, return dated Dorchester, 28 Sep 1778; also, list of officers dated Dorchester, 22 Oct 1778; also, list of officers dated Boston, 19 May 1779; also, Captain, Lieut. Col. Ezra Badlam's (2d) regt.; return of officers in service 24 Sep 1779, dated Boston; reported succeeded Capt. Jacob Allen; also, list of settlements of rank of Continental officers made at West Point by a board held for the purpose and confirmed by Congress 6 Sep 1779; also, Captain and Paymaster, Col. Bailey's regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Jan 1780, to 31 Dec 1780; also, Captain, Col. John Bailey's (2d) regt., commanded by Lieut. Col. Sprout after 1 Jan 1781; must roll for 1780 and 1781; appointed 1 Nov 1778, also, 4th co., Lieut. Col. Ebenezer Sprout's (2d) regt.; return dated Philadelphia, 11 Jul 1783; also, returns dated Philadelphia, 1 Aug, 8 Aug and 15 Aug 1783; reported attending general court-martial. After the war was by occupation a farmer in his native Scituate, where he held various town offices; in 1810 was appointed Manager of the United States Marine Hospital, Charlestown (now Chelsea). He was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati from 1783-1824; and was a member of the Standing Committee of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati: 1801 through 1807; Assistant Secretary in 1808; and Assistant Treasurer 1809-1824.

Child:

i. Adams [Jr.], b. at Scituate, Mass. 28 Apr 1789.
He was often called upon to serve as chairman of public meetings in Hanover. Luther was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati from 1783-1820. Luther was buried at the First Congregational Church Cemetery, Hanover, MA.

http://www.americanancestors.org/PageDetail.aspx?recordId=119651839

Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati

DANIEL BARTLETT was born at Brookfield, MA, 21 Dec 1755; d. Westminster, MA, 25 Dec 1819, age 64 yrs; son of Nathaniel and Dorothy (Harwood) Bartlett of Brookfield; m. 1. at Leominster, MA, 17 Apr 1783 to Martha Butler, b. at Leominster 26 Oct 1755; d. 1796; d/o Simon and Anna (Fairbank) Butler. He filed his (2) marriage intention at Westminster 12 Jan 1797, and also recorded 14 Jan 1797 at Princeton, MA, to Mrs. Abigail Harrington. Abigail d. 20 Mar 1830, and was insane in her last yrs. Daniel was Surgeon's Mate with the 4th Massachusetts, 1 Jan 1777. Transferred to the 11th Massachusetts, 1 Jun 1778. Surgeon, 12 Sep 1780. Retired 1 Jan 1781.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (1:73).

Daniel Bartlett, Surgeon's Mate, Col. Thomas Marshall's and Col. William Shepard's Regts.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Jan 1777, to 31 Dec 1779; also, Col. William Shepard's Regt.; order for clothing dated Camp at Valley Forge, 1 May 1778; also, Col. Shepard's (3d) Regt.; return of men in service on or before 15 Aug 1777, dated 12 Mar 1779; reported resigned; also, Marshall's (10th) Regt.; return for clothing delivered 1 Feb 1779; also, Col. Marshall's Regt.; muster roll for Jan 1779, dated West Point; reported furloughed 28 Dec 1778, for 42 days; also, return of officers dated Boston, 20 Jan 1779; also, pay abstract for service to 3 Apr 1779, dated Boston; also, muster roll for Mar 1779, dated West Point; appointed 1 Jun 1778; reported furloughed by Gen. Paterson; also, return of officers dated West Point, 21 Aug 1779; also, Surgeon, Col. Marshall's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Jan 1780, to 31 Dec 1780; reported as serving 8 mos. 12 days as Surgeon's Mate, 3 mos. 18 days as Surgeon; also, muster roll for Oct-Dec 1780, dated Huts near West Point; reported furloughed at New Windsor; also reported appointed Surgeon 12 Sep 1780.

He is listed among the officers in Metcalf's Original Members and other Officers eligible to the Society of the Cincinnati 1783-1938. He is also mentioned as an Eligible Non-Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati in the New England Historical and Genealogical Society Register (January 1946) 100:61.

Daniel arrived in Westminster, MA, ca. 1780, as he was taxed there the following year. He was warned out of town in 1791. Daniel was a man of great physical stature and commanding proportions. Daniel's name appears as an owner of pew number 13 in the gallery of the Second Meeting House in Westminster. In 1792 Dr. Bartlett made his first of many attempts in Westminster to have a hospital built to inoculate those against smallpox. In 1803 Dr. Bartlett started a drug and medicine trade in connection with the sale of liquors and other articles pertaining to his profession, at his residence near what was then the west end of the village. This was the beginning of what, after various modifications and changes, became the miscellaneous traffic conducted by Oliver Estey for many years, and finally by Estey and Giles. He was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 31 Dec 1799.

Daniel was the first Postmaster in Westminster and served from 1804 until his death. His obituary appeared in The Columbian Centinel, 8 Jan 1820. His Will was filed in the Worcester County Courthouse. He was buried in the Old Cemetery in Westminster, where his gravestone inscription reads: "In memory of Doct. Daniel Bartlett who died Dec. 25, 1819, AEt. 64. Our hearts are fastened to this world, by strong and endless ties; But every sorrow cuts a string; and urges us to rise."

He adopted three children of his brother Eli Bartlett of Leominster who had ten.

i.  Dorothy 'Dolly', b. at Leominster 30 May 1782; d. unmarr. at Westminster 18 Nov 1819, age 37 yrs. Her gravestone is at the Old Cemetery in Westminster.

ii.  Lucy, b. at Leominster 14 Jan 1791; d. unm. at Westminster in 1807.

iii.  Achsah, b. at Leominster 25 Feb 1793; m. at Westminster 15 Oct 1821 to Oliver Estey.

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Jabez Bill (Thomas, 4 Philip, 3 Philip, 2 John), son of Thomas Bill of Groton; born ca 1745. He was a Lieut, in the army of the Revolution, and at the close of the war he settled in the town of Hancock, Berkshire, MA. He died in Verona, NY.

He served in the Massachusetts troops from May 1775 to Jan 1783; when he left the service as a Lieutenant. That by hardships and fatigues he contracted a severe rheumatic lameness in one of his hips.

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Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati

JABEZ BILL was born at Groton, CT, ca. 1742, and baptized there 5 Aug 1742; d. Verona, NY, 22 Oct 1832; son of Thomas and Abigail (Mason) Bill of Groton; m. at Massachusetts to Olive ----, b. ca. 1757, d. in New York 14 Feb 1836.

Jabez was a Sergeant in Danielson's Massachusetts Regiment, May to December 1775. He was a Sergeant in the 4th Continental Infantry, 1Jan to 31 Dec 1776. Sergeant of the 4th Massachusetts, 1 Jan 1777. Ensign of the 4th Massachusetts 1 Nov 1777. Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster, 14 Apr 1780. He was transferred to the 4th Massachusetts, 1 Jan 1781. Jabez retired 1 Jan 1783. The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (2:28-36).

Jabez Bill, Westfield (also given Southampton). Sergeant, Capt. Warham Parks's co., Col. Timothy Danielson's Regt.; muster roll dated 1 Aug 1775; enlisted 4 May 1775; service, 3 mos. 4 days; also, order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money, dated Roxbury, 23 Dec 1775; also, return of men enlisted into Continental Army, dated 30 Mar 1779; residence, Southampton; enlisted for town of Southampton; joined Capt. Ball's co., Col. Shepard's Regt.; enlistment, 3 years; also, Maj. Lobbegius Ball's co., Col. William Shepard's (3d) Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Apr 1777, to 1 Nov 1777; reported promoted to Ensign, 1 Nov 1777; also, Ensign, Col. Shepard's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Nov 1777, to 31 Dec 1777; also, order for clothing dated Camp Valley Forge, 1 May 1778; also, muster roll for Nov 1778, dated Camp Providence; also, Ensign and Quartermaster, Capt. Moses Knap's (3d) co., Col. Shepard's Regt.; muster roll for Mar and Apr 1779, dated Providence; also,
Capt. John Blanchard


Capt. John Blanchard

http://saratoganygenweb.com/batlbl.htm#blanjohn

Return of officers in Col. Shepard's (4th) Regt. dated Salem, 28 Aug 1779; also, Lieutenant and Quartermaster; Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Jan 1780, to 31 Dec 1780; also, Lieutenant, Capt. David Holbrook's co., Col. Shepard's Regt.; list of officers of Mass. Line; commissioned 18 Jul 1780; also, Quartermaster. Col. Shepard's Regt.; muster rolls for June, Jul and Aug. 1781; appointed 14 Apr 1780; also, muster rolls for Oct, Nov and Dec 1781, and Jan 1782, dated York Huts; reported furloughed in Mass. by Gen. McDougall, 6 Dec 1781; also, returns dated Cantonment 1st Brigade, 22 Feb and 1 Mar 1782; reported on furlough in Mass.: also, Lieutenant, acting as Quartermaster; returns dated Verplanck's Point 11 Oct and 25 Oct 1782; also, returns dated 15 Nov, 22 Nov and 29 Nov 1782; also, Lieut. Col. James Mellen's (4th) Regt.; return dated Camp near New Windsor, 6 Dec 1782; also, Col. Henry Jackson's (4th) Regt.; returns dated Camp near New Windsor, 13 Dec and 20 Dec 1782.

Jabez is listed among the officers in Metcalfe's Original Members and other Officers eligible to the Society of the Cincinnati 1783-1938. He is also mentioned as an 'Eligible Non-Member' of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati in the New England Historical and Genealogical Society Register (January 1946) 100:61.

Before moving to Hoosick, NY, he resided in Hancock, MA. Jabez was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 24 May 1790, and applied for a pension 31 May 1820 at Rensselaer County, NY. Jabez and Olive were buried at the Lowell Cemetery, Westmoreland, Oneida, NY. In the 1867 genealogy on the Bill Family the author states 'his descendants, if any, are unknown to us'.

Children (per pension file).

i. William  m. Mr. Wilder.
ii. Rhoda.  m. Mr. Hand.
iii. Charlotte.  m. Mr. Hand.
iv. Thomas.  b. ca. 1794. His age is 50 in 1844 per the pension of his father.
v. Susan.  m. Mr. Cogswell.
vi. Junea.  m. Mr. Pool.
vii. Julia.  m. Mr. Crandall.

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Capt. John Blanchard

http://saratoganygenweb.com/batlbl.htm#blanjohn

[From list of participants at the Battle of Saratoga]

Return of men enlisted into Continental Army from Lieut. Stephen Hall's co., 1st Middlesex Co. regt., dated 19 Feb 1778; enlisted for town of Medford; joined Capt. Foster's co., Col. Greaton's regt.; enlistment, 3 years; deserted 1 Jun 1778; returned 20 Mar 1779; also, Capt. James Tisdale's (8th) co., Col. Greaton's regt.; March, 1779, at Cortlandt Manor; also, Apr 1779, at Crown Point; also, Jun 1779, at Constitution Island; also, Jul 1779, at Camp Highlands; also, Sept., 1779, at Camp Bedford; also, for service from 1 Jan 1780, to 31 Dec 1780; also, Aug and Sep 1780, at Camp Orangetown; also, descriptive list of enlisted men at West Point, 25 Jan 1781; Capt. Tisdale's co., Col. Greaton's regt.; age, 23 (also given 22 yrs.); stature, 5 ft. 1 in. (also given 5 ft. 2 in.); complexion, light (also given dark); hair, brown; eyes, blue; also, Capt. Tisdale's co., Col. Greaton's (3d) regt.; muster rolls Feb., Mar and Apr. 1781, at West Point; also, June, 1781, at Phillipsburg; also, Aug and Sep 1781, at Camp Peekskill; also, Oct. and Nov 1781, at Camp Highlands; also, Dec 1781-Feb 1782, at Huts, New Boston.

Volume X, Massachusetts Revolutionary Rolls, State Archives, show presence at Valley Forge on 25 Jan 1778, of the following captains of Colonel James Wesson's regiment: Captain John Blanchard of Sutton, Worcester County . . .


John Blanchard b. 12 Mar 1769, Sutton, Worcester, MA; d. 1847 [after 4 Feb]. [?] Pitcher, Chenango, NY or Cincinnati, Cortland, NY; m. 26 Sep 1786, Harvard, Worc., MA [int] 3 Sep 1786, Sutton, MA, Huldah Carriel, of Groton, MA [Carroll], b. 5 Apr 1767, Sutton, MA; d. 12 Sep 1820, Cincinnatus, Cortland, NY d/o Jonathan & Elizabeth (Greenwood) Carriel

Children of Huldah:

1. David.  b. 06 Oct 1787, Sutton, MA  7. Nancy.  b. 07 Jun 1803, Union, Knox, ME
2. John.  ca1790/1, [?Sutton, MA]  8. Isaac.  ca1806, [?Union, ME]
4. Lydia.  ca1796, [Sutton, MA or Union, ME]  10. dau,  b.1790/00 [1800 c]
5. Huldah.  ca1800, Union, ME Married, 2nd: by 28 Aug 1827 Abigail____
6. Jonas.  b. 01 Nov 1801; d. 15 Jan 1802 Child of 2nd wife:

8. Isaac.  ca1806, [?Union, ME]
7. Nancy.  b. 07 Jun 1803, Union, Knox, ME
8. Isaac.  ca1806, [?Union, ME]
9. Lovey.  b. 1810, NY
10. dau,  b.1790/00 [1800 c]

Rev. War:

• 1781, 26 Jan: John, "ae 21" [ae 11], 4'9": of Sutton; enl. for 3 years as drummer, Capt. Hutchinson, Col. Davis. Joined unit at West Point in Apr or May; served under father Capt. John Blanchard in 9th Regt.; unit later part of 4th Regt; disch. 1783 at Newburgh, NY. [1818 affidavit by David Johnson mentioned that Sgt. Blanchard, brother of Capt. John Blanchard, also served in regt.]

• 1790: MA, Worcester, Sutton -- one of the 2 John's listed: Either 1-1-2 or 1-1-3

• Res Union, ME for many years after the Revolution. Had moved there from Sutton with Capt. Waldron Stone.

• 1796, Union, ME -- Listed on tax roll.

• 1800, ME, Lincoln, Union, p543 -- John: 11010-40010 [ cousin Joseph also listed]

• 1802, 30 Aug: Union, ME -- Lt. John Blanchard [militia]

• 1809, Union, ME -- Wife Huldah, church member.

• 1810: ? [May have stopped over in Sutton, MA]
Memorials of the Society of the Cincinnati of Massachusetts, by Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, Francis Samuel Drake

Gushing [Cushing?], d/o Martin Lincoln, Esq., and granddaughter of the late Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, of the Revolutionary army.

Wingate Thornton, Esq., of Boston. Leonard Crocker Bowles, Esq., of Boston, another son of Ralph H. Bowles, Esq., m. Catherine

Their son, Stephen J. Bowles, Esq., mar. Elizabeth Thorndike Wallace, whose daughter, Elizabeth Wallace Bowles, is the wife of J. Monmouth and in other engagements. He commanded the first company that entered New York, after its evacuation by the British.

He was an officer of the Revolutionary army, from the commencement of hostilities to the close of the war. He was at the battle of Monmouth and in other engagements. He commanded the first company that entered New York, after its evacuation by the British. Their son, Stephen J. Bowles, Esq., mar. Elizabeth Thorndike Wallace, whose daughter, Elizabeth Wallace Bowles, is the wife of J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., of Boston. Leonard Crocker Bowles, Esq., of Boston, another son of Ralph H. Bowles, Esq., m. Catherine Gushing [Cushing?], d/o Martin Lincoln, Esq., and granddaughter of the late Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, of the Revolutionary army.

Memorials of the Society of the Cincinnati of Massachusetts, by Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, Francis Samuel Drake
Ralph Hart Bowles was born in Boston on 10 March 1757, and died in Machias, ME, on 9 September 1813. Commissioned as an ensign in Paterson's regiment in 1776, he served as a lieutenant and adjutant from 28 February 1779. He was present at Saratoga, Monmouth, and Yorktown, and commanded the first company that entered New York City on its evacuation. He was a brave and efficient officer, and on leaving the army in 1784, he was given the rank of captain. He settled in Machias, ME., in 1788; was its postmaster and town clerk at the time of his death, and was also clerk of the courts of Washington County. He was a true patriot and an honest man. It is said that, while Gen. Gage held Boston, young Bowles met at his Aunt Lynde's, in Salem, with some British officers, who solicited him to enter his Majesty's service, and that, young as he was, he resisted the temptation.

His descent from John Bowks,1 of Roxbury in 1639, and Elizabeth, d/o Isaac Heath, was through Rev. John,2 bap. 17 June 1673, H. U. 1671, a representative and speaker of the house in 1690, d. 27 March 1691, who m. Sarah Eliot, only child of Rev. John; Maj. John? b. 15 March 1685, H. U. 1702, d. 28 March 1737, who m. 10 September 1706, Lydia, d/o Col. Saml. Checkley; Joshua (his father), b. 3 May 1722, d. 31 August 1794 who m. Mary, d/o Capt. Ralph Hartt, a noted shipbuilder of Boston.

Ralph Hart Bowles married Hannah, d/o Rev. Josiah Crocker, pastor of the first church in Taunton, a woman of great energy of character, and much esteemed for her many virtues. She died in Roxbury on 10 July 1848, re. 82. Her mother was the sister of Gen. David Cobb and also of Sarah, wife of Hon. Robert Treat Paine, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Her brother Capt. Joseph Crocker was the first Assistant Secretary of the Society of Cincinnati.

The children of Ralph and Hannah were:
1. Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus [below]
2. Hannah Crocker,  20 April 1791, d. in infancy.
4. Leonard Crocker,  Sep 1796.
5. Wm. Ralph Hart,  Sep 1799; d. 1851.
6. Mary Jones,  06 May 1802, m. Fred'k A. Burrall, merchant of New York, d. 1845.

Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus Bowles - was the eldest son of Ralph Hart Bowles, whom he succeeded in 1814; was born in Machias, ME, 6 March 1789, and died unmarried in Roxbury, 7 July 1843. After an apprenticeship to John West, bookseller in Boston, he removed to Montpelier, VT, and while there commanded a company which marched to Plattsburg in 1814, and served to the end of the war. He was afterward a publisher in New York and subsequently resided in Machias, where he was senator, from Washington Co., for one or more years.

Ralph Hart Bowles:
Private, Capt. Lemuel Trescott's co., Col. Jonathan Brewer's regt.; from 18 July 1775 for 13 days;
also, Sergeant, Capt. Trescott's co., Col. Asa Whitcomb's regt.; at Camp at Ticonderoga, 27 Nov 1776; from 1 Jan 1776; promoted from Corporal 8 October 1776;
also, from 12 November 1776, as Ensign in Capt. Tuckerman's co., Col. Paterson's regt., also in Col. Whitcomb's regt. until 31 December 1776;
also, Ensign, Capt. Abraham Tuckerman's co., Col. John Paterson's regt.; commissioned 26 March 1777; reported serving 6 mos. 4 days as Ensign, 29 mos. 26 days as Lieutenant;
also, 2d Lieutenant, Capt. Tuckerman's co., Col. Vose's regt.; December 1777, at Camp near Valley Forge;
also, Jan-April 1779, at Providence; commissioned Lieutenant 28 February 1779;
also serving as Adjutant; also, Lieutenant acting as Adjutant, Col. Vose's regt.; from 1 January to 31 December 1780;
also, from 5 January to 27 April 1818, at West Point, also, one of officers of 1st regt., commanded by Capt. Noah Allen, at West Point, 4 May-25 May 1781;
also, officers of 1st regt., commanded by Capt. John Williams, at West Point, 1 June 1781;
also, officers of 1st regt., commanded by Capt. Jeremiah Miller, at West Point, 8 June 1781;
also, officers of Lieut. Col. Elijah Vose's (1st) regt., at Camp Peekskill, 29 June 1781, and Camp Phillipsburgh, 13 July 1781;
also, July 1781, at Camp near Dobbs' Ferry;
also, August 1781, at Camp Peekskill;
also, at Camp near Dobbs' Ferry, 10 August 1781;
also, September 1781, at Camp at Peekskill;
also, at Camp Continental Village, 22 September 1781;
also, October-November 1781, at Yorks Huts;
also, at Camp Continental Village, 5 October-November 1781;
also, at Huttts, 7 December-10 May 1782;
also, at Camp at West Point, 31 May-16 August 1782;
also, at Camp Verplanck's Point, 6 September-13 September 1782;
also, at Camp at West Point, 20 September 1782;
also, at Camp Verplanck's Point, 27 September and 25 October 1782;
also, at Camp at Snake Hill, 1 November 1782;
also, at Camp near New Windsor, 8 November-31 January 1783;
also, at Cantonment, New Sparta, 7 February 1783;
also, at Cantonment at New Windsor, 14 February-7 March 1783;
also, at Camp Philadelphia, 11 Jul-22 Aug 1783.

He was born 1757 in Boston; died 1813 in Machias, ME. His wife was Hannah Crocker (1765-1848). They married 1788. They had at least one son, William Ralph Hart Bowles (1799-1851). He was a charter member of the Society of the Cincinnati of Massachusetts.

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Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati

Col. GAMALIEL BRADFORD (OM) b. at Duxbury, MA, 2 Sep 1731; d. there 4 Jan 1807, aged 75 yrs; son of Hon. Gamaliel and Abigail (Bartlett) Bradford, and a brother of Lieutenant Andrew Bradford; m. at Duxbury, MA, 10 March 1757 to Sarah Alden, b. at Duxbury, MA, 2 Dec 1731; d. there 4 Aug 1788, aged 56 yrs. 4 mos. 21 dys; d/o Samuel and Sarah (Sprague) Alden of Duxbury, MA; m. at Boston, MA, 24 Nov 1790 to Mary (Tuliston) Cooper, b. ca. 1751; d. at Duxbury, MA, 25 Feb 1833, aged 82 yrs. Mary was originally married to Jacob Cooper. Gamaliel served in the French and Indian Wars as a Captain and Major of provincial troops.

By 1775, at the Outbreak of the Revolution, he was one of the Magistrates of the Colony.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (2:403).

Gamaliel Bradford, Jr. Lieutenant Colonel, Col. Thomas Marshall's (2d) regt.; list of officers of Mass. militia raised for defence of Boston; commissioned 8 May 1776;
also, same regt.: service from date of engagement, 8 May 1776, to 1 Dec 1776, 6 mos. 24 days;
also, Colonel, 14th regt.; commissioned 1 Jan 1777; list of settlements of rank of Continental officers made at West Point by a board held for the purpose, and confirmed by Congress, 6 Sep 1779;
also, Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Jan 1777, to 31 Dec 1779;
also, muster roll for Jul 1778, dated White Plains; appointed 6 Nov 1776; reported sick at Morristown;
also, muster roll for Apr 1779, dated West Point; reported Captain of 1st co.;
also, Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Jan 1780, to 31 Dec 1780;
also, muster roll for Jul 1780, dated Steenrapie;
also, muster roll for Oct-Dec 1780, dated Huts, near West Point; reported 'retired home by leave, or deranged.'

Lieutenant-Colonel of Marshall's Massachusetts regiment. 8 May:1 Dec 1776: Colonel, 14th Massachusetts, 1 Jan 1777; his regiment joined Brigadier-General John Paterson's brigade, was in the campaign that ended with the surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga; Paterson then marched South and Colonel Bradford spent the awful winter of 1777-78 at Valley Forge with his regiment; in 1778 they fought in the Battle of Monmouth; subsequent service was along the Hudson River. He retired 1 Jan 1781.

In October 1789 he commanded the State troops when General Washington visited Boston. He was also a Judge, and the Representative of Duxbury in the Massachusetts General Court. Gamaliel was an original member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783-1807. A Bounty Land Warrant was granted to Gamaliel in Sep 1789 (#89-500-5). He was buried at the Mayflower Cemetery, Duxbury, MA.

Children born at Duxbury:

i. Perez,     b. 14 Nov 1758
ii. Sophia,   b. 16 Nov 1761
iii. Gamaliel Jr.,   b. 04 Nov 1763. An Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati. [see below]
iv. Alden,    b. 19 Nov 1765
v. Sarah,    b. 24 Feb 1768
vi. Jerusha,  b. 30 Jan 1770
vii. Daniel,  b. 27 Dec 1771
viii. Gershom, b. 03 Feb 1774

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Lt. Gamaliel Bradford Jr. (OM) was born at Duxbury, MA, 4 Nov 1763; d. Cambridge, MA, 7 Mar 1824; son of Colonel Gamaliel Bradford an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, and his wife Sarah (Alden) Bradford. He married at Boston, MA, 6 Aug 1792 to Elizabeth Parker Hickling. B. at Boston, MA, 22 Aug 1770; d. Charlestown, MA, 19 May 1817; d/o William and Elizabeth (Hudson) Hickling.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (2:402-3).

Gamaliel Bradford (also given as Jr. and 3d), Duxbury (also given Middleborough).

Private, Capt. Thomas Turner's co., Col. Thomas Marshall's regt.; pay abstract for mileage, etc., dated Boston, 22 Jun 1776; also, order for advance pay dated Camp at Hull, 29 Jun 1776; also, same co. and regt.; service from date of enlistment, 28 May 1776, to 1 Dec 1776, 6 mos. 10 days; also, return of men enlisted into Continental Army from Capt. Joshua Hall's (also given Capt. Bildad Arnold's) 1st co., Col. Theophilus Cotton's (Plymouth Co.) regt., dated 22 Jul 1779; residence, Duxbury; enlisted for town of Duxbury; joined Capt. Turner's co., Col. Bradford's regt.; enlistment, 3 years; age, 28 yrs.; reported mustered by James Hatch, Muster Master; also, (late) Capt. Thomas Turner's (3d) co., Col. Bradford's regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Jan 1777, to 31 Dec 1779; also, certificate of service of Isaac Wood and Jeremiah Bulock, signed by said Bradford, dated Fort Clinton, 5 Jan 1779; also, return of men in service on or before 15 Aug 1777, dated 2 Apr 1779; enlisted 10 Dec 1776; joined 12 Aug 1777; also, list of officers in Col. Bradford's regt.; commissioned as Ensign 28 Dec 1779, to rank as such from 8 Oct 1779;
also, Lieutenant, Col. Gamaliel Bradford's (14th) regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Jan 1780, to 31 Dec 1780; reported as serving 8 mos. as Ensign, 4 mos. as Lieutenant; also, list of officers of Col. Bradford's regt.; commissioned Lieutenant 16 Apr 1780; reported made up as Sergeant in addition; also, Ensign, Capt. John Fuller's (8th) co., Col. Bradford's regt.; muster roll for Jul 1780, dated Steenrapie; appointed 8 Oct 1779; also, muster roll for Aug and Sep 1780; also, Lieutenant; muster roll for Oct-Dec 1780, dated Huts, near West Point; appointed 9 Sep 1780; also, Lieutenant, Col. John Brooks's (7th) regt.; list of officers commissioned 9 Sep 1780; also, return of officers dated German Huts, West Point, 5 Jan 1781; reported on extra service settling accounts; also, Capt. Zebulon King's co., (late) Col. Bradford's (14th) regt.; return dated Boston, 17 Jan 1781; also, Capt. Rufus Lincoln's 5th (also given 4th) co., Lieut. Col. Brooks's (7th) regt.; returns, etc., dated German Huts, West Point, 19 Jan-13 Apr 1781; reported on command at the Lines; also, muster rolls for April and May, 1781, dated West Point; also, returns of officers dated West Point, 8 Jun and 15 Jun 1781; reported in garrison, attending court-martial; also, return of officers dated Phillipsburg, 7 Jul 1781; reported on guard in camp; also, returns of officers dated Peekskill, 25 Aug and 31 Aug 1781; reported on duty at the Lines with Col. Putnam; also, returns of officers dated West Point, 8 Sep and 13 Sep 1781; reported on command with Col. Putnam; also, returns of officers dated Peekskill, 21 Sep-23 Nov 1781; reported on duty at the Lines with Col. Putnam; also, Capt. Lincoln's (3d) co., Lieut. Col. Brook's regt.; muster roll for Oct and Nov 1781, dated York Huts; appointed 3 Apr 1780; reported on command at the Lines with Col. Putnam; also, returns of officers dated York Huts, 1 Dec 1781-11 Jan 1782; reported on duty at the Lines; also, muster rolls for Dec 1781, and Jan 1782, sworn to at West Point; also, return of officers dated 8 Feb 1782; reported on guard at Fort Montgomery; also, muster roll for Feb 1782, dated York Huts; also, return of officers dated Huts, 24 May 1782; reported acting as Paymaster in garrison; also, returns of officers dated West Point, 30 May-14 Jun 1782; reported acting as Paymaster in garrison; also, register of furloughs of officers in Lieut. Col. Brook's regt.; leave given by Gen. Washington 18 Oct 1782, at West Point to go to Duxbury, to remain until Jan 1783; overstayed 1 day.

After the war Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., followed a seafaring career, trading mostly with European countries. In 1798 he was offered command of the frigate Boston by President John Adams, but declined the honor. On 6 Mar 1799, while in command of the letter-of-marque ship Mary, he was attacked by four French privateers off Malaga, Spain. They were beaten off after he had sustained considerable damage. On the next voyage, on 8 Jul 1800, in the ship Industry, he was attacked by four privateers (two large and two small) in the Straits of Gibraltar. During this engagement, which lasted for 5 hours, Captain Bradford was severely wounded in the leg. The next day his wound was treated by the surgeon from H.B.M.S. Swiftsure and he proceeded to Lisbon, Portugal, where the leg was immediately amputated. Nevertheless, he went to sea again in 1804, continuing to do so until late in 1809. In 1813 he was appointed Warden of the State Prison at Charlestown. He was a member of the Standing Committee of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati: 1783-1824. Gamaliel was granted a Bounty Land Warrant in May 1790 (#119-200-17). He was buried at the Center Street Cemetery, South Duxbury, MA.

II. Sarah Alden, b. 31 Jul 1793
   ii. Elizabeth, b. 09 Oct 1794; d. 31 Mar 1796
   iii. Gamaliel III, b. 17 Nov 1795
   iv. Daniel Neil, b. 15 Sep 1797
   v. Martha Tilden, b. 24 Apr 1799
   vi. John, b. 10 Jun 1803; d. young
   vii. Margaret, b. 21 Oct 1804
   viii. George Partridge, b. 16 Feb 1807
   ix. Hannah Rogers, b. 07 Jul 1810

Dr. John Brooks (1752-1825): Governor of Massachusetts; received his E.A. degree in American Union Lodge; later a member of Washington Lodge No. 10 (military) under the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/10,000_famous_freemasons/Volume_1_A_to_D.htm

John Brooks (1752-1825) Governor of Massachusetts. First elected in 1816 and re-elected seven years in succession, finally declining to again be a candidate. b. 31 May 1752 at Medford, MA. Studied medicine under Dr. Simon Tufts and settled at Reading, Mass. as a physician. Drilled a company of minute-men and was present at the Battle of Lexington. Participated in Fort Stanwix expedition and Battle of Saratoga. He was then promoted to colonel (1778) and was associated with Baron von Steuben in training the Continental Army. A friend of Washington, he was major general of the militia for many years, practicing law at Medford, MA. From 1812-15 he was adjutant general of Mass. He received his E.A. degree in American Union Lodge (Military) on 28 Aug 1779 and later a member of Washington Lodge No. 10 (Military) under Grand Lodge of Mass. d. 1 Mar 1825. He took part in battles in White Plains, Valley Forge, and Long Island.
JOHN BROOKS, MD (OM) baptized at Medford, MA, 4 May 1752; d. there 1 Mar 1825; son of Captain Caleb and Ruth (Albreed) Brooks. He married Lucy Smith, b. ca. 1753; died at Medford, MA, 26 Sep 1791, due to 'mortification in stomach and bowels', aged 38 yrs.

At the age of 14 he was taken into the family of Doctor Simon Tufts, who educated him in surgery and 'physick'. At 21 he began practicing medicine in adjoining Reading, soon afterward was chosen Captain of a company of Minute Men of that town; marched at their head on 19 Apr 1775, to Lexington and Concord.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (2:576).

JOHN BROOKS, Governor of Massachusetts
Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati

http://www.americanancestors.org/PageDetail.aspx?recordId=119651839
Lt. Col. Brooks from Trumbull's *Surrender of Burgoyne* – with hand on the cannon

http://www.americanancestors.org/PageDetail.aspx?recordId=119651839

**Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati**

ASA BULLARD (OM) was born at Sherborn, MA, 27 Apr 1758; d. there 23 Dec 1803, aged 46 yrs; son of Col. Samuel and Mary (Coolidge) Bullard; m. at Sherborn, MA, 24 Aug 1780 to Keziah Leland, b. at Sherborn, MA, 28 Jul 1758; d. at Shrewsbury, VT in 1810.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* (2:778).

Asa Bullard, Sherborn. Private, Capt. Benjamin Bullard's co. of Minute-men, Col. Peirce's regt., which marched on the alarm of 19 Apr 1775; service, 5 days;
also, Capt. Bullard's co., Col. Jonathan Brewer's regt.; muster roll dated 1 Aug 1775; enlisted 24 Apr 1775; service, 3 mos. 9 days;
also, company return dated Prospect Hill, 6 Oct 1775;
also, Capt. William Hudson Ballard's co., Col. Asa Whitcomb's regt.; muster roll dated Camp at Ticonderoga, 27 Nov 1776; enlisted 1 Jan 1776; reported re-engaged 13 Nov 1776, in Capt. Brewer's co., Col. Brewer's regt. but to remain in Col. Whitcomb's regt. until 31 Dec 1776;
also, return of men enlisted into Continental Army from Capt. Aaron Gardner's (1st) and Lieut. Moses Perry's (9th) cos., Col. Bullard's regt., dated 17 Feb 1778; residence, Sherborn; enlisted for town of Sherborn; joined Capt. Brewer's co., Col. Brewer's regt.; enlistment, during war;
also, Lieutenant, Col. Ebenezer Sprout's, (late) Brewer's (12th) regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from 7 Oct 1777, to 31 Dec 1777; reported as serving 20 mos. 28 days as Ensign, 5 mos. 26 days as Lieutenant;
also, Ensign, Capt. Brewer's co., Col. Brewer's regt.; company return dated Camp at Valley Forge, 23 Jan 1778; reported furloughed by the General;
also, letter dated West Point, 27 Dec 1778, from Lieut. Col. Samuel Carlton to the Board of War at Boston, asking for clothing for officers;
also, Col. Carlton's (late Brewer's) regt.; return of officers dated Boston, 2 Feb 1779;
also, return of officers in Maj. Tobias Fernald's (12th) regt., dated Boston, 5 Dec 1779;
also, Lieutenant, Col. Sprout's regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Jan 1780, to 31 Dec 1780;
also, same regt.; certificate of service dated Boston, 13 Jul 1780;
also, same regt.; list of officers dated Boston, 17 Jan 1781;

Asa was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783-1804. He received a Bounty Land Warrant in Jan 1790 (#116-20-28). Asa was buried at the Plain Cemetery in Sherborn, MA.

Children born at Sherborn, MA:

i. Caroline, b. 25 Oct 1780, d. 7 Mar 1781.
ii. Harry, b. 24 Oct 1784, d. young

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**Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati**

WILLIAM BURLEY, 1854 baptized at Ipswich, MA, 6 Jan 1750; d. Beverly, MA, 16 Dec 1822; son of Andrew and Hannah (Cogswell) Burley of Ipswich; m1. at the First Church of Boston, MA, 14 Dec 1786 to Susannah Farley, b. Ipswich, MA, Feb 1764; d.
William served as a Sergeant of Mansfield's Massachusetts Regiment from May to Dec 1775; 2nd Lieutenant of the 11th Massachusetts, 6 Nov 1776; 1st Lieutenant, 1 Jan 1777; Captain Lieutenant, 25 Jun 1779; taken prisoner at Young's House, 3 Feb 1780; Captain, 16 Oct 1780. Retired 1 Jan 1781.

William is listed among the officers in Metcalf's Original Members and other Officers eligible to the Society of the Cincinnati 1783-1938. He is also mentioned as an "Eligible Non-Member" of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati in the New England Historical and Genealogical Society Register (January 1946) 100:62.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (2:856).

William Burnam, Salem. Capt. Addison Richardson's co., Col. John Mansfield's Regt.; advance pay order; Cambridge, 8 Jun 1775; also, Sergeant, same co. and Regt.; muster roll dated 1 Aug 1775; enlisted 14 May 1775; service, 2 mos. 22 days; also, Capt. Richardson's co., Col. Mansfield's Regt., commanded by Lt. Col. Israel Hutchinson; company return dated 6 Oct 1775; also, Capt. Richardson's co., Col. Israel Hutchinson's (19th) Regt.; order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated Winter Hill, 27 Oct 1775; also, Capt. Richardson's co.; receipt for wages due 1 Aug 1775, dated Cambridge, 14 Mar 1776; also, 2d Lieutenant, Capt. William Porter's co., Col. Ebenezer Francis's Regt.; list of officers of Continental Army; commissioned 3 Feb (also given 20 Feb) 1777; also, Lieutenant, Col. Benjamin Tupper's (15th) Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Jan 1777, to 31 Dec 1779; also, Capt. Billy Porter's co., Col. Ebenezer Francis's Regt.; pay abstract for subsistence money from date of enlistment, 1 Jan 1777, to time of arrival at Bennington; credited with 83 days allowance; reported ordered to march to Bennington 12 Mar 1777; also, 2d Lieutenant; petition dated Van Schaick's Island, 31 Aug 1777, signed by said Burnam and other officers of (late) Col. Francis's Regt., asking that Lieut. Col. Littlefield be appointed colonel of said Regt.; also, Lieutenant; order dated Danbury, 12 Oct 1777; for clothing to be delivered to Capt. Samuel Page of Col. Tupper's Regt.; also, Capt. Porter's (4th) co., Col. Tupper's Regt.; muster rolls for Jan. and Mar 1779, dated West Point; commissioned 6 Nov 1776; reported on command at Fishkill in Mar 1779; also, same Regt.; return for clothing dated West Point, 10 Aug 1779; also, Captain Lieutenant, Col. Tupper's (11th) Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Jan 1778, to 30 Dec 1780; reported as serving 9 mos. 15 days as Lieutenant, 2 mos. 15 days as Captain; also, Captain Lieutenant, Col. Tupper's Regt.; commissioned 4 Jul 1780; also, list of officers of Col. Tupper's Regt. dated 15 Sep 1780; reported prisoner of war; also, Colonels (6th) co., Col. Tupper's Regt.; muster roll for Oct, Nov and Dec 1780, dated Hutts near West Point; commissioned 18 Mar 1780; reported prisoner of war; also, letter from Col. Tupper to Gov. Hancock, dated Boston, 11 Dec 1780, recommending promotion of officers; said Burnam to be promoted to Captain, 16 Oct 1780; ordered in Council, 15 Dec 1780, that a commission be issued; also, Captain, Col. Tupper's regt; return for clothing dated Boston, 15 Dec 1780.

William was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 29 Jan 1790. William's death notice appeared in The Columbian Centinel. His probate was filed at Essex County Courthouse in Salem 7 Jan 1823.

Children born at Beverly:
William,  b. ca. 1789; d. at Beverly 2 Oct 1821, age 32 yrs.
Susan,  b. ca. 1790; d. unm. at Boston 3 Jun 1850, age 60 yrs., due to erysipelas.
Lydia,  b. 10 Sep 1800; d. at Beverly 27 Mar 1802, age 18 mos. 17 dys.
Edward,  b. at Beverly 25 Sep 1802; d. at his res. Cabot St., Beverly, MA, 6 Dec 1891, age 89 yrs. 2 mos. 11 dys., due to uremic convulsions. He married at Beverly, MA, 5 Aug 1833 to Harriett Lincoln.
Elizabeth,  m. 7 Dec 1818 Frederic Howes of Salem.

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Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati

JOHN BURNAM (OM) was born at Ipswich, MA, 10 Dec 1749; died at Derry, NH, 8 Jun 1843, aged 93 yrs; son of Samuel and Martha (Storey) Burnam; m. at Gloucester, MA, 31 Jan 1786 to Abigail Collins, b. in 1764; d. ca 1831, aged 68 yrs.; d/o John and Abigail (Tyler) Collins.

He served as a Lieutenant in Little's Massachusetts regiment, May-Dec 1775, 1st Lieutenant, 12th Continental Infantry, 1 Jan-31 Dec 1776; Captain, 8th Massachusetts, 1 Jan 1777; Major, 5th Massachusetts, 9 Jan 1783, and served to 12 Jun 1783; Major, 2nd United States Infantry, 4 Mar 1791; resigned 29 Dec 1791.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (2:862-3).

John Burnam, Gloucester. Private, Capt. Nathaniel Warner's co., Col. Moses Little's regt.; muster roll dated 1 Aug 1775; enlisted 4 May 1775; service, 3 mos. 5 days.
John Burnam, Gloucester. 1st Lieutenant, Capt. Nathaniel Warner's co., Col. Moses Little's 17th (Essex Co.) regt.; muster roll dated 1 Aug 1775; enlisted 2 May 1775; service, 3 mos. 7 days; reported commissioned 27 Jun 1775; also, company return [probably Oct 1775]; age, 25 yrs.; also, order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated Prospect Hill, 25 Nov 1775; also, ordered dated Gloucester, 25 Mar 1777, for money allowed for losses sustained at battle of Bunker Hill.
John Burnam, Gloucester. (also given Cape Ann). Private, Capt. Barnabas Dodge's (6th) co., Lieut. Col. Loammi Baldwin's (late Gerrish's) 38th regt.; company return dated Chelsea, 2 Oct 1775; also, order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated Chelsea, 27 Dec 1775;
also, Capt. Dodge's co., Col. Baldwin's (26th) regt.; receipt for a gun dated Chelsea, 3 Feb 1776;
also, same co. and regt.; pay abstracts for Feb and Apr 1776;
also, pay abstracts for May and Jun 1776, dated Camp at New York.
John Burnam, Gloucester. List of men enlisted into Continental Army from Essex Co. [year not given]; residence, Gloucester;
enlisted for town of Gloucester.

He was one of the original shareholders in the Ohio Company, which founded Marietta, Ohio, in 1788; owned a valuable piece of
land at the mouth of the Muskingum River there, but sold it to return East, where he bought a farm in Derry in 1795, and lived the
rest of his extremely long life. By his will, dated 10 Nov 1841, he devised his estate to his sons, John, Jr., and George; to his
daughter, Nabby Maria Ireland; and the children (not named) of his deceased daughter, Eliza Doland. He was termed 'gentleman' in
these legal papers. Inventory of the estate taken 30 Apr 1844, amounted to $4,075 (Rockingham County Probate, # 14552). John
was an original member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati 1783-1843. He applied for a Soldier's pension 7 Apr 1818 at
Rockingham Co., NH. John was buried at the Forest Hill Cemetery, Derry, NH. An account of the family of Maj. John Burnham was

Children:

i. Nabby,    b. 16 Jun 1787.
ii. Samuel,   b. 21 Mar 1789.
iii. Lucy,    bapt. 08 May 1791
iv. Eliza,    bapt. 06 Oct 1793
v. Abigail Maria, b. 08 Sep 1795
vi Charles,  d. 1797, aged 8 mos.
vii John Jr.,  b. ca. 1797
viii. George,  b. 1802.

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Major Thomas L. Byles of Colonel Lambert Cadwallader's 3d Pennsylvania Regiment, was another of the prisoners of Fort
Washington, captured November 16, 1776. He was Captain from the 1st of August, 1776, to June 8, 1777, when he was promoted
to Major. He was exchanged March 1, 1778, and hastened to join his regiment at Valley Forge. He died in service on the first day of
February, 1779.

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Samuel Carr was born at Newbury, MA, 6 Dec 1740; d. there 8 Nov 1810; son of John Jr. and Anne (Moody) Carr; m. 23 Dec 1762
to Emma Chase, b. Newbury, MA, 8 May 1744; d. West Newbury, MA, 4 Dec 1832, aged 88 yrs; d/o Thomas and Emma (Kent)
Chase of Newbury, MA. He participated in the New York and Long Island engagements and the attack on Trenton. Samuel was a
housewright and a farmer after the war. The house he built on land bordering the Merrimac River in West Newbury, MA, still stands.
Samuel was approved as a member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati under the Rule of 1854.

Children born at Newbury, MA.

i. Moses,   b. 28 Dec 1763
ii. Josiah,   b. 09 Sep 1765.
iii. Emma,   b. 27 Sep 1767.
iv. Samuel,  b. 23 Jan 1770.
v. John,     b. 12 Dec 1772.
vi. Anna,    b. 30 Dec 1775.
vii. William, b. 19 Jan 1781.
viii. Robert, b. 24 Oct 1783
ix. Mary,    b. 27 Oct 1786.

http://saratogannygenweb.com/batlca.htm#carrsamu
[From list of participants in the Battle of Saratoga]

Samuel Carr

Lieutenant, Capt. William Rogers's co. of Minute-men, Col. Samuel Gerrish's regt., which marched on the alarm of 19 Apr 1775;
service, 5 days; also, order of Provincial Congress of 27 May 1775, that said Carr be commissioned a Lieutenant;
also, 1st Lieutenant, same co. and regt.; muster roll dated 1 Aug 1775; enlisted 24 Apr 1775; service, 3 mos. 15 days;
also, Capt. Rogers's (8th) co., Lieut. Col. Loammi Baldwin's (late Gerrish's) 38th regt.; company return [probably Oct., 1775];
also, pay abstract for rations for July-Dec., 1775, dated Chelsea;
also, 1st Lieutenant, 26th regt.; return of officers dated Cambridge Camp, 8 Jan 1776;
also, Capt. Ezra Badlam's co., Col. Baldwin's (26th) regt.; return for advance pay, etc., for Jan 1776; reported engaged 1 Jan 1776;
also, pay abstracts for Feb and Mar 1776, dated New York;
also, letter dated Chelsea, 14 Mar 1776, from said Carr to Col. Bald win asking that Capt. Bedlam might be promoted to Major, in
case Maj. Woods resigns his commission;
also, receipt for two drums delivered to Samuel French, Conductor of ordnance stores, dated Cambridge, 30 Mar 1776;
also, Captain, Col. Baldwin's regt.; receipt dated Cambridge, 1 May 1776, for fire arms, etc., delivered to Samuel Lord, Jr.,
Conductor of ordnance stores;
also, 1st Lieutenant, Capt. Badlam's co., Col. Baldwin's regt.; pay abstracts for Apr, May and Jun 1776, dated New York;
also, same co. and regt.; list of men appearing on a bill for labor; 3 days wages charged; receipt on endorsement dated New York,
11 Aug 1776; reported officer of the guard;
also, list of officers and men who lost articles at the evacuation of New York 14 Sep 1776;
also, weekly return of Capt. Badlam's co., Col. Baldwin's regt., dated 20 Sep 1776;
also, return of men in Col. Baldwin's regt. who went on expedition to Trenton 26 Dec 1776, dated Mexfield, PA, 29 Dec 1776;
also, receipt dated Trenton, 1 Jan 1777, to Col. Baldwin; bounty for men who engaged to serve for 6 weeks from 31 Dec 1776;
also, Captain, 9th regt.; commissioned 1 Jan 1777; list of officers of Mass. Line found on a list of settlements of rank of Continental
officers made at West Point by a board held for the purpose and confirmed by Congress 6 Sep 1779; return for clothing received
dated Boston, 19 Oct 1778;
also, return of officers of Col. Wesson's (9th) regt., dated West Point, 12 Sep 1779;
also, list of officers returned for clothing dated Boston, 25 Sep 1779;
also, Captain, Col. Wesson's regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Jan 1780, to 31 Dec 1780; reported as serving
as Brigade Major from 25 Jan 1780, to 12 Apr 1780;
also, Captain, return of officers dated Orangetown, 17 Oct 1780.

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Lieut. Silas Chadbourne[e], b. 8 Aug 1752, Berwick, Cumberland, ME; d. 15 Jun 1823, Gorham, Cumberland, ME; son of
Humphrey Chadbourne[e] and Phebe Hobbs; m. 1. 23 Apr 1775 Abigail Crockett, b. 10 Apr 1751 [1758]; d. 17 Aug 1817, d/o Samuel
Haley Crockett and Priscilla Swett; m.2. 24 Jun 1819 Lucy Robert Sevier, d/o J. Roberts, widow of Peter Sevier and Peletiah
Crockett, b. ca 1767. Lucy may have married fourth Richard Edwards.

http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=bswett&id=I10828

Silas was a tailor of Gorham when he enlisted May 1775 in Capt Hart Williams' Co, Col. Phinney's Regt. Promoted to lieutenant, he
was quartermaster of Col [Benjamin] Tupper's Regt in 1778 and adjutant of Col Prime's Regt. He was in the battles of Hubbardston,
Saratoga, Stillwater, Monmouth, Valley Forge, and at surrender was an exchanged prisoner of war. He kept a diary while in the
army, which was extant in 1903. The US census for Gorham in 1790 lists in his family 1 male over 16, 3 males under 16, and 6
females [among whom was one daughter Rebecca].

In 1818 he was a Revolutionary pensioner and appeared with the following estate in the Revolutionary War pension schedule for the
District of Maine:
Silas Chadbourne, 68, Gorham, Lieutenant, Maberry's Co., Francis's and Tupper's Regts., Mass. Real estate, one half of an acre of
land in Gorham, with a small unfinished house on it. Personal estate, a few chairs and other necessary articles in the house. I have
no income and owe one hundred and fifty dollars. Tailor, not able [due to] old age and bodily infirmity. Lucy, wife, 53, able to do
housework; Caroline Crockett, my wife's daughter, 14, able to work. $107.35, stricken. 9 June 1820 (NEHGR 142[1988]:204)

He was stricken from the pension rolls because he owned real estate. In the next year, he lost this property and was returned to the
pension list, as follows:
Silas Chadbourne, 69, Gorham, Lieutenant, Mayberry's Co., Tupper's Regt., Mass. Real estate -- I have none nor any personal
estate. The property mentioned in a former schedule before the Hon. Judge Parris in June last, has been taken from me by
executions for debt, and I am now destitute of the means of living except as far as I am assisted by the charity of friends. Tailor,
unable [due to] age and infirmity. Lucy, wife, 55, in comfortable health. Continued, § 3. 6 December 1820. (NEHGR 145[1991]:53)

Papers concerning his estate were filed 1824/25 (YP #2696). He and his wife are buried at Old Village Cemetery, Gorham
(Cemetery Inscriptions of Gorham, Dole).

History of Gorham, ME, by Hugh Davis McLellan. page 426.
http://books.google.com/books?id=c1AAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA426&lpg=PA426&dq=%22Silas+Chadbourn%22&source=bl&ot
s-ib=tbn:1&ei=IUkQT6DaINm0OOGw5b5gAw&ved=0CFIQ6AEwCQ#v=onepage&q=%22Silas
%20Chadbourn%22&f=false

Silas Chadbourne and his brother James were the sons of Humphrey and Phebe (Hobbs) Chadbourne. They were descended from
Anthony Chadbourne, who was of English origin. Silas Chadbourne was born in Berwick, 8 Aug 1752, and by the old Berwick
church records was baptized the following day. He came to Gorham when a young man, before the Revolution. He was a tailor by
trade. When the Revolution broke out he enlisted and went to Cambridge under Col. Edmund Phinney. In the following year, 1776,
he was a Sergeant in Capt. Bryant Morton's company of Coast Guards, stationed at Cape Elizabeth, at Fort Hancock, which was
a battery located on the site now occupied by Fort Preble. Mr. Chadbourne was appointed first lieutenant, 1 Jan 1777, in Capt.
Richard Mayberry's company, nth Mass, regiment, Gen. Patterson's brigade, and with his company participated in the battles of
Hubbardston, Saratoga and Stillwater; at the surrender of Burgoyne, and at Valley Forge, and took part in the battle of
Monmouth. After this, his regiment served in Connecticut and was at
West Point. 10 Jun 1779, he was appointed Quartermaster. A
diary, kept by him at this time while in the army, is still in existence. Lieut. Chadbourne was a good officer, and served with honor.
When the first Pension Act was passed he received a pension from the government, and continued to do so until his death. After his
return from the army he purchased a lot of land on the south side of Main St., joining the Frost lot: here he made his home. This lot
is now included in the New Cemetery. His house is the one now occupied by Cyrus Libby, having been moved to its present location
many years ago. After Mr. Chadbourne's death this house was occupied by Benjamin Hamble and then by Stephen Rounds. He
married, 23 Apr 1775, Abigail, daughter of Samuel and Priscilla Crockett.

Children:
Isaac, b. 22 Jan 1776, prob. d. young.
Rebecca, b. 09 Apr 1780, m. Gen. James Irish, 2 Sep 1798, whose biography [54 pages] may be read at

http://www.archive.org/stream/sketchoflifeofge00oakl/sketchoflifeofge00oakl_djvu.txt

Abigail, b. 03 Mar 1782, m. John Edmunds, p. 21 Feb 1807; d. in Portland.
Nahum, b. 25 Apr 1784, m. Desire Watson, 30 May 1806.
Samuel, b. 23 Apr 1786, m. Jane Wood of No. Yarmouth.
Martha, b. 10 Apr 1788, m. Richard Edwards, Jr. of Otisfield, Jul 1810.
Polly, b. 31 Jul 1790, m. David Loring of No. Yarmouth, p. 23 Nov 1811; 2d Mr. Batchelder; d. in Cambridge.

Betsuy, b. 17 Jul 1793, d. in Portland, unm.

Priscilla, b. 25 Oct 1795, m. Cyrus Washburn of Portland.

Nancy P., b. 01 Jan 1798, m. Cyrus Washburn (2d wife), 22 Oct 1828.

Mrs. Abigail Chadbourne died 17 Aug 1813, aged 55, and Mr. Chadbourne married second, 24 Jun 1819, Mrs. Lucy (Seiver) Crockett, widow of Peletiah Crockett. Lieut. Chadbourne died 14 Jan 1823, aged 70. His widow Lucy married Richard Edwards.

He is on a list of Gorham men who enlisted into the Continental establishment for three years out of parts of the 3d Cumberland County regiment

The 11th Massachusetts served at Fort Ticonderoga, until the retreat to Hobartown on the 6th of July, 1777. It took part on the following day in the battle of Hobartown, where Col. Francis was killed. Col. Benjamin Tupper succeeded Col. Francis in the command of the regiment. In company with other regiments the 11th rendezvoused at Van Schaicks Island, at the mouth of the Mohawk River, and took part in the campaign of 1777, which terminated, Oct. 17th, at Saratoga, with the capture of Burgoyne and his entire army. In November the regiment joined Washington's army, near Philadelphia, and passed the winter in camp at -Valley Forge. The regiment serving in the Third Mass. Brigade, Gen. Patterson commanding, participated, June 27, 1778, in the battle of Monmouth, in which fight it is said to have suffered heavy losses. The men went into camp at White Plains, July 25, 1778, and during that fall and winter, and through the following summer, the regiment served along the North River, and in the western part of Connecticut.

Lieut. Silas Chadbourn, in a diary kept by him at this time, speaks of "Post" Wescott's visits to the Army, and of sending letters home by him. Under date of:

04 Nov 1778, he says, "John Blarr and David Farnsworth were executed this day near this town, for coming out of New York as spies and bringing counterfeit money."

19 Nov, he says, "This day Corp. Barton and Silvanus Brimhall and Robert Millions got their furloughs for 90 days. I sent 120 dollars home by Robert Millions."

03 Jan 1779, "I went to Tarrytown with Col. Littlefield and Capt. Williams." This was Hart Williams, who had enlisted as first lieutenant in Capt. Abraham Tyler's company. Col. Thomas Poor's regiment.

21 Jan, "I went to see Capt. Williams this day."

22 Apr, "Sergt. Libby and Brimhall got here to day."

08 Jun, "Pleasant. His Excellency, Gen. Washington, came on the Point [West Point] with a number of General officers."

10 Jun, "I was appointed Quarter Master."

Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati

SAMUEL CHAPIN (OM) was born at Springfield, MA, 18 Jun 1750; was said to have died unmarried at Natchitoches, LA, after 1812. There is no mention in the Probate Docket or in the vendee index of the Parish of Natchitoches in the name of Chapin from 1800 to 1850. Samuel was the son of Capt. Elisha and Miriam (Ely) Chapin of Springfield, MA. Capt. Elisha was killed by the Indians in Williamson, MA.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (3:318-9).

Samuel Chapin, Samuel, Lieutenant, Capt. William Wyman's co., Col. John Paterson's regt.; list of officers of Mass. militia; ordered in Provincial Congress 27 May 1775, that a commission be delivered; also, Lieutenant, Col. William Shepard's regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Jan 1777, to 31 Dec 1779; reported as serving 10 mos. as Ensign, 26 mos. as Lieutenant; also, Ensign, Capt. Job Alvord's co., Col. Shepard's (3d) regt.; return of men in service 15 Aug 1777; also, Lieutenant, Col. Shepard's regt.; order for clothing dated Camp Valley Forge, 1 May 1778; also, 2d Lt. Capt. Alvord's co., Col. Shepard's regt.; muster rolls for Oct and Nov 1778, dated Providence; appointed 1 Nov 1777; also, 1st Lt. Capt. Simon Larned's (8th) co., Col. Shepard's regt.; muster roll for Mar and Apr 1779, dated Providence; reported on command at Newton; also, same co. and regt.; muster roll for Mar and Apr 1779, dated Providence; reported on command at the western shore; also, Col. Shepard's (4th) regt.; return for clothing dated Salem, 28 Aug 1779; also, Col. Shepard's regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Jan 1780, to 31 Dec 1780; also, 4th regt.; Gen. Glover's brigade; return of officers dated Boston, 24 Dec 1780; also, Capt. Simon Larned's (2d) co., Col. Shepard's (4th) regt.; musters roll for May 1781, dated West Point; reported AWOL; also, musters roll for Jun 1781; reported on furlough; also, musters roll for Jul 1781; dated Phillipsburgh; also, musters roll for Aug 1781, dated Peeskill; also, musters roll for Sep 1781, dated Camp at Continental Village; also, musters roll for Oct and Nov 1781, dated York Huts; also, musters roll for Dec 1781, dated York Huts; reported furloughed by leave of Gen. McDougall; also, musters roll for Jan 1782, dated York Huts;
also, returns of officers dated Cantonment, 1st Brigade, 22 Feb 1782, and 1 Mar 1782; reported on furlough in Massachusetts from 29 Dec 1781, by leave of Gen. McDougall;
also, returns of officers dated Verplanck's Point, 27 Sep 1782 & 25 Oct 1782; reported at West Point from 24 Sep 1782;
also, Lt, Col. Henry Jackson's (4th) regt.; list of officers [year not given]; commissioned 20 Mar 1779;
also, Col. Henry Jackson's (4th) regt.; returns dated 14 Feb and 21 Feb 1783; reported on duty at the Lines.
Samuel was an original member of the Massachusetts Society of Cincinnati from 1783 until his decease.

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http://www.americanancestors.org/PageDetail.aspx?recordId=119651839

Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati

CALEB CLAP (OM) [twin of Joshua below] b. at Hardwick, MA, 9 Feb 1752; d. 'by his own hand' at Greenfield, MA, 5 Jun 1812; son of Joel and Elizabeth (Burke) Clap; m. at Rutland, MA, 17 Mar 1782 to Mrs. Elizabeth Stone, b. 8 Jul 1758; d. at Greenfield, MA, 14 Sep 1843, aged 85 yrs.
The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (3:478-9). Caleb Clap, Rutland. Private, Capt. Thomas Eustis's (Rutland) co. of Minutemen, which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775, to place of rendezvous at Cambridge; service, 9 days: enlisted into the army April 27, 1775;
also, Capt. Adam Wheeler's co., Col. Ephraim Doolittle's regt.; receipt for advance pay dated Charlestown Camp, July 13, 1775;
also, Sergeant Major, Col. Ephraim Doolittle's regt.; company return dated Camp at Winter Hill, Oct. 6, 1775;
also, official record of a ballot by the House of Representatives dated Jan. 23, 1776; chosen Quartermaster of a regiment to be raised from Worcester Co. to serve before Boston until April 1, 1776; appointment concurred in by Council Jan. 23, 1776; reported refused the appointment and Ephraim Hartwell chosen in his place;
also, Sergeant, Capt. Joseph Pettingill's co., Col. Loammi Baldwin's (26th) regt.; pay abstract for April, 1776; service, 23 days;
also, same co. and regt.; return dated Camp at New York, April 23, 1776, of men who received advance wages for 1 month;
also, Ensign, Capt. Thomas Mighill's co., Col. Loammi Baldwin's (26th) regt.; pay abstracts for Feb.-May, 1776; also, same co. and regt.; pay abstract for rations from Jan. 1, 1776, to April 1, 1776, dated New York;
also, pay abstract for June, 1776, dated New York; also, pay abstract for mileage, etc., for 1776, sworn to at Rowley, April 9, 1777; reported reengaged;
also, Adjutant and Lt, Col. James Wesson's regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779;
also, return dated Cambridge, 8 Apr 1777, from Col. James Wesson to the Council, asking that said Clap be commissioned Adjutant;
also, Captain, Col. Wesson's regt.; return for clothing dated Boston, Oct. 19, 1777;
also, Adjutant, Col. Wesson's (8th) regt.; return of men in service on or before 15 Aug 1777, dated Soldier's Fortune, 20 Mar 1779;
also, Lieutenant, Col. Wesson's (9th) regt.; return of officers dated West Point, Sept. 12, 1779;
also, Lieutenant, Col. Wesson's regt.; abstract for clothing dated Boston, Sept. 25, 1779;
also, Lt, acting as Adjutant, Col. Wesson's regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780;
also, return of officers dated Orangetown, Oct. 17, 1780;
also, letter dated West Point, Dec. 24, 1780, signed by Col. James Wesson of the 9th regt., recommending certain officers for promotion; said Clap to be promoted to Captain-Lieutenant, commission to date from Sept. 15, 1780; ordered in Council, Feb. 21, 1781, that a commission be issued; reported commissioned Feb. 21, 1781;
also, letter dated Fair Forest near West Point, April 20, 1782, signed by Maj. N. Rice of the 4th regt., recommending certain officers for promotion; said Clap, Capt.-Lieutenant in the 9th regt., to be promoted to Captain in the 4th regt., vice Capt. Drew resigned April 9, 1782; ordered in Council, May 16, 1782, that a commission be issued;
also, Captain, Col. Jackson's (4th) regt.; list of officers [year not given]; commissioned April 9, 1782;
also, Captain, Col. Henry Jackson's (4th) regt.; returns dated Camp near New Windsor, Dec. 20, 1782; Cantonment near New Windsor, Jan. 3, 1783; Cantonment, 1st Brigade, Jan. 10 and Jan. 24, 1783, Camp Mass. Line, Feb. 7, 1783, Cantonment Mass. Huts, 23 Mar, 28 Mar, 4 Apr and 11 Apr 1783; reported on furlough in Massachusetts from Dec. 20, 1782, by leave of Gen. Gates;
also, same regt.; return dated April 24, 1783, Camp Mass. Line, May 2, 1783, Cantonment New Windsor, May 16, 1783; reported assisting Col. Gouvion;
also, same regt.; return dated Cantonment near New Windsor, May 30, 1783; reported attending general court-martial.
Caleb settled at Greenfield, MA, where he went into business as a druggist, and was very successful. He represented the town in the Massachusetts General Court in 1799. It was said that the resemblance between the two brothers was so perfect that they could not be distinguished one from the other except by their dress. They were of the 'old school': intelligent, affable, polite, and accessible to all, yet both subject to spells of extreme melancholia, which ultimately proved their undoing. Caleb was an original member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783-1810.

Children:

i. Joel John, b. 15 November 1783.
i. Harriet, b. 5 June 1785, d. 13 October 1795, aged 10 yrs.
i. Daniel, b. 1 April 1787
iv. Isabella Frink, b. ca. 1791, d. 29 August 1796, aged 5 yrs.
v. Elizabeth, b. ca. 1793, d. 5 October 1795, aged 2 yrs.
vi. Susana, b. at Greenfield, Mass. 29 August 1795, bapt. 22 January 1797.
vii. Louisa, b. at Greenfield, Mass. 24 September 1798.
vii. Elizabeth, b. at Greenfield, Mass. 19 October 1801.

JOSEPH CLAP (OM) [twin of Caleb above] was b. at Hardwick, MA, 9 Feb 1752; 'died by his own hand' in Montgomery, Franklin, VT, 6 Nov 1810; son of Joel and Elizabeth (Burke) Clap; m. at Deerfield, MA, 23 Dec 1792 to Abigail Barnard of Boston; She died 20 Jan 1844 and married (2) at Montgomery, MA, to Jockton Goodspeed.

23
The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* (3:488).

Joshua Clap, Rutland. Lieutenant and Quartermaster, Col. James Wesson's (9th) Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Jan 1777 to 31 Dec 1779; also, Lieutenant, Capt. Amos Cogswell's co., Col. Wesson's Regt.; return made up to 25 Jan 1778; residence, Rutland; also, Col. Wesson's Regt.; return of officers dated Boston, 19 Oct 1778; also, return of officers dated West Point, 12 Sep 1779; also, return for clothing delivered dated Boston 25 Sep 1779; also, Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Jan 1780 to 31 Dec 1780; also, certificate dated Boston, 14 Jan 1780, signed by Lieut. Col. Tobias Fernald of the 8th Regt. and Capt. Benjamin Heywood of the 6th Regt., stating that said Clap of the 9th Regt. was appointed Quartermaster 18 Oct 1778; also, Lieutenant and Quartermaster, Col. Wesson's Regt.; return of officers dated Orangetown, 9 Oct 1780.

He transferred to 3rd Massachusetts 12 Jun 1783; Brevet Captain, 30 Sep 1783, and served to 3 Nov 1783. He was an invalid pensioner of the United States on account of his wound from 1791; in 1793 removed to Montgomery, VT, the first settler in that town; was elected to the Vermont Legislature 1803-1807 and 1808-1810. It was said that the resemblance between the two brothers was so perfect that they could not be distinguished one from the other except by their dress. They were of the 'old school': intelligent, affable, polite, and accessible to all, yet both subject to spells of extreme melancholia, which ultimately proved their undoing. Joshua was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1810.

Sons:

i. Rev. Joel, b. 14 Sep 1793.

ii. Joshua, b. 15 Feb 1805. m. at Montgomery 3 Sep 1827, to Fanny Smith.

iii. Rev. Caleb, b. 25 Apr 1810. m. Sophronia Woodworth of Saratoga, NY.

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SILAS CLARK[E]. 1854 was b. ca. 1745-1750; d. 13 Aug 1800. He was married before 1776 when his three year old child died in Chelsea. Perhaps he is the Silas Clark who married at Boston, MA, 24 Oct 1765 to Judith Pratt of Braintree, MA.

Silas was an Ensign of the 6th Continental Infantry, 1 Jan 1776; 1st Lieutenant 11th Massachusetts, 6 Nov 1776; Captain Lieutenant 28 May 1778. He was wounded at the battle of Monmouth 28 Jun 1778. Promoted to Captain 29 Mar 1779, and retired 1 Jan 1781.

Silas is listed among the officers in Metcalf's *Original Members and other Officers eligible to the Society of the Cincinnati 1783-1938*. He is also mentioned as an "Eligible Non-Member" of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Society Register* (January 1946) 100:62.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* (3:574-575).

Silas Clark, Chelsea. Ensign, Capt. Isaac Tuckerman's co., Col. Ebenezer Francis's Regt.; return of men raised from Cumberland, York and Suffolk counties for service in Northern department; roll endorsed "now at Dorchester Heights, reported by Brig. Whitcomb, 23 Aug 1776;" also, same co. and Regt.; pay abstract for travel allowance, etc., home, dated 28 Nov 1776; credited with allowance for 1 day; also, Lieutenant, Capt. Greenleaf's co., Col. Francis's Regt.; subsistence allowed from date of enlistment, 3 Dec 1776, to time of arrival at Bennington; credited with 116 days allowance; also, 1st Lt. Capt. Moses Greenleaf's co., Col. Ebenezer Francis's Regt.; list of officers of Mass. Line; commissioned 3 Feb 1777; also, 1st Lieutenant, same co. and Regt.; list dated Boston, Feb. 20, 1777, of officers recommended for commission; ordered in Council Feb. 20, 1777, that a commission be issued; also, Captain and Lieutenant, Col. Benjamin Tupper's (10th) Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; reported as serving 26 mos. as Lieutenant, 9 mos. 8 days as Captain; also, petition dated Van Schalk's Island, Aug. 31, 1777, signed by said Clark and other officers of (late) Col. Francis's Regt., asking that Lieut. Col. Littlefield be appointed colonel of said regiment; also, Lieutenant; petition of officers in Col. Marshall's and Col. Brewer's Regts., dated Camp above Still water, Sept. 15, 1777, to the General Court, requesting that clothing be furnished them to replace that lost on retreat from Ticonderoga;

also, Capt. Moses Greenleaf's co., Col. Benjamin Tupper's Regt.; muster return dated Jan. 25, 1778; reported furloughed; also, Col. Benjamin Tupper's Regt., Brig. Gen. John Paterson's brigade; order on Board of War dated Camp near Valley Forge, April 8, 1778, for clothing to replace that lost on retreat from Ticonderoga; also, Captain Lieutenant, 1st co., Col. Benjamin Tupper's 15th Regt.; muster roll for March, 1779, dated West Point; also, Captain, 11th Regt.; list of settlements of rank of Continental officers made at West Point by a Board held for the purpose, and confirmed by Congress Sept. 6, 1779; reported commissioned March 28, 1779; also, Captain, same Regt.; return of officers for clothing dated West Point, Aug. 10, 1779; also, same Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; also, 3d co., Col. Tupper's 11th Regt.; muster roll for Oct-Dec 1780, dated Huts near West Point; reported retired as a supernumerary.

The town of Chelsea voted to give Lt. Clark "a certain sume of money for his services in time past as a Continental officer in the army for the support of his family, considering the extraordinary price of the necessaries of life, and to forgive him for his taxes for the year 1776; but, not to make Lieut. Silas Clarke any present for the futire time. Also, to give him 80, as a present, for the like reasons; for the like purposes; and, with the same refusal as to the future."

Silas was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 6 Mar 1790. Silas was affiliated with the First Unitarian Church of Chelsea in 1776 when his child's burial was recorded there. Silas does not appear in probate, newspaper, and vital records.

Child:
(child), b. ca. 1773; bur. at Chelsea 15 Apr 1776, aged 3 yrs.

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**AMOS COGSWELL** (OM) b. at Haverhill, MA, 4 Oct 1752; d. at Dover, NH, 28 Jan 1826; son of Nathaniel and Judith (Badger) Cogswell. He was a brother of Thomas and William Cogswell, who were also Original Members of the Society of the Cincinnati. He m. at Dover, NH, 20 Nov 1785 to Lydia (Baker) Wallingford, b. at Dover, NH, 12 May 1759; d. Sandwich, NH, 14 Feb 1828, d/o Col. Otis and Tamsen (Chesley) Baker, and the widow of Capt. Samuel Wallingford of the Continental Navy.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* (3:720).

Amos Cogswell, Atkinson [NH] (also given Haverhill). Ensign, Capt. Cogswell's co., Col. Samuel Gerrish's regt.; list of officers [year not given]; also, 2d Lieutenant, Capt. Thomas Cogswell's (2d) co., Lieut. Col. Loammi Baldwin's (late Gerrish's) 38th regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; engaged May 20, 1775; service, 2 mos. 13 days; also, company return dated Sewall's Point, Sept. 27, 1775; also, pay abstract for Sept., 1775, dated Sewall's Point; also, pay a bstract for rations from July 1, 1775, to Dec. 31, 1775, dated Chelsea; also, 2d Lientenant, Capt. Thomas Cogswell's co., 26th regt.; return of officers dated Cambridge Camp, Jan. 8, 1776; also, Capt. Thomas Cogswell's co., Col. Loammi Baldwin's (26th) regt.; pay abstracts for Feb.-May, 1778; also, same co. and regt.; pay abstract for rations from Jan. 1, 1776, to April 1, 1776; dated Camp at City of New York; also, list of officers and men who lost articles at the evacuation of New York Sept. 14, 1776; also, Capt. Cogswell's co., Col. Baldwin's regt.; return dated 'Jerseys,' Sept. 20, 1776; also, list dated Mixfield, Pa., Dec. 29, 1776, of officers and men who marched on an expedition to Trenton Dec. 26, 1776; also, receipt dated Trenton, Jan. 1, 1777, given to Col. Baldwin by said Cogswell for bounty for non-commissioned officers and soldiers who enlisted to serve in the Continental Army for 6 weeks from Dec. 31, 1776; also, Captain, 9th regt.; commissioned Jan. 1, 1777; list of settlements of rank of Continental officers made at West Point by a Board held for the purpose and confirmed by Congress Sept. 6, 1779; also, Captain, Col. James Wesson's (9th) regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; also, muster return for the year 1777; residence, Haverhill; also, return for clothing dated Boston, Oct. 19, 1778; also, return of officers dated West Point, Sept. 12, 1779; also, return for clothing dated Boston, Sept. 25, 1779; also, Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; also, return of officers dated Orangetown, Oct. 7, 1780; also, Captain, Col. Michael Jackson's (3d) regt.; return of officers dated Oct. 31, 1783; reported at Fort Putnam. Amos also served as a Brevet Major, 30 Sep to 3 Nov 1783.

After the war he settled in Dover; served in both branches of the New Hampshire Legislature. Amos was an original member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783-1826. He was also admitted a member of the New Hampshire Society of the Cincinnati by right of residence. He served as their Vice President, 1803-09; President, 1809 to 1823, when they dissolved the Society.

Children born at Dover, NH:

i. Sophia, b. 20 Jul 1786; m. there 28 Oct 1804 to Jacob Morrill Currier.

ii. Elizabeth, b. 08 Jun 1788; d. there 18 Nov 1804.

iii. Francis, b. 16 Apr 1790; m. at Dover, NH, 6 Mar 1820 to Elizabeth (Smith) Tibbetts.

iv. Abigail, b. 29 Oct 1791; m. Dr. Burleigh Smart of Kennebunk, ME.

v. Lydia, b. 30 May 1793; m. 30 Mar 1814 to Hon. Paul Wentworth of Sandwich and Concord, NH.

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**John Cotton** b. at Plymouth, MA, 10 Jan 1745-56; d. Trumbull Co., OH 1 Feb 1831; son of Col. Theophilus and Martha (Sanders) Cotton; m. at Plymouth 28 Aug 1780 to Lucy Little, b. Marshfield, MA, 22 Sep 1757; d. 9 Oct 1837.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* (4:10).

John Cotton, John (also given Jr.), Plymouth. Quartermaster, Col. Cotton's regt.; list of officers stationed at Roxbury; ordered in Provincial Congress 26 May 1775, that a commission be delivered said Cotton; also, receipts for provisions for Col. Cotton's regt., dated Roxbury, 17 Jun, 25 Jun and 29 Jun 1775; also, Col. Theophilus Cotton's regt.; muster roll of field & staff officers; engaged 23 Apr 1775; service to 1 Aug 1775, 3 mos. 16 da. He also served as an Ensign in the 23rd Continental Infantry, Jan 1777; 2nd Lt. 10 Aug 1776; 1st Lt. 5th Mass., 1 Jan 1777; resigned, 3 Oct 1780.

After the war they removed to Trumbull, Ohio where John was a farmer. John applied for a pension 5 Jan 1819 in Trumbull Co., OH. In 1821 he was residing in Austintown, Trumbull Co., OH (aged 75 yrs.), with his wife (aged 63 yrs.). He was buried at a private cemetery in Austintown, OH. John's descendants were allowed to become member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati under the Rule of 1854.

Children:

i. Theophilus, b. 1782; m. 4 Sep 1808 to Hannah Rush.

ii. Capt. Joshua Thomas, b. 3 Jan 1785; m. 16 Mar 1811 to Elizabeth A. Williamson.

iii. John; m. 26 Feb 1815 to Cynthia Parkhurst.

iv. Lucy

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JOSEPH CROOK, 1854 was baptized at Haddam, CT, Mar 1757; d. Champion, Jefferson, NY, 2 Jun 1835; son of Shubael and Hannah (Whitmore) Crook of Haddam; m. at Haddam 18 Feb 1778 to Esther Clark, b. ca. 1761; d. Champion, NY, 11 Feb 1816, age 55 yrs. She was admitted to the First Church of Haddam Jul 1791. 

Joseph served as a Lieutenant with the 10th Massachusetts, 26 Sep 1780. He transferred to the 6th Massachusetts 1 Jan 1783. He transferred again to the 2nd Massachusetts 12 Jun 1783, and served until 3 Nov 1783. Joseph is listed among the officers in Metcalf's Original Members and other Officers eligible to the Society of the Cincinnati 1783-1938. He is also mentioned as an "Eligible Non-Member" of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati in the New England Historical and Genealogical Society Register (January 1946) 100:62.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (4:140).

Joseph Crook (also given as Josiah). Lieutenant, Col. Benjamin Tupper's (11th) Regt.; list of officers promoted in the Continental Army; commissioned 16 Apr 1780; also, Lieutenant, Col. Tupper's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from 26 Sep 1780, to 31 Dec 1780; also, return of officers desirous of receiving clothing for the year 1780, certified at West Point by Lieut. Col. Commandant Noah M. Littlefield; also, list of officers recommended for appointment by Gen. Washington, dated 15 Sep 1780; ordered in Council, 26 Sep 1780, that commissions be issued; also, return for clothing dated Boston, 15 Dec 1780; also, Lieutenant, Capt. Thomas Francis's (4th) co., Col. Tupper's Regt.; muster roll for Oct-Dec 1780, dated Huts near West Point; appointed 26 Sep 1780; reported a wagon master; also, Col. Tupper's (10th) Regt., commanded by Col. Thomas Marshall to 1 Jan 1781; service from 1 Jan 1781, 12 mos.; wages allowed from Jan. 1, 1781, to Jan. 1, 1782, and subsistence allowed from 1 Jan 1781, to 1 Jan 1782; also, same Regt.; service from Jan. 1, 1782, 12 mos.; also, Lieutenant, 6th Mass. Regt.; order for wages for May 1783, dated Cantonment at New Windsor, 22 Jun 1783; also, Lieutenant, 2d Mass. Regt.; order for wages for Jun and Jul 1783, dated King's Bridge, 14 Oct 1783; also, same Regt.; service from Jan. 1, 1781, to 1 Jan 1782, and subsistence allowed from 1 Jan 1781, to 1 Jan 1782; also, Lieutenant, Col. Tupper's (11th) Regt.; order for wages and subsistence for May 1783, dated Cantonment at New Windsor, 22 Jun 1783; also, same Regt.; service from Jan. 1, 1781, to 1 Jan 1782, and subsistence allowed from 1 Jan 1781, to 1 Jan 1782; also, Col. Tupper's (11th) Regt.; order for wages for May 1783, dated Cantonment at New Windsor, 22 Jun 1783; also, same Regt.; order for wages for Jun and Jul 1783, dated King's Bridge, 14 Oct 1783; also, order on Capt. Heywood, Agent of 6th Mass. Regt., for notes for commutation, etc., dated King's Bridge, 8 Apr 1784.

Joseph was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 26 Jun 1789. Sometime after the birth of his son Joel in 1789 he moved with his brother Thomas and family to Champion, NY. This family is buried at the Hillside Cemetery in the village of Champion, including his brother Thomas also a Revolutionary War veteran who died in 1836.


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FLORENCE CROWLEY (OM) was perhaps born at Boston in 1759 (not recorded); d. at New York, NY, 6 Feb 1810; m. at New York, NY, 18 Jan 1784 to Elizabeth Milledoler, b. at New York 19 Jan 1764; d. Troy, NY, 12 Sep 1845, aged 81. The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (4:193).

Florence Crowley, Boston, Matross, Capt. Edward Burbeck's co., Col. Richard Gridley's (Artillery) regt.; company return dated 7 Oct 1775; enlisted 27 Sep 1775; reported as serving in place of Ezra Fuller, who was discharged on account of sickness; also, order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated 6 Jan 1776 [name crossed out on order]; also, Lieutenant, Col. John Crane's (Artillery) regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Jan 1777, to 31 Dec 1777; also, 2d Lieutenant, Capt. David Brian's co., Col. Crane's regt.; muster rolls for Mar-Sep 1777; appointed 15 Mar 1777; reported wounded 11 Sep 1777; also, Capt. Henry Burbeck's co., Col. Crane's regt.; muster rolls for Oct-Dec 1777; also, Col. Crane's regt.; returns of officers for clothing dated Boston, 26 May 1778, and 25 Sep 1778; also, Lieutenant, Col. Crane's regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Jan 1780, to 31 Dec 1780; also, 1st Lieutenant, (late) Col. Crane's regt.; return of officers who 'continue in service' dated Boston, 19 Jan 1781; also, 1st Lieutenant, Capt. William Treadwell's co., Col. Crane's (3d Artillery) regt.; muster rolls for Feb., Mar and Apr 1781, dated West Point; appointed 1 Oct 1777 (also given 1 Oct 1778); reported on furlough at Boston in Feb and Mar 1781; also, order dated Park of Artillery, New Windsor, 1 Jun 1781, for wages for Oct-Dec 1780, payable to Capt. Lieut. John Peirce; also, Capt. Treadwell's co., Col. Crane's regt.; muster rolls for Aug and Sep 1781; reported absent in Aug 1781; also, receipt for subsistence money for Jun 1782, given to Capt. Lieut. Knowles.

Florence also had served as a sergeant in Knox's regiment Continental Artillery, 27 Sep 1775 A certificate from General Knox, dated West Point 12 Jul 1783, says of Crowley: In the discharge of his duty he has at all times proved himself an attentive, brave, and intelligent officer. He was a member of the Ancient & Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, where he resided after his marriage in 1784; was by profession an accountant. The 1790 United States Census lists him in Boston with one male over 16, two girls under 16, and three women over 16 (one of whom was his wife). On 15 Nov 1793, he asked his Cincinnati brethren to assist him in a financial difficulty; at a meeting of the Standing Committee in Boston in May 1794 they did so, whereupon he moved to New York, New York. The Directories of that city for 1797 and 1798 list him as an accountant.

He was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783-1810. Florence was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 29 Jan 1790. His widow applied for a pension 24 Aug 1838 while residing in Rensselaer Co., NY.
Children, born in Boston:

i. Catherine Milledoler, b. 17 Oct 1784; m. at New York 6 Oct 1803 to John P. Fellows.

ii. Charles K., b. 22 Jun 1787; m. Maria ___.

iii. Maria Josephine, b. 18 November 1790; m. at Troy, NY, 14 Jan 1813 to Gideon Buckingham, Jr.

iv. Ann Eliza, b. at NY, NY, 17 May 1797; d. young.

v. John Milledoler, b. at NY, NY, 15 Oct 1798; d. young.

Capt. Florence Crowley. Sergeant in John Johnston's company, Knox's artillery, in February, 1776; 2d lieutenant in Crane's artillery, 1 Jan 1777; commissioned 1st lieutenant, 1 Oct 1778. He was among the over 200 signers for approval of western lands for veterans of what later became to Ohio Company. He married to Elisabeth Milledoler [Milldoller] ca 1783 or 1784.

Lieutenant Florence Crowley b. 1758-59, Boston, MA; d. 6 Feb 1810, NY, NY; m. 18 Jan 1784 in New York City Elizabeth MILLEDOLER b. 19 Jan 1764; d. 12 Sep 1845 in Troy, NY.

Child:

i. Catherine CROWLEY b. 15 Oct 1784; d. 13 May 1847.

Enlisted in Cambridge, MA, on 27 Sep 1775.

Massachusetts Artillery, Colonel John Cranes Regiment Sep 1775 - Sep 1782

Orderly books, January 29-Jul 14, 1780, were kept by Lt. Florence Crowley, adjutant in the Corps of Artillery at West Point.

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WILLIAM CURTIS (Captain). 1854 b. at Pembroke, MA, 28 Aug 1742; d. there 11 Oct 1821; son of William and Martha (Mackfarland) Curtis of Pembroke; m. at Plymouth, MA, 17 Nov 1768 to Hannah Tinkham, b. Plymouth, MA, 31 Oct 1747; d. Pembroke, MA, 2 Aug 1815; d/o Jacob and Lydia (Dunham) Tinkham of Plymouth.

William was a 2nd Lieutenant with the 25th Continental Infantry, 1 Jan to 31 Jan 1776. He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant of the 7th Massachusetts, 1 Jan 1777 and was at the rank of Captain in Apr 1780. William resigned 2 Sep 1780. William is listed among the officers in Metcalf's Original Members and other Officers eligible to the Society of the Cincinnati 1783-1938. He is also mentioned as an 'Eligible Non-Member' of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati in the New England Historical and Genealogical Society Register (Jan 1946) 100:62.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (4:277).

William Curtis, Pembroke. Lieutenant, Col. John Brooks' (7th) Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Jan 1777, to 31 Dec 1779; residence, Pembroke;

also, 1st Lieutenant, Capt. Benjamin Warren's (4th) co., Col. Ichabod Alden's Regt.; muster return dated Albany, 12 Jan 1778;

also, (late) Col. Ichabod Alden's Regt.; list of officers dated Boston, 5 Jan 1779;

also, same co. and Regt.; list of officers in camp before 15 Aug 1777, certified at Cherry Valley, 24 Feb 1779;

also, Lieut. Col. William Stacy's (7th) co., (late) Col. Alden's (9th) Regt.; muster roll for March and April, 1779, dated Fort Alden and sworn to at Cherry Valley; commissioned Jan. 1, 1777;

also, Col. Brooks' Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Jan 1780, to 2 Sep 1780; reported resigned 2 Sep 1780.

William applied for a pension while residing in Pembroke 1 Jul 1818.

Children:

William, b. at Plymouth 19 Aug 1769.

Hannah, b. at Plymouth 03 Sep 1771; d. young.

James, b. at Plymouth 25 Nov 1773.

Stodder, b. at Pembroke 15 Aug 1775.

Hannah, b. at Pembroke 24 May 1781. In 1829 she is listed as the only family of the soldier in his pension file.

Jacob, b. at Pembroke 30 May 1784.

Polley, b. at Pembroke 5 Mar 1787.

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SAMUEL DARBY (OM) born at Concord, MA, 11 Nov 1737; died York, ME, 10 Jan 1807; son of Ebenezer and Eunice (Tarbox) Darby; m. at Concord 18 Mar 1767 to Mary Soper.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (4:428).

Samuel Darby, York, also given Old York. 1st Lieutenant, Capt. Johnson Moulton's (York) co. of Minute-men; engaged 21 Apr 1775; service, 4 days; also, Captain, Col. James Scammom's regt.; list of officers dated Cambridge, 23 May 1775; ordered in Provincial Congress 29 May 1775, that commissions be delivered;

also, Captain, Col. James Scammom's (30th) regt.; muster roll dated 1 Aug 1775; engaged 2 May 1775; service, 3 mos. 7 days;

also, list of men who delivered firelocks; date of delivery 8 Jan 1776;

also, Major, Col. John Brooks's (late Alden's) regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Jan 1777, to 31 Dec 1779; reported as serving 21 mos. as Captain in Col. Bailey's regt., 15 mos. as Major in Col. Brooks's regt.; also, Captain, 2d co., Col. John Bailey's (2d) regt.; company return dated Valley Forge, 25 Jan 1778; also, same regt.; order on Board of War dated Camp at White Plains, NY, 19 Aug 1778, for State donation allowed officers for service in Continental Army;

also, same regt.; returns of officers for clothing dated Dorchester, 28 Sep 1778, and 22 Oct 1778;

also, Col. Bailey's regt.; certificate signed by Lt. Col. John Brooks, stating that said Darby was in service on or before 15 Aug 1777, endorsed 'Feb. 18, 1779,' and also endorsed 'Leonard's brigade;' also, return of officers for clothing dated Dorchester, 24 Sep 1779; said Darby recommended for Major under the new establishment; name cancelled on return; also, Major, Lieut. Col. John Brooks's (7th) regt.; list of settlements of rank of Continental officers dated West Point, made by a Board held for the purpose, and confirmed by Congress 6 Sep 1779; said Darby reported commissioned 1 Nov 1778;
also, Major, Col. Ichabod Alden's (later Col. Brooks's 7th) regt.; return made up to 31 Dec 1779; commissioned 30 Sep 1778; service, 15 mos.;
also, Major, Col. John Brooks's regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Jan 1780, to 31 Dec 1780; reported acting as Brigade Inspector;
also, Major, acting as Capt., Lt. Col. Brooks's regt.; muster roll for Oct-Dec 1780, dated Huts at West Point; appointed 29 Sep 1778; also, weekly returns of officers dated Camp Totoway, 16 Oct, 26 Oct, 2 Nov, 9 Nov, 23 Nov 1780, Camp Hutts, 4 Dec, 8 Dec, 22 Dec 1780, Camp near West Point, 28 Dec 1780, German Hutts, West Point, 5 Jan, 12 Jan, 19 Jan, 26 Jan 1781; reported acting as Brigade Inspector on the staff;
also, muster roll for Feb and Mar 1781, dated German Hutts, West Point; appointed 20 Sep 1779; reported on furlough in Massachusetts by leave of Gen. Heath from 28 Jan 1781, to 15 Apr 1781;
also, muster roll for Apr 1781, dated West Point; reported on furlough, detained by order of Gen. Lincoln;
also, muster roll for May 1781, dated West Point; furlough reported expired, detained by order;
also, muster roll for Jun 1781; reported on command by general order; also, weekly returns of officers dated Peaksick, 22 Jun 1781; reported at West Point with the boats; Peaksick, 24 Jun 1781; reported on duty at the Lines; Peaksick, 29 Jun 1781; reported at West Point with the boats; Phillipsburgh, 7 Jul, 12 Jul, 20 Jul, 26 Jul, 2 Aug, 10 Aug, 17 Aug; Peaksick, 26 Aug, 31 Aug 1781; reported on command with the boats; West Point, 8 Sep 1781; Peaksick, 21 Sep, 28 Sep 1781; reported sick at West Point;
also, muster roll for Oct and Nov 1781, dated York Hutts;
also, weekly returns of officers from 5 Oct 1781, to 23 Nov 1781, dated Peaksick; reported sick at West Point;
also, muster roll for Dec 1781, dated York Hutts; reported on furlough in Massachusetts by leave of Gen. McDougall from 3 Dec 1781, to 1 Mar 1782;
also, weekly returns of officers dated Hutts, 5 Apr, 12 Apr, 1782, West Point, 19 Apr 1782, Hutts, 26 Apr 1782; reported attending court martial in garrison;
also, weekly return of officers dated 3 May 1782; reported attending court martial in garrison; also, Maj. Commandant, Lieut. Col. John Brooks's (7th) regt.; weekly returns of officers dated West Point, 21 Jun 1782;
also, weekly returns of officers dated West Point, 12 Jul, 19 Jul 1782; reported on duty at the Lines;
also, weekly returns of officers dated West Point, 9 Aug 1782, Verplanck's Point, 13 Aug, 6 Sep, 20 Sep, 27 Sep 1782;
also, weekly return of officers dated West Point, 3 Oct 1782; reported on fatigue; also, weekly returns of officers dated Verplanck's Point, 11 Oct 1782, Windsor, 8 Nov, 15 Nov, 22 Nov 1782.

HE was transferred to 8th Massachusetts, 1 Jan 1783, and served to 3 Jun 1783. A letter to the Society from York, dated 4 Nov 1808, from an old friend (?) of Major Darby's gives us a good thumbnail biography of him. Excerpts follow: "... after the war he attempted a small traffic and was concerned in some vessels in the fishing business, in which he was unsuccessful, lost enough to make it necessary to mortgage his real estate. Becoming Collector of the Port of York helped him out of his straits, but not completely, and after his death it took all the personal estate he had to pay off his mortgages. He left a widow Mary and 1 son Reuben, a very promising man who died last summer leaving a widow and 3 children, eldest not over 5 years and youngest only 3 or 4 months..."

Samuel was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783-1807. Major Darby had succeeded Lieutenant and Paymaster Joseph Tucker, an Original Member in 1804 as Collector of Customs for the Port of York. On 20 Jul 1807, Reuben Darby of York, 'gentleman' was appointed administrator on the estate of his father, Samuel Darby, late of York, 'Esquire', deceased. No heirs are mentioned in these papers except Reuben.

Children born at York, Maine:

i. Samuel, b. 27 Dec 1767.
ii. Mary, b. 18 Nov 1769; marriage int. was filed at York, ME 18 Aug 1804 to Capt. Henry Donnell, a master mariner.
iii. Reuben, b. 29 Oct 1771; m. Miriam ___.
iv. Consider Soper, b. 13 Jan 1774; m. at Wells, ME. 4 Oct 1804 to Phebe Littlefield

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http://books.google.com/books?id=MTATAAAAYAA&pg=PA244&dq=%22captain%20Samuel%20Darby%22&hl=en&sa=X&ei=Bp0QT9iM B6ba0QG--4mUAw&ved=0CFwQ6AEwBw#v=onepage&q=%22captain%20Samuel%20Darby%22&f=false

Captain Samuel Darby [aka Samuel Derby] of York (now Maine) was First Lieutenant of Captain Johnson Moulton's Company of (York County) Minutemen. He was engaged for that service, 21 Apr 1775. He was chosen Captain of a company in Colonel James Scammon's Regiment, his name appearing in a list dated 23 May 1775. The company was made up of 59 officers and men from York and Berwick. He served through the year in this regiment and in Colonel William Prescott's 7th Continental Regiment through 1776. 1 Jan 1777, he was commissioned Captain in Colonel John Bailey's 2nd Regiment of the Massachusetts Line, serving with the command until 30 Sep 1778, when he was commissioned Major of Colonel John Brook's (late Alden's) 7th Regiment of the Line. His name is found in connection with the regiment as late as 22 Nov 1782. He was transferred to Colonel Michael Jackson's 8th Regiment of the Massachusetts Line, 1 Jan 1783 and served until June 12. He died Feb 1807.

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EBENEZER DAVIS OM b. at Newton, NH, in 1754; d. at Portland, ME, 14 Nov 1799; eldest son of William and Jane (Stewart) Davis; m.1. at Bradford, MA, Jul 1785 to Priscilla Griffin, b. Bradford, MA, 9 Oct 1764; d. 22 Oct 1786; m.2. at Portland, Maine 21 Aug 1787 to Mehitable Griffin, the younger sister to his first wife and daughters of Ebenezer and Priscilla (Kimball) Griffin of Bradford. Mehitable was b. at Bradford, MA, 2 May 1767.

While still a boy, his father removed to Bradford, MA. Young Ebenezer had joined a company of 48 Minute Men of Bradford under the command of Captain Nathaniel Gage, and promptly responded, 19 Apr 1775, to the Lexington Alarm.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (4:482).

Ebenezer Davis, Ebenezer (also given Ebenezer S. Davis), Bradford. Private, Capt. Nathaniel Gage’s co. of Minute-men, Col. James Frye’s Regt., which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775; service, 7 days; also, Capt. Nathaniel Gage’s co., Col. James Frye’s Regt.; return of men in camp at Cambridge dated May 17, 1775;
also, same co. and Regt.; receipts for advance pay dated Cambridge, July 12, and July 27, 1775; also, Private, same co. and Regt.; company return dated Cambridge, Sept. 6, 1775; also, Sergeant, Capt. Samuel Carr's co., Col. James Wesson's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from March 25, 1777, to March 2, 1779; residence, Bradford; credited to town of Bradford; reported promoted March 2, 1779; also, Ensign, Col. Wesson's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from March 2, 1779, to Dec. 31, 1779; also, Col. Wesson's Regt.; list of officers dated West Point, Sept. 12, 1779; also, return of officers for clothing dated Boston, Sept. 25, 1779; also, Ensign, Col. Wesson's (9th) Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; also, same Regt.; return of officers dated Orangetown, Oct. 7, 1780; also, letter from Lieut. Col. Commandant Calvin Smith to His Excellency Gov. Hancock, dated Hults, New Boston, May 1, 1782, stating that said Davis, Ensign in the 8th Regt., had been recommended to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieut. Fowler of the 6th Regt., but as it has since appeared that Ensign Levi Bradley of the 4th Regt. ought properly to succeed to the above named vacancy, the request for the promotion of Ensign Davis is accordingly withdrawn and the statement is made that he will be provided for in the 3d Regt.; also, letter from Lieut. Col. William Hull, of 3d Regt., to His Excellency Gov. Hancock, dated Boston, May 23, 1782, stating that said Davis, Ensign in 8th Regt., was entitled to be a Lieutenant in the 3d Regt. from March 15, 1782, vice Lieut. Samuel Burnham, deceased; advised in Council June 17, 1782, that a commission be issued.

Ebenezer transferred to 3rd Massachusetts, 7 July 1782; and was made a Lieutenant, 15 March 1783. Ebenezer served to 3 June 1783. After the war he settled at Falmouth Neck (now Portland), Maine. He was appointed Captain, 6th division, Massachusetts Militia, 5 Feb 1787; had been elected to membership in Portland Lodge, F&AM, 6 Jan 1785. He had been elected Junior Warden that same day; in June was chosen Master, retaining the office until 1795. Ebenezer Davis of Portland, 'gentleman', sold a lot there for $200 to Peleg Wadsworth of Portland, 'Esquire', on 6 Jun 1791. Ebenezer was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1799. He was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 11 Oct 1792. Only child:
i. Charles Stewart Davis, b. 10 May 1788; m. at Exeter, NH, 1 Jun 1815 to Elizabeth Taylor Gilman, d/o the Governor of that State.

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JOHN DAVIS Ob. b. at Kingston, MA, 25 Nov 1754; d. Norway, ME 16 Apr 1818, aged 65 yrs; son of Nicholas and Lydia (Washburn) Davis; m. Rehoboth, MA, 3 Feb 1780 to Martha Walker, b. Rehoboth 22 May 1758; d. Norway, ME 16 Dec 1820, aged 62 yrs. The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (4:502-503).

John Davis, Kingston. List of men enlisted or drafted into Continental Army as returned by 2d Lieut. Samuel Gray, dated Kingston, Feb. 21, 1778; residence, Kingston; engaged for town of Kingston; joined Capt. Pope's co., Col. Shepard's Regt.; term to expire Jan. 1, 1780; list of men mustered by Nathaniel Barber, Muster Master for Suffolk Co., dated Boston, March 30, 1777; also, Sergeant Major, Capt. Isaac Pope's co., Col. Sheppard's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 22, 1777, to Jan. 3, 1778; reported promoted to Ensign Jan. 3, 1778; also, Ensign, Col. William Shepard's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 3, 1778, to Dec. 31, 1779; also, Capt. Isaac Pope's co., Col. Shepard's (3d) Regt.; muster rolls for Oct. and Nov., 1778, dated Camp Providence; reported promoted March 1 [year not given]; also, 5th co., Col. Shepard's Regt.; muster roll for March and April, 1779, dated Providence; appointed March 1, 1778; also, Col. Shepard's (4th) Regt.; return of officers for clothing dated Salem, Aug. 28, 1779; also, Lt. 4th Mass. Regt.; list of officers showing dates of appointment; commissioned April 14, 1780; reported acting as Adjutant; also, list of officers promoted in Continental Army; Col. Shepard's (4th) Regt.; said Davis promoted to Lieutenant, and commissioned July 18, 1780; also, Lieutenant, acting as Adjutant; Col. Shepard's (4th) Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; reported as serving 3 mos. 12 days as Ensign, 3 mos. 8 days as Lieutenant, 5 mos. 10 days as Adjutant; also, Lieutenant, 4th Regt., Brig. Gen. Glover's brigade; return of officers dated Boston, Dec. 14, 1780; also, Adjutant, Col. Shepard's (4th) Regt.; weekly returns of officers dated Camp Peekskill, June 24, 1781, Phillipsburgh, July 20, and July 27, 1781, Camp near Dobbs's Ferry, Aug. 10, 1781, Phillipsburgh, Aug. 17, 1781, Camp Peekskill, Aug. 25, Aug. 31, Sept. 7, and Sept. 14, 1781; also, muster rolls for Oct.-Dec., 1781, dated York Huts; reported April 14, 1780; reported on furlough in Massachusetts from Dec. 8, 1781, by leave of Gen. McDougall; also, weekly returns of officers dated Cantonment, 1st Brigade, April 12, and May 3, 1782, York Huts, May 10, 1782, Cantonment, 1st Brigade, May 24, 1782; also, weekly returns of officers between May 30, 1782, and Aug. 16, 1782, dated West Point, and between Sept. 13, and Sept. 27, 1782, dated Verplanck's Point; also, Lieutenant, Col. Shepard's Regt.; weekly returns of officers between Oct. 11, and Oct. 25, 1782, dated Verplanck's Point; reported acting as Adjutant; also, Adjutant; return of officers dated West Point, Oct. - , 1782; also, weekly returns of officers between Nov. 15, and Nov. 29, 1782; also, Lt. acting as Adjutant, Lieut. Col. James Mellet's (4th) Regt.; return of officers dated Camp near New Windsor, Dec. 6, 1782; also, Lieutenant, acting as Adjutant, Col. Henry Jackson's (4th) Regt.; weekly returns of officers between Dec. 13, 1782, and Jan. 3, 1783; also, return of officers dated Camp near New Windsor; also, weekly returns of officers between Jan. 10, and Jan. 24, 1783, dated Cantonment, 1st Brigade; also, return of officers dated Camp Mass. Line, Feb. 7, 1783; also, return of officers dated Feb. 14, 1783; reported commanding in quarters;
also, return of officers dated Cantonment, Mass. Hutts, March 23, 1783; reported on furlough; also, weekly returns of officers between April 24, 1783, and May 20, 1783, dated Camp Mass. Line, Cantonment, New Windsor, and Cantonment, 1st Mass. brigade.

John was a mariner before the Revolution; bought a part interest in a ship after his return home from the war, but unfortunate voyages and unscrupulous partners ruined him; in fact, bad luck followed him wherever he went. The United States Census of 1790 showed him living in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, with his wife, three boys under 16, and two girls under 16. In 1793 he met a man named Wilder from the northern part of New Hampshire, who induced him to settle on a farm up there as a tenant. Lieutenant John resided in Conway, New Hampshire, 6 January 1806. John was still there 12 January 1808 with his wife and three children, two of whom could not support themselves; there is nothing on him in the Grafton County, New Hampshire, deeds; resided in nearby Fryeburg, Maine, 25 January 1810, and wrote ‘my son has been gone at sea for 17 months’. He removed to Norway, Maine, in 1814 to live with his son, Samuel. Lieutenant John appears on the Norway tax lists for the year 1816.

He was an Original Member of the Massachusetts of the Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1818. John and Martha are buried at the Rustfield Cemetery in Norway, Maine.

On his gravestone the inscription reads: “he was characterized by patriotism, philanthropy and integrity”. He wrote more letters to the Society than any other member not holding an office. They are in a fine hand, the grammar is good, but they are exasperatingly vague about his family, never once giving the name of a single one of them!

Children, born in Rehoboth, Mass:

i. John Jr., b. 08 Mar 1780.
ii. William Perry, b. 06 Oct 1782; m1. at Portland 15 Dec 1805 to Sophia Paine; m2. to Gertrude, who resided in New York, NY, b. 06 Oct 1782.
iii. Sarah, b. 16 Apr 1784; m1. Capt. Reuben King; m2. Capt. Richmond Loring.
iv. Samuel, b. 16 Nov 1785; m. at Seekonk, MA, 21 May 182 - to Lucy Ann Walker.
v. Huldah Walker, b. 31 Aug 1787.
vi. Thomas, b. 9 Sep 1789.
vii. Sophronia, b. ca 1791; m. John Young.

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NATHAN DIX (OM) d. aft. 1812; m. at Woburn, MA, 16 Nov 1769 to Elizabeth Wyman; b. ca. 1748; d. Burlington, MA, 28 Feb 1780, aged 31 yrs. 6 mos.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (4:797).

Nathan Dix, Woburn. Private, Capt. Joshua Walker's co., Col. David Greene's (2d Middlesex Co.) regt., which marched probably on the alarm of April 19, 1775; service, 5 days; also, Capt. John Wood's co.; company return [year not given, probably 1775]; also, Sergeant, Capt. John Wood's co.; list of men who took the oath required by Congress to be taken by the Mass. army sworn to in Middlesex Co., May 27, 1775; also, 2d Lieutenant, Capt. John Wood's (5th) co., Lieut. Col. Loammi Baldwin's (late Samuel Gerrish's) 38th (also given 37th) regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; engaged April 24, 1775; service, 3 mos. 9 days; also, same co. and regt.; return of sick and absent dated Medford, Aug. 10, 1775; also, same co. and regt.; pay abstract for Sept., 1775, dated Chelsea; also, 2d Lieutenant, Capt. Wood's co., Lieut. Col. Baldwin's regt.; petition dated Watertown, Oct. 18, 1775, signed by Lieut. Col. Loammi Baldwin and Maj. James Wesson, to the Council, asking that said Dix and other officers be recommended to the Commander-in-chief for commissions; ordered in Council Oct. 18, 1775, that said officers be recommended to Gen. Washington for commissions; also, company return [probably Oct., 1775]; reported engaged April 19, 1775; also, list of officers belonging to 38th regt. who wished to remain in the service endorsed Oct. [1775]; also, Lieut. Col. Baldwin's regt.; pay abstract for rations from July 1, 1775, to Dec. 31, 1775, dated Chelsea; also, 2d Lieutenant, Capt. Wood's co., Col. Baldwin's (26th) regt.; return of officers dated Cambridge Camp, Jan. 8, 1776; also, pay abstracts for Feb. and March, 1776; also, receipt dated New York, April 2, 1776, for ration allowances from Jan. 1, 1776, to April 1, 1776, received of Col. Baldwin; also, pay abstract for April, 1776, dated New York; also, pay abstract for May, 1776; also, pay abstract for June, 1776, dated New York; also, list of men returned as having lost articles at the evacuation of New York Sept. 14, 1776; also, Captain, 9th regt.; list of officers of Mass. line found on a list of settlements of rank made at West Point by a board held for that purpose, and confirmed by Congress Sept. 6, 1779; reported commissioned March -, 1777; also, Captain, Col. James Wesson's (9th) regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; also, return of officers for clothing dated Boston, Oct. 19, 1778; also, list of officers dated West Point, Sept. 12, 1779; also, return of officers for clothing dated Boston, Sept. 25, 1779; also, Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; also, return of officers dated Orangetown, Oct. 7, 1780; also, Col. Michael Jackson's (3d Mass.) regt.; weekly return of officers dated Oct. 31, 1783; reported attending general court martial.

He was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 31 Aug 1790, but it was later assigned to Dudley Woodbridge. Nathan was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until his death.

Children born at Woburn:

i. Nathan, b. 3 Feb 1774.
ii. Elizabeth, bapt. at Burlington 3 Nov 1776, d. there 20 Sep 1778.
The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* (4:829).

Levi Dodge, Lunenburg. Capt. Josiah Stearns's co., Col. Ephraim Doolittle's Regt.; company receipt for advance pay dated Cambridge, July 10, 1775; also, Private, same co. and Regt.; company return dated Winter Hill, Oct. 6, 1775. Levi Dodge, Lunenburg. List of men raised to serve in the Continental Army from Capt. David Carlisle's co., 8th Worcester Co. Regt., as returned to Col. Abijah Starks (Stearns), dated Lunenburg, Jan. 9, 1778; residence, Lunenburg; engaged for town of Lunenburg; joined Capt. Warner's co., Col. Marshall's Regt.; term, 3 years; also, Sergeant, 3d co., Col. Thomas Marshall's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Feb. 25, 1777, to Nov. 1, 1777; reported promoted to Ensign Nov. 1, 1777; also, Lieutenant, Col. Marshall's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Nov. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; reported as serving 11 mos. 23 days as Ensign, 14 mos. 8 days as Lieutenant; also, Ensign, Capt. William Warner's co., Col. Thomas Marshall's (10th) Regt.; muster roll for Jan., 1779, dated West Point; engaged Nov. 6, 1776; also, Capt. William Warner's (6th) co., Col. Marshall's Regt.; muster roll for March, 1779, dated West Point; reported transferred to Capt. Marshall's co. April 1, 1779; also reported on command at the Lines; also, Capt. Christopher Marshalls (7th) co., Col. Marshall's Regt.; muster roll for April, 1779, dated West Point; reported on command at the Lines; also, Lieutenant, Col. Marshall's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; also, 4th co., Col. Marshall's Regt.; muster roll for Oct-Dec 1780, dated Huts near West Point; appointed Dec. 15, 1778; also, Col. Benjamin Tupper's (10th) Regt.; pay roll for service and subsistence made up to Jan. 1, 1782; entered service Aug. 1, 1780; service, 12 mos.; wages allowed from Jan. 1, 1781, to Jan. 1, 1782, and subsistence allowed from Aug. 1, 1780, to Jan. 1, 1782; reported appointed Quartermaster Aug. 14, 1781; also, Lieutenant and Quartermaster, Col. Tupper's (10th) Regt.; service from Jan. 1, 1782, 12 mos.

Sergeant, 10th Massachusetts, 10 Dec 1776; Ensign, 1 Nov 1777; 2nd Lt. 15 Dec 1778; transferred to 1st Mass., 1 Jan 1783, and served to 3 Nov 1783. He was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 2 May 1789, he also applied for a pension 22 Apr 1818 in New York City, NY.

Levi was an Original member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1829. In 1789, Levi Dodge was a Deputy Sheriff for Ulster County, NY. He resided in New York, NY, in 1818. In Sep 1844, Levi Peabody Dodge was the executor of Lieutenant Levi Dodge's estate, and one of the heirs. No adult issue. Levi had four brothers and six sisters, including: Reuben, b. 1743; Jesse, b. 1744; Mary, b. 1746; Tabatha, b. 1748; Tabitha, b. 1753; Zadok, b. 1756; Ester, b. 19 Apr 1758, d. 1763; John Perkins, b. 1760; Ruth, b. 1762.

#### Benjamin Eaton

Benjamin Eaton. He was born in Marblehead, MA, 1755; commissioned 2d lieutenant, Crane's artillery; m. Ann Townsend, d/o of Shippie Townsend. Children: Ann Moorfield, Charles Marvin, and Hannah Andrews. Commissioned 2d lieutenant, Crane's artillery, 1 Feb 1777; served through the war; was inspector of customs at Boston for some years, and until his death, August 20...

#### BENJAMIN EATON

OM was supposed to have been born at Marblehead, MA, ca. 1755 (no record); d. Boston, MA, 20 Aug 1819, due to malignant fever; m. Boston 15 March 1781 to Ann Townsend, who d. at Boston 30 Sep 1800. Ann was the sister of Surgeon David Townsend, an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* (5:166).

Benjamin Eaton, Lieutenant, Col. John Crane's (Artillery) regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Jan 1777, to 31 Dec 1779; also, 2d Lieutenant, Capt. Thomas Welle's co., Col. Crane's regt.; return of men in camp before 15 Aug 1777; also, Capt. David Allen's co., Col. John Crane's regt.; muster rolls for Sep-Dec 1777; reported sick at Trenton in Sep 1777; also, Col. Crane's regt.; returns of officers for clothing dated Boston, 26 May 1778, and 25 Sep 1778; also, same regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Jan 1780, to 31 Dec 1780; also, (late) Col. Crane's regt.; list of officers who 'continue in service' as returned by Thomas Vose, Captain and Adjutant, dated Boston, 19 Jan 1781; also, Capt. Thomas Jackson's co., Col. John Crane's (3d Artillery) regt.; muster rolls for Feb., Mar, and Apr 1781; reported on furlough at Boston.

Benjamin served in the 3rd Continental (Massachusetts) Artillery until Jun 1783. He was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 22 Apr 1796.

He was an officer of the United States Customs in Boston from 1796 until his decease; was termed 'gentleman'. Benjamin was admitted 4 July 1797, one of the last of the Original Members; was a member of the Standing Committee of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati: 1804, 1807 through 1819. Benjamin was buried at the South Burying Ground in Boston, by James Hutchinson undertaker.

**Children:**

i. Nancy, b. 12 Oct 1782; m. at Boston 31 Oct 1809 to James Moorfield.

ii. Elizabeth 'Betsy', b. 27 Sep 1785.

iii. Sarah 'Sally', b. 20 Mar 1789, d. 25 Aug 1845; m. at Boston 14 May 1807 to Abraham Watson Gamage.

iv. Mary, b. 27 April 1795.
JOSEPH EDES, 1854 b. at Gloucester, MA. 8 Jun 1747; son of Thomas and Lucretia (Day) Edes; filed his marriage intention at Gloucester 15 Apr 1769 to Susanna Dennison. He served as a Sergeant for Gerrish's Massachusetts Regiment, May to Dec 1775.  Enlisted in the 9th Massachusetts, 1 Jan 1776. He was later promoted to the rank of 2nd Lieutenant, 10 Aug 1776; 1st Lieutenant of the 9th Massachusetts, 1 Jan 1778; Captain, 15 Sep 1780. He resigned 21 Jun 1781.  
Joseph is listed among the officers in Metcalf's *Original Members and other Officers eligible to the Society of the Cincinnati 1783-1938*. He is also mentioned as an "Eligible Non-Member" of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Society Register* (Jan 1946) 100:62.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* (5:211).

also, company return dated Chelsea, Oct. 2, 1775; 
also, order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated Chelsea, Dec. 27, 1775; 
also, enlistment agreement dated Chelsea, Nov. 13, 1775, signed by said Edes and others, engaging to serve in the Continental Army in Col. Baldwin's Regt., for the term of 1 year from Dec. 31, 1775; 
also, Capt. Dodge's co.; account of appraisement of guns taken for the public use from men belonging to Col. Baldwin's Regt., who left the service Dec. 31, 1775, having been stationed at Chelsea and Medford; 
also, Ensign, Capt. Dodge's co., Col. Baldwin's Regt.; return of men who enlisted for 1 year from the last of Dec., 1775; 
also, 26th Regt.; return of officers of said Cambridge Camp, Jan. 8, 1776; 
also, Capt. Barnabas Dodge's co., Col. Loammi Baldwin's (26th) Regt.; pay abstracts for Jan.-March, 1776; 
also, pay abstracts for April, May, and June, 1776, dated New York; 
also, list of men who marched on expedition to Trenton Dec. 26, 1776, dated Mixfield, Dec. 29, 1776; 
also, Lieutenant, Col. James Wesson's (9th) Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; 
also, Lieutenant, Capt. Abraham Child's co., Col. Wesson's Regt.; muster roll dated Jan. 25, 1778; residence, Gloucester; 
engaged for town of Gloucester; 
also, Col. Wesson's Regt.; return of officers for clothing dated Boston, Oct. 19, 1778; 
also, Col. Wesson's (9th) Regt.; return of officers of said West Point, Sept. 12, 1779; 
also, Captain, Col. Wesson's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for the year 1780; reported as serving 8 mos. as Lieutenant, 3 mos. as Captain; 
also, Lieutenant, Col. Wesson's Regt.; return of officers of said Orange-town, Oct. 7, 1780; 
also, Captain, Col. Wesson's Regt.; pay abstract for Oct.-Dec., 1780; 
also, letter dated West Point, Dec. 24, 1780, signed by James Wesson, Colonel of 9th Mass. Regt., recommending certain officers for promotion; said Edes to be promoted to Captain, commission to date from Sept. 15, 1780, ordered in Council Feb. 21, 1781, that a commission be issued; reported commission Feb. 21, 1781. 

The descendants of Joseph became eligible for membership in the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati under the Rule of 1854. 

AZARIAH EGLESTON (OM) b. at Sheffield, MA, 23 Feb 1757; d. Lenox, MA, 12 Jan 1822; son of Seth and Rachel (Church) Egleston; m1. at Lenox, MA, 11 Aug 1785 to Hannah Paterson, who d. Lenox 21 Jan 1803; d/o Brigadier-General John Paterson, who was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati; m2. at Lenox 28 May 1818 to Sarah Connels Daniels, b. ca. 1768; d. aft. 1855. 

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* (5:252-3).

also, list of men raised to serve in the Continental Army from Capt. William Ford's (Pittsfield) co. [year not given]; residence, Pittsfield; engaged for town of Pittsfield; joined Capt. Miller's co., Col. Vose's regt.; term, during war; 
also, Ensign, Col. Joseph Vose's regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Jan 1777, to 31 Dec 1779; reported as serving 13 mos. 2 days as Ensign, 22 mos. 28 days as Quartermaster; 
also, Ensign, Capt. Jeremiah Miller's co., Col. Vose's (1st) regt.; muster roll for Dec 1777, sworn to in Camp near Valley Forge, 6 Jan 1778; appointed 1 May 1777; 
also, Ensign, Col. Vose's regt.; return of officers of clothing dated Boston, 25 May 1778; 
also, Ensign, acting as Quartermaster, Col. Vose's regt.; muster rolls for Sep and Nov 1778, Feb., Mar, and Apr 1779, dated Providence; 
also, Ensign, Capt. Miller's co., Col. Vose's regt.; muster roll for Mar and Apr 1779, dated Providence; 
also, Lieutenants, acting as Quartermaster, Col. Vose's regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Jan 1780, to 31 Dec 1780; reported as serving 4 mos. as Ensign, 8 mos. as Lieutenant; also, Ensign and Quartermaster, Capt. Moses Ashley's co., Col. Vose's regt.; muster roll for Jul 1780, dated Camp 'Tenith;' engaged 1 Jan 1777; 
also, return made to the Council dated Sept. 8, 1780, signed by Col. Joseph Vose, of officers recommended to fill vacancies in 1st Mass. regt., asking that commissions be issued said officers; ordered in Council 16 Sep 1780, that the officers be commissioned; said Egleston reported an Ensign, recommended to be commissioned as Lieutenant from 31 Aug 1780, vice Lieut. Green, promoted; 
also, Lieutenant, Col. Vose's regt.; list of officers promoted in Continental Army; commissioned 11 Apr 1780; 
also, Lieutenant, Col. Vose's regt., 1st Mass. brigade; list of officers showing dates of appointments; commissioned 30 Aug 1780; reported acting as Paymaster; also, Lieutenant, 1st regt., Gen. Glover's brigade; return of officers dated Boston, 14 Dec 1780;
also, Lieutenant, Col. Vose's (1st) regt.; muster rolls for Jan-Mar 1781, dated Garrison at West Point; appointed 4 May 1780; reported acting as Paymaster;
also, Lieutenant and Paymaster; weekly returns of officers signed by Jeremiah Miller, Captain and Commandant, dated Garrison at West Point, 13 Apr, and 20 Apr 1781; reported absent 12 days, on command at Boston;
also, Paymaster, Col. Vose's regt.; muster roll for May 1781, dated West Point; reported on command;
also, muster roll for Jul 1781, dated Camp near Dobbs's Ferry;
also, muster rolls for Aug and Sep 1781, dated Camp Peekskill; also, muster roll for Oct and Nov 1781, dated Quarters York Hufts; also, muster roll for Jan 1782; also, muster roll for Feb 1782, dated Huts 1st Brigade;
also, return of officers dated Camp at Verplanck's Point, 13 Sep 1782; reported sick at Berkshire;
also, reported on staff as regimental paymaster from Aug 1782;
also, return of officers dated Camp at West Point, 20 Sep 1782;
also, returns of officers dated Verplanck's Point, 27 Sep, and 25 Oct 1782;
also, return of officers dated Camp at Snake Hill, 1 Nov 1782;
also, returns of officers from 8 Nov 1782, to 7 Mar 1783, dated Camp near New Windsor;
also, returns of officers from 18 Jul, to 22 Aug 1783, dated Camp Philadelphia; reported on command at West Point from 25 Jul to 22 Aug 1783.

After the war he did some farming; was a justice of the Peace of Berkshire County residing in Lenox from 1787 to 1815. Azariah was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati 1783 to 1822. He was elected the Representative of Lenox in the Massachusetts General Court: 1796-1799; a State Senator from 1807 to 1809; Eggleston Square in Roxbury was named in his honor. He founded Lenox Academy, and from 1808 to 1815 was also an Associate Justice of the Court of Sessions; was termed 'Esquire' in probate papers administering his estate, which was insolvent. Azariah was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 22 Jul 1789, and his widow Sarah also applied for a Bounty Land Warrant 21 Mar 1855. Azariah also applied for a Soldier's pension 6 May 1818, and his widow applied 18 Mar 1853. In the center of the Lenox town crossroads stands a beautiful granite shaft commemorating Major Egleston erected in 1892 by his grandson, Thomas Eggleston.

Children, born in Lenox.
i. Sophia, b. 15 Mar 1789, d. Lenox 1 Apr 1790.
ii. Maria, b. 21 Apr 1790; m. Lenox, MA, 31 Aug 1812 James W. Robbins.
iii. Ruth, b. and d. at Lenox 15 Feb 1792
iv. Mary 'Polly', b. 25 Sep 1793.
v. George Washington, b. 17 Jul 1795; m. Lenox, MA, 13 Dec 1812, Sophia Heriot; m2. 5 May 1840 Martha (DuBose) Porchee.
vi. Elizabeth, b. 22 Dec 1797; m. 27 Apr 1815 to Moses Byxbe, Jr., of Delaware, OH.

Anthony J. Carter

http://www.archive.org/stream/biographicalnoti00eleg/biographicalnoti00eleg_divu.txt

Azariah Egleston was born 23 Feb 1757, in the town of Sheffield, Berkshire, MA. His parents were Seth and Rachel (Church) Egleston. His grandparents were Joseph and Abigail (Ashley) Egleston of Westfield.

When John Paterson [q.v.] came back from the first Provincial Congress and informed the people of Berkshire County that they must be prepared to fight, and called for volunteers to the regiment he was raising, Azariah Egleston and his three younger brothers needed no urging. He was at Pittsfield at the time, and enlisted from there on April 29, 1775, but all four of them enlisted as privates in Captain Noble's company, which was afterwards called "The Flower of Berkshire."

An interesting 13 page biography may be read on Azariah [and Gen. Paterson] at Appendix I to this present compilation.

NEHEMIAH EMERSON (OM) b. at Haverhill, MA, 20 Jan 1749; d. there 11 Dec 1832, aged 83 yrs; son of Nehemiah and Susanna (Simons) Emerson; filed m. int. at Haverhill, MA, 24 Jan 1784, and m. Mary 'Molley' Whittier, b. Haverhill, MA, 4 Mar 1759; d. there 17 Sep 1835; d/o Nathaniel and Ruth (Greeley) Whittier.

Private in the Lexington Alarm, 19 Apr 1775; Ensign, 11th Mass., 6 Nov 1776; 2Lt, 7 Nov 1777; 1Lt, 28 Mar 1779; Capt, 27 Oct 1780; transferred to 10th Mass., 1 Jan 1781; retired 1 Jan 1783.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (5:348).

Nehemiah Emerson, Haverhill. Private, Capt. Daniel Hills's co., Col. Johnson's regt., which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775, under command of Lieut. Samuel Clements, to Cambridge; service, 7 days; also, Sergeant, Capt. Thomas Cogswell's co., Col. Loammi Baldwin's (26th) regt.; pay abstract for April 1776;
also, 26th regt.; list of men returned as having lost articles, etc., at the evacuation of New York Sep. 14, 1776;
also, Capt. Cogswell's co., 26th regt.; list of men who furnished their own arms, sworn to at Haverhill, July 30, 1777;
also, Lieutenant, Col. Benjamin Tupper's regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; reported as serving 10 mos. 7 days as Ensign, 25 mos. 23 days as Lieutenant;
also, Ensign; petition dated Van Schaick's Island, Aug. 31, 1777, signed by said Emerson and other officers of (late) Col. Francis's regt., asking that Lieut. Col. Littlefield be appointed colonel of said regiment;
also, Ensign; petition to the General Court dated Camp above Stillwater, Sept. 15, 1777, signed by officers of Col. Marshall's and Col. Brewer's regts., asking that clothing be furnished them to replace that lost on the retreat from Ticonderoga;
also, Ensign, Capt. Moses Greenleaf's co., Col. Benjamin Tupper's regt.; muster return dated Jan. 25, 1778; residence, Haverhill;
also, order on Board of War dated Camp near Valley Forge, April 8, 1778, signed by said Emerson and other officers of Col. Tupper's regt., Brig. Gen. John Paterson's brigade, for clothing to replace that lost on retreat from Ticonderoga;
also, order for clothing dated Danbury, Oct. 12, 1778;
also, Lieutenant, Col. Tupper's (15th) regt.; muster roll for March, 1779, dated West Point;
also, Col. Tupper's (11th) regt.; return of officers for clothing dated West Point, Aug. 10, 1779;
also, Lt. and Quartermaster, Col. Tupper's regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780;
also, Lieutenant, 6th co., Col. Tupper's regt.; muster roll for Oct.-Dec., 1780, dated Huts near West Point; appointed Nov. 7, 1777;
reported acting as Quarter Master;
also, return of officers for clothing dated Boston, Dec. 15, 1780;
also, letter from Col. Benjamin Tupper to Gov. Hancock, dated Boston, Dec. 11, 1780, recommending certain officers for promotion;
said Emerson, Lieutenant, recommended for Captain, commission to date from Oct. 27, 1780; ordered in Council, Dec. 15, 1780, that commissions be issued;
also, Captain, 10th Mass. regt.; abstract for 3 months pay dated Boston, May 15, 1781, signed by John Crane, Colonel of Artillery;
said Emerson ordered to march immediately to camp with recruits;
also, Captain, Col. Benjamin Tupper's (10th) regt., commanded by Col. Thomas Marshall until Jan. 1, 1781; wages and subsistence allowed said Emerson from Jan. 1, 1781, to Jan. 1, 1782, 12 months;
also, Captain, same regt.; wages allowed from Jan. 1, 1782, 12 months.

He resided at the old family homestead in Haverhill the rest of his life. Nehemiah was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 to 1832. He was granted a Bounty Land Grant 18 Oct 1796. He later applied for a pension while residing in Essex County, 28 May 1819. He was buried at the Pentucket Cemetery, Haverhill, MA.

Children born at Haverhill:
i. Mary, b. at Haverhill, MA, 07 Oct 1784; m. at Haverhill 24 Oct 1810 to Joseph Smith, of Dover, NH.
ii. Susanna, b. 01 May 1786
iii. Nathan, b. 18 Jul 1788
iv. Ruth, b. 21 Jan 1790; m. at Haverhill, MA, 25 Jul 1839 to John W. Hayes.
v. Nathaniel, b. 30 Dec 1792
vi. Henry, b. 27 Oct 1794; m. Dec 1827 to Evelina Benbridge of Philadelphia, PA.

http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/10,000_famous_freemasons/Volume_2_E_to_J.htm

Nehemiah Emerson A captain in the Revolutionary War who was one of the guards at the execution of Major Andre, q.v. Received his degrees in Washington Lodge No. 10 (military) and was later a member of Merrimack Lodge at Haverhill, Mass.

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http://saratoganygenweb.com/battle.htm#emerephr

Ephraim Emery [Emory]: Fifer, Capt. William Rogers's co. of Minute-men, Col. Samuel Gerrish's regt., which marched on the alarm of 19 Apr 1775; service, 8 days;
also, Capt. William Rogers's (8th) co., Col. Samuel Gerrish's regt.; muster roll dated 1 Aug 1775; enlisted 27 Apr 1775; service, 3 mos. 12 days;
also, Capt. Rogers's (8th) co., Lieut. Col. Loammi Baldwin's (late Gerrish's) 38th regt.; pay abstract for Aug 1775, dated Chelsea;
also, company return [probably Oct 1775]; also, list dated Chelsea, 24 Nov 1775, of men enlisted by Lieut. Samuel Carr to serve in the Continental Army in Col. Baldwin's regt.;
also, Capt. Rogers's co. return for recruits for the new establishment in Col.Baldwin's regt. approved by Brig. Gen. W. Heath at Camp at Cambridge, 30 Dec 1775;
also, Fifer, Capt. Ezra Badlam's co., Col. Loammi Baldwin's (26th) regt.; enlisted Jan. 1, 1776;
also, pay abstracts for Mar. Apr and May 1776, dated New York; also, pay abstract for Jun, 1776;
also, list of men raised to serve in the Continental Army sworn to at Newbury, 23 Aug 1777; residence, Newbury; engaged for town of Newbury; joined Capt. Pilebury's co., Col. Wigglesworth's regt.; term, 3 years;
also, : reported promoted to Ensign 1 Jan 1778;
also, Capt. Daniel Pillsbury's co., Col. Wigglesworth's regt.; return of men in service on or before 15 Aug 1777;
also, Lieutenant and Adjutant; return of officers of Lieut. Col. Calvin Smith's (6th) regt., dated 23 Apr 1782; commissioned 10 Apr 1779; leave of absence reported to have expired;
also, same regt.; wages allowed for Jan 1781-Dec., 1782, 24 months;
also, certificate dated Newbury, June 27, 1785, signed by said Emery, late Paymaster 6th Mass. regt., stating that Jacob Pike's orders for wages for Feb-Apr 1783, in favor of Melancton Smith and Mr. Harris respectively, had been paid to them.

Died Newbury, MA, 27 Sep 1827. Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati. m. Polly Russel of Bradford, Sep 1785.


Ephraim Emery m. 17 Sep. 1785 Bradford [Newbury], ESSEX, MA, Mary/Molly [Polly] Russell, b. 19 Jun 1765 d. 3 Mar 1843 Newbury, ESSEX, MA, d/o Peter Russell. Enlisted as fifer 19 Apr 1775 at Lexington Alarm; entered the service in William Roger's co. Col. Baldwin's Regt. 27 Apr 1775; Sgt. in Capt. Pillsbury's Co., Col. Wigglesworth's Reg. 1777; promoted Ensign 1 Jan 1778;
promoted Lt. in the 13th Reg. Col. Smith, 10 Apr 1778; acted as adjutant from 1781 until appointed paymaster to the 6th Regt., 1783.
Was in the assault of Stony Point 16 Jul 1779; in the battle of White Plains 28 Oct 1776, at West Point, NY, and in Sullivan's RI. campaign, 1778; commissioned Lt. and paymaster in Tupper's 6th Regt., 1783. After the war was appointed in 1799, Capt. in U.S.A. 14th Reg. which was disbanded in 1800, and was successively Capt., Brigade Major, and inspector in the state of MA, in the county of Essex. Member of Cincinnati.

Children:
MARY [PATTY] EMERY b. 27 Mar 1786 Bradford, Essex, MA.
JOHN EMERY b. 01 Mar 1788 Bradford [Newbury], Essex, MA; d. 25 Mar 1869, unm.
THOMAS EMERY b. 07 Sep 1791 Bradford, Essex, MA.
HANNAH EMERY b. 01 [25] Jun 1801 Newbury, Essex, MA; m. 6 Apr 1854 Haverhill [Newbury], Essex, MA, Joseph Beown.

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TOBIAS FERNALD (OM) b. at Kittery, ME (on the site of the later Navy Yard) 1 Feb 1744; d. there 15 Aug 1784; filed his m1. int. at York, ME, 28 Nov 1780, Dorcas McIntire; m2. at Kittery, ME, 18 Dec 1786, Richard Rogers [sic].

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (5:622-3).

Tobias Fernald, Kittery, Captain, Col. James Scammon's (30th) regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; engaged May 3 (also given May 1), 1775; service, 3 mos. 5 days;
also, company return [probably Oct., 1775]; also, Captain, Col. James Scammon's regt.; regimental return dated Cambridge, May 23, 1775; ordered in Provincial Congress May 29, 1775, that commissions be delivered to the captains of said regiment;
also, Captain, 2d co., Col. Edmund Phinney's regt.; muster roll for Nov., 1776, dated Garrison at Fort George; engaged Jan. 1, 1776; reported re-engaged as Major Nov. 6, 1776, in Col. Brewer's regt.;
also, Major; return of rations delivered officers of Col. Samuel Brewer's regt. from Jan. 1, 1777, to March 31, 1777, dated Boston; said Fernald credited with 360 rations; also, petition to general court, signed by officers of Col. Marshall's and Col. Brewer's regts., dated Camp above Stillwater Sept. 15, 1777, requesting that clothing might be furnished them to replace that lost on retreat from Ticonderoga;
also, letter from Lieut. Col. Samuel Carlton to the Board of War, at Boston, dated West Point, Dec. 27, 1778, asking that clothing be delivered officers of (late) Col. Brewer's regt.;
also, Major, Col. Carlton's (late Brewer's) regt.; return of officers dated Boston, Feb. 2, 1779;
also, account of clothing supplied officers of (late) Col. Brewer's (12th) regt. by the Board of War June 9, 1779, and Sept. 30, 1779;
also, Lieutenant Colonel, 8th regt.; list of settlements of rank of Continental officers, delivered at West Point, made by a board held for the purpose and confirmed by Congress Sept. 6, 1779; commissioned March 6, 1779;
also, return of officers of 12th regt. commanded by said Fernald, Major, who had not been absent since May, 1777, dated Boston, Dec. 5, 1779; said Fernald reported on command at Boston;
also, Lt Col, Col. Michael Jackson's regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780;
also, Lieutenant Colonel, Col. Benjamin Tupper's (10th) regt., commanded by Col. Thomas Marshall to Jan. 1, 1781; pay roll made up for wages and subsistence from Jan. 1, 1781, to Jan. 1, 1782; service, 12 mos.;
also, same regt.; service from Jan. 1, 1782, 12 mos.

Tobias was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 to 1784. His daughter Julia was granted his Bounty Land Warrant 27 Jan 1819.

Children:

i. Harriet. b. at York, ME, 22 Nov 1781. d. 26 Sep 1829, unmarried.

ii. Juliet 'Julia'. b. at Kittery, ME, 12 May 1783; m. at Kittery, ME, 21 Jan 1808, Col. Daniel Lane of Saco, ME.

http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/qm.cgi?op=GET&db=fernald&id=I2577

TOBIAS FERNALD, 3 Dec 1702 in Kittery, York, Maine and Mary MENDUM b. ca 1705 in Kittery; m. 25 Nov 1780 Dorcas MCINTYRE

Children:

1. Harriet FERNALD. b. 22 Nov 1781 in Kittery, York, Maine

2. Juliet FERNALD. b. 12 May 1783 in Kittery, York, Maine

He was a Revolutionary War Lieutenant-Colonel. Served 1775-1783.

THE ROSTER. OF COL. EDMUND PHINNEY'S EIGHTEENTH CONTINENTAL R EGIMENT -- 1776:

Capt. Tobias Fernald was born at Kittery, Maine, February 1, 1744, married in 1780 Dorcas McIntire of York, Maine, and had two daughters, Harriet and Juliet. He lived on land now occupied by the Navy Yard at Kittery. He had the small-pox in Boston in April, 1776, and died August 15, 1784, aged forty years.

Capt. Fernald was first a captain in Col. Scamman's regiment at Cambridge, from May to Dec 1775, in this regiment 1 Jan, to 6 Nov 1776, and 22 Oct, was ordered to do the duty of major during t he absence of Maj. Brown. He was major in Col. Brewer's 12th Massachusetts regiment, 6 Nov 1776, promoted to lieutenant colonel in Co I. Michael Jackson's 8th Massachusetts regiment, 6 Mar 1779, transferred to Col. Marshall's 10th Massachusetts regiment 1 Jan 1781, and retired 1 Jan 1783.


http://archives.mainegenealogy.net/2008/05/commissioned-officers-from-kittery-1775.html

Tobias Fernald, Lieutenant-Colonel, enlisted, 1 May 1775, and commissioned Captain in the 13th Foot Regiment, of the United Colonies, and served with it until its muster out, 31 Dec 1775; was commissioned Captain in Jan 1776, of the 18th Continental Infantry; promoted to Major, 6 Nov 1776, of the 12th Massachusetts Regiment (Line), and served with this regiment until his promotion, March 6, 1779, to Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment (Line), serving until Jan. 1, 1781, when he was transferred to the 10th Massachusetts (Line), with which he served until 1 Jan 1783, when the Tenth was consolidated with the other Massachusetts regiments, and he was retired until his services were needed again, thus serving over seven and a half years. He commanded at times all these regiments. Was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and signed the oath of allegiance at Valley Forge in 1778.
He was Ensign of the third company of Kittery militia in Aug 1771, and Apr 1772. He was chosen by the officers of the Massachusetts Line, 16 Oct 1779, a member of a committee to represent them, with a committee from the Massachusetts General Court, to make a statement about the depreciation of the pay of the army.

Born 1 Feb 1744, at Kittery, he as the son of Capt. Tobias and Mary (Mendum) Fernald, and lived in Kittery near what is called the Railroad Sand Pit. Married Dorcas McIntyre, of York, ME, in Dec 1781, d/o Capt. John McIntyre. His children were Harriet and Juliette. He died, 15 Aug 1784, at Kittery. His widow, Dorcas, m. Capt. Richard Rogers, of Kittery, also an officer of the Revolution.

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**Doctor James E. B. Finley [James Edward Burr Finley]**

![Painting given to Dr. James E.B. Finley by his nephew, Samuel F[inley],B[reese]. Morse.](http://books.google.com/books?id=uyoKAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA112&dq=%22James+E.+B.+Finley%22&hl=en&sa=X&ei=4t4RT9mUHaTn0QGV34yQAw&ved=0CFoQ6AEwBg#v=onepage&q=%22James%20E%20B%20Finley%22&f=false)

Samuel O’Neil Finely was President of Princeton College from 1761 until his death in 1766. His son, **Dr. James E. B. Finley**, was born in Nottingham, MD, 15 May 1758, and died in Charleston, SC, 13 Jun 1819. He was a medical pupil of his first cousin and guardian, the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush. He was Surgeon of the 15th Mass. regiment, 25 Feb 1777; transferred to the 5th Mass., 1 Jan 1781; transferred to the 4th Mass., 12 Jun 1783; and served to 3 Nov 1783. At the time of his death he was Secretary of the South Carolina Society of the Cincinnati. His three brothers were also officers in the Continental line: Surgeon Samuel Finley [see below], 14th and 7th Mass. regiments; First Lieut. John H. Finley, 5th and 6th Pennsylvania regiments; and Capt.-Lieut. Ebenezer Finley, 1st Continental Artillery, later Deputy Judge Advocate, Southern Department.

He married Mary Peronneau on 2 Jan 1798 in Charleston, SC.

**Children**

1. **William Peronneau Finley**  
b: 31 Jan 1803 in Charleston, SC
2. **Samuel Benjamin Rush Finley**  
b: 13 Dec 1801 in South Carolina
3. **Mary Hutson Finley**  
b: 1804 in South Carolina
4. **Sarah Finley**  
b: 10 Jan 1806 in South Carolina
5. **James Edward Burr Finley** [Jr. ]  
b: 28 Jun 1808 in South Carolina

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**JAMES EDWARD BURR FINLEY** (OM) was born at Nottingham (now Rising Sun), Cecil Co., MD, 15 May 1758; d. Charleston, SC, 7 June 1819; youngest son of Dr. Samuel (President of Princeton College, 1761-67) and Sarah (Hall) Finley. James was the younger brother of Samuel Finley Jr., also an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati; m. at Pon Pon, Colleton Co., SC, 2 Jan 1798, Mary (Peronneau) Young, who d. at Charleston Feb 1852, aged 87 yrs; d/o Arthur Peronneau, Surgeon Samuel Finley [see below], 14th and 7th Mass. regiments; First Lieut. John H. Finley, 5th and 6th Pennsylvania regiments; and Capt.-Lieut. Ebenezer Finley, 1st Continental Artillery, later Deputy Judge Advocate, Southern Department. The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* (S:668). James E. B. Finley, Surgeon, Col. Timothy Bigelow's (15th) regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Feb. 25, 1778, to Dec. 31, 1779; also, same regt.; pay abstracts for Nov. and Dec., 1778, dated Providence; also, Col. Bigelow's (13th) regt.; muster roll for March and April, 1779, dated Providence; reported on furlough; also, Col. Bigelow's (15th) regt.; muster roll for Aug., 1779, dated Lower Salem; also, same regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; also, muster roll for Jan-Jun 1780, dated Robinson's Farms; appointed Feb. 25, 1778; also, muster roll for Nov. and Dec., 1780, dated Garrison at West Point; also, Surgeon, Col. Rufus Putnam's (5th) regt.; muster roll for Jan., 1781, dated Garrison at West Point; also, regimental return dated West Point, April 6, 1781; reported on command at the Highlands; also, regimental return dated Garrison at West Point, April 13, 1781; reported on command at New Hampshire Hutts; also, regimental return dated Garrison at West Point, April 27, 1781; reported on command at 'N. H. Village.'

He was one of the medical officers at the Bethlehem, PA, hospital in the winter of 1776-77. After the war he went South, settled in Willtown, Colleton County, SC, where he practiced his profession; after his marriage, moved to Beaufort, SC; Hon. A.M., Brown, 1803. About 1810 he removed to Charleston where he resided at 10 Meeting Street; in 1819 was elected President of the Medical Society of Charleston. ‘He is, you know, an enthusiastic Republican and patriot and a warm approver of the later war [1812], but withal an amiable, excellent man.’ This paragraph is part of a letter written by Dr. Finley’s sister’s son, **Samuel Finley Breese Morse**, shortly after his arrival in Charleston on a visit to his uncle. It was Morse’s excellent portrait of Dr. Finley, painted there in 1818, that helped the young man along the road to success as an artist, and later as the great inventor of the telegraph. Dr. Finley was admitted a member of the South Carolina Society of the Cincinnati by right of residence. His successors have been and still are members of that Society.

James was also an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 to 1819. James was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 1 Apr 1790, and his widow applied for a Pension 9 Oct 1848. James will was filed in Charleston Co., and his adult children were listed.

**Children**: 

- William Peronneau Finley
- Samuel Benjamin Rush Finley
- Mary Hutson Finley
- Sarah Finley
- James Edward Burr Finley [Jr. ]
i. (daughter), b. 7 Sep 1798; d. 27 Sep 1798.
ii. (twins), both d. 20 Mar 1800.
iii. William Peronneau, b. at Beaufort, SC; m. 1 at Charleston aft. 1852, Celia L. Peronneau; m2. Anna Gibson.
iv. Sarah Ann, b. at Beaufort, SC, 10 Mar 1806.
v. James Edward Burr Jr., b. 28 Jun 1808; m. 14 Feb 1832, Ellen Maria Ancrum.

Dr. Samuel Finley

http://www.angelfire.com/biz/finleyfindings/VOL12NO1.html

Dr. Samuel Finley, A., B., [brother of the James E. B. Finely above] b. ca 1748 and d. 1801; son of Rev. Dr. Samuel O'Neil Finley and Sarah Rutter Hall. A physician and surgeon, born at Nottingham, MD, and died in NY, NY. In 1765, he was graduated as Bachelor of Arts from Princeton. During the War of the Revolution, he was Surgeon 14 Mass, 10 Apr 1778; transferred to 7th Mass. 1 Jan 1781; and served to 3 Jun 1783. He was an original member of the Order of the Cincinnati, Mass. Society, (1783). After the Revolution, he practiced medicine in New York. He was appointed surgeon, 12th Infantry, U.S.A., 4 Sep 1799, and he resigned 1 Apr 1800. He did not marry. He took the Oath of Allegiance at Valley Forge in 1778 [Col. Bradford's regt.].


The below record varies from the above account, giving a later date and place of death for Dr. Finley, a marriage and children:

DR. SAMUEL¹⁴ FINLEY, (SAMUEL FINLEY)¹ DD., LL.D., MICHAEL¹⁵ FINLEY, ROBERT¹¹, JOHN³, JAMES⁵, ANDREW⁹, JOHN¹³ FINLAY, JOHN¹, JOHN, ANDREW, WILLIAM, ARCHIBALD FYNLAY (FINLAY), FEARCHAIR, MCFINLAY) was born October 20, 1748 in Nottingham, Cecil, MG; d. 16 Jun 1834 in Salem Co., NJ; m. NANCY MOORE 1778, d/ f JOHN MOORE.

A.B., M.D., Princeton University; served as Surgeon in the 14th Massachusetts Regiment, 10 Apr 1778; the 7th Massachusetts Regiment, 1 Jan 1781 to 3 Jun 1783; entered the Regular U. S. Army, as Surgeon of 12th Infantry; resigned 1 Apr 1800, taking up the practice of medicine in Salem Co., NJ.

Children:

i. WILLIAM FINLEY, b. WFT Est. 1769-1798; d. WFT Est. 1775-1877.
ii. NANCY FINLEY, b. WFT Est. 1769-1798; d. WFT Est. 1774-1880.
iii. SARAH FINLEY, b. WFT Est. 1769-1798; d. WFT Est. 1785-1880; m. ARGUBRIGHT.
iv. PRUDENCE FINLEY, b. WFT Est. 1769-1798; d. WFT Est. 1785-1880; m. YOUNG.
v. SAMUEL FINLEY, b. 10 Apr 1786, Cecil County, Maryland; d. 13 Jun 1882, Miss.  

http://files.usgwarchives.net/va/schools/wmmary/letter5.txt

William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine, Vol. 23, No. 1 (Jul., 1914) pp. 46-47

Page 46  William and Mary Quarterly - Jacob Hall - (See Quarterly, XXII., pp. 134, 158)

Letter From Surgeon Samuel Finley

I am my dear Jake, this very 2nd Day of July within twenty miles of Williamsburg sitting under a tree, enjoying the refreshments of cool breezes & comfortable eatables & drinkables after the severity of a twenty four hours March (which makes a day & a night) thus after taking a comfortable nap & finding my Heart at ease, & Captain Trotter about to set off tomorrow morning for the Northward, & myself to set off in a few hours up the Country to a Mr. Fosters near our Cousins Elisha & John, to attend Major Washington; I say after all these considerations & inducements, I thought I might as well tell you as any person I know in the World, how matter are transacting in this part of the creation.

After being sufficiently reinforced by the junction of the Pennsylvania Line, & meriads of Militia, under Generals Morgan, Lawson, Campbell & Stevens, the Marquis began a march more rapid than I believe he ever retreated, drove the Enemy out of Richmond, & so on from Pillar to post until he drove them into Williamsburg, where they are at this present time of writing, their position there is too strong to venture an attack without manifest hazard & as the Militia cannot be altogether so thoroughly relied upon in attacks of that nature, & the continental troops too few to achieve any great matters, There was a skirmish a few days ago, between Major McPersons Corps & Simcoes - There were some men killed, sounded & taken on both sides, as is usual in like cases - last night, or rather early this morning Colonel Tartlon & his Legion were put into a much greater hurry than I believe they ever were before - They were nearly surrounded by the Brigade commanded by General Muhlenburgh, and had it not been for the stupidity of the Guide, (who thro' ignorance or inattention led them through a field which discovered them), the whole party almost to a man would have been killed or taken - I am obliged to break off abruptly, as so on from Pillar to post until he drove them into Williamsburgh, where they are at this present time of writing, their position there is too strong to venture an attack without manifest hazard & as the Militia cannot be altogether so thoroughly relied upon in attacks of that nature, & the continental troops too few to achieve any great matters, There was a skirmish a few days ago, between Major McPersons Corps & Simcoes - There were some men killed, sounded & taken on both sides, as is usual in like cases - last night, or rather early this morning Colonel Tartlon & his Legion were put into a much greater hurry than I believe they ever were before - They were nearly surrounded by the Brigade commanded by General Muhlenburgh, and had it not been for the stupidity of the Guide, (who thro' ignorance or inattention led them through a field which discovered them), the whole party almost to a man would have been killed or taken - I am obliged to break off abruptly, as

Page 47  William and Mary Quarterly

Major Washington is now in the carriage waiting for me, but the next conveyance that offers shall be made use of to inform you of every occurrence that transpires, of consequence sufficient to give you a detail of -

Compliment to Mrs. & Mr. Coale - The good people over the river, & all the clever fellows of your acquaintance.

God bless you

Sam Finley

When I romed over the Country I called to see Elisha. The Enemy had not done him a farthing of Damage - Mrs. Hall has been very unwell, but is getting better - jack is as fat or rather fatter, than ever I saw him - the Dog is making a fortune, - let him he deserves one -

(Addressed) "Doctor Jacob Hill Jur.
Han'd be Deer Creek
Capt. Trotter Hartford County
This letter is now in the possession of Mr. Richard Wilmot Hall, of New Orleans. Although undated as to the year, it was evidently written July 2, 1781. The writer, Sam Finley, was without question Dr. Samuel Finley (1748-1801), the son of the Rev. Samuel Finley, President of the College of New Jersey (afterwards Princeton College), and his wife Sarah Hall, daughter of Joseph Hall, of the Tacony family of Hall's. The writer was, therefore, a first cousin of Dr. Jacob Hall, president of Cokesbury College, Maryland, to whom the letter is addressed. Dr. Samuel Finley was born at Nottingham, Maryland, about 1743, and graduated as an A.B. from Princeton 1765. He served in the Revolution in the Fourteenth Massachusetts as surgeon from April 10, 1778, and in the Seventh Massachusetts from January 1, 1781, to June 1, 1783. He later practiced medicine in New York where he died in 1801. "Cousins Elisha and John" were Dr. Elisha Hall and Dr. John Hall, sons of Elisha and Ruth Hall previously referred to. The events referred to in the letter apparently cover the few months preceding the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, October 19, 1781.

JOSEPH FOOT. OM of NY b. perhaps in Massachusetts; died in New York in 1807; m. bef. 11 Oct 1771 to Elizabeth ____. They were residing in Sandisfield, MA, in 1771 at the time of the birth of their child.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (5:840-1).

Joseph Foot, Sandisfield. Lieutenant, Col. Ebenezer Sprout's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; also, 2d Lieutenant, Capt. Enos Stone's co., Col. Brewer's Regt.; return made by Lieut. Luke Hitchcock, dated Camp at Valley Forge, Jan. 25, 1778; residence, Sandisfield; also, Lieutenant; letter from Lieut. Col. Samuel Carlton to the Board of War, at Boston, dated West Point, Dec. 27, 1778, asking that clothing be delivered officers of (late) Col. Brewer's (12th) Regt.; also, Col. Carlton's (late Brewer's) Regt.; return of officers dated Boston, Feb. 2, 1779; also, Ensign, 12th Mass. Regt. commanded by Maj. Tobias Fernald; return dated Boston, Dec. 5, 1779, made by Maj. Tobias Fernald, of men in actual service who had not been absent since May, 1777, except by proper authority; also, Lt. Col. Ebenezer Sprout's (12th) Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1778, to Dec. 31, 1780; also, Lieutenant, Capt. John Williams's (3d) co., Col. Joseph Vose's (1st) Regt.; muster roll for Jan., 1781, dated Garrison at West Point; appointed Jan. 1, 1777; also, muster roll for Feb. and March, 1781, dated West Point; also, Lieutenant, acting as Quartermaster; muster roll for April, 1781, dated West Point; appointed Quartermaster April 1, 1781; also, Paymaster pro tem. and Quartermaster, 1st Mass. Regt.; inspection return made by Noah Allen, Capt. Commandant, and endorsed May 24, 1781; also, Quartermaster, Col. Vose's (1st) Regt.; muster roll for May, 1781, dated West Point; also, inspection return of 1st Mass. Regt., made by Elijah Vose, Lieut. Col. Commandant, dated July 6, 1781; also, Col. Vose's Regt.; muster roll for July, 1781, dated Camp near Dobbs's Ferry; also, muster rolls for Aug. and Sept., 1781, dated Camp at Peekskill; also, muster roll for Oct. and Nov., 1781, dated Quarters, York Huts; also, Lieutenant, Capt. John Williams's (3d) co., Col. Vose's (1st) Regt.; muster roll for Jan., 1782, sworn to at West Point; reported Brigade Quartermaster pro tem.; also, muster roll for Feb., 1782, dated Huts, 1st Brigade; reported Brigade Quarter Master; also, muster roll for March, 1782, dated Quarters, York Huts; also, Lieutenant; communication from John Greaton, Colonel 3d Mass. Regt., to Col. Joseph Vose at West Point, dated Camp Nelson's Point, July 14, 1782, certifying that Ensign Benjamin Peirce was entitled to promotion as Lieutenant in 1st Regt., vice said Foot, resigned.

He resigned his office 7 Jul 1782. He is listed as an original member for the New York Society of the Cincinnati according to Metcalf. His burial was taken care of by the New York Society of the Cincinnati of which he was an original member.

Child: Betsy Foot, b. at Sandisfield, MA, 11 Oct 1771.

Capt. John Fowle[s]

There are two John Fowles who served in the Revolutionary War. The present compiler was 'assume' that the first one noted below is the one referred to as having belonged to Washington Army Lodge No. 10.

http://books.google.com/books?id=ZrsVAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA637&dq=%22john%20Fowle%22%20%22revolutionary%20war%22&hl=en&sa=X&ei=Ri8ST5KdAqm_0QH7qNTSBQ&ved=0CEMQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=%22john+Fowle%22+%22revolutionary+war%22&f=false

Concerning the Fowle Family, by EDITH A. SAWYER

NOWADAYS, through the search for genealogical details, there often come to light family records valuable not only to the individuals directly in line of descent, but also full of general interest as well as of fresh historical matter. Such are the chronicles of the Fowle family,—a family prominent in military, civic, intellectual and social events for more than a century, intimately connected, likewise, with many another family of note. John Fowle, of Revolutionary fame, was the sixth child and second son of Edmund and Abigail (Whitney) Fowle, of Watertown, MA, where he was born 1 Feb 1756, and where he retained his home residence throughout his life. Edmund Fowle, the father, was the first one of his name to settle in Watertown. In the town records mention is made of "Edmund Fowle, the son of Edmund and Mary (Smith) Fowle, of Newton, MA." The family tradition has it that the first Edmund Fowle came from England.
Richardson, b. 10 Jun 1759, at Woburn, only child of Jesse and Jemima (Brooks) Richardson. He was one of the most prominent
Deacon John Fowle

In 1781, Capt. John Fowle married Mary Cooke of Newton, daughter of Phineas and Abigail (Duran) Cooke. And another notable
family connection comes in here, for Susanna Cooke, sister of Mary, was married, in 1800, to Dr. Walter Hunnewell, a Harvard
graduate of the class of 1787, whose son, Horatio Hollis Hunnewell,—born July 27, 1810,—became by his own marriage, in 1835,
doubly related to one branch of the Fowle family . . .

Tradition has it that Capt. Fowle and his wife were "the handsomest bride and groom ever married in Newton." They exercised
a wide hospitality in their home, and were prominent in Watertown life. Eight children were born to them, six daughters and two sons;
and the daughters were famed for their beauty,—indeed, throughout Middlesex County, a standing toast, originating with Robert
Treat Paine, was the couplet:

"To the fair of every town
And the Fowle of Watertown."

As in their own lives, so in the lives of their children, Capt. and Mrs. John Fowle were honored in their generation.

The book, Reminiscences of the family of Captain John Fowle of Watertown, Massachusetts with genealogical notes of some of his
ancestors, descendants and family connections (1891, 150 pages) may be read at
http://www.archive.org/details/reminiscencesoff00gora
from which the below is quoted.

Capt. Fowle was a merchant, doing business both at home and abroad, but as he expressed it himself, he was "fortunate by land
and unfortunate by sea."

He was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati, and one of its Standing Committee. He was Adjutant,
Lieutenant, and Captain in Smith's third regiment, and Adjutant and Lieutenant in Wiggleworth's thirteenth regiment in 1777-78. In
the following year, he was in Sullivan's Rhode Island Campaign. He was commissioned Captain in same regiment, 20 Jun 1779,
and in Meilen's third regiment in 1783.

He was selectman in Watertown from 1790-92, and again in 1820, and died in that town, 31 Dec 1823.

Mrs. Fowle was possessed of a sweet and gracious manner, and had the happy faculty of asking a favor in such a way that it was a
pleasure to grant it. She was very energetic and active, and was a very fine housekeeper, being extremely dainty in everything
which she undertook. It is said that she was very fond of reading novels, but having the impression that her sedate husband would
not approve of her taste, she would often hide her book when she heard him coming, much to the amusement of some of her
younger relatives.

Captain John Fowle, sixth child and third son of Edmund and Abigail (Whitney) Fowle, of Watertown, Mass., was born 1 Feb 1756.
He married, Jan. 8, 178- Mary Cooke, daughter of Captain Phineas and Abigail (Duran) Cooke. He died in Watertown, Dec. 31,
1823. She died about 1820.

Children of (Capt.) John^ and Mary (Cooke) Fowle :

i.  Charlotte Fowle,   b. 07 Nov 1783; d. April 37, 1853; m. 30 Jan 1804, Benjamin Wiggin, of Boston, MA, and London, England.

ii.  Harriet Fowle,   b. 10 Sep 1784 ; died in Boston, 2 Mar 1868; m. 18 Oct 1817, William Smith, of Hanover, NH, and Lowell,
    MA. He was b. 19 Nov 1789; d. 19 Oct 1867.

iii.  Maria Fowle,   b. 14 Dec 1787; d. 18 Jan 1864; m. Nov 1809, Providence, RI, Abiathar George Britton, of Orford, NH, b. 9
    Apr 1776; d. in Boston, 14 Dec 1853.

iv.  (Lt.-Col.) John Fowle, b. 03 Nov 1769; killed 25 Apr 1838; m. 26 May 1831, Paulina Cazenove, b. in 1806; d. 31 Mar 1891.

v.  Eliza Fowle,   b. 26 Feb 1791; d. in infancy.

vi.  Charles Fowle,   b. 07 Feb 1793; d. 13 Mar 1811.

vii.  Maria Fowle,   b. 24 Jul 1795; d. 18 Feb 1868; m. 1811, Capt. Charles Smith.

viii. Adeline Fowle,   b. 13 Feb 1799; d. 21 Mar 1869; m1., 1816, Samuel Welles; m2. 1842, Charles Jean Marie Felix, Marquis
de LaValette.

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The other John Fowle in the Revolutionary War is given below for general information

Genealogical and personal memoirs relating to the families of the .... Volume 1, edited by William Richard Cutter, William Frederick
Adams
http://books.google.com/books?id=kmuJLi3_FkC&pg=PA124&dq=%22john+Fowle%22+%22revolutionary+war%22&hl=en&sa=X&ei
=Ri8ST5KdAgm_0GH7qNT5BO&ved=0CDkQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22john%20Fowle%22%20%22revolutionary%20war%22&
f=false

Deacon John Fowle, son of Josiah Fowle, b. 10 Nov 1755, at Woburn, MA; d. there 29 Dec 1834; m. 18 Oct 1780, Lois
Richardson, b. 10 Jun 1759, at Woburn, only child of Jesse and Jemima (Brooks) Richardson. He was one of the most prominent

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citizens of Woburn in his time, a man of the highest character, who enjoyed great confidence and esteem for his integrity and many virtues. A pillar of the First Baptist Church, he was a deacon for thirty-five years, from 1799 until his death, and for a number of years clerk and treasurer. In civic affairs he was honored by being chosen a selectman for the years 1802-03-05-06, and town treasurer during the years 1826-27-28-31. He was a cooper by trade and for many years made and supplied stores and families with tubs and water pails. During the last years of his life he was a cripple, caused primarily by rheumatism in his limbs, contracted as the result of exposure while in the revolutionary war. He was also a great sufferer from eczema of the limbs, and was obliged to use crutches for more than fifteen years. He grew very stout, and for six years he was unable to go up stairs to see his youngest son Eldridge, who was bedridden for years and until his death in 1832 in a room on the second floor, caused by a fall which seriously injured his spine. If it be true that "whom the Lord loveth he chaseneth,"

Deacon John Fowle lived for a time in the westerly half of the house built by his grandfather, Major John Fowle, and one afternoon, while standing in his front doorway during a thunder storm he narrowly escaped death, being rendered unconscious by a bolt of lightning which passed by him and out of the back doorway, by way of the hallway, both doors being open. It continued on to his pen of swine in the rear of the house, killing one of their number. About 1817 he removed to a new dwelling which he had caused to be erected a short distance down the country road. Here he lived until his death in 1840, and his widow until her death in 1843. This dwelling is now the rear portion of the building owned by Thomas Moore, and occupied by him for a grocery.

Deacon John Fowle as a soldier of the revolution is supposed to have served at Bunker Hill, Charlestown, for three months in 1778, in Captain Wyman's company, Colonel Jacob Gerrish's regiment of guards, this company being detached to guard General Burgoyne's army. He is also said to have been a volunteer on board a privateer and also served as a member of the pioneer corps of the army near Ticonderoga, being brought home from there on a litter, placed on a wagon and exposed to constant rains without change of garments, this bringing on the rheumatism from which he suffered so much in after life.

Deacon John and Lois (Richardson) Fowle had eleven children, nearly all of whom were remarkable for longevity.

Children:
1. Lydia Richardson, b. 04 Feb 1781, at Lynn; d. 30 Dec 1859, at Woburn; m. 26 Jan 1802, Ezra Kimball, of Ipswich, MA
2. Mary, b. 28 Oct 1782, at Charlestown; d. 13 Mar 1854, at Woburn; m. 28 Apr 1805, Jonathan Converse, of Woburn, son of Josiah and Hepzibah (Brooks) Converse.
3. John, b. 27 Jun 1784, at Lynn; d. 21 Jan 1877, at Stoneham; m. Eleanor Johnson, d/o John & Eleanor Johnson.
4. Jesse Richardson, b. 24 Jun 1786, at Lynn; d. 10 Nov 1859, at Woburn; m. 5 Jun 1814, Mary (Polly) Bruce, b. 19 Feb 1788, at Woburn; d. there 5 Apr 1845, d/o John Jr. and Sarah (Johnson) Bruce; m. 7 Apr 1846, Mary (Knott) Beers, b. at Newburyport, widow of Uri Beers, of Woburn.
5. Margery, b. 07 Jun 1788, Woburn; m. there 28 Aug 1847; m. 22 Dec 1808, Jonathan Thompson, son of Capt. Jonathan and Mary (Richardson) Thompson.
6. Leonad, b. 21 Nov 1790, at Woburn; d. 18 Jun 1793, Woburn; m. 27 Dec 1818, Ruby Lucina Adams, b. at St. Johnsbury, VT, d/o Jonathan and Olive Adams.
7. Lois, b. 06 Jan 1793, Woburn; d. 10 Jul 1887; m. George Cheney Allen, of Sterling, MA, son of Daniel and Mary (Polly) (Houghton) Allen.
8. Myra, b. 29 Mar 1795, Woburn; d. 10 Mar 1873, at Woburn; m. 28 Jun 1821, William Flagg, son of John and Abigail (Thompson) Flagg.
9. Josiah, b. 09 Dec 1797, Woburn; m. there 15 Jan 1870; m. 12 Aug 1827, Kezia Baldwin, b. 1 May 1806, at Nashua, NH, d/o Deacon James Baldwin, of Nashua.
10. Elizabeth, b. 21 Dec 1801, at Woburn; m. 20 Nov 1825, at John Vinton Jr., of Boston, son of John and Rebecca (Cartwright) Vinton.
11. Elbridge, b. 25 Mar 1803, at Lynn; d. there 26 Jan 1832, unmarried.

Aaron Francis, 1854 b. at Medford, MA, 26 Feb 1750, d. Beverly, MA, 17 Oct 1825; son of Ebenezer and Rachel (Whitmore) Francis of Medford; m. at Beverly, MA, 24 Jan 1773, Ruth Standley, born ca. 1754, d. at Beverly, 24 Mar 1815, age 60 yrs. 8 mos.

Aaron was a brother of Ebenezer, Thomas and John Francis [below] who also qualified as members of the Society of the Cincinnati.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (6:5)

Aaron Francis, Beverly, Corporal, Lieut. Billy Porter's co., Col. John Mansfield's Regt.; order for advance pay dated Cambridge, June 8, 1775, signed by said Francis and others; also, Capt. Ebenezer Francis's co., Col. John Mansfield's (19th) Regt.; order for advance pay dated Cambridge, June 8, 1775, signed by said Francis and others; also, Capt. Ebenezer Francis's co., Col. John Mansfield's (19th) Regt.; master roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; Ensign, May 4, 1775; service, 3 mos. 5 days; also, Capt. Francis's co., Col. Mansfield's Regt. by Lieut. Col. Israel Hutchinson; company return dated Oct. 6, 1775; also, Ensign and Quarter Master, Col. Benjamin Tupper's (11th) Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; also, list of staff officers recommended for commissions by Col. Ebenezer Francis; said Aaron Francis recommended for Quarter Master, ordered in Council Feb. 3, 1777, that said officer be commissioned; reported commissioned Feb. 3, 1777; also, Quarter Master; petition to the General Court dated Camp above Stillwater, Sept. 15, 1777, signed by officers of Col. Marshall's Regt. and other regiments, requesting that clothing be furnished them to replace that lost on retreat from Ticonderoga; also, Col. Tupper's Regt., Brig. Gen. John Paterson's brigade; order on Board of War dated Camp near Valley Forge, April 8, 1778, for clothing to replace that lost on retreat from Ticonderoga; also, order for clothing dated Danbury, Oct. 12, 1778; also, Col. Tupper's (15th) Regt.; master roll for March, 1779, dated West Point; also, Ensign, Capt. Stephen Abbott's co., Col. Tupper's Regt.; master roll for March, 1779, dated West Point; reported transferred to Capt. Greenleaf's (also given 6th) co. April 1, 1779; also, Col. Tupper's (11th) Regt.; return of officers for clothing dated West Point, Aug. 10, 1779;
also, Lt and Quarter Master, Col. Tupper's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780;
also, Lieutenant, Col. Tupper's Regt.; list of officers promoted in the Continental Army; commissioned July 4, 1780;
also, Lieutenant, same Regt., list of commissioned officers dated Sept. 15, 1780; reported Brigade Quarter Master;
also, Lieutenant, Capt. Moses Knap's (8th) co., Col. Tupper's Regt.; muster roll for Oct.-Dec., 1780, dated Huts near West Point;
appointed March 28, 1779;
also, Lieutenant, Col. Benjamin Tupper's (10th) Regt. commanded by Col. Thomas Marshall until Jan. 1, 1781; wages and
subsistence allowed said Francis from Jan. 1, 1781, to Jan. 1, 1782, 12 mos.;
also, Col. Tupper's (10th) Regt.; service from 1 Jan 1782, 3 mos. 15 days; reported resigned (also given discharged) April 16, 1782.
An obituary for Aaron appeared in the Columbian Centinel, 19 Oct 1825. Aaron and his wife are buried at the North Beverly Meeting
House Cemetery in Beverly. The descendants of Aaron are qualified to join the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati under the
Rule of 1854.

Children born at Beverly, MA:
William,    b. 03 Oct 1775
Aaron,     b. 02 Oct 1777
Benjamin Standly,  b. ca. 1782, d. 23 Apr 1799, age 17 yrs.
John,       b. 14 Jul 1784.
Ruth,       b. 07 Jan 1787.
Ebenezer,   b. 18 Oct 1790.
George,     b. 10 Aug 1793.

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JOHN FRANCIS, 1854 b. at Medford, MA, 28 Sep 1753; d. Beverly, MA, 30 Jul 1822, age 68 yrs. 10 mos. 2 dys., due to debility and
mortification, a son of Ebenezer and Rachel (Whittemore) Francis, and brother of three other qualifying Massachusetts Society of
the Cincinnati members. John married at Reading, MA 3 August 1780, Elizabeth Hopkins, b. Reading, MA, 14 Apr 1756; d. Beverly,
MA, 13 Sep 1813.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary
War (6:9)
John Francis, Captain, Col. Benjamin Tupper's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31,
1779; reported as serving 29 mos. 25 days as Lieutenant, 6 mos. 5 days as Captain;
also, recommendation addressed to the Council, signed by Col. Ebenezer Francis, recommending staff officers in his regiment for
commissions; said Francis recommended for Adjutant; ordered in Council Feb. 3, 1777, that said officers be commissioned;
reported commissioned Feb. 3, 1777;
also, petition dated Van Schaick's Island, Aug. 31, 1777, signed by said Francis, Adjutant, and other officers of (late) Col. Francis's
Regt., asking that Lieut. Col. Littlefield be appointed Colonel of said regiment;
also, petition to the General Court dated Camp above Stillwater, Sept. 15, 1777, signed by officers of Col. Marshall's Regt. and
other regiments, asking that clothing be furnished them to replace that lost on retreat from Ticonderoga;
also, Lt and Quarter Master, Col. Tupper's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780;
also, Adjutant, Col. Benjamin Tupper's Regt., Brig. Gen. John Patterson's brigade; order on Board of War dated Camp near Valley
Forge, April 8, 1778, for clothing to replace that lost on retreat from Ticonderoga;
also, order for clothing dated Danbury, Oct. 12, 1778;
also, Lieutenant, Lieut. Col. Noah M. Littlefield's (2d) co., Col. Benjamin Tupper's (15th) Regt.; muster roll for March, 1779, dated
West Point; reported acting as Adjutant;
also, Captain, 11th Mass. Regt.; list of settlements of rank of Continental officers, dated West Point, made by a Board held for the
purpose and confirmed by Congress Sept. 6, 1779; commissioned June 25, 1779;
also, Captain, Col. Tupper's (11th) Regt.; return for clothing dated West Point, Aug. 10, 1779;
also, same Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to March 18, 1780.

John's obituary appeared in the Columbian Centinel/3 Aug 1822. Elizabeth's obituary appeared in the Columbian Centinel, 19 Sep
1813. There are no children recorded for John and Elizabeth in the Vital Records of Beverly, Massachusetts.

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THOMAS DAVIS FREEMAN (OM) b. at Barnstable, MA, 25 Mar 1757; d. Charleston, SC in Oct or Nov 1792; son of David and
Abigail (Davis) Freeman. His obituary The Columbian Centinel 28 Nov 1792.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary
War (52-53).
Thomas Freeman (also given Thomas Davis), Barnstable. Corporal. Capt. James Davis's co.; enlisted July 1, 1775; service to Dec.
31, 1775, in defence of seacoast; also, Capt. Jonathan W. Edes's (4th) co., Col. Thomas Crafts's (Artillery) regt.; engaged May 13,
1776; service to Nov. 1, 1776, 5 mos. 23 days, travel included;
also, petition dated Van Schaick's Island, Aug. 31, 1777, signed by said Francis, Adjutant, and other officers of (late) Col. Francis's
Regt., asking that Lieut. Col. Littlefield be appointed Colonel of said regiment;
also, petition to the General Court dated Camp above Stillwater, Sept. 15, 1777, signed by officers of Col. Marshall's Regt. and
other regiments, asking that clothing be furnished them to replace that lost on retreat from Ticonderoga;
also, Adjutant, Col. Benjamin Tupper's Regt., Brig. Gen. John Patterson's brigade; order on Board of War dated Camp near Valley
Forge, April 8, 1778, for clothing to replace that lost on retreat from Ticonderoga;
also, order for clothing dated Danbury, Oct. 12, 1778;
also, Lieutenant, Lieut. Col. Noah M. Littlefield's (2d) co., Col. Benjamin Tupper's (15th) Regt.; muster roll for March, 1779, dated
West Point; reported acting as Adjutant;
also, Captain, 11th Mass. Regt.; list of settlements of rank of Continental officers, dated West Point, made by a Board held for the
purpose and confirmed by Congress Sept. 6, 1779; commissioned June 25, 1779;
also, Captain, Col. Tupper's (11th) Regt.; return for clothing dated West Point, Aug. 10, 1779;
also, same Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to March 18, 1780.

John's obituary appeared in the Columbian Centinel/3 Aug 1822. Elizabeth's obituary appeared in the Columbian Centinel, 19 Sep
1813. There are no children recorded for John and Elizabeth in the Vital Records of Beverly, Massachusetts.
George Pepperell Frost was born on 01 Jan 1758 in New Castle, NH; m. Agnes Green. Captain Frost was a lineal descendant of the English Lord Pepperell, for whom the town of Pepperell, MA, and Pepperell Mills were named.

http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=haruspex&id=I019936

George Pepperell Frost, b. 9 Jan 1758 in New Castle, NH [or in perhaps Kittery, York, ME; d. 14 Jan 1833 in Rochester, Ulster, NY; son of John Frost b. 12 May 1709 in New Castle, Rockingham, NH, and Sarah Gerrish b. 25 Mar 1715 in Kittery, York Co., ME; m1. ca 1783 Elizabeth Gossin b. ca 1763; m2. 1797 in Mabletownd, Ulster, NY, Agnes Green b. ca 1773. They had a least one child: George Pepperell Frost [Jr.] b. 11 May 1798, Rochester, Monroe, NY, d. 29 Aug 1870, Chicago, IL.]

He was assigned to the 1779 Sullivan Expedition, but spent the summer on the Hudson training recruits until the Sullivan returned.

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=31917253

George Pepperell Frost was born on 01 Jan 1758 in Kittery, York, ME, the youngest of ten children born to the union of John Frost, II and Sarah Gerrish. He enlisted in the Revolutionary War at the age of seventeen years. He served first as a Corporal in Captain Richard Shortridge’s Company, Colonel Enoch Poor’s Regiment. He signed for "first month's wages" 14 Jul 1775; hence, he must have enlisted about the time of the Battle of Bunker Hill. He remained in the army seven years.

In 1776, he was commissioned as Ensign in Captain James Carr's Company, Colonel Nathan Hale's Regiment. On 20 Sep 1777, he was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant, and on 22 Dec 1777, became 1st Lieutenant. On 6 Dec 1782, he was commissioned Captain. He served in the battles of Hubbardston, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth, and both battles of Stillwater.

For his services in the Revolutionary War he was granted land in Rochester, Ulster Co, NY, and moved there from Greenland, NH, in 1782. He was a farmer and joiner. His sword carried in the Revolutionary War is now (1943) in the possession of his descendant, Charles Monroe Frost of Poughkeepsie, NY.

He married Elizabeth Gossin[e] d/o James Gossin[e] and Kezia Thurston, in 1782 in Kittery, York, ME. They had six children, the first being still born, William, Martha, Sarah, Elizabeth and Mary. His wife Elizabeth passed away about 1794. He married Agnes Green on 8 Oct 1797 at Marbletown Reformed Dutch Church, Marbletown, Ulster Co, NY. George and Agnes had ten children, two still born: George Pepperell [Jr.], Mary, John, Joseph Hasbrouck, Jane, Abigail, Hannah Foster and James Monroe.

George died on 8 Feb 1844 in Rochester, Uster, NY, aged 86 years 01 month 07 days. He is interred with his family in the Frost Cemetery, Clove Valley Road, Rochester, Ulster, NY
31 Dec 1828

George P. Frost, of Rochester, Ulster county, State of New York, states that he served in various military offices during our revolutionary war [in 1779 he was a 1Lt in the 2nd NY Regt. under Lt. Col. George Reed], and had been promoted to the command of a captain, towards its termination, in the 1st New Hampshire regiment, commanded by Colonel Cilley [Joseph Silley], or some person whose name was in sound similar. That, in virtue of the resolutions and laws of Congress, he was entitled to a bounty land warrant for three hundred acres; that he received said warrant, signed, as well as he recollects, by General Knox, then Secretary of War, and that, having placed it in the hands of a friend to make some inquiries and obtain information concerning the mode of its location, &c., it was by him lost in the city of New York, and has never been regained by the petitioner, who supposes it was destroyed. He states that he never made any disposition of it, and that it was his property. He further states that he has not received any patent for bounty land from the government to which statements he made oath before a justice of the peace, who certifies as to that fact. The petitioner prays that a patent may issue to him for the land to which he is entitled.

Upon application at the General Laud Office, it appears that warrant No. 693, for 300 acres of land, was issued, and which has never been presented for a patent. To whom it issued the record does not show. The record, however, proves that the petitioner was entitled to a warrant, and it does not show that one was ever issued to him.

The committee are of opinion that he is entitled to a warrant and patent, and have, therefore, reported a bill in his favor for that purpose.

Note: In an earlier ruling “LOST CERTIFICATES - COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 9, 1798.

“Mr. Dwight Foster, from the Committee of Claims, to whom were referred the memorials and petitions of George P. Frost, Charles Jackson, Gassaway Watkins, George Read, Thomas Underwood, Jabez Hall, Grove Pomeroy, Alexander Roxburg, and Philip Bush, made the following report:

“That these petitioners severally seek to obtain renewals or compensation for loan office certificates, final settlements, and quartermasters' certificates, land warrants, and lottery tickets, which they allege they once possessed, and which are severally stated to have been accidentally lost or destroyed.

“The resolutions of Congress of the 10th of May, and of the 18th of July, 1780, provided for the renewal of loan office certificates destroyed through accident, and prescribed the terms on which such certificates might be renewed. . . . “

It was recommended:

“. . . Precedents have been already thus established by authority, which the committee feel themselves bound to respect. They apprehend the House would not adopt principles in these cases different from those which influenced on former like occasions; and thereupon they respectfully submit, as their opinion, that the several petitions aforesaid ought not to be granted.”

It would appear, however, that Frost's persistence paid off, for on 31 Dec 1828, the Congress passed the below Bill in his favor:

http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=llhb&fileName=010/llhb010.db&recNum=238
Lieutenant Nathaniel Frye, Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, b. 4 Apr 1753; d. 17 Apr 1833, son of General Frye and Mehitable Poor, accompanied his parents to this township, and during the rest of his active period devoted himself to tilling the soil of the estate founded by his father. His wife, Dorothy Swan, a native of Fryeburg, died 27 Apr 1840. They are interred at the Fish Street Cemetery, North Fryeburg, Oxford, Maine.

General Joseph Frye, a native of Andover, Essex, Mass., and a Revolutionary soldier, in whose honor the town of Fryeburg was named.

JOHN GREATON (OM) b. at Roxbury, MA 10 Mar1741-42, d. there 16 Dec 1783; son of James and Catherine (Linton) Greaton; m. at Christ Church in Boston, MA, 12 March 1762 to Sarah Humphrey, who d. 14 May 1822, age 80 yrs., due to 'old age'. She m2. at Boston, MA, 31 Jan 1793 to Samuel Ridgway.

In 1774 he was a Lieutenant in the British Governor's Horse-Guards, and was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of Heath's Massachusetts regiment, 19 May 1775. The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (6:788)

John Greaton, Colonel, 3d Mass. regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Jan 1777, to 31 Dec 1779; also, recommendation dated Boston, 28 Apr 1777, signed by said Greaton, Colonel, recommending Joseph Crocker as Paymaster, and Samuel Whitwell, Jr., as Surgeon for his regiment; also, return of officers of Col. Greaton's regt.; receipt for clothing for said officers, dated Boston, May 4, 1778; also, order on the Board of War, dated Camp Peekskill, Nov. 29, 1778, signed by said Greaton, Colonel, for clothing due officers in his regiment; also, Colonel, 3d Mass. regt.; list of settlements of rank of Continental officers, dated West Point, made by a board held for the purpose and confirmed by Congress 6 Sep 1779; commissioned 1 Jul 1775; also, Colonel, 3d Mass. regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Jan 1780, to 31 Dec 1780; also, list of officers in said Col. Greaton's regt., dated Boston, Jan. 26, 1780;
also, Colonel, commanding brigade; muster rolls of field, staff, and commissioned officers, for Aug.-Oct., 1780; also, return of officers in said Col. Greaton’s regt., dated Boston, Jan. 19, 1781.

Colonel Greaton is one of the officers depicted in John Trumbull’s well-known painting, Burgoyne’s Surrender at Saratoga. He was a prominent member of Christ Church, Boston (the Old North Church), of which his brother, James, was rector before the war. John was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati joining the year of his death in 1783. John was buried at the Eustis Street Burying Ground in Roxbury. Sarah was buried at Tomb No. 34, Granary Burying Ground, Boston, MA.

Children, born in Roxbury:
   i. Ann ‘Nancy’, b. 06 Dec 1762; m. 3 Feb 1784 to Samuel Heath.
   ii. Richard Humphrey, b. 08 Aug 1765.
   iii. Lucretia, b. 20 Dec 1769, and bapt. 24 Dec 1769.
   iv. John, bapt. 08 Oct 1771.
   v. Caty, b. 27 Jan 1773; m. at Boston, MA, 2 Sep 1790, James Dana.
   vi. Salley, bapt. 01 Jan 1775, d. Sep 1775, age 10 mos.

John Greaton (1741-1783) Brigadier General in Revolutionary War. b. March 10, 1741 in Roxbury, Mass. Before the war he was an innkeeper and officer of militia in Roxbury. On July 12, 1775 he was appointed colonel of the 24th regiment, and the following October, colonel of the 36th. Still later he became colonel of the 3rd Mass. regiment on the continental establishment. During the siege of Boston he led an expedition which destroyed the buildings on Long Island in Boston harbor. On April 15, 1776 he was ordered to Canada and in December joined Washington in N.J., and was afterwards transferred to Heath’s division at West Point. Congress made him a brigadier general Jan. 7, 1783. It is thought that he was admitted a member of Masters’ Lodge of Albany, N.Y. in 1777, while stationed at West Point. He was present in American Union lodge as a visitor on June 24, 1779. d. Dec. 16, 1783. G.L. of Mass. met in his tavern in 1761. Was J.W. of Washington Lodge No. 10 (Military) in the Mass. brigade when organized at West Point in 1779.


In 1777 Greaton was installed as a Lt. Col. in the Continental Army and fought at Trenton and Princeton. He served under Gen. Arnold at Lake Champlain where his troops were stationed on the opposite shore from those from the South “because of intense jealousy and ill feelings between the Southern troops and those of New England.” [Colonel Greaton was sent to Fort George dangerously ill, but recovered.] As Greaton moved south to join Washington, his regiment was ordered to halt at Morristown and there, under Maxwell, to “distress the enemy by harassing them in their quarters and cutting off their convoys.”

More than harassing the enemy, Greaton harassed the Continental Congress with many missiles regarding his pay, his lack of promotion and complaining of conditions in the Army in general. His further promotions were held up due to political conflict, and he was not promoted to Brigadier General until 1783, aft the war had been over for many months. Many books of the Revolutionary War do not even mention General Greaton. His entry into Freemason is reported by Bessel as being “not clear where or when he became a Mason,” but Parker reports in the book, Military Lodge, that he was charter officer of Berkshire Lodge No. 5 in Stockbridge. He is also reported to have been an officer in Masters Lodge, Albany, NY, in 1779.

http://www.wolfkiller.net/Revolutionary_war/index2.htm

[At the Battle of Saratoga] Wilkinson carried Gates’s peremptory note to British headquarters, with an ultimatum that Burgoyne had exactly one hour in which to answer. . . . The two men synchronized their watches, and Wilkinson turned on his heel and left. When the two-hour deadline passed without a word from Burgoyne, Gates dispatched Colonel John Greaton on horseback to demand compliance within ten minutes or he would launch an attack. The colonel returned at once with the signed convention. It was over.
GENERAL JOHN GREATON was born in Roxbury March 10, 1741. His father owned a small shop and was also the last landlord of the famous Greyhound Tavern in Roxbury. John Greaton joined the Sons of Liberty and was active in pre-Revolutionary work. He was chosen as colonel of one of the regiments of Roxbury Minutemen, and he was involved in the events of April 19 as the Regulars retreated from Concord to Boston. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel and then July 1, 1775 to colonel. During the siege, he led several raids on places where the Regulars had stores. After the siege ended, Greaton served in the Continental Army in many different places and his rank rose steadily. In January 1783 Congress appointed him brigadier general. He retired in November of 1783 and died just a few weeks later back in Roxbury on December 16, 1783.

FRANCIS GREEN (OM) b. at Charlestown, MA, ca. 1752, d. at Boston, MA, 5 Sep 1831; son of William and ---- (Sloan) Green; m1. at Boston 1 Jun 1773 Elizabeth Brown, who d. at Boston 10 Aug 1791, aged 40; m2. at Boston 6 Dec 1795 Mary Henderson, b. ca. 1760, d. there 9 Jan 1829, age 69 yrs., due to debility. 1st Lieutenant, 1st Massachusetts, 1 Jan 1777; Deputy Muster Master in Rhode Island, 12 Feb 1778-12 Jan 1780; Captain, 1st Massachusetts, 30 Aug 1780, and served to 3 Nov 1783.

Francis was an Assessor of the city of Boston from 1810 to 1830. He was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1831, and served as a member of the Standing Committee 1790 through 1828, and Vice President 1829, 1830, and 1831. Francis was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 13 Sep 1792 which was assigned to Henry Newman. He later applied for a pension at Boston, MA, 6 Apr 1818. In his will and other estate papers he was termed ‘gentleman’; devised to two granddaughters (vide post), and to his three surviving sons. Francis and Mary were interred at Copp's Hill Cemetery. Francis was buried 7 Sep 1831 in Tomb No. 70 where his wife was buried in 1829.

Children, born there:

i. John Brown, b. ca. 1774; m. at Boston 20 Dec 1795 Mary Eaton.

ii. Francis Jr., b. after 1853.

iii. (daughter), d. young.

iv. Ellis Brown, b. ca. 1797; m. at Boston 2 Jun 1829 Catherine Farrie.

v. Benjamin Henderson, b. 24 Feb 1802.

MOSES GREENLEAF b. at Newbury, MA, 19 May 1755; d. New Gloucester, ME, 18 Dec 1812; son of the Hon. Jonathan and Mary (Presbury) Greenleaf; m. at Newburyport, MA, 17 Sep 1776 to Lydia Parsons. b. Newbury, MA, 3 Apr 1755; d. Williamsburg, ME, 21 Mar 1834; d/o Rev. Jonathan and Phoebe (Griswold) Parsons of Newburyport. Moses was a ship carpenter by trade. In 1781 he commenced a shipbuilding business in Newburyport. Between the years 1781-1790 his company built 22 ships and or brigs. In 1790 he removed with his family to New Gloucester, ME.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (6:852).

Moses Greenleaf, Newburyport. 2d Lieutenant, Capt. Moses Nowell’s (Newburyport) co.; engaged July 8, 1775; discharged Jan. 1, 1776; service, 6 mos. 10 days; company stationed at Newburyport for defence of seacoast; roll sworn to at Ipswich; also, official record of a ballot by the House of Representatives, dated June 29, 1776; said Greenleaf chosen 2d Lieutenant, Capt. Moses
The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in *The Columbian Centinel: In. N. Gloucester, Moses Greenleaf, Esq; an officer in the revolutionary army. The descendants of Moses Greenleaf became eligible for membership in the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati under the Rule of 1854.*

Children:

i. Moses, b. 17 Oct 1777; m. at East Andover, ME; 11 Feb 1805 to Persis Poor.

ii. Clarina Parsons, b. 12 Nov 1779; m. at New Gloucester, ME; 26 Nov 1801 to Eleazer Alley Jenkins.

iii. Ebenezer, b. 23 Nov 1781; m1. Sep 1808 to Hannah Dennison Haskell of New Gloucester, ME; m2. Jan 1846 to Mrs. Elizabeth Morrell.

iv. Simon, b. 05 Dec 1783; m. 18 Sep 1806 to Hannah Kingman.

v. Jonathan, b. 04 Sep 1785; m. 2 Nov 1814 to Sarah Johnson.

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BELCHER HANCOCK (OM) b. at Cambridge, MA; 19 Feb 1754; d. Roxbury, MA; 14 May 1813; son of Solomon and Mary (Torrey) Hancock; m. at Brookline, MA; 7 Jan 1788 to Ann ‘Nancy’ Ackers, b. Brookline, MA; 10 Nov 1760; d. there 28 Nov 1847, age 87 yrs. d/o William and Hannah (White) Ackers of Brookline. The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* (7:203).

Belcher Hancock, Cambridge. Corporal, Capt. Samuel Thatcher’s co., Col. Gardner’s regt., which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775; service, 4 days;
also, Sergeant, Capt. William Wyman’s co., Col. John Paterson’s (26th) regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; enlisted April 24, 1775; service, 3 mos. 14 days;
also, order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated Dec. 16, 1775;
also, 1st Lt. Capt. Nathaniel Cushing’s co., Col. John Patterson’s regt.; list of Continental officers; commissioned March 28, 1777;
also, Captain Lieutenant, Col. Joseph Vose’s regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1777;
also, Lieutenant, Capt. Nathaniel Cushing’s co., Col. Vose’s regt.; return of men who were in camp on or before Aug. 15, 1777;
also, 1st Lieutenant, Capt. Cushing’s co., Col. Vose’s regt.; return of officers for clothing, dated West Point, Aug. 10, 1777;
also, 6th co., Capt. Tupper’s (15th) regt.; muster roll for March, 1779, dated West Point; reported furloughed Feb. 1, 1779, by Gen. McDougall for 2 months; also, return of officers for clothing, dated West Point, Aug. 10, 1777;
also, Captain, 11th Mass. regt.; lists of settlements of rank of Continental officers, dated West Point, made by a Board held for the purpose and confirmed by Congress Sept. 6, 1779; reported commissioned Jan. 1, 1777;
also, Captain, Col. Tupper’s regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Oct. 15, 1780; reported son of Jonathan Greenleaf.
also, 2d co., Capt. Tupper’s (11th) regt.; muster roll of field and staff officers for Oct.-Dec., 1780, dated Huts near West Point; reported resigned Oct. 16, 1780.

...
also, Captain Lieutenant; return dated Sept. 8, 1780, made by Col. Joseph Vose to the Council, showing officers recommended to fill vacancies in 1st Mass. regt., and asking that they be commissioned; said Hancock to be commissioned as Captain, vice Capt. Ashley, promoted; commission to date from Jan. 6, 1780; ordered in Council Sept. 16, 1780, that said officers be commissioned. Belcher resigned his commission 2 Nov 1780.

Belcher was by trade a harness maker. He was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1813, and served as a member of its Standing Committee in 1802. His widow applied for a pension 27 Jul 1838 at Boston.

Children born at Roxbury and baptized at the First Baptist Church of Brookline:

1. Henry Killam HANCOCK b: 08 Dec 1788 in Roxbury, Massachusetts
2. Ann HANCOCK b: Aug 1790 in Roxbury, Massachusetts
3. Ebenezer HANCOCK b: 20 Mar 1792 in Roxbury, Massachusetts
4. William HANCOCK b: 19 Jan 1794 in Roxbury, Massachusetts
5. Belcher HANCOCK b: 19 Jul 1798 in Roxbury, Massachusetts
6. Mary HANCOCK b: 12 Nov 1798 in Roxbury, Massachusetts
7. Belcher HANCOCK b: 19 Jul 1800 in Roxbury, Massachusetts
8. John HANCOCK b: 02 Nov 1803

Belcher Hancock. b. 19 Feb 1754; d. Roxbury, MA, 14 May 1813. Ensign in Paterson's regiment, 1776; commissioned lieutenant in Vose's (1st) regiment, 28 Mar 1777; captain, 6 Jan 1780;

http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:a13416&id=I5342

son of Solomon HANCOCK b: 1706 and Mary TORREY b: in Tisbury, MA; m. 30 Sep 1787 in Brookline, MA, Nancy ACKERS

Children:

1. Henry Killam HANCOCK b: 08 Dec 1788 in Roxbury, Massachusetts
2. Ann HANCOCK b: Aug 1790 in Roxbury, Massachusetts
3. Ebenezer HANCOCK b: 20 Mar 1792 in Roxbury, Massachusetts
4. William HANCOCK b: 19 Jan 1794 in Roxbury, Massachusetts
5. Belcher HANCOCK b: 19 Jul 1798 in Roxbury, Massachusetts
6. Mary HANCOCK b: 12 Nov 1798 in Roxbury, Massachusetts
7. Belcher HANCOCK b: 19 Jul 1800 in Roxbury, Massachusetts

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Elnathan Haskell

There were two Elnathan Haskells in the Revolutionary War during the period of Washington Lodge No. 10. They were father and son, the father being a Captain and the son a Colonel. As may seen from the below, the father, Capt. Elnathan Haskell, having frequent references at West Point, is most likely the one who is recorded as having belonged to Washington Lodge No. 10. His other sons also served with distinction during the Revolutionary War.


Capt. Elnathan Haskell b. 29 Dec 1725, Rochester, Plymouth, MA; d. there 16 April 1783; son of Joseph Haskell and Bethia Hammond; m. 26 Nov 1749 Dorothy Robinson, widow of David Peckham and d/o James Robinson and Patience Ruggles.

Children:

Joseph F. HASKELL+
Gen. Nathaniel HASKELL+
Col. Elnathan HASKELL+
James HASKELL+
Lt. Nathan HASKELL
Dorothy HASKELL+

Record-Service: Revolutionary War, 1775-1782, Rochester, Plymouth, Massachusetts, USA. All Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution, 17 Vols.

Haskell, Elnathan, Rochester.

Sergeant, Capt. Edward Hammond's co., Col. Theophilus Cotton's regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; engaged May 1, 1775; service, 3 mos. 8 days;
also, company return dated Oct. 7, 1775;
also, order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated Roxbury, Nov. 11, 1775;
also, 2d Lieutenant, Capt. Thomas Turner's co., Col. Thomas Marshall's regt.; list of officers endorsed "Field Officers of the 2d Reg't to be raised for the defence of Boston May 8th" [1776];
also, same co. and regt.; pay roll for mileage, etc., sworn to at Boston, June 22, 1776; mileage (55 miles) allowed said Haskell;
also, same co. and regt.; engaged May 14, 1776; service to Dec. 1, 1776, 6 mos. 21 days;
also, Captain, Col. Gamaliel Bradford's regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779;
also, Adjutant; communication addressed to the Council, signed by Col. Bradford, asking that said Haskell and other officers be commissioned; ordered in Council, March 7, 1777, that said officers be commissioned;
also, Adjutant, Col. Bradford's regt.; list of field and staff officers who were in camp on or before Aug. 15, 1777; reported promoted to Brigade Major;
also, Captain; list of field officers and captains of Mass. Line; commissioned April 1, 1778;
also, Captain, 8th co., Col. Bradford's (12th) regt.; muster [p.435] roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers for April, 1779, dated West Point; reported ranked as 6th Captain;
also, Certificate dated Boston, June 4, 1779, signed by Col. James Wesson, certifying that said Haskell had been appointed
a Brigade Major in Gen. Patterson's brigade about twelve months before;
also, Captain, list of settlements of rank of Continental officers, dated West Point, made by a Board held for the purpose, and confirmed by Congress Sept. 6, 1779; commissioned April 1, 1778;
also, Captain, Col. Bradford's regt.; return of officers, "now in the Field," dated Boston, Sept. 20, 1779; also, same regt.;
also, Captain; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; said Haskell credited with pay as staff officer from March -, 1778, to Dec. 31, 1779, 22 mos. 9 days, and with 9½ mos. service as Brigade Major;
also, Captain, 6th co., Col. Bradford's (14th) regt.; muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers for July, 1780, dated "Steenropie"; reported on command with light infantry;
also, must roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers for Oct.-Dec., 1780, dated West Point; reported on furlough;
also, Captain, 14th regt. lately commanded by Col. Bradford; return of officers in actual service, dated Boston, Jan. 17, 1781;
also, Captain, 5th co., Col. William Shepard's (4th) regt.; muster roll for May, 1781, dated West Point; reported on furlough;
also, Captain, 4th co., Col. Shepard's regt.; muster roll for June, 1781; reported on command at West Point;
also, Captain, 4th (also given 5th) co., Col. Shepard's regt.; muster roll for July, 1781; reported on command at West Point;
also, Captain, 4th co., Col. Shepard's regt.; muster rolls for Aug. and Sept., 1781; reported on command at West Point;
also, returns of effectives, dated Camp Peekskill, Aug. 31, 1781, and Camp Continental Village, Sept. 21, 1781;
also, muster roll for Dec., 1781, dated York Hutts; reported on command at West Point;
also, returns of effectives between March 1, 1782, and April 12, 1782, dated Cantonment, 1st Brigade;
also, returns of effectives between May 10, 1782, and June 14, 1782, dated York Hutts, Cantonment 1st Mass. Brigade, and West Point; reported acting as Deputy Adjutant General at West Point from July -, 1781;
also, Col. Shepard's (later given Col. Henry Jackson's) 4th regt.; returns of effectives between Sept. 13, 1782, and May 30, 1783, dated Verplancks Point, West Point, Camp near New Windsor, etc.; reported acting as Aide-de-camp to Gen. Howe from Sept. 13, 1782.

His son . . .

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=36863559

Col. Elnathan Haskell, [Jr.] b. 4 Sep 1755, Rochester, Plymouth, MA, d. 16 Sep 1828, Fort Motte, Calhoun Co., SC, was a major of artillery in the Continental Army. He was an aide to George Washington. Haskell appears in the Trumbull painting of "Burgoyne's Surrender" which is preserved in the Capitol at Washington. He served with the Continental Army throughout the War participating in most of the battles of the Revolution. His painting adorns the dome of the Capitol in Washington, DC. >

< He married Charlotte Thomson (29 Jul 1769-29 Apt 1850), d/o William Thomson and Eugenia Russell.

Elnathan Haskell came to South Carolina with General Howe when he took command at Charleston, and left the army with the rank of major, subsequently settling in St. Matthew's parish, near Fort Mott, South Carolina. Here he married Charlotte Thomson, a daughter of Colonel William Thomson, who commanded the Carolinian Rifle rangers, organized in the state in 1775. Major Haskell's death took place on December 21, 1825, at Zantee, his country estate in Orangeburg district, South Carolina.

Children:

Charlotte Eugenia Haskell (1792 - 1792)
Julia Harriett Haskell Rutledge (1796 - 1840)
Eugenia Dorothy Haskell (1798 - 1799)
Charles Thomson Haskell (1802 - 1873)
William Elnathan Haskell (1805 - 1872)
Mary Pauline Haskell Rhett (1808 - 1851)
Eugenia Lucy Lovell Haskell/Noble (1809 - 1851)
Elnathan Haskell, Jr. at the Surrender of Burgoyne

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Jonathan Haskell [nephew of Elnathan Haskell, Sr. above]

Jonathan Haskell, Mass. Ens. 13 Jan., 1777; Lt. & adjt. 4 Feb. 1779; capt. U. S. inf. 4 Mar. 1791; assigned to 2 sublegion 4 Sept., 1792; maj. 20 Mar. 1794; Adjutant. Gen. and Inspector. to armv. 1796; hon. disch'd 1 Nov. 1796; (died 13 Dec., 1814.)

Jonathan Haskell was made Ensign in the 14th Massachusetts Regiment, 13th January, 1777; Lieutenant and Adjutant, 4th February, 1779; transferred to the 7th Massachusetts, 1st January, 1781; transferred to the 2d Massachusetts, 12th June, 1783; retained in Jackson Continental Regiment, 3d November, 1783; and served to 20th June, 1784. Captain 2d U. S. Infantry, 4th March, 1791. Assigned to 2d Sub. Legion, 4th September, 1792. Resigned 5th December, 1793. Major 4th Sub. Legion, 20th March, 1794. Adjutant-General and Inspector of the Army, 27th February to 1st August, 1796. Honorably discharged 1st November, 1796.

Among other duties he prepared a list of deserters while serving as Adjutant at West Point on 19 Aug 1792.


b. 19 Mar 1755, Rochester, Plymouth, MA; d. 3 Dec 1814, Belpre, Washington, OH; son of John Haksell, Esq. (1728-1784) and Abigail Reed; [grandson of Joseph Haskell and Bethia Hammond]; m. 8 Apr 1792 in Belpre, Phoebe Greene, b. 22 Jun 1772 in Warwick, Kent, RI; d. 26 Apr 1809 in Newport, Washington, OH.

Children:

John Greene HASKELL b. 8 Oct 1794, Warwick, Kent, RI; d. 10 Nov 1825 on Shipboard, Brig Panther, NY.

Charles HASKELL b. 16 Oct 1798, Belpre, Washington, OH; d. 23 Jul 1831, Newport, Washington, OH

Maria HASKELL b. 20 Nov 1800, Belpre, Washington, OH; d. 5 Jul 1878, Barlow, Washington, OH; m. Jesse Lawton


From the OFFICIAL ROSTER OF SOLDIERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION BURI ED IN OHIO, page 177. (In the California Sutro Library, San Francisco)

HASKELL, JONATHAN (WASHINGTON COUNTY)

Major in regular service stationed at Marietta, Ohio in 1791. He entered the revolutionary army at the age of 20 and served until the close of the war. Commissioned a major in 1795, he re-enlisted in the Indian War. He was born in 1754 in Rochester, Mass. Married Phoebe Greene 4/8/17 92 in Washington County, Ohio. Died 1814 Belpre, Washington Co., Ohio. Buried Belpre, Ohio.

Grave marker by Marietta Chapter "Revolutionary Marker, 1921." Came to Marietta in 1788 and settled at Belpre near Farmer's Castle. Returned to Belpre after the war, where he lived the rest of his life.

(Note: Jason's 5th grandfather -- his daughter Maria Haskell married Jesse Lawton).

Major John Haskell was one of the first settlers of Belpre, Ohio, on the Ohio Company's Purchase, and built his cabin on land a short distance east of the site of Farmer's Castle. He commenced clearing his farm and getting his home in order, when the Indian War broke out, and he left Belpre to accept an appointment in the regular service.
Maj. Jonathan Haskell was born in Rochester, Mass., the 19th of March, 1757. Like the larger portion of the New Englanders of that day, he was brought up on a farm, and received only a common school education, which fitted him for conducting the usual concerns of life to which he might be called.

At the commencement of the war of Independence, when he was twenty years old, he was engaged in agriculture. How early he entered the army is not known. In 1779 he was aide-de-camp to Gen. Patterson [q.v.], of the Massachusetts line, and was commissioned as a lieutenant. He continued to serve until the close of the war, either as an aid, or in the line of the army.

When the Ohio Company was formed, he became an associate, and moved out there in company with Capt. Devol's family, in the autumn of 1788. In 1789 he united with the Belpre settlement, and commenced clearing his farm. On the breaking out of the Indian war, in January, 1791, he received the appointment of captain in the regular service, and went to Rochester, Mass., where he recruited a company, and returned to Marietta in December; where he was stationed for the defense of that, and the adjacent settlements; as the troops had been withdrawn from Fort Harmar in the fall of 1790. After the defeat of Gen. St. Clair, he remained at Marietta until March, 1793, when he was commissioned as a captain in the second sub-legion under Gen. Anthony Wayne, and joined the army on the frontiers that summer. He was stationed at Fort St. Clair, where he remained until June, 1794, when he was appointed to the command of the fourth sub-legion, ranking as a major, although his commission was not filled until August, 1795. In a letter to Griffin Greene, Esq., whose relative he married, he gives a sketch of the campaign which defeated the combined forces of the Indians and closed the war.

"HEAD QUARTERS, MIAMI OF THE LAKE, August 29th, 1794.

Sir: The 28th of July the army moved forward, consisting of about eighteen hundred regulars and fifteen hundred militia, from the state of Kentucky, passing by the way of St. Clair's battle-ground, now Fort Recovery. We then turned more to the eastward, and struck the St. Mary's in twenty miles, where we erected a small fort, and left a subaltern's command. We then crossed the St. Mary's, and in four or five days' marching found the Auglaize river, and continued on down that stream to its junction with the Miami of the lake; distant one hundred miles from Greenville, by the route we pursued. At this place we built a garrison, and left a major to command it. The army then marched down the river forty-seven miles from the new garrison, and on the 20th inst., at nine o'clock in the morning, came up with the Indians, who had posted themselves in a position chosen as most favorable for defense. The troops charged upon them with the bayonet, and drove them two miles, through a thicket of woods, fallen timber, and underbrush, when the cavalry fell upon and entirely routed them. Our line extended two and a half miles, and yet it was with difficulty we outflanked them. One of the prisoners, a white man, says the number of the Indians engaged was about twelve hundred, aided by two hundred and fifty white men from Detroit. Our loss in the action was two officers killed, and four wounded, with about thirty privates killed, and eighty wounded. The Indians suffered much; about forty or fifty of their dead fell into our hands. The prisoner was asked why they did not fight better? He said that we would give them no time to load their pieces, but kept them constantly on the run. Two miles in advance of the battle-ground, is a British garrison, establishing last spring, which we marched round within pistol shot, and demanded a surrender, but they refused to give it up. Our artillery being too light, and the fort too strong to carry by storm, it was not attacked, but we burnt their out-houses, destroyed all their gardens, cornfields, and grass, within musket shot of the place, and all below for eight or nine miles, without any opposition. On the 27th we arrived at this place, where we have a fort, and shall halt a few days to rest. We have marched through the Indian settlements and villages for about sixty miles, destroyed several thousand acres of corn, beans, and all kinds of vegetables, burned their houses, with furniture, tools, &c. A detachment has gone into Fort Recovery for a supply of provisions for the troops, and when it returns, we shall march up the Miami sixty miles, to where the St. Marie's unties the settlement of the Revolutionary war, never conducted more barbarously.

This letter describes, in plain terms, the ruin and devastation that marked the course of the American army. It might have been considered a wise policy to devote to destruction the dwellings, cornfields, gardens, and in fact every species of property that belonged to the hostile savages, but it was also a most cruel policy. The British troops, in their inroads amongst the rebel settlements of the Revolutionary war, never conducted more barbarously. The Indian villages on the Miami and the Augaize, were snugly and comfortably built—were furnished with many convenient articles of house-keeping and clothing. They had large fields of corn and beans, with gardens of melons, squashes, and various other vegetables. Mr. Joseph Kelly, of Marietta, then a boy of twelve years old, and for several years a prisoner with the Indians, who treated him kindly, and was adopted into a family as one of their own children, was living at this time with them at the junction of the St. Mary's and Augaize, the spot where Maj. Haskell says the army would next go, to complete there work of destruction. Mr. Kelly was there when an Indian runner announced that the American troops had arrived in the vicinity of the village. His friends had not expected them so soon, and with the utmost haste and consternation, the old men, with the women and children, the warriors being absent, hurried aboard their canoes, taking nothing with them but a few kettles and blankets, not having time to collect any provisions from their fields and gardens. The sun was only an hour or two high when they departed, in as deep sorrow at the loss of their country and homes, as the Trojans of old when they evacuated their favorite city. Before the next day at noon, their nice village was burnt to the ground, their cornfields of several hundred acres, just beginning to ripen, were cut down and trampled under foot by the houses and oxen of the invaders, while their melons and squashes were pulled up by the roots. The following winter the poor Indians deprived of their stock of corn and beans, which were grown every year and laid up for their winter food as regularly as among the white people, suffered the extreme of want. Game was scarce in the country they retreated to on the west of the Miami, and what few deer and fish they could collect, barely served to keep them alive. It was a cruel policy; but probably subdued their Spartan courage more than two or three defeats as for many years thereafter until the days of Tecumseh, they remained at peace.

After the close of the war, Maj. Haskell returned to his farm at Belpre, where he died in December, 1814. He was considered a brave man and a good officer. Several of his descendants are living in Washington County."
Dr. Hildreth, who wrote this article, is, of course, looking back on history with these sentiments, but not actually realizing that what Major Haskell and his troops performed allowed Dr. Hildreth's ancestors to peacefully live in the Ohio Valley, just like all the other New Englanders who went there. I think the editorial in the fifth paragraph is just as interesting as the actual history and letter from Major Jonathan Haskell, since it shows the change of opinion in Ohio from the Pioneers to the descendants later.

Respectfully submitted,
Sharon Lee Gates

Burial Notes:

HASKELL, MAJOR JONATHON - Born 1754 Died 12-6-1816 NOTES: Replaced stone. RW Veteran Star. Next to Phoebe Haskell Green.

Excerpt taken from the book, Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Washington Co., Ohio, by Marietta Chapter DAR 1923, pg. 33:

Born 1754 at Rochester, Massachusetts. Died, 1814 at Belpre, Ohio. Entered the Continental army at the age of twenty and served until the close. He came to Marietta in 1788 and settled at Belpre not far from Farmers' Castle. The Indian War breaking out, he re-entered the regular army. He went to Rochester, Massachusetts, and returned to Marietta in December, 1791, where he was stationed for defense of the settlement. He received his commission as major in 1795. After the war he returned to his home in Belpre, where he remained until his death. His wife was Miss Phoebe Green. He is buried in the cemetery at Belpre, O. His grave is marked with a Revolutionary marker by Marietta Chapter D.A.R., placed in 1921. ADDITIONAL NOTES: Transcription taken in 1881 states: In memory of Jonathan Haskell, a Native of Massachusetts, who departed this life, Dec. 6, 1816, in the 62d yr of his age.

The Soldiers of America's First Army, 1791, by Richard M. Lytle, page 209.
http://books.google.com/books?id=UDxBU0JfjLgC&pg=PA235&dq=%22jonathan+haskell%22&hl=en&sa=X&ei=pGgMT4TSy2Ir0gT984GwBw#v=onepage&q=%22haskell%22&f=false

Jonathan Haskell. Captain from 4 Mar 1791 to 5 Dec 1793.

He was born in Rochester, MA, 19 Mar 1755, and in 1776 he served as an enlisted man in a Worcester County militia company. On 13 Jan 1777 he was appointed an ensign in the 14th MA Infantry Regt. which was formed in Boston from eight militia companies drawn from Barnstable, Bristol, Cumberland, Plymouth, Suffolk, and Worcester counties and served with his regiment in the Boston area in August of that year. He was then assigned to the Northern Military Department and participated in the battles at Saratoga, NY. In the fall of 1777 he was reassigned to the main Continental army and in early 1778, joined the army in its winter camp at Valley Forge, PA. He participated in operations covering the British withdrawal from Philadelphia, the battle of Monmouth Courthouse, and in the siege of New York City. In Nov 1778 he and his regiment were assigned to the Hudson Heights defenses and on 5 Feb 1779 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. On 1 Jan 1781 he was transferred to the 4th MA Infantry Regt. and on 30 Sep 1783 he was awarded the brevet rank of captain. He was transferred to Jackson's First Continental Infantry Regiment on 3 Nov 1783 and assigned as part of the garrison at West Point, NY, until he was honorably discharged from service on 20 Jun 1784.

Between Mar and Oct 1791 he was appointed a captain of the 2nd U. S. Regiment of Infantry to fill the position refused by David Sayles and given the rank backdated to 4 Mar. It is unknown if he participated in the recruiting effort to raise the new regiment or if he was assigned to staff duties either in that effort or with other War Department activities. He did move west to Fort Pitt, PA, and Fort Washington, Northwest Territory, with Captain Thomas Cushing's detachment which was composed of both his and Cushing's companies. By 15 Dec 1791 he and his new company were on duty at Fort Washington. During the latter half of that month and into the month of Feb 1792 his company constituted half of all regular army troops that accompanied Lieutenant Colonel James Wilkinson on his mission to Fort Jefferson and General St. Clair’s battlefield. After their return to Fort Washington in Feb 1792 his company was assigned to garrison at Belpre, OH.

It was during that period when he met and married Miss Phebe Greene of Belpre, OH. He and his unit remained there until May 1793 when his unit was dissolved and individually reassigned to other Second Sublegion units. He was then appointed as the Sublegion major the Second Sublegion (a position previously title at brigade major which meant he served the Second Sublegion commander, Colonel David Strong, as chief of staff). He held that position until 5 Dec 1793, when he was detailed by Major General Anthony Wayne to investigate allegations that Major Cushing was interfering with the Legion’s squadron of dragoons. At the completion of his investigation, and his testimony at Major Cushing’s court-martial, he was placed in command of Fort St. Clair where he remained until Jul 1794. That month he was promoted to major in the Fourth Sublegion and joined his unit. As a major in the Fourth Sublegion, he participated in General Wayne’s 1794 campaign and was engaged in the battle of Fallen Timbers. He was then assigned to garrison duty at Fort Greenville and, upon the resignation of Major Jonathan Mills on 27 Feb 1796 he was appointed the duty of inspector and adjutant of the Legion of the United States. He held in that position until 1 Aug 1796 when he went on a furlough prior to being honorably discharged, at his own request, in the 1 Nov 1796 reorganization of the United States Army. He died at his home in Belpre, OH, on 14 Dec 1814.
returned with them to Marietta, in December, 1791, where he was stationed for the defense of that and the surrounding settlements, as soldiers had been withdrawn from Fort Harmar in 1790.

He remained in Marietta until 1793 when he was commissioned Captain in the second sub legion under Gen. Wayne and joined the army on the frontier that summer. He was stationed at Fort Saint Clair, where he remained until June, 1794 when he was appointed to the command of the fourth Sub-division with the rank of Major, although his commission was not filed until Aug. 1795. After the war Maj. Haskell returned to his farm in Belpre where he died in 1814.

A letter written by him to Griffin Greene and Benjamin I. Gilman gives a very graphic account of the celebrated campaign under General Wayne. [a slightly different version of the one quoted above].

LETTER FROM CAPT. HASKELL TO Griffin GREEN AND B. I. GILMAN.

The last time I wrote you was from Fort St. Clair, the date I have forgotten. In June last I was relieved from the Post and joined the fourth Sub-division which I have commanded ever since. The 28th of July the army moved forward, consisting of about 1900 regulars and 1500 Militia from Kentucky, by the way of the battle ground, now Fort Recovery, then turned to the eastward and struck the Saint Marys in 20 miles, where we erected a small fort, and left a subaltern Command. —Crossed the St. Marys.—In four or five days march found the Anglaize,—continued down that river to where it formed a junction with the Miami of the Lakes—100 miles from Greenville by the route we took.—At this place we built a garrison and left a Maj. to command it, and the army proceeded down the river toward the Lake, 47 miles from this garrison until the 20th inst. In the morning about nine o'clock we found the Indians who had placed themselves for us. When the attack commenced we formed and charged them with our bayonets and pursued them two miles through a very bad thicket of woods, logs, and underbrush and with the charge of the Cavalry routed and defeated them. Our line extended in length one and a half miles and it was with difficulty we outflanked them. The prisoner, (a white man) we took, saved they computed their number as 1200 Indians and 250 white men, Detroit Militia, in action. Our loss in the engagement was two officers killed, four officers wounded: about thirty soldiers killed and eighty wounded. The Indians suffered most, perhaps 40 or 50 of their killed fell into our hands. The prisoner was asked why they did not fight better. He said: we would give them no time to load their pieces but kept them constantly on the move. Two miles in advance of the action is a British Garrison established last Spring around which we marched within pistol shot. In the day time it was demanded but not given up. Our artillery not being sufficient and the place too strong to storm, it was not attempted but we burned their outhouses, destroyed their gardens, corn fields, and hay, within musket shot of the fort and down beyond them 8 or 9 miles without opposition. The 27th inst. we arrived here where our fort is and are to halt a few days to refresh. We have marched about 60 miles through the Indian villages and settlements and have destroyed several thousand acres of corn and all kinds of vegetables; burned their houses, furniture, tools, etc. A party have gone on to Fort Recovery for a supply of provisions for us. It is said that when they return we go up the Miami 60 miles to where the St. Marys forms a junction with the St. Joseph and destroy all the corn in the country.

In great haste, I am, gentlemen,
Your humble servant,
To J. Haskell.

Griffin Greene,
B. I. Gillman.

Letter received by Mr. Gilman at Harmar Point, Oct. 13th, ’94 and sent to Mr. Green.

CHAPTER XIX
FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS
FREE MASON S

For the following interesting account of the origin of this Fraternity among the pioneers we are indebted to Charles L. McNeal, Esq.

Farmers Lodge No. 20, F&AM, Belpre, Ohio

THE first meeting according to the old records was held January 23rd, 1812 and a part of the minutes are as follows:

The following brethren of Free and Accepted Masons met at the home of Brother Haskell. Bros. Nathaniel Cushing, Samuel Nash, Oliver Rice, Jonathan Haskell, Robert Bradford, William Leebody, Perley Howe, Cyrus Ames, John Bennett, Ira W. Pier, and Daniel Loring. The brethren of the Ancient Craft present, taking into consideration the benefits to be derived by the institution of Free Masonry, and calling to mind the advanced age to which many of the brethren present have arrived, the inconvenience and expense attending their meeting with their brethren of American Union Lodge of Marietta of which Lodge several of the brethren present are members, and believing it to be their duty to contribute as much as is in their power toward advancing the benefits accruing from the institution, came to a unanimous resolution of addressing a letter to the most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio, on the subject, and on motion being adopted, Bros. Cushing, Rice, Nash, Loring and Bennett were chosen a committee for the purpose. Having attended to the business of their appointment, on the 30th of January they draughted and signed a letter to the Most Worshipful Brother Cass in which they communicated the desire of the brethren of Belpre of congregating together and of being authorized to work as a regular Lodge at that place. At the same time inquiring for information of the most worshipful, the regular mode of procedure to obtain the charter, etc.

To which letter the brethren of Belpre received a polite and friendly answer from their brother the Most Worshipful Grand Master bearing date of February 14, 1812. In consequence of which the brethren met at brother Haskell’s; those present were Bros. Cushing, Nash, Rice, Haskell, Bradford, Leebody, Bennett, Ames, Pier and Loring. Brother Cushing being called to the chair and Brother Loring chosen Secretary, on motion the letter from the Most Worshipful was read. At the same meeting, with the full and entire approval of the brethren present, they came to the unanimous resolution of petitioning for a dispensation whereby they might legally congregate as a regular Lodge. On motion being seconded came a choice of a Worshipful Master, Senior and Junior Wardens. On examination brother Nathaniel Cushing was duly elected the Worshipful Master, brother Samuel Nash Senior Warden, and brother Oliver Rice Junior Warden. On motion being seconded it was agreed that a petition be draughted, signed and forwarded
to the Most Worshipful Grand Master, praying that a dispensation might be issued authorizing the brethren of Belpre to congregate together as a regular Lodge. The petition being draughted and signed by a sufficient number of Master Masons and the names of the Worshipful Master and Wardens elected inserted, it was forwarded to the Most Worshipful Grand Master by Senior Warden, who on his return (the brethren of Belpre having met at Brother Haskell’s) presented the brethren with a dispensation from the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Lodge of Ohio, authorizing the brethren of the Ancient Craft residing in Belpre to congregate as a regular Lodge and granting to them the right and privileges thereunto appertaining, they having promised a strict adherence to the principles of Masonry as well as a strict obedience to the regulations of the Grand Lodge.

The Lodge so established of Ancient York Masons to be held in the township of Belpre and to be denominated Farmers Lodge No. 20 and appointing brother Nathaniel Cushing to be the first Master, brother Samuel Nash the first Senior Warden and brother Oliver Rice the first Junior Warden, which dispensation continues in force until the next meeting of the Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio, dated the 7th day of March the year of redemption 1812 and of Masonry 5812 and signed Lewis Cass.

This dispensation in the original form has been preserved through all the years and is now the property of Belpre Lodge No. 609. This Ancient Lodge composed of a few staunch men met at regular intervals and arranged their by-laws of twenty-one articles by which their meetings were conducted until May, 1816 when the last minutes, now in possession of Lodge No. 609, were recorded.

We rather deplore the fact-to-day that in order to have a company of men get together there must be "eats" but in the older days the interest of men must have been reached through their stomachs for almost every meeting when a bill was ordered paid the following items were always included, House Room, firewood, candles, from eight to twenty-three suppers at 12 1-2 cents each, and from one to two quarts of brandy.

Quite a lot of petitions, notes, and communications are still being kept in the archives of Belpre Lodge, but some of the last records must have been lost for many of the papers bear a later date than 1816.

In September 1821 a communication was received from the Grand Lodge as follows.

To all whom it may concern, I, John Snow, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, have appointed brother George Dana agent for the Grand Lodge to collect all dues by note or otherwise which are due the late Farmers Lodge and hold the same subject to the order of the Grand Lodge.

Signed

JOHN SNOW.

September 1, 1821.

This paper was prepared by brother Charles L. McNeal, Worshipful Master of Belpre Lodge No. 609, F. & A. M., February, 1914.

It does not seem to be known how long this Lodge continued active. The working tools, charts and aprons used by them have been preserved and are in the rooms of the present Lodge. For many years the members of this fraternity residing in Belpre held their membership in Lodges in Parkersburg or elsewhere.

Belpre Masons received a dispensation to form and open a Lodge in Belpre from M. W. Grand Master, Harry S. Kissell of the Grand Lodge of Ohio under the name of Belpre Lodge 609.

The official "Return of Farmers' Lodge No. 20" for 1814 reports Nathaniel Cushing, W. M.; Samuel Nash, S. W.; Oliver Rice, J. W.; Jonathan Haskell, Treasurer; Daniel Loving, Secretary; William Leebody, S. D., and Robert Bradford, J. D., with a total membership of fifteen.

The story of Captain Haskell’s 1788 journey from Rochester, MA, to Muskingum and Belpre, may be read in Early Emigration, or, The Journal of some Emigrant Families "across the Mountains" from New England to Muskingum, in 1788, by Dr. S. P. Hildreth, The American pioneer: a monthly periodical, devoted to the objects ..., Volume 2, by Logan Historical Society. pages 112-134. http://books.google.com/books?id=C4EbAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA113&dq=%22jonathan+haskell%22&hl=en&sa=X&ei=MKcMT9uoCKv

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also, petition addressed to the General Court, dated Camp above Stillwater, Sept. 15, 1777, signed by officers of Col. Marshall's regt. and other regiments, requesting that clothing be furnished them to replace that lost on retreat from Ticonderoga; also, Capt. Samuel Thomes's co., Col. Benjamin Tupper's (4th) regt., commissioned 26 Jan 1778; residence, Scarborough; mustered by Col. Varrick, Continental Muster Master; also, order on Board of War, dated Camp near Valley Forge, 8 Apr 1778, signed by said Hasty and others belonging to Col. Benjamin Tupper's regt., Brig. Gen. John Paterson's brigade, for clothing that lost on retreat from Ticonderoga; also, Col. Tupper's regt.; order for clothing, dated Danbury, 12 Oct 1778, signed by said Hasty and others, payable to Capt. Samuel Page; also, Colonel's co., Col. Benjamin Tupper's (15th) regt.; muster roll for Mar 1779, dated West Point; commissioned 3 Apr 1777; also, Col. Tupper's (11th) regt.; return of officers for clothing, dated West Point, 10 Aug 1778; also, (late) Lt and Adjutant, Col. Tupper's regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Jan 1780, to 18 Mar 1780.

William applied for a service pension at Scarborough 17 Apr 1819. His obituary appeared in The Columbian Centinel, 31 Dec 1831. The following transcript appeared in the Portland Maine Evening Record, 11 Feb 1911, A famous farm in Scarboro, Maine which for 195 years was called the 'nonesuch farm' eventually went into the possession of the Hasty family, of whom Justice William Hasty of the Old Court of Sessions was the most prominent member. Justice Hasty was of great bodily size and strength and it was related of him that at a session of the Court when two fanatics, probably Quakers, kept interrupting the Court and could not be silenced. Justice Hasty rose up from the bench and went down and picked up one under each arm and carried them kicking to the open door and threw them out into the muddy road. The descendants of William Hasty became eligible to join the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati under the Rule of 1854. Child of Williams and Anna (Clark) Hasty:

i. John, b. at Scarborough, ME. 2 Nov 1782; m. at the First Congregational Church in Scarborough 22 Nov 1804 to Lydia Libby.

Jonathan Heart (1744-1791) Officer of American Revolution. b. in Kensington, Conn., he was graduated from Yale in 1768, taught school in N.J. for a year or two, and returned to Kensington district and entered merchandising business with a local minister. The business was about to fail when the Revolution came on. He was a Lexington volunteer, but was shortly given a commission and served throughout the war from Bunker Hill to Yorktown, being discharged as a captain in 1783. He remained out of the army only a year or so and returned to be commissioned in the newly organized 1st American Regiment of the regular army, staying with it until his untimely death in 1791. His importance, however, stems from the fact that he was an original member of the famous American Union Lodge (Military), first secretary, and third and last master, bringing that lodge to the Northwest Territory. When the lodge was organized in the Connecticut line in 1776, he was its first secretary; elected senior warden in Feb., 1779, and master the following June, continuing as such until his death in 1791. He carried on an extensive Masonic correspondence; was well informed on the ritual and Masonic history. In 1783 he was selected by a general convention to visit and instruct the several lodges in the state of Conn. His long tenure of office saw him presiding in the East at many famous meetings, when such personalities as Washington were present. It was Heart who called a convention of army lodges at Morristown in 1780, when the idea of a national grand lodge was proposed. When the Grand Lodge of Mass. chartered Washington Lodge No. 10 (military) he was designated as deputy grand master for the elaborate institution ceremonies at West Point. The original minutes of American Union Lodge are largely in Heart's handwriting, and still preserved. They contain the records of nearly 500 visiting Masons. According to his own record, he was made a Mason in the lodge at Wallingford, Conn. (now Compass No. 9) shortly after his graduation from Yale in 1769. Heart carried the records of American Union Lodge in his field chest during the War. He was one of the early members of the Mark lodge attached to St. John's Lodge No. 2 of Middletown, Conn. and registered his mark in the form of a "heart." When he affiliated with a chapter in the same town he is recorded as "a very well-known, vouched-for Royal Arch Mason." He was also interested in Frederick Lodge, formed by his comrades in arms at Farmington, and it was with them that he left the records of American Union Lodge. His Army service took him to the Northwest Territory (Ohio), and while stationed at Fort Harmar, near Marietta, he invoked his commission, called the brethren in the community, and again resumed labor as American Union Lodge, thus introducing Freemasonry into that territory. He was succeeded as master by General Rufus Putnam, q.v., who later became first grand master of Ohio. His battalion was ordered on a punitive expedition against the Indians under General St. Clair. Lack of security measures and generalship resulted in the massacre of 900 men, including Heart, on Nov. 4, 1791. Due to the deep snow, the bodies were not recovered until the following January. Fort Recovery monument is now on this spot on the Wabash River.

BARTLETT HINDS (OM) b. at Middleboro, MA, 4 Apr 1755; d. Montrose, PA, 11 Oct 1822; son of Rev. Ebenezer and Lydia (Bartlett) Hinds; m. Lydia, Middleboro 1 Dec 1780 by his father Rev. Ebenezer Hinds to Ruth Pickens of Middleboro; m2. at Southhampton, Long Island, NY, in 1794 to Agnes (Rugg) Post, who d. at Montrose, PA, 8 May 1834, aged 70 yrs. The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (7:936).

Bartlett Hinds, Middleborough. Private, Capt. Isaac Wood's co., Col. Theophilus Cotton's regt.; company return dated Oct. 6, 1775; also, order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated Roxbury, Nov. 17, 1775.

Bartlett Hinds, Lt, Col. Thomas Marshall's regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Jan 1777, to 31 Dec 1779; also, 1st Lieutenant, Capt. Amasa Soper's co., Col. Marshall's regt.; subsistence allowed from date of engagement, Dec. 3, 1776, to Feb. 10, 1777; credited with 70 days allowance; subsistence also allowed for 14 days (280 miles) travel on march to Bennington; also, same regt.; return of officers for clothing, dated Boston, Jan. 20, 1779; also, Capt. Amasa Soper's (4th) co., Col. Marshall's regt.; muster roll for Jan., 1779, dated West Point; commissioned Nov. 6, 1776; also, 5th Lieutenant, Capt. Soper's 9th (Light Infantry) co., Col. Marshall's (10th) regt.; muster roll for March, 1779, dated West Point; commissioned Dec. 6, 1776; reported on command at the Lines; also, same regt.; return of officers dated West Point, Aug. 21, 1779; also, Captain Lieutenant, Col. Marshall's regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Aug. 12, 1780; also, Captain Lieutenant, Col. Marshall's (10th) regt.; list of officers promoted in the Continental Army; commissioned July 4, 1780;
He was the first settler of Montrose, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, where he had moved in 1800; first County Commissioner of Susquehanna County in 1812; active in Masonic affairs. The following is an interesting account of Bartlett from the History and Genealogy of the Hinds Family: He went to Pennsylvania in the early days and became the first settler in Montrose, Susquehanna County. Soon after he had settled there the animosity which had so long existed between the Connecticut and Pennsylvania claimants, culminated into open warfare. In 1803, occurred the famous assault on Bartlett Hinds, who from conviction, had become advocate of the Pennsylvania claim, and was charge with bringing against Connecticut settlers, indictments for intrusion. In the evening, the house in which Bartlett Hinds lodged was surrounded by a mob, who forcibly entered and took him from the house; and tying him to a horse’s tail, dragged him through Wyalusing Creek, near its forks. When nearly exhausted, Mr. Hinds made the Masonic sign, which induced one of the fraternity to give him assistance, but when he had reached the shore, his assailants formed a ring, and seizing his hands, drew him around his burning effigy, and occasionally pushed him into the flames. For this deed, eighteen persons where indicted for riot, and assault and taken to Wilkesbarre, as the partied belonged in what was then Luzerne County. Bartlett was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1822. Bartlett applied for a Soldiers’ pension 5 December 1820.

William Hull (1753-1825) Brigadier General of War of 1812, and officer of American Revolution. b. 24 Jun 1753 in Derby, CT. Was graduated from Yale, studied law, and practiced at Litchfield after admission to the bar in 1775. After the news of the Battle of Lexington reached his town, a company was formed under his charge and he joined Washington at Cambridge as part of Webb’s Conn. regiment. He was lieutenant colonel in 1779, and army inspector under Baron Von Steuben. He fought in the battles of White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Stillwater, Saratoga, Fort Stanwix, Monmouth, and Stony Point, receiving the thanks of both Washington and congress. Following the war, he became a major general of the 3rd Mass. militia, and a state senator. In 1805 he was appointed by Jefferson as governor of the Michigan Territory, holding that office until 1812, when he was named to command the northwestern army. In attempting to defend Detroit, he failed to receive support or supplies, and when he was forced to surrender that place, the country needed a scapegoat—which turned out to be Hull. Strangely enough, the two officers who effected his downfall were brother Masons, Col. Lewis Cass, and Gen. Henry Dearborn. Cass wrote a letter, made public, that criticized the actions of Hull (although his own actions indicated that he supported Hull’s decisions). Hull was brought to trial, with Gen. Dearborn as president of the court martial. Dearborn, instead of cooperating with Hull in the invasion of Canada, had signed the armistice without Hull’s knowledge, which allowed the British troops to be sent against Detroit. Hull was found guilty of cowardice, sentenced to be shot, and then told to go home to Newton, MA, and wait for the execution of the sentence—which never came! Dearborn, incidentally, was relieved of his Northwest command “for political reasons” shortly thereafter. Hull was a member of Washington Lodge No. 10; its charter was granted 6 Oct 1779, and it was a traveling lodge located at West Point. He must have held previous membership, for he is mentioned as being reported resigned Sept. 12, 1780.

Revolutionary Services and Civil Life of General William Hull, by Maria Campbell, James Freeman Clarke. 1848. 482 pages, a copy of which is in the digital archives of the OMDHS Library, may be read online at http://books.google.com/books?id=43oEAAAAYAAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false

http://books.google.com/books?id=iiITQAAMAAJ&pg=PA139&dq=%22WASHINGTON+LODGE+NO.+10%22&hl=en&sa=X&ei=13 EET19F8Wl9m9jvAgIved=0CF1G6AEwBDqUf#v=onepage&q=%22WASHINGTON%20LODGE%20NO.%20%22&f=false

Lieutenant MALLOY, or M-u-l-l-o-y, as he spelled his name came from Brunswick, Maine, and was promoted to corporal, sergeant, ensign, and lieutenant successively, between 1776 and 1780. He died near Batavia, Ohio, July 11,1845, “without a struggle, closing his own eyes, and folding his hands on his breast.”

The name of Lieutenant MULLOY is the tenth on the list of members initiated in Washington Lodge, No. 10, which was constituted November 11, 1779, at West Point, under a Massachusetts charter.

It appears that Washington frequently visited this Lodge, which was named in his honor; for Captain MOSES GREENLEAF, afterwards a charter member of Cumberland Lodge, No. 12, at New Gloucester, Maine, and one of the earliest admitted to Washington Lodge, and later its Master, frequently stated,—
"That he had many a time commanded the Commanding General of the armies, in the lodge-meetings: for General Washington frequently attended and always came as a private member without ceremony."

It may well be questioned whether the General of the Army had the time to familiarize himself sufficiently with the work to confer a degree. As to Washington's having "presided at the ceremony," perhaps the Scotch verdict will do, "Not proven."

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Genealogy of the Greenleaf family, by James Edward Greenleaf http://books.google.com/books?id=x3hPAAAAAAMJ&pg=PA135&dq=%22WASHINGTON+LODGE+NO.+10%22&hl=en&s=&ie=UTF-8

Capt. Moses Greenleaf (Chart XXV.), b. May 19, 1755, son of Hon. Jonathan Greenleaf and Mary (Presbury). Was bred a ship carpenter, but at the age of nineteen entered the American Army as a Lieutenant. In 1776 he was commissioned as Captain. In 1781 he commenced the business of shipbuilding in Newburyport in connection with his father, and from that time till the year 1790 they built twenty-two sail of ships and brigs. Their shipyard was a little south of the lower Long Wharf, where Johnson's Wharf is now built, and directly opposite the house occupied by George Greenleaf, which was the dwelling house of Hon. Jonathan Greenleaf. Moses Greenleaf and his brother Enoch both occupied the large old house "up the yard." In November, 1790, he removed with his family to New Gloucester, in the State of Maine, where he followed farming until his death.

In September, 1776, Capt. Greenleaf married Lydia Parsons, born 1755, the daughter of Rev. Jonathan Parsons, of Newburyport, who married, Dec. 14, 1731, Phoebe Griswold, born April 22, 1716, the daughter of Judge John Griswold, who was the grandson of Matthew Griswold, born 1620, died 1695, who emigrated to New England in 1639 and settled in Windsor, Conn., and afterwards at Saybrook and Lyme, Conn. Matthew Griswold married, Oct. 16, 1646, Anna Wolcott, daughter of Henry Wolcott, of Windsor. He was one of three brothers, Edward and Thomas being the other two sons of George Griswold. All three brothers emigrated from Kenilworth County, Warwick, England. Of this remarkable family it appears that twelve were Governors of States, thirty-six high Judges (most of them distinct persons from any of the governors), and many other eminent men. Most of these governors and judges held, also, other high offices. Among them a few may properly be mentioned here, viz.: Matthew Griswold, Sr., Governor of Connecticut; Roger Griswold, Governor of Connecticut, also was offered by the elder President Adams, but declined, the post of Secretary of War; Roger Wolcott was Judge of the Superior Court, Connecticut; Roger Wolcott, Jr., was Judge of the Superior Court, Connecticut; Oliver Wolcott was Judge of the United States Circuit Court; Matthew Griswold, Sr., was Chief Justice of Connecticut; Matthew Griswold, Jr., was Judge of the Supreme Court, Connecticut; Roger Griswold was Judge of the Supreme Court, Connecticut.

Morrison Remick Waite, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, descended from the first Matthew Griswold. Christopher P. Wolcott, of Ohio, was Attorney General of Ohio, afterwards Judge Advocate General, and died when Assistant Secretary of War. Samuel Holden Parsons was appointed by Washington the first Chief Justice of the Northwest Territory. Judge Parsons was Major General in the Revolution, and was a member of the court martial selected by Washington for the trial of Major Andre. He studied law with his uncle, Gov. Matthew Griswold, was made King's Attorney in 1774, and removed to New London; but at the commencement of the Revolution went actively into military service, was at the Battle of Bunker Hill, was made a Brigadier General in 1776. Under an appointment as Commissioner of Connecticut, he obtained from the Indians a cession of their title to the "Western Reserve" of Ohio. He was a son of Rev. Jonathan and Phoebe (Griswold) Parsons. Of Mrs. Parsons (Phoebe Griswold) it is said in a funeral sermon preached on her death: "The God of nature was pleased to furnish her with mental endowments to an uncommon degree. In the solidity of her judgment and penetration of mind she shone superior to most of her sex. For readiness, liveliness, and keenness of wit she appeared to me unrivalled. Such was her courage and firmness of resolution as you can seldom find in the delicate sex. Her indefatigable industry in the affairs of her family was remarkable. She was a person of much Christian simplicity and integrity. Knowledge in divinity enters deeply into her character, and her acquaintance with church history was truly rare."

Captain Greenleaf was a well-proportioned man, about five feet eleven inches in height, with broad and square shoulders, fair complexion, high forehead, dark hazel eyes, and a nose somewhat aquiline. His hair was very dark, nearly black, which he wore queued, with the ear locks and foretop braided, turned back and tied in with the queue. He always wore a military cocked hat till he was thirty-six years of age. His wig was a light yellow, and he sometimes wore a blue coat. His overcoat was a close surtout. Becoming a military man in early life he acquired a military air, which he maintained through life, walking very erect with a firm step. She had a remarkably self-denying and benevolent spirit. She survived her husband more than twenty years, dying suddenly, and was buried in Williamsburg, Me., where she then resided with her eldest son, Captain Greenleaf. He was a member in high standing of the order of Masonry, and was instrumental in establishing Cumberland Lodge, Me. He received his masonic degrees in St. Peter's Lodge, Newburyport, Mass. The record, under date of Feb. 23, 1778, says, "Bailed for Moses Greenleaf to become a member of this Society, and was accepted" (same date). "Maid Moses Greenleaf an Entered Apprentice. Rec'd for his making £4·0·0; for Tyler, 3½." The same evening he was passed to Fellow Craft. Dec. 27, 1780, he became Worthy Master of St. Peter's Lodge. The last record of his presence in St. Peter's Lodge is Aug. 30, 1790, which was about the time of his removal from Newburyport. Washington Lodge No. 10, a traveling lodge in the Revolutionary Army, was chartered Oct. 6, 1779. He was Worshipful Master of Washington Lodge "in the field, July 6, 1780. Older brethren have often heard him remark that he had many a time commanded the commandant general of the armies in the lodge meetings, for General Washington frequently attended, and always came as a private member without ceremony."

Children of Capt. Moses Greenleaf and Lydia (Parsons).

I. Moses, b. 17 Oct 1777, in Newburyport, MA; m. 11 Feb 1805, at East Andover, Me., Persis, d/o Dea. Ebenezer Poor, b. 22 Oct 1775, at Andover, Me.; d. 18 Jan 1851. He d. 20 Mar 1834, at Williamsburg, Me.; four children.
II. CLARINA PARSONS, b. 12 Nov 1779, in Newburyport, MA; m. 26 Nov 1801, at the house of her father, in New Gloucester, Me., Eleazer Alley Jenks, of Portland, Me.; d. 12 Jul 1807; a printer; published Gazette of Maine, at Portland, for several years. She d. 12 Dec 1841; res. Brownville, Me.; three children:—
   i. Elizabeth, d. Feb. 1, 1869, at her brother's in Brownville, Me.
   ii. Alexander Hamilton, unmarried.
   iii. Eleazer Alley, m. Eliza Brown, of Brownville, Me.; d. 1874-5, at Brownville. He d. 1873-4; six children.

III. EBENEZER, b. 23 Nov 1781, in Newburyport, MA; m. 1 Sep 1808, Hannah Dennison Haskell, of New Gloucester, Me., who d. at Williamsburg, Me., 1 Apr 1839, age 55; m. 2 Jan 1846, Mrs. Elizabeth Morrill. He d. 29 Nov 1851; sea captain, packet Portland to Liverpool, England, farmer and land surveyor; res. Williamsburg, Me.; eight children.

IV. SIMON, b. 05 Dec 1783, in Newburyport, MA; b. 18 Sep 1806, Hannah, d/o Ezra and Susanna (Whitman) Kingman, b. 5 Aug 1787; d. 13 Jan 1857. He d. 6 Oct 1853. Mr. Kingman res. Bridgewater, MA. Mrs. Kingman was d/o Peter Whitman. Mr. Greenleaf res. Cambridge, Mass.; fifteen children, eleven of whom died in infancy.

V. JONATHAN, b. 04 Sep 1785; m. Nov. 2, 1S14, Sarah Johnson, of New Gloucester, Me., b. 15 Sep 1815; d. 28 Feb 1858. He d. 24 Apr 1865; buried in Greenwood Cemetery; Presbyterian clergyman; res. Brooklyn, NY; six children.

   Military Service of Moses

   Lieutenant, 1774;
   Captain, 1776; served until nearly the close of the war.
   Private; enlisted July 8, 1775;
   Residence, Newburyport.
   Lieut, by Legislative enactment, June 29, 1776.
   First Lieut., Capt. John Peabody's Co., Col. Michael Farley's Regt.;
   also Col. Eben Francis' Regt. Marched to join Regt. Aug. 9, 1776, raised in defense of Boston.
   Retired Nov. 6, 1776. [Records at War Dept., Washington, D. C.]
   Capt. Sept. 15, 1780; also October to December, 1780 (Huts near West Point). Col. Benj. Tupper's Regt.

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Col. Michael Jackson II


Gen. Michael Jackson II b. 18 Dec 1734; d. 10 Apr 1801 in Newton, MA; son of Michael Jackson and Phoebe Patten; m. 30 Jan 1750 Ruth Parker.

   General, "...soldier at Lexington and Bunker Hill; commanded 8th Regt. Mass. Line (his five brothers and five sons were also officers in Rev. War)..."
   "Capt. Co. of Minute Men at Lexington and Concord, 19 Apr 1775; Major of Gardner's Mass. Regt., 3 Jun to Dec 1775. Wounded at Bunker Hill 17 Jun 1775; Lt. Col. 16th Continental Infantry, 1 Jan to 31 Dec 1776; wounded at Montessor's Island, 24 Sep 1776; Colonel 8th Mass., 1 Jan 1777; transferred to 3d Mass., 12 Jun 1783; brevet Brigadier-General 30 Sep 1783; served to 3 Nov 1783. Colonel - "Wounded in right leg by musket ball 24 Sep 1776 on Montessor's Island; received commutation which is not returned."

   "Cont'l officer, Mass. During the French and Indian war he served as a Lt. As Capt. of a Minute Man company in 1775 he arrived to take part in the pursuit of the British from Lexington and Concord. On 3 Jun he was promoted to Maj. in Gardner's Mass. Regt. and was wounded at Bunker Hill. He became Lt. Col. of the 16th Cont'l Inf. on 1 Jan '76 and was wounded 23 or 24 Sep. in the attack on Montessor's Island, NY. On 1 Jan 1777 he was commissioned Col. of the 8th Mass. After recruiting this regiment he left 6 Jul 1777 to join Gates for the Saratoga campaign. He transferred to the 3d Mass. on 12 Jun 1783, was brevetted Brig.Gen. on 30 Sep and on 3 Nov 1783 left the army. Five brother and five of his sons were in the Cont'l Army. "
   "MONTRESOR'S ISLAND (now Randall's), NY. Owned by John MONTRESOR from 1772 until the British evacuation of NY. In Nov. '83, this island at the mouth of the Harlem River was occupied by the British on 10 Sep 1776. 'From that well-chosen advance post', comments Freeman, 'they could land either on the plains of Harlem, South of Kings Bridge, or on the Morrisania [sic] estate, where they could flank the position at Kings Bridge by a march of six or seven miles. (Washington, IV, 187) Up until this time it had been used by the Americans as an isolation area for troops inoculated with smallpox. (Heath, Memoirs, 55) Learning from two deserters that the island was lightly held, Heath got Washington's authority to retake it. Lt. Col. Michael Jackson of the 16th Cont'l (Mass.) Inf. led 240 men in an attempt to surprise the outpost at dawn of 23 Sep. An American sentinel near the mouth of Harlem Creek had not been informed of this operation and fired at the friendly force as it passed on the way to Montessor's Island. Jackson landed about dawn with three field officers and men from the first boat. When the British guard attacked, the men in the other two boats pulled away instead of landing to join their leaders. In the withdrawal about 14 Americans were killed, wounded, and captured. Maj. Thos. Henry, Gen. Heath's A.D.C., who had insisted on accompanying the attack, was killed as he re-entered the boat. Jackson was wounded by a musket ball in the leg. 'The delinquents in the other boats were arrested, and nine of the Captains cashiered.' (Ibid., 73-76) The Heitman-A.A. list of battles gives 24 Sept. as the date of this action."

58
“From a place once referred to as “The south side of the river,” came one of Newton's and the American Revolution's most illustrious soldiers. Colonel Michael Jackson II left his mark in history in many ways, from dumping over 10,000 pounds of tea into Boston Harbor during the well-known Boston Tea Party, to rallying his troops at the Battle of Bunker Hill and in 1777, commanding the 8th Massachusetts Regiment stationed at Valley Forge during a long, cold winter. History records Jackson as a strong and fastidious man, who went to a variety of extremes in serving his country. He even has his uniform protected from weather, with an assistant holding a large, green silk umbrella over him.”

Lieutenant in the French and Indian Wars
At Valley Forge with the regiment; later at West Point at the time of Benedict Arnold's treachery
Children of Michael Jackson II and Ruth Parker:

i. **Ebenezer Jackson, Sr.**  
   b. 1763; d. 1837.

ii. **Michael Jackson III.**  
   b. 12 Sep 1759, Newton, MA; d. there 18 Oct 1802.

iii. **Simon Jackson.**  
   b. 1760, Newton, MA; d. there1818.

iv. **Amasa Jackson.**  
   b. 1765; d. 1824.

v. **Charles Jackson.**  
   b. 1767; d. 1801.


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**FROM PENNSYLVANIA**

**BENJAMIN FRANKLIN**

Dr. Franklin is well known to be the greatest philosophist of the present age;—all the operations of nature he seems to understand,—the very heavens obey him, and the Clouds yield up their Lightning to be imprisoned in his rod. But what claim has he to the politician, posterity must determine. It is certain that he does not shine much in public Council;—he is no Speaker, nor does he seem to let politics engage his attention. He is, however, a most extraordinary Man, and tells a story in a style more engaging than anything I ever heard. Let his Biographer finish his character. He is 82 years old, and possesses an activity of mind equal to a youth of 25 years of age."

After conversing with Benjamin Franklin one morning Major Pierce writes,— "When I was in Philadelphia attending the federal convention June 1787. I waited on Dr. Franklin one morning to pay my respects to him and after some little conversation which was of a gay and cheerful kind he gave me an opportunity to ask him his age, when he informed me he was 82 years old, to which he observed that he had 'lived long enough to intrude himself on posterity,' and a few words concerning General Green.— After the raising of the siege of Ninety six in So. Carolina when the American Army were retrenching, an officer of high rank persuaded Gen Green to aboindone the States, and to go into Virginia, on which the general replied— ‘no Sir I will conquer this Country or die in the attempt.’” Major Pierce died December 10th 1789. and three years later Mrs. Pierce became the wife of Ebenezer Jackson.

After buying "Walnut Grove" Mr. Jackson greatly improved and beautified the old mansion. The walks winding in and out among the ancient trees and terraced lawns were bordered with boxes of orange and lemon trees Mrs. Jackson sent from the south. The gentle murmur of the stream, with the sounds of childish laughter, and the patter of little feet guarded by colored mammys made it an ideal home. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson usually made the journeys between Middletown and Savannah by water, until their lives were endangered by a severe storm, during which one of their slaves who was very ill and frightened, begged the captain to put her ashore and "let her walk home." After this the trips were accomplished by carriage, the journey taking five or six weeks.

Occasionally a winter was passed in Middletown, and "Walnut Grove" became the scene of many social gatherings. The table is still there on which Major Andre took tea. Mr. Jackson owned the first carriage in Middletown, and frequently Mrs. Jackson would send the carriage for her friends that they might enjoy a game of cards to while away the long winter evenings. After some years Mr. and Mrs. Jackson decided to locate permanently in Middletown, great was the grief of the slaves who with tears in their eyes begged to be taken north with master and mistress. They were not separated but all found a home with a relative of the family. Mrs. Jackson died in Savannah, April 4th 1819, where she is buried. Ebenezer Jackson spent his last days in Middletown, where he died in 1836, and was buried in Indian Hill Cemetery.

It was at "Walnut Grove" that Ruth Parker Jackson, the widow of that grand soldier, General Michael Jackson, passed her last days. Mrs. Jackson was a true soldiers wife, not only did she bravely see her husband depart to lay down his life if need be, for the freedom of the new country, but with him served their five sons. General Jackson was a descendant of Edward Jackson, a nairor of London, who settled at Cambridge, Mass., in 1643. General Jackson was born in Newton, December 18th 1735. And it is a very strange coincidence that his son Ebenezer, was born on the same date. His great-great grandson, born December 18th graduated from West Point in 1900, and entered the army; and another great-great-grandson, born on the same date, desired to enter West Point, but was unable to get an appointment. Every member of the family born on December 18th either follow, or desire to follow, a military life. General Jackson served from the battle of Lexington to the close of the Revolutionary War with his five sons, all officers of the Continental Line—Michael, jr., Simon, Ebenezer, Amasa and Charles. Four brothers of General Jackson enlisted for three years of the war, and two more brothers served as volunteers from time to time. General Jackson and his five sons were all members of the Society of Cincinnati. When raising his famous 8th Massachusetts Regiment, he tried to have his five sons mustered in, the three youngest were rejected as too young, but he finally succeeded with another muster-master in having them accepted as drummers and fifers, and maintained that boys were better than men for that service. The eldest of the three, Ebenezer, was but thirteen, and the youngest, Charles, only ten. General Jackson first served in the Colonial army during the French War, and was present at the siege of Louisburg. And later was assigned to the command of a company of Minute Men. Before the battle of Lexington while on his way to Boston horseback one morning before day light, with his panniers filled with "garden sauce," the Sergeant of the minute company at Cambridge, Major Timothy Jackson, met a man coming from the city to inform them of the British having started for Lexington and Concord. He immediately turned back and dismounting at the Meeting
house, the rendezvous of the company, rang the bell. By sunrise the whole company was present with the exception of the Captain
who sent an excuse of illness. Michael Jackson was nominated and unanimously chosen to fill his place. Wasting no time in
returning thanks, he at once marched his men to the Regimental Muster ground, and found the officers of certain companies in
council deliberating as to further plans. As soon as General Jackson had an opportunity to speak, he told them no brave men would
stop to deliberate, all they needed to do was to pursue the enemy to Lexington, and no time was to be lost. The council broke up and
all proceeded to Lexington, where they arrived in time to engage the enemy, until they re-entered Boston. The following letter written
from Savannah in 1823 from Ebenezer Jackson to his son Ebenezer, jr., concerning his grandfather's brilliant service during the
Revolutionary War, gives in a few words a brief account of those years.

SAVANNAH, MAY 7TH, 1823.

MY DEAR SON:

With respect to the history of my late father's life, my recollections are imperfect. I believe the date of his age and death is recorded
in his family Bible now at Middletown. When quite a young man he was appointed a subaltern officer and was attached to one of the
Massachusetts Provincial Regiments. I do not recollect
to have heard him say what services he performed. I think he marched to join Gen. Am[h]erst at Ticonderoga or Ft. Edward. On his
return from this tour of duty to the Westward, he engaged and went with the Provincial Troops as a subaltern at the taking of the
Island of Cape Breton where he saw some service. He was one of those who under a disguise of Indian dress destroyed the tea in
Boston at the commencement of the Revolution. At the early commencement of the troubles between England and her colonies,
when the people in the different towns in New England began to prepare an opposition to the Mother Country by raising Minute
Companies to be ready at a moment's call, and to be better disciplined than the common Militia, a company was raised in Newton,
and the command assigned to Capt Michael Jackson, in consequence of his former military experiences, and the high opinion they
entertained of his courage and personal firmness. This Company he led into the memorable first battle of Lexington, at which time
all the officers were armed with guns, and my father who was a first-rate shot, informed me that he had 32 thirty two very fair and
deliberate shots at the enemy on that day. Soon after this battle, Captain Michael Jackson was promoted to the rank of Major in the
Regiment commanded by Col. Gardner, who afterwards lost his life from wounds received in the Battle of Bunker Hill. At the Battle
of Bunker's Hill, Major Michael Jackson acted in the most spirited manner during the whole of that action, and informed me
repeatedly that on that day he had forty two very fair shots at the enemy, many of which were deliberately fired as near a Eleven to
Thirty yards distance, and I think he said his piece was loaded with a ball and 3 buckshot. He informed me that the day was so very
hot that he threw away his coat and on the retreat near the margin of Bunker's Hill towards Cambridge, he rallied about twenty-five
men, all he could collect, and made a stand, which checked the advance of the British, as they suspected some kind of an ambush,
that he and his little party stood their ground until they had discharged ten or twelve rounds, and often within twelve yards of each
other, that in the last skirmish, while taking aim at the enemy, he received a ball through his Bayonet Belt which passed through his
jacket and shirt, just drawing blood from the side of his ribs, and passed through the other side of his Bayonet Belt, so that to see
him after the action, it would appear that the ball must have passed through his body. What saved his life on that occasion was the
attitude in which he threw his body while taking aim at the enemy. It was acknowledged by all his acquaintances that Major Michael
Jackson has performed most distinguished and gallant services to his country on that memorable day. Major Michael Jackson
was immediately after promoted to the rank of Lieut. Colonel in one of the Regiments of the Massachusetts Line, which was ordered on
in the year 1776 to the defence of New York. This Regiment was stationed at Hell Gate, before which the British opened several
heavy batteries of cannon and Mortars, and during eight days the cannonading and bombarding was continued mostly day and night
until all our great guns were dismantled and incapable of further use. About this time or a few days after, the action of York Island
took place. Col. Michael Jackson was in the hottest of this action, and a ball from the enemy carried away a part of the smaller part
of the breach of his musket, and cut his fingers slightly. Soon after the Americans retreated from York Island, with the exception of
Fort Washington. While the Regiment to which Col. Michael Jackson was attached lay a little above King's Bridge, General Health
projected an expedition to capture an Island, called Montresor's on the East River, where there were about 80 British Troops, with
fifty or sixty officers belonging to the British Army. The command was given to Col. Jackson, allowing him to take 260 men as
volunteers. They went in 5 boats, and passing down the Harlem River, the American sentinels frequently fired upon the boats, and
gave the alarm to the British on the Island. On Col. Jackson's arrival at the mouth of the Harlem River, he reported to General Scott
that he had accomplished his orders, and Col. Jackson might have been rewarded for his brave conduct. General Scott replied that Col. Jackson might have been rewarded for his brave conduct. General Scott replied that Col. Jackson might have been rewarded for his brave conduct. General Scott replied that Col. Jackson might have been rewarded for his brave conduct. General Scott replied that Col. Jackson might have been rewarded for his brave conduct. General Scott replied that Col. Jackson might have been rewarded for his brave conduct. General Scott replied that Col. Jackson might have been rewarded for his brave conduct. General Scott replied that Col. Jackson might have been rewarded for his brave conduct. General Scott replied that Col. Jackson might have been rewarded for his brave conduct. General Scott replied that Col. Jackson might have been rewarded for his brave conduct. General Scott replied that Col. Jackson might have been rewarded for his brave conduct. General Scott replied that Col. Jackson might have been returned
and three boats he would lead the van in the centre. His own leading boat was the smallest with only 42 men. Commenced their
approaches to the Island. There was no means of chaining the boats together, so that as the leading boat advanced, the British
in perfect order hailed the van boat and ordered them to lay on their oars. Col. Jackson told them not to fire, and pushed forward his
boat for the shore. The British commenced a heavy fire on the boats, and all the boats fled with the exception of the one in which
Col. Jackson was, who effected their landing, charged and drove the British, expecting to be instantly seconded by the troops in his
four other boats. The British seeing the party so small renewed the attack. Major Hendly, an aid of Genl. Heath, who had
volunteered his services was killed, the Major who was second in command was badly wounded, and a Captain of the British Navy
who had taken part with the Americans and volunteered his services on this occasion, fell dead, and Col. Jackson received an
ounce ball about 2 inches below the right knee, which split one bone and broke the other bone of the leg. So severe was the shock,
not more than 12 yards off, that he fell to the ground. His men came to his assistance, and told him he was deserted by all his other
boats, and they urged him to allow them to assist him to the boat, and endeavor to effect their retreat, which they did under a most
galling fire. The whole party of 42 was killed or wounded, with the exception of 8, and there were counted 52 ball holes through the
sides of the boat on her arrival back. Col. Jackson languished for eighteen months before the ball could be extracted, and I have it in my possession, being so bruised by the bones that it measured, inches in length and
inc. in width." In the organization of the army at the commencement of the year 1777, Col. Jackson was promoted to command
of the 8th Massachusetts Regiment, and as soon as he had sufficiently recovered from his wounds, he took the command of his
Regiment, and continued that command until he was promoted to the rank of Brevet Brigadier General, and in November 1783, with
the rest of the Revolutionary Army, honorably disbanded, and retired to private life.
I have written the foregoing in great haste, and from my best recollection. When you write it over again, do not say too much, but try to imitate Facilities of whom Pliny said everything he wrote would be immortal. How interesting is a plain, simple and well told story or narrative. Your ever affectionate father,

E. JACKSON.

This bullet is now in the possession of the New England Genealogical & Historical Society.

An interesting incident related by General Jackson during the Battle of Bunker Hill is that on the retreat he met quite an aged man standing by a stone wall armed with a musket which he was loading with swan shot from his hat that lay on the ground between his feet; to the urgent advice of Major Jackson that he should leave the field, he replied: “I must have one shot more,” and curiosity detained the major long enough to see what the effect would be of ammunition. When the charge struck the British line, one man fell, and others were evidently wounded, but Major Jackson was never able to learn who the brave old patriot was, or what his fate. Perhaps the nearest of General Jackson’s personal friends was a man of whom the old State of Connecticut should justly be proud, although for many years, through the force of circumstances, his name rested under a cloud, only in the end to shine clearly and truly. This man was General William Hull. In the following words he informed one of General Jackson’s sons of the death of his father, General Hull being one of the executors of his will.

NEWTON, 20TH APRIL, 1801.

DEAR FRIEND:

Before this reaches you, you probably will have heard of the death of your Father. On the 14th inst., his funeral was attended with all the honors which possibly could have been conferred on him. For a particular account of it, I refer you to your brother Ebenezer. He died as he lived, firm, dignified, and satisfied. Enclosed is a copy of his will. He mentioned you in his last moments with tender affection. I was with him when he expired, and he was easy and tranquil. I hope your health is restored, and shall have the pleasure of seeing you this Summer. It would be a happiness inexpressible to your mother. . .

I am very sincerely your friend.

WILLIAM HULL.

This friendship continued not only during the life of General Jackson, but into the lives of his children and grandchildren. In 1824, when General Hull first published the accounts of his campaign in the War of 1812, he wrote several letters to Ebenezer Jackson, junior. The following two are of the greatest interest, showing his strength of character and deep feeling.

NEWTON, 27. JANUARY 1824

DEAR SIR:

I have received of the lost, and we were highly gratified with the account you gave of our children at Augusta, particularly of the character you gave of our dear Granddaughter Sarah—I took the liberty, a few days ago to prepare a sketch of my revolutionary services, with a number of documents, to substantiate the facts stated which I enclosed and sent you. I did it at the earnest request of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, who wrote to me that they conversed with you on the subject, and you was so kind as to say you would arrange from such documents, and select such as would be suitable to present to Mr. Walsh, I likewise enclose letters to my friends Messrs. Binny and Sergeant on the subject, as it is a large packet I left it with Dr. Clark of Boston, to be sent by a private conveyance. My time, this winter, has been employed in writing memories of my unfortunate campaign of 18126 have nearly completed them, Mr. Benjamin Russell Esqr., the printer of the Columbian Centinel, has read a few of the numbers, and is very desirous of publishing them in his paper—He offers to begin where I am prepared. He does it gratis, and presses me very hard for the privilege, as he calls it. Perhaps when it is published Mr. Walsh may be desirous of examining it—it will be founded on authentic documents, principally from the records of the Government. And, certified by the present Secretary of War,—the former Secretaries refused them to me. I do not know that Dr. Clark has as yet, had a private opportunity to send you the packet to which I alluded if not it shall be sent on. In looking over my old papers I found the account which I wrote of your Grandfather's funeral which was printed. I do myself the pleasure of sending you the original. With very great respects, and with strong wishes for your prosperity and Happiness.

I am your Friend, and, Most O. B. S.

WILLIAM HULL.

P. S. As it may be a satisfaction to you. I enclose a small lock of your Grandfather's hair which we have preserved, from our high respect to his memory.

Three months later General Hull writes:

NEWTON, 17TH APRIL 1824.

DEAR SIR:

Next Monday, the 19th inst, the first number of my memoirs will be published in the Statesman, a republican paper . . . it will likewise be published in a daily paper, edited by Mr. Buckingham and probably a considerable part of the first number, and the others will be copied in the Sentinel. . . The first is merely an introductory address—The whole will contain about 35 numbers, and two will be published every week, until the whole are finished. . . . Mr. Walsh will have an opportunity of seeing them and by the documents and evidence which will be published in support of the facts, and be able to form an opinion on that of our History. From what I know of his character, I feel confident, truth alone will be his motive. When I was ordered to Philadelphia for my trial, I read, great attention: and liberality and candour were manifested. . . All I can now wish is, that the subject may excite inquiry, and the facts may be known, as thus alone I depend for the
vindication of my honour, and the rectitude of my conduct ... all my statements are proven by the records of the Government, and
the best evidence the nature of the case will admit. The Administrator Genl. Dearborn, the Court Martial, and other officers will be
deply implicated. There will be powerful opposition to my attempt to exhibit the truth of the events which then took place. . . . Many
characters who now have great influence will be brought into view in a manner not pleasant to themselves, or friends. . . . Fearless
of any consequences I shall tell the truth, and produce evidence in support of it. . . . If there is any action of my life, on which I reflect
with pleasure unmixed with any alloy, it is my conduct for which I have been condemned—Nothing influenced me but a sense of
duty, and my strong wish is to show that even my judgement did not deceive me, and that I faithfully performed my duty. . . . I hope
you will receive the papers in which the History of these events will be published, and I have no other request but that my fellow
citizens, will form an opinion of the facts, which will be proven. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell will be in Phil, probably in May. . . . In
conformity to their opinion I have published the History of my campaign in the republican paper. It has already excited much
attention here, and probably will be published in many papers. With true friendship, it is a happiness to me to subscribe myself.

Your very sincere and affectionate friend.

WILLIAM HULL.

P S. I sympathize most sincerely with your family in the death of so admirable a character and so useful a citizen as your uncle
Amasa. I hope you will not come to M without visiting this part of the country and viewing the spot, which was the residence of your
venerable ancestor, and the Tomb where his remains rest, and making my house your home—in such a visit, I think you would find
an interest and it at least would make us happy.

Mrs. Ruth Parker Jackson often told many thrilling stories of the events that occurred while she was with her husband at
Washington's headquarters. Here she nursed the sick and cared for the wounded soldiers, often feeling that she was needed at
home, and must go. General Washington would urge her to remain. The late Governor Eustis, who had been a surgeon in General
Jackson's regiment, said: "I remember of meeting him once at General Washington's table at West Point, and after the cloth had
been removed, the General beckoned to Colonel Jackson to come and take a seat by him, and unbent himself more than I ever saw
him do to anyone."* The following letter written to Ebenezer Jackson, junior, January n, 1841, brings to light some additional facts
concerning this time:

MR. JACKSON:

Thinking you might be pleased as I was to see your Grandfather's name and weight, with men of such weight of character) and
supposing you might not see the Observor, I transcribe it for you. Do you remember your Grandmother? She was .an excellent
woman, hours have I listened to her account of events that occurred while she was with her Husband at the headquarters of Gen.
Washington— Sometimes she said when she talked of leaving for her home where she was much wanted—General Washington
would say— "do not leave us Mrs. Jackson, I would sooner spare any General officer of the Army." The soldiers she said called her
Mother, and were so grateful for her attentions to them when sick or wounded, that it repaid her for all that she did—She gave me a
detailed account of the dreadful scenes of the poor wounded soldiers who attempted to scale Stony point—and her manner of
treating them—administering at the same time, spiritual comfort to them— Indeed Sir, she was an excellent woman, and deserves a
monument to her memory far more than many that receive at this time these marks of late approbation. But the extract:

The following memorandum was found some years since this letter was printed in the Boston Journal.

A number of years ago in the pocket-book of an officer of the Massachusetts Line:

WEIGHT OF MILITARY MEN

August 19, 1783. Weighed at the scales at West Point.

X  General Washington  209 lbs
X  General Lincoln    224*
X  General Knox    280*
General Huntington   132*
General Greaton   166*
Colonel Swift    219*
M. Jackson    252*
H. Jackson    238*
X  Lt Colonel Huntington  232*
" Cobb    186*
X "  "  Humphreys    221*

Five of the gentlemen named I have seen, with three was well acquainted— This record proves them men of weight, and most fine
looking men was those I have marked—Col. Huntington was among the handsomest men of his time, and that is saying much—for
this State had some of the finest looking men at that period that ever appeared probably in our world—Ogden Morely, Pierpont
Edwards, John Williams, Donnal Mitchel, Gideon Granger, Enoch Huntington of this town, the two Hosmers—were all handsome
men—Gen. Knox and Col. Humphreys were fine persons and well looking.

This memorandum pleased me, I hope it will you.

Sir. My compliments to the ladies of your family.

H. WHITTELSEY.

JANUARY 11, 1841.

Mrs. Benedict Arnold drank tea with Mrs. Jackson at the latter's home or quarters the night of the treason, and remembered
perfectly that Arnold would not sit down but with teacup in hand stood by the window looking across the river, as later facts proved,
The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (9:667).

Jonathan Libby, Scarborough. Return of men raised to serve in the Continental Army from Capt. Benjamin Larrabé’s co., Col. Francis’s (Francis’s) Regt.; date of said Leland’s warrant Dec. 28, 1777; reported as having previously received a commission, but it having been wrongly dated, a warrant is requested as above; ordered in Council May 3, 1780, that warrants be granted said officers; said Leland recommended for a Lieutenant to date from Dec. 28, 1777; reported as having previously received a commission, but it having been wrongly dated, a warrant is requested as above; ordered in Council May 3, 1780, that warrants be granted said officers; also, recommendation dated Brookline, April 19, 1780, signed by Col. J. Wesson, recommending certain officers to fill vacancies in the 9th Mass. Regt., and requesting that warrants be granted them; said Leland recommended for a Lieutenant to date from Dec. 28, 1777; reported as having previously received a commission, but it having been wrongly dated, a warrant is requested as above; ordered in Council May 3, 1780, that warrants be granted said officers; also, Lieutenant, same Regt.; return of officers for clothing dated Boston, Oct. 19, 1778, and Sept. 25, 1779; also, Ensign, Capt. Abraham Child’s co., Col. James Wesson’s (9th) Regt.; return dated Jan. 25, 1778; residence, Grafton; also, Capt. Luke Drury’s co., Col. Jonathan Ward’s Regt.; order for advance pay, signed by said Leland and others, dated 10 Jun 1775; also, Corporal, same co. and Regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; enlisted April 24, 1775; service, 3 mos. 15 days; also, company return (probably Oct., 1775); also, receipt for bounty coat, dated Nov. 3, 1775; also, Lieutenant, Col. Wesson’s Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1780; reported as serving 12 mos. as Ensign, 24 mos. as Lieutenant; also, Ensign, Capt. Abraham Child’s co., Col. James Wesson’s (9th) Regt.; return dated Jan. 25, 1778; residence, Grafton; also, same Regt.; return of officers dated West Point, Sept. 12, 1779; also, same Regt.; returns of officers for clothing dated Boston, Oct. 19, 1778, and Sept. 25, 1779; also, recommendation dated Brookline, April 19, 1780, signed by Col. J. Wesson, recommending certain officers to fill vacancies in the 9th Mass. Regt., and requesting that warrants be granted them; said Leland recommended for a Lieutenant to date from Dec. 28, 1777; reported as having previously received a commission, but it having been wrongly dated, a warrant is requested as above; ordered in Council May 3, 1780, that warrants be granted said officers; also, Lieutenant, same Regt.; return of officers, dated Orangetown, Oct. 7, 1780; also, return dated Phillipsborough, July 18, 1781, made by Ezra Badlam, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, 8th Mass. Regt., of officers of said regiment doing duty upon warrants; date of said Leland’s warrant Dec. 28, 1777; reported joined from 9th Mass. Regt.

Private in the Lexington Alarm, 19 Apr 1775; corporal in Ward’s Massachusetts regiment, May to December 1775; Ensign, 9th Mass., 1 Jan 1777; 2nd Lt, 28 Dec 1777; 1st Lt, 12 Jul 1779; transferred to 8th Mass., 1 Jan 1781, and served to Jun 1783.

After the war he settled in Phillipsburg (now Hollis), Maine; engaged in lumbering on the Saco River and general merchandising. He removed to Saco soon after 1800, where he was a merchant; was a Massachusetts State Senator in 1805 and 1808. His obituary appeared in The Columbian Centinel 5 June 1839. Joseph was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati.

Joseph Libby, Scarborough. Men who served in the War of 1812.

JOSEPH LELAND OM born at Grafton, MA, 30 Dec 1756; d. at Saco, ME, 29 May 1839, age 83 yrs; son of Phineas and Sarah (Warren) Leland; m. at Scarborough, ME, 28 Dec 1776 [sic] to Dorcas King, b. 20 May 1776; d. 1830. Dorcas was the sister of William King, first Governor of the State of Maine and of Major Rufus King who was a Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati.

Joseph Libby, Scarborough. Return of men raised to serve in the Continental Army from Capt. Benjamin Larrabé’s co., Col. Francis’s (Francis’s) Regt.; date of said Leland’s warrant Dec. 28, 1777; reported as having previously received a commission, but it having been wrongly dated, a warrant is requested as above; ordered in Council May 3, 1780, that warrants be granted said officers; said Leland recommended for a Lieutenant to date from Dec. 28, 1777; reported as having previously received a commission, but it having been wrongly dated, a warrant is requested as above; ordered in Council May 3, 1780, that warrants be granted said officers; also, Lieutenant, same Regt.; return of officers for clothing dated Boston, Oct. 19, 1778, and Sept. 25, 1779; also, recommendation dated Brookline, April 19, 1780, signed by Col. J. Wesson, recommending certain officers to fill vacancies in the 9th Mass. Regt., and requesting that warrants be granted them; said Leland recommended for a Lieutenant to date from Dec. 28, 1777; reported as having previously received a commission, but it having been wrongly dated, a warrant is requested as above; ordered in Council May 3, 1780, that warrants be granted said officers; also, Lieutenant, same Regt.; return of officers, dated Orangetown, Oct. 7, 1780; also, return dated Phillipsborough, July 18, 1781, made by Ezra Badlam, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, 8th Mass. Regt., of officers of said regiment doing duty upon warrants; date of said Leland’s warrant Dec. 28, 1777; reported joined from 9th Mass. Regt.

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Joseph Libby, Scarborough. Men who served in the War of 1812.

Jonathan Libby, Scarborough. Return of men raised to serve in the Continental Army from Capt. Benjamin Larrabé’s co., Col. Reuben Fogg’s (3d Cumberland Co.) Regt.; residence, Scarborough; enlisted for town of Scarborough; joined Capt. Richard Maybery’s co., Col. Francis’s (Francis’s) Regt.; term, 3 years;
Jonathan served as an Ensign with the 11th Mass. Regiment 6 Nov 1776; promoted to the rank of 2nd Lt. in Jan 1777; promoted later to 1st Lieutenant 27 Nov 1778, and resigned 18 Mar 1780.

Noah M. Littlefield of Wells, Maine District, MA, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel on 1 Jan 1777. He was encamped at Valley Forge in the winter and spring of 1777-1778 in Brig. General John Paterson's Brigade, 4th Division 3rd Massachusetts Brigade, reorganized as the 11th Mass. Regiment in 1779. Littlefield saw action at Saratoga (1777), defense of Philadelphia (1777), and Forge in the winter and spring of 1777-1778 in Brig. General John Paterson's Brigade, for clothing to replace that lost on retreat from Ticonderoga; also, Col. Tupper's Regt.; order for clothing dated Danbury, Oct. 12, 1778, payable to Capt. Samuel Page, signed by said Libby and others belonging to Col. Benjamin Tupper's Regt.;

also, Lieutenant, 8th co., Col. Tupper's Regt.; muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers for March, 1779, dated West Point; commissioned April 27, 1778; reported transferred to Capt. Abbot's (7th) co. April 1, 1779; also, Lieutenant, Stephen Abbot's co., Col. Benjamin Tupper's Regt.; muster roll for March, 1779, dated West Point; also, Col. Tupper's (11th) Regt.; return of officers for clothing, dated West Point, Aug. 10, 1779; also, Captain, Col. Tupper's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Jan 1780, to 18 Mar 1780.

Noah Moulton Littlefield, b. 19 Feb 1738; d. 25 Oct 1821; he was 83; son of Peletiah Littlefield and Mehitable Black; m. 22 Dec 1761 Martha Robinson.

Children, b. Wells, Maine:

i. Peletiah 02 Mar 1763-1855

ii. Mehitable 1765-3 Aug 1825

iii. Joshua 04 Jan 1769-

iv. Gideon Richardson 19 Jan 1772-18 Jul 1836

Captain in Lexington Alarm, April 1775; Lt Col Massachusetts Militia in 1776; Lt Col 11th Massachusetts, 6 Nov 1776; retired 1 Jan 1781. (Died 25 Oct 1821)

Francis’ afterwards Tupper’s 11th Mass. Regt. Original [Pension] Certificate April 8., 1818. Certif. No. 5897. Reason. - the infirmities of old age and being afflicted with a rupture. No family but myself. Estate - No real or personal estate whatever and have not had for 20 years last past, And I reside with my son, who is in such indigent circumstances at to be unable to give me any support. Sworn to July 4, 1820 Signed Noah M. Littlefield

The History of Wells and Kennebunk from the earliest settlement . . ., edited by Edward Emerson Bourne http://books.google.com/books?id=qrg-AAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA778&dq=%22noah+moulton+littlefield%22&source=bl&ots=dZhyNyuiwV&sig=7uU2lAkrgB6XcW9G&hl=en&sa=X&ei=RvoNT4qNFIP10gG-Agca16xIrx8&ved=0CCFQ6AEwCw#v=onepage&q=%22noah%20moulton%20littlefield%22&f=false

Noah Moulton Littlefield was the son of Peletiah Littlefield, the first. He was distinguished by this middle name when he arrived at maturity, although we have seen no evidence that it was a part of his original appellation; and in our account of the names used in ancient days, we have not regarded him as invested with this mark of distinction. He belonged to a family of brave men; was brother of Major Daniel Littlefield, who was killed in the battle of Bagaduce. In his early years he was chosen a captain of the militia; and being placed in that position, and ambitious to show himself worthy of it, he very naturally turned his attention to military science, and thus while acquiring the needed practical knowledge, he could not fail in seeing all along that the patriotic spirit must direct it to carry out his knowledge with effect. A man cannot be a good officer by the acquisition merely of military science. His fitness for the battlefield was appreciated when the portents of the war began to wake up the people to the demands of the hour. He was first ordered with his company to take care of the beach, in which he was employed six months. After that he went into the more active service abroad, “being chosen by the Legislature” colonel of a regiment. Afterward he was brigadier-general of the local militia. We are not particularly acquainted with his train of service while thus engaged in the war. But he was a long time in it. He lived on the Wheel right farm, occupying the ancient house of that family, and for the most part employed himself in coasting and agriculture; though he owned parts of one or two vessels, which he was engaged in building even during the war. After the close of the great contest, in 1786, he was chosen one of the selectmen. He was also representative to the Legislature. He died 25 Oct 1821, aged 84. His wife was Martha Richardson, to whom he was married 22 Dec 1761.

DANIEL LUNT OM b. at Westbrook, ME, 19 Nov 1749; d. there 29 Nov 1823, aged 74 yrs; son of Samuel and Sarah (----) Lunt of Westbrook; m1. in 1772, to Molly Starbird, who d. 25 Dec 1787; m2. at Falmouth 25 Feb 1790 to Eunice Conant, b. ca. 1765; d. aft. 1839.
The sword he carried through the war was in 1907 owned by John C. B. Smith, the son of Lodicia H., also the monogram that was on his gun. He broke the blade of the sword in an encounter and brazed it together again. The inscription on his headstone [in the Town of Peru, Oxford, ME] does not show service in War of Revolution. It reads, "Capt. Daniel Lunt died Nov. 29, 1823, ae. 74 years."

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* (10:45-46)

Daniel Lunt, Falmouth, Cumberland County [Maine]. Sergeant, Capt. John Brackett’s co. of Minute-men, which marched April 21, 1775, in response to the alarm of April 19, 1775, from Falmouth to headquarters; service, 5 days; also, Capt. John Brackett’s co., Col. Edmund Phinney’s (31st) Regt.; billeting allowed from date of engagement, May 10, 1775, to date of marching from Falmouth to headquarters, July 3, 1775; credited with 54 days allowance; also, company return dated Sept. 29, 1775; also, Capt. James Johnson’s co., Col. Edmund Phinney’s Regt.; order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated Fort No. 2, Cambridge, Oct. 24, 1775; also, Lieutenant, Col. Benjamin Tupper’s Regt.; Continental army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; also, 2d Lieutenant, Capt. John Skillings’s co., Col. Ebenezer Francis’s Regt.; list of officers returned to be commissioned; ordered in Council Feb. 3, 1777, that said officers be commissioned; reported commissioned Feb. 3, 1777; also, 2d Lieutenant, same co. and Regt.; subsistence allowed from date of engagement, Dec. 3, 1776, to time of arrival at Bennington; credited with 108 days allowance; 336 miles travel allowed said Lunt; also, petition addressed to the General Court, dated Van Schack’s Island, Aug. 31, 1777, signed by said Lunt, Lieutenant, and others, officers of (late) Col. Francis’s Regt., asking that Lieut. Col. Littlefield be appointed Colonel of said regiment; also, petition addressed to the General Court, dated Camp above Stillwater, Sept. 15, 1777, signed by officers of Col. Thomas Marshall’s and Col. Samuel Brewer’s Regiments, requesting that clothing be furnished them from the store of cloths found on board the prize captured by Capt. Lee as their clothing and baggage had been lost on the late retreat from Ticonderoga; also, Lieutenant, Capt. Samuel Thomas’s co., Col. Benjamin Tupper’s Regt.; return dated Jan. 26, 1778; mustered by Col. Varrick, Continental Muster Master; reported furloughed; also, order for clothing, dated Danbury, Oct. 12, 1778, signed by said Lunt and others belonging to Col. Benjamin Tupper’s Regt., in favor of Capt. Samuel Page; also, Lieutenant, Colonel’s co., Col. Tupper’s Regt.; muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers for March, 1779, dated West Point; reported transferred to Capt. White’s (5th) co. April 1, 1779; also, Lieutenant, Capt. George White’s co., Col. Tupper’s Regt.; muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers, for March, 1779, dated West Point; appointed April 3, 1777; reported furloughed by Gen. McDougal Feb. 2 [1779], for 2 months; also, Col. Benjamin Tupper’s (11th) Regt.; return of officers for clothing, dated West Point, Aug. 10, 1779; also, Captain, same Regt.; Continental army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; reported as serving 3 mos. 18 days as Lieutenant, 8 mos. 12 days as Captain; also, Captain, same Regt.; list of officers promoted in the Continental Army; commissioned July 4, 1780; also, Captain, 5th co., Col. Tupper’s Regt.; muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers, for Oct.-Dec., 1780, dated Hults near West Point; commissioned March 18, 1780; reported on furlough; also, Captain, 11th Mass. Regt.; return of officers for clothing, dated Boston, Dec. 15, 1780; also, Col. Tupper’s (11th) Regt.; return of officers for clothing for the year 1780, certified at West Point, Dec. 7, 1780, by Noah M. Littlefield, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant; also, Captain, Col. Benjamin Tupper’s (10th) Regt., commanded by Col. Thomas Marshall prior to Jan. 1, 1781; wages and subsistence allowed said Lunt from Jan. 1, 1781, 12 mos.; also, same Regt.; service from Jan. 1, 1782, 12 mos.; also, Captain, Col. Joseph Vose’s (1st) Regt.; list of officers of 1st Mass. Brigade (year not given, probably 1782 or 1783), showing dates of appointments; commissioned March 16, 1780; also, Col. Vose’s Regt.; returns of officers from Jan. 25, 1783, and Feb. 28, 1783, dated Cantonment New Windsor, and Cantonment New Sparta; reported in camp attending general court-martial; also, same Regt.; returns of officers from March 7, 1783, and April 11, 1783, dated Winter Quarters, New Windsor; reported absent; also, same Regt.; returns of effective, dated May 2, 1783, and June 14, 1783; reported on furlough in Massachusetts by leave of Gen. Washington.

He was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 22 Dec 1798 which was later assigned to Peleg Wadsworth. He later applied for a soldier’s pension 21 Apr 1818, aged 68 yrs. After the war he resided in Falmouth, ME, later returned to Westbrook. Daniel was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1823. His obituary appeared in *The Columbian Centinel* 6 Dec 1823.

Children:
- Daniel Jr.
- William
- Samuel
- James
- Hannah
- Francis
- Mary
- George W.
- Bartholomew

He died Nov. 29, 1823, aged 74 years.
Frequent references have been made in these chapters to the ledger of William Lunt, who built his house and resided upon the farm at Pride’s Corner, now owned and occupied by Henry B. Walker, Esq. For the use of this book, as well as the deeds and other documents, from which I have already made copious extracts, I am indebted to Mr. Walker, to whom these and other mementos, yet to be noticed, belong. The most valuable, perhaps, from a historic standpoint of the latter, which lies on my table at the present writing, is a leathern pocket book about six inches in length, fastening with what was once a somewhat elaborate and substantial brass clasp, and bearing on its exterior the unmistakable indications of age and severe usage. In it are two compartments for the reception of papers and such currency as was in use in the days when it was new; and inside the pocket book itself, but outside of it are two compartments, a bold and not unpracticed hand wrote, many years ago, the following legend indicative of ownership:

“Daniel Lunt
In Colloel Tuppens Regt.
General Pattersons Brigade
Bought of Nathaniel Dearring
Of Falmouth 1777.”

That which gives the chief historic interest to this moldy relic, however, is the manuscript Diary, which it contains, portions of which were written amid scenes which have long since became the tourists Mecca, and events the most thrilling in the history of the great struggle which gave our country its independence. This document consists of twenty eight pages of what, in its day was white letter paper, stitched together at the back—probably by the hand of some affectionate wife or sister—and with the scissors reduced to a size to fit the space where it was ever after to be carried. At the very beginning it introduces us to historic ground.

“Valy Forge May 1778 Sargt Small pr. Stockings lent.”
This is the first entry: and fortunate indeed was he who made it in that he had, is the poorly clad and poorly fed army of our patriotic forefathers, a pair of sticking to lend, when many a poor fellow, forsooth, had no stockings at all or shoes, for that matter, to cover his bleeding and lacerated feet. The entries which follow are generally brief and to the point.

“Sarg’t Newel, one coat 3-10-0” Aug. 18 arrived at Camp Orange town. 23 marched to Tenneck very hot weather on front guard.
September 4, marched to Strenophia one man died in my company
Sept 8, General Poor died in the night.
“ 10, Sunday this day Gen’l Poor was buried.
“ 11, on duty officer of day.
“ 12, one man was hanged for meroding the inhabitance.
“ 13, the hole army was reviu’d by his excellency and an number of the Indian Cheiffs, no provision.
“ 14, no provision this day and that has been the case half this month.

No better evidence is needed than the private journals of the soldiers, of the obstacles that were met and overcome in that mighty conflict. This class of writings, too, is characterized by a vigor and directness for which one looks in vain in the works of the professional author. Even the bad orthography, the misplacing of capitals and the absence of punctuation, add to, rather than detract from, their value, and give them a charm which all the studied methods of the rhetorician are powerless to attain. But before we proceed farther with extracts from this interesting diary, the reader will naturally wish to know more of him who wrote it.

Three brothers, William, Daniel, and John, sons of Samuel Lunt, came from Kittery about 1760. William, born 19 September, 1742, by trade a shoemaker, settled, as we have said, in that part of, old Falmouth, now known as Prides Corner, within our corporate limits, where he died on the 21st day of March 1806. John, who was born the 5th of Gray. Daniel born the 19th of November 1749, settled in what is now Westbrook, on the farm now owned and occupied by Deering Colley. His first wife was Molly Frink [Starbird] whom he married about 1770, and who died on Christmas day 1787. She was probably the daughter of John Frink, and early settled in that part oaf the old town, the father, if I mistake not, of Samuel Frink, who died in the “fifties” of this century, at the house of his son, John, at Little Falls, Gorham. Mr. Lunt married as his second wife, Eunice a daughter of Bartholomew Conant, who survived him many years, dying on the 19th of February, 1841, aged 77. Mr. Lunt was a large real estate owner in old Falmouth, having extensive tracts of land on both sides of the Presumpscot river, as well as at the Duck Pond and Blackstrap. In the war of the Revolution he served till the close of hostilities, as a lieutenant in 1778, and as a captain in 1780 and subsequently; and after the war received a pension. He purchased of the Massachusetts committee a large territory in No. 1, now the town of Peru, in the county of Oxford, and thither several of his children removed and made for themselves homes. Portions of the original town were known as “Lunt’s upper and lower grants.”

Captain Lunt died in Westbrook on the 27th day of November, 1823. His only descendants now residing in this city, are his granddaughter Mrs. Zeila A. (Lunt) Walker, wife of Henry B. Walker, and her children.

Captain Lunt, as a commissioned officer in the Revolution, took part in founding the society of the Cincinnati, the idea of which is said to have originated with General Knox, whose last days, as is well known, were spent at Thomaston, Maine. In memorials of the Massachusetts Society, of the (Cincinnati) by Francis S. Drake, page 392, is found the following:

“Daniel Lunt. He was of Falmouth; was a member of Brackett’s Co. of minute-men in Apr. 1775; sergeant of same company in Phinney’s reg. 10 May 1775; in Skillin’s Co. of Francis’s reg. 1776; com, 2nd lieut of Francis’s reg. 3 Feb. 1777; capt in Tuppers’ (11th) reg. 18 Mar. 1780; in Voses (1st) reg. 1783. He was living in Westbrook, Me., in 1819 at 69, an invalid.”

Further Extracts from Captain Lunt’s Diary.—Arnold’s Treason.—Capture and Execution of Major Andre.

“16 (Sept 1780) This day marched to Mountain Meeting House and put up at Revd. Doctor Chapman’s.
20. This day Rec’d orders to March back of the New Work (Newark?) Mountains and bring off what fat cattle, sheep, oxen & cows would do for Beef.
Mr. Lunt, as we have noticed, was commissioned a captain in Tupper’s regiment the 18th of March, 1780. It is probable that he had command of this expedition to bring off cattle for the use of the army.
24 This day wrote home a letter by Capt. White.
The next entry is made with more than usual care, and betokens the deep interest which the writer took in events then passing.
25 (September 1780.) This night at twelve o’clock the whole army was under marching orders on account of the filliny (villany?) that had been carid on betwix Genl Arnold, and the Adjt Genl of the British army—the Adjt Genl was made prisoner the 23 instant.—25th Arnold diserted to the Enemy before he was able to carry his hellish plot into execution.
The Adjutant General, whose capture is referred to here, was no other than the brave but unfortunate Major Andre, whose tragic fate, although it gave him a monument and final resting place in Westminster Abbey, will never cease to quicken the eye that reads the account thereof, even in the plain narrative of a private diary like that now before us.
27 This day cold wet weather. 2nd October This day Major Andreo (Andre) was executed.

26 This day the army was Revued by his excellency and the Embassador from france I left Camp. Lodged in cokitat.
Capt. Lunt now seems to have set out for his home in Falmouth, on a furlough that lasted till into the following spring. The stages of the homeward journey are of interest when compared with the modern facilities for traveling over the same route.
27 This day crost King ferry and Lodged at West Point.
28 This day Rany wether Lodged at the wide Sutherds.
29 This day Showers Lodged at Colo Morehouses.
30 This day pleasant wether Lodged at Mr. Baldwin’s in herinto.
31 This day Rainy wether put up at Mr. Coses Simsbury.
1st November This day snow storm. Did not travel.
2nd This day cold lodged at Springfield parsols (Pearsol’s?)
3rd This day lodged at Lincolns in Brookfield.
4th This day lodged at Baldwins in Shresbury.
5th This day lodged at Mr. Livermores Waltham.
6th This day lodged in Boston cold wether.
7 This day lodged at Capt. Clarks Chalicy (Chelsea?)
8 This day lodged at Beverly Capt. Francis.
9 This day lodged at Hampton.
10 This day lodged at Colo Littlefields, (Wells?)
11th This day arrived home.”
The return home seems to have been for the purpose of attending to his private business while the army was in winter quarters.
16 (same month) This day began to work on my house. Mr. Thos. Brackett, Mr. Walker, Mr. Frink, Wm. Lunt, Wm. Brackett, Saml Hicks helped me.”

There is nothing in the Diary to indicate where this house was located. Possibly it was on the farm now owned by Mr. Colley in this city. The entries through the winter are few. 12 December, he states that he removes to Jacob Merrill’s at Pursuma (Presumpscot?) He borrows five hundred dollars of Lt. Buxton, four hundred dollars of Capt. Partridge and four hundred fifty nine dollars of Capt. Starbird. Over each of the entries relating to these transactions, is a significant cross, indicating that the money was subsequently paid. The 12th of March he set sail for Boston arriving there the next day; and the 14th met with Col. Tupper, Capt. Abbot and Capt. Emerson. The 19th he returned by ship to Falmouth. The 9th of April one Wm. Cressey began work for six months.
22 Capt. Starbird, Thos. Starbird, Wm. pride and John proctor worked on my house.
23 This day sowed my Ry and a peck Sybami wheat.
May 7 This day sowed two pecks and ½ wheat.
That he expected an abundant harvest is evident from the fact that on the same day of this last entry he made a contract with Adam Barbour “for a Barn frame sixty dollars, and to Bord and shingle it for fifteen dollars.” And with a house, either completed or under way, a new barn contracted for, his wheat and rye in the ground, and a man hired to work in the farm for six months, he was ready to return to his post in the army.
22 (May) Tuesday sot out on my Jorny to Camp and got to Long Criek and Returned home.
23 Wednesday This day set out for Camp and put up at Capt. Bradbury’s (probably at Kennebunk.)
24 Thursday put up at Goodwings Yorks.
25 Fryday Rainy put up at Greeneland horse (?)
26 Saturday put up at Capt. Greenleaf’s Newbury Port.
27 Sunday put up at Doctor Jones Lodged with Lieut Shaw.”
This was probably Dr. Benjamin Jones of Beverley, whose daughter, Lydia, married Parson Thomas Lancaster of Scarborough. Mary, another daughter of Dr. Jones, became the wife of Major Billy Porter of Wenham, of Revolutionary fame and was the mother of Dr. Benjamin Jones Porter of Topsham.
28 Monday put up in Boston Mr. Tufts.”
7 (June) Thirsday stormy went to the tresury.
8 Fryday Received from the tresury 85: 15: 5”
This was doubtless his pay as a soldier, and was received from the Treasury of Massachusetts.
9 Saturday payed Mis Tufts for Board thirty one dollars N. omition.
10 Sunday sot out for Camp Dind. W. Town (Watertown?) Jones. Lodged Colo Hawes Sudbury.
11 June Monday Brex Lawenc (?) Morbrough (Marboro?)
17 Sunday arrived at Camp West Point.
As this was not the hill in Salem where the witches were hung in 1692, it must have received its name from some other act or acts of legalized strangulation. Possibly it was the place where Major Andre had met an ignominious death in the previous year.

An unhistoric battle.—Gen. Washington invites Capt. Lunt to dinner.—
Gen. Enoch Poor, and what was said of him by Washington and Lafayette. . .

“I July 4 o’clock in the morning, marched from peeks Kill and on Monday morning 7 o’clock halted on Valantine’s Hill, the N. men we had killed was ___ no wounded was ___ the enemy’s los was killed ___ wounded ___.”

The blanks seem to have been left to be filled whenever accurate information could be obtained, and remain blank to the present time. No account of this engagement is given in any of the histories of the Revolutionary was that I have met with; but Valentine’s Hill became famous from being occupied alternately, by the English and Americans, according us one or the other was in the ascendant.

On its summit intrenchments were thrown up in the summer of 1776, and here Washington encamped a few days before the battle of White Plains. In a book entitled, “The Valentines of American” is given a picture of the old Valentine house which was occupied by Washington as his headquarters at this time, and perhaps at other times during the war; and it may have been to this very same house that Capt. Lunt was invited to dine with the great Commander who honored him with the yellow and time-stained missive, which he thought worthy of preservation, and which is one of the treasures in the collection kindly loaned me by Mr. H. B. Walker.

“General Washington presents his Compliments to Cap. Lunt and requests the favor of his Company at Dinner tomorrow at 8 o’clock Thursday
Answer if you please”

The missive is without date and was doubtless one of several written by the General’s private secretary in a peculiarly elegant hand except the words which we have had to be printed in Italic, which may have been filled in by the “Father of his Country” himself, thus making the honor of the invitation all the more distinguished.

Mention is made in the Diary of the death and burial of Gen. Poor. This was Gen. Enoch Poor, who entered the service from New Hampshire. He was born in 1736 in Andover, Mass., and died of a fever near Hackensack, N.J., on the 8th of September 1780. He was in several of the principal battles of the war where he displayed great courage and ability. He was alluded to by Lafayette, during his farewell visit to this country, as “Light-infantry Poor.” Washington mentioned him after his death as “an officer of distinguished merit who as a citizen and a soldier had every claim to the esteem of his country.”

Less conspicuous than that of Gen. Poor was the career of Capt. Lunt, but no less useful in its way, and the encomium which the great Captain bestowed upon one of his Generals, he would not have withheld from the worthy commander of a company whom he honored with an invitation to partake at his own board, of the humble fare upon which officers alike, and privates were compelled to subsist in those days of privations and hardship.

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DAVID MASON, JR. OM b. at Boston, MA, 7 Aug 1752; d. Springfield, MA, 26 Feb 1793, unmarried; eldest of six children of Colonel David and Hannah (Symmes) Mason.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (10:318).

David Mason (also given David Mason Jr.). 2d Lieutenant, Col. Crane’s Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779;
also, Capt. Thomas Wells’s co., Col. John Crane’s Artillery Regt.; return of men who were in camp on or before Aug. 15, 1777, and who had not been absent subsequently except on furlough;
also, Capt. David Allen’s co., Col. Crane’s Regt.; pay rolls for Sept.-Dec., 1777; reported sick at Bethlehem in Oct., 1777;
also, Col. Crane’s Regt.; return of officers for clothing; receipt for said clothing, dated Boston, May 26, 1778, and signed by Col. Crane;
also, return of officers for clothing certified at Boston, Sept. 25, 1778;
also, Lieutenant, Col. Crane’s Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780;
also, 2d Lieutenant, same Regt.; list of officers who continued in service, as returned by Thomas Vose, Captain and Adjutant, dated Boston, Jan. 19, 1781;
also, 2d Lieutenant, Capt. Thomas Jackson’s co., Col. Crane’s (3d Artillery) Regt.; muster roll for Feb. and March, 1781, dated West Point; reported on command at Springfield;
also, muster roll for April, 1781; reported on command at Springfield;
also, receipt given to Capt. Lieut. Knowles, signed by said Mason and others, for subsistence money for June, 1782.

David later served as 1st Lieutenant, 13 October 1782 until June 1783. David was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1793.

On June 30, 1789, Colonel Mason wrote the Society, an account of his son’s harrowing experiences from 1784 to 1789: it seems that Lieutenant David, Jr., sailed from Boston in November 1784 ‘aboard a brig bound for New Providence Island’ (in the Bahamas group, British West Indies [Nassau was and still is this island’s only city] on a trading voyage, taking all his money with him, ‘but was there unhappily cast away and lost all’. From Nassau he managed, somehow, to reach Savannah, Georgia (the nearest United States port), and ‘was sick at Major Hiwell’s (an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati).’ After his recovery he went to Charleston[wh], SC, from whence I heard nothing until last Jan. 7 that he was sick at New York, having been cast away again at the southward. The Colonel, naturally, went to New York and brought his son home, but only to live a few years in wretched health, broken in the prime of life by unbelievably bad luck and that scourge of the tropics, malaria. David’s obituary appeared in The Columbian Centinel 28 February 1793.
WILLIAM MILLS (OM) b. in Boston ca. 1757 [1745?], d. in Ohio before 1812 [1805?] (not in probate records of Washington County); son of John and Abigail (Marshall) Mills, and was the brother of John Mills who was also an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati; m. at Westminster, MA, 31 Jan 31, 1785 to Sarah ‘Sally’ Bowman.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (1896-1906):

William Mills, Boston. Lieutenant, Col. Bradford’s Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; reported as serving 7 mos. as Ensign, 29 mos. as Lieutenant; also, Ensign, Capt. Joseph Stetson’s (Stetson’s) co.; communication addressed to the Council, dated Boston, Jan. 31, 1777, signed by Col. Gamaliel Bradford, stating that said Mills and others had been chosen officers of a company in said Bradford’s Regt. ready to march to Northern department Feb. 1, 1777, and requesting that they be commissioned; ordered in Council Jan. 31, 1777, that said officers be commissioned; reported commissioned Jan. 31, 1777;
also, Ensign, Capt. Isaiah Stetson’s co., Col. Gamaliel Bradford’s Regt.; pay abstract for subsistence, dated Boston; engaged Dec. 3, 1776; marched April 15, 1777;
also, same co. and Regt.: return [year not given]: residence, Boston; engaged for town of Boston; mustered by County and Continental Muster Masters; reported promoted;
also, same Regt.: return of effectives dated 30 Jan 1778; reported furloughed by Gen. Washington from 24 Nov 1777-24 Feb 1778;
also, 2d Lieutenant, Capt. Zebedee Redding’s (1st) co., Col. Bradford’s (12th) Regt.: muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers, for July, 1778, dated White Plains; appointed Nov. 6, 1778;
also, same co. and Regt.: pay roll for Dec., 1778; reported promoted Nov.-, 1777; also, Lieutenant, Capt. Isaiah Stetson’s 9th (Light Infantry) co., Col. Bradford’s Regt.: muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers for April, 1779, dated West Point; reported ranked as 7th Lieutenant; also, same Regt.: return of officers ‘now in the Field’: dated Boston, Sept. 20, 1779;
also, same Regt.: Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; also, Lieutenant, Capt. Joseph Bates’s (9th) co., Col. Bradford’s (14th) Regt.: muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers, for July, 1780, dated Stonropie; reported on command with Light Infantry; also, same co. and Regt.: muster roll for Aug. and Sept., 1780;
also, same co. and Regt.: muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers, for Oct.-Dec., 1780, dated Huts near West Point; appointed Jan. 1, 1777;
also, Captain: return of officers of 14th Mass. Regt. formerly commanded by Col. Bradford; reported as ‘now in actual Service,’ dated Boston, Jan. 17, 1781;
also, abstract for 3 months pay due said Mills, Captain Lieutenant, 1st Mass. Regt., he having been ordered to march to camp immediately with recruits, as returned by John Crane, Colonel of Artillery, dated Boston, May 23, 1781;
also, Captain, Lieutenant, Col. John Brooks’s (7th) Regt.: register of furloughs granted subsequent to Jan. 1, 1781; leave given said Mills Jan. 4, 1781, by Col. Putnam, to go from West Point to Boston to bring on recruits and to remain until April 1, 1781; reported overstayed 64 days;
also, Captain Lieutenant, Capt. Joseph Bates’s 3d (also given 4th) co., Lieut. Col. John Brooks’s (7th) Regt.: muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers, for May, 1781, dated West Point; appointed Oct. 4, 1780; furlough reported to have expired, but said Mills detained by order of Gen. Lincoln;
also, return of effectives, dated West Point, 1 Jun 1781; reported recruiting in Mass. by order of Col. Brooks from 4 Jan 1781;
also, communication addressed to Gov. Hancock, dated Boston, June 22, 1781, signed by J. Brooks, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, 7th Mass. Regt., stating that Capt. Benjamin Warren having resigned his commission in his Regt., said Mills, Captain Lieutenant, was entitled to the vacancy by right of succession, and requesting that a warrant be issued; advised in Council June 22, 1781, that a warrant be issued;
also, Captain Lieutenant, Capt. Joseph Bates’s (3d) co., Lieut. Col. Brooks’s Regt.: muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers, for June, 1781;
also, return of effectives between June 22, and July 20, 1781, dated Peekskill and Phillipshurgh; reported sick at West Point from June 22, 1781;
also, Captain, 8th co., Lieut. Col. Brooks’s Regt.: muster roll for July, 1781; reported promoted from Captain Lieutenant; appointed May 11, 1781;
also, returns of effectives, dated Phillipshurgh, Aug. 2, and Aug. 10, 1781;
also, returns of effectives, dated Phillipshurgh, Aug. 17, and Peekskill, Aug. 25, and Aug. 31, 1781; reported attending court-martial in camp;
also, return of effectives, dated West Point, Sept. 7, and Sept. 17, 1781;
also, returns of effectives between Sept. 21, and Nov. 23, 1781, dated Peekskill; reported sick at West Point;
also, Captain, 7th co., Lieut. Col. Brooks’s (7th) Regt.: muster roll for Oct. and Nov., 1781, dated York Huts; reported sick at New Windsor;
also, returns of effectives between Dec. 1, 1781, and Jan. 11, 1782, dated York Huts; reported sick at New Windsor;
also, returns of effectives, dated Huts, Jan. 25, and West Point; Jan. 31, 1782; reported attending general court-martial in garrison;
also, return of effectives dated Feb. 1, 1782; reported attending general court-martial in garrison; also, return of effectives, dated West Point, Feb. 15, 1782;
also, muster rolls for Jan. and Feb., 1782, dated York Huts;
also, returns of effectives, dated West Point, March 1, and Huts, March 8, 1782; reported at West Point attending court-martial;
also, abstracts from muster of 1st Mass. brigade for Feb. and March, 1782;
also, returns of effectives between March 15 and April 5, 1782, dated West Point, and Huts; reported attending court-martial in garrison;
also, return of effectives, dated West Point, April 19, 1782; reported on fatigue duty down the river;
also, returns of effectives, dated Huts, April 26, 1782; also, returns of effectives between May 3, and May 24, 1782;
also, return of effectives, dated West Point, Oct. 3, 1782; reported on fatigue duty at West Point;
also, return of effectives, dated Verplanck’s Point, Oct. 11, 1782; reported sick in quarters;
also, return of effectives, dated Windsor, Dec. 13, 1782;
also, register of furloughs granted subsequent to Jan. 1, 1781; leave given said Mills April 21, 1783, by Gen. Washington to go from Windsor for 15 days; reported overstay 3 days. William had transferred to 4th Massachusetts 12 June 1783 and served until November 1783.

William Mills of Suffolk County, gentleman, and Pelatiah Everett of Worcester County, gentleman also an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati bought several small pieces of land with a house and barn thereon in Westminster, MA, for $450 in 1785 from James Bowers of Westminster, yeoman, his wife Abigail consenting. This was the ‘Pond House’ so-called, and in it they conducted a tavern and lodging house until William Mills went out to the new settlement at Marietta, Ohio, in 1789, his enthusiasm for it being so high he named his youngest child Marietta. However, he did not return for his wife [Sarah ‘Sally’ Boardman] and three children, at least until after 1791, when she wrote the Society for assistance. ‘William Mills of Marietta, Esquire’, was granted 100 acres of land there by Rufus Putnam and the other proprietors on March 4, 1794. William was called the heir of John.

Children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date of Birth</th>
<th>Place of Birth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Sarah (Sally) Mills</td>
<td>24 Aug 1786</td>
<td>Westminster, CT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Henry Jackson Mills</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Marietta Mills</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>John Mills</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Note: General Rufus Putnam, who was the first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, the leader and founder of the first white settlement in the great Northwestern territory, at Marietta, Ohio, April 8, A. D. 1788, and a Past Master of American Union Army Lodge; and Captain Jonathan Heart, Commandant of Fort Harmar opposite Marietta, a Past Grand Lecturer in Connecticut, being the Worshipful Master of said American Union Lodge; and Benjamin Tupper, a Past Master of Hampshire Lodge of Connecticut, who was a constant visitor of said Army Lodge; and Bros. Thomas Stanley, Griffen Green, Robert Oliver, William Stacy, William Burham, and William Mills, met at Marietta, June 28, 1790, and opened said American Union Lodge, elected said seven Masons members of the Lodge, and thus established American Union Lodge as the first Masonic Lodge in the great Northwestern territory. . . five other Lodges whose representatives formed and organized the Grand Lodge of Ohio at Chillicothe, 4 Jan 1808 . . .

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WILLIAM MOORE

(OM) b. at Oxford, MA, 16 Jun 1752; d. there 6 Aug 1819; son of Richard and Mary (Learned) Moore; filed his m. int. at Oxford 10 Jun 1784 to Martha ‘Patty’ Campbell, b. at Oxford, MA, 5 Feb 1765; d. Beloit, Wisc., 26 Sep 1845; d/o Duncan and Elizabeth (Stearns) Campbell of Oxford.

William was a 2nd Lt, 3rd Continental Infantry, 1 Jan-31 Dec 1776; 1st Lt, 4th Mass., 1 Jan 1777; Captain, 15 Jun 1779, and served to 3 Jun 1783. After the war he returned to Oxford, but removed to Putney, VT, in the late 1790s, as we find him there with his family in the 1800 United States Census: one son under 10; one daughter under 10; two daughters between 10 and 16; and his wife. He subsequently returned to Oxford, but she did not, going to Canada to live with her daughter, Elizabeth Goodhue. Captain Moore was termed ‘Esquire’ in a legal deposition in 1817 in Oxford. William was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 3 Apr 1797, and he applied for a Soldiers’ pension 10 Apr 1818. His widow applied for a pension 10 Jan 1839 from Orleans Co., VT, but lived at Sherbrooke in the Prov. Of Lower Canada aged about 73, in 1843 in Beloit.

William was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1819. His obituary appeared in the Columbian Centinel 14 Aug 1819.

Children, born in Oxford (unless otherwise noted):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date of Birth</th>
<th>Place of Birth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i.</td>
<td>Polly</td>
<td>b. at Worcester, MA, 08 Sep 1784</td>
<td>d. young</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii.</td>
<td>Sophia</td>
<td>b. 29 Mar 1786</td>
<td>m. Rufus Russell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii.</td>
<td>Elizabeth Stearns</td>
<td>b. 08 May 1787</td>
<td>m. Putney, VT, 1 Feb 1810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv.</td>
<td>Clarissa Harlow</td>
<td>b. 11 Nov 1791</td>
<td>int. was filed at New Braintree, MA, 1 Jun 1823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v.</td>
<td>Tyler Henry</td>
<td>b. 3 May 1795</td>
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</tbody>
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NATHANIEL NASON

OM b. at Berwick, ME, 5 Aug 1755; d. South Berwick, ME 27 Jul 1818, age 64 yrs; son of Nathaniel and Meribah (Tuttle) Nason; m1. at Berwick 26 Feb 1789 to Betsey Manning; m2. there 19 Feb1797 to Betsey Chadwick, b. 23 Nov 1769; d. 19 Aug 1806.

Nathaniel was a Private, then sergeant in Phinney’s Massachusetts regiment, May-Dec 1775. He later served as a sergeant. 7th Continental Infantry in 1776.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (11:292-293).

Nathaniel Nason, Ensign and Lieutenant, Col. Joseph Vose’s Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec 31, 1779; reported as serving 9 mos. as Ensign, 27 mos. as Lieutenant; also, 2d Lieutenant, Capt. George Smith’s co., Col. Vose’s (1st) Regt.; muster roll for Dec., 1777, sworn to in camp near Valley Forge; reported sick in the country; also, same Regt.; return of officers for clothing, dated Boston, May 25, 1778; also, Lieutenant, Capt. Smith’s co., Col. Vose’s Regt.; pay rolls for Nov., 1778-Feb 1779, sworn to at Providence; also, (late) Capt. George Smith’s co., Col. Vose’s Regt.; muster roll for Mar and Apr 1779, dated in Quarters, Providence; appointed 4 Nov 1777; also, same Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; also, Lieutenant, 1st Mass. Regt., Gen. Glover’s brigade; list of officers, dated Boston, Dec. 14, 1780; also, Lieutenant, Capt. John Mills’s (4th) co., Col. Vose’s Regt.; muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers for Jan., 1781, dated Garrison at West Point; appointed at West Point Oct. 18, 1777; also, return of effectives, dated Garrison at West Point, Jan. 26, 1781; reported in the Jerseys. absent 4 days; also, muster rolls for Feb.-May, 1781, dated West Point; reported on command with light infantry; also, muster roll for June, 1781, dated Camp Phillipsborough; also, returns of effectives between June 1 and June 22, 1781, dated West Point; reported on command with light infantry;
also, muster roll for July, 1781, dated Camp near Dobbs's Ferry; reported on command with light infantry; also, muster rolls for Aug. and Sept., 1781, dated Camp at Peekskill; reported on command with light infantry; also, muster roll for Oct. and Nov., 1781, dated Quarters York Huts; also, returns of effectives, dated Hutts 1st Brigade, Dec. 2. and Dec. 7, 1781; reported on command with light infantry; also, muster roll for Jan., 1782, dated Hutts; also, return of effectives, dated Hutts 1st Brigade, Jan. 11, 1782; also, Quarter Master, Col. Vose's (1st) Regt.; muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers for Feb., 1782, dated Hutts 1st Brigade; also, Lieutenant, same Regt.; return of effectives between Sept. 13, 1782, and March 7, 1783, dated Camp Verplanck's Point, Camp West Point, Camp at Snake Hill, Camp near New Windsor, and Winter Quarters, New Windsor; reported acting as Quarter Master; also, Lieutenant, Col. Joseph Vose's (1st) Regt.; list of officers of 1st Mass. Brigade(year not given, probably 1782 or 1783), showing dates of appointments; commission issued Aug. 1, 1779.

Nathaniel was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783-1818. Nathaniel served until Jan 1784; was by occupation a farmer; was termed ‘gentleman’ in probate papers appointing his son, Hope, executor under his will, which acknowledged an illegitimate child and named all but one of the other children listed below. He applied for a soldiers pension 5 Apr 1818. Nathaniel was listed as ‘former Town Clerk’ of South Berwick, Maine.

Children born at Berwick, Maine:

i. Sabina, b. 1789; m. bef. 1818 to Moses Grant.
ii. Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus, b. 4 Jun 1791; m. at Bartlett, NH, 7 Jul 1825 to Sarah W. Garland.
iii. Hope (son), b. ca. 1793.
iv. Clarissa Harlow, b. 28 Oct 1797.
v. Arberty Madelbert, b. 25 Apr 1800.
vi. Thomas Jefferson, b. 5 Mar 1803; d. young.
viii. Asenath Nason (mother was Ruth Quimby); m. ___ Canney.

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EZRA NEWHALL OM b. at Malden, MA, 1 May 1733; d. at Salem, MA, 7 Apr 1798; son of Samuel and Sarah (Sargeant) Newhall; m1. at Lynn, MA, 10 Apr 1755 to Sarah Fuller, who d. 4 May 1777; m2. there 8 May 1781 Alice (Breed) Gray. He removed in early life to Saugus, MA. Governor Pownall commissioned him an Ensign in Ruggles’ 1st battalion (which fought in the French War), 20 Feb 1760.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (11:359).

Ezra Newhall, Lynn. Captain of a Lynn co. of Minute-men, which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775; service, 5 days; also, list of captains in Col. John Mansfield's Regt.; ordered in Provincial Congress May 27, 1775, that said officers be commissioned; also, Captain, Col. John Mansfield's Regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1. 1775; engaged April 24, 1775; service, 3 mos. 14 days; also, Col. Mansfield's (19th) Regt. commanded by Lieut. Col. Israel Hutchinson; company return dated Oct. 6, 1775; also, Lieutenant Colonel, Col. Putnam's (5th) Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; also, official record of a ballot by the House of Representatives, dated June 11, 1777; said Newhall, Major, chosen Lieutenant Colonel, Col. Putnam's Regt., in room of Lieut. Col. Farrington, removed; appointment concurred in by Council June 11, 1777; also, Lieutenant Colonel, same Regt.; returns of officers for clothing, dated Boston, June 17, and Nov. 24, 1778; also, Lieutenant Colonel, 5th Mass. Regt.; list of settlements of rank of Continental officers, dated West Point, made by a Board held for the purpose and confirmed by Congress Sept. 6, 1779; commissioned May 17, 1777; also, Lieutenant Colonel, Col. Putnam's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; also, same Regt.; muster rolls of field, staff, and commissioned officers for Jan.-April, 1781, dated West Point; reported on furlough at Lynn from March 14, 1781, by leave of Gen. Heath; furlough to expire May 20, 1781; also, Lieutenant Colonel, 4th Mass. Regt. commanded by Col. Henry Jackson; returns of effectives between Feb. 21, 1783, and April 11, 1783, dated Cantonment Mass. Hutts; reported on furlough; also, return of effectives, dated April 24, 1783; also, return of effectives, dated Camp Mass. Line, May 2, 1783; reported under arrest; also, return of effectives, dated May 9, 1783; reported under arrest.

He was later a Brevet Colonel 30 Sep 1783 to Nov 1783. Ezra settled in Salem in 1784; in 1791 was appointed Collector of United States Internal Revenue for Essex County, and filled that position until his decease. He was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 to 1798. Ezra was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 18 May 1790. An obituary notice of Colonel Newhall in the Salem Gazette of 10 April 1798, states: “He served his country in the late war with fidelity and honour; and in civil and domestic life the character of an honest man, faithful friend, tender husband, and kind parent was conspicuous in him. Society suffers a real loss by his death.” His obituary also appeared in the Columbian Centinel, 11 Apr 1798. He was buried at the Charter Street Cemetery, Salem, MA.

Children born in Saugus:

i. Thomas, b. 23 Oct 1755; m. at Lynn 15 Nov 1783 to Mehitable Cheever.
ii. Samuel, b. 06 Mar 1762; m. at Lynn, MA, 22 Dec 1799 to Rachel Johnson.
iii. Joseph, b. ca. 1768.
iv. Albert, b. 1772; m. at Salem, MA, 8 Oct 1798 to Susan Raymond.
v. Gilbert, b. 10 Oct 1775; m. at Salem 7 Oct 1800 to Elizabeth (Betsy) Symonds


Lt. Col. Ezra Newhall (Samuel Newhall, Thomas Newhall, Thomas Newhall, Thomas Newhall, John Newhall) b. 1 May 1733 in Malden, Middlesex, MA; d. 5 Apr 1798 in Salem, Essex, MA; m1. Apr 10, 1755 in Lynn, MA, Sarah Fuller, born 6 Aug 1737; d. 4 May 1777; d/o Joseph Fuller and Eunice
Children of Ezra Newhall and Sarah Fuller, b. in Lynn, Essex, MA:

i.  Thomas Newhall, b. 23 Oct 1755; d. 1 Jan 1832 in Salem, Essex, MA.

ii.  Mercy Newhall, b. 04 Sep 1757; d. 15 May 1836 in Saugus, Essex, MA.

iii.  Lydia Newhall, b. 06 Mar 1760.

iv.  Samuel Newhall, b. 06 Mar 1762; d. 18 Sep 1819 in Salem, Essex, MA.


vi.  Joseph Newhall, b. 04 Mar 1768; d. 14 Dec 1827 in Salem, Essex, MA.

vii.  Albert Newhall, b. 18 Mar 1772; d. 17 Mar 1854 in Saugus, Essex, MA.

viii. Gilbert Newhall, b. 10 Oct 1775; d. 15 Oct 1863 in Salem, Essex, MA.

http://books.google.com/books?id=ofcsAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA579&dq=%22Ezra%20Newhall%22&hl=en&sa=X&ei=BGsQT86TFoXt0gGA
rl_mAw&ved=0CDYQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22Ezra%20Newhall%22&f=false

Ezra Newhall, son of Lieutenant Samuel Newhall, b. in Maiden, 1 May 1733, d. at Salem, MA, 5 Apr 1798. He served in the old French war, and received his commission, 20 Feb 1760, as ensign in Colonel Timothy Ruggles' regiment, in which his brother Joseph was a captain. He also served in the revolution. At the outbreak he commanded a company of "minute men" who marched from Lynn on the alarm of 19 Apr 1775; it is said that he was the bearer of the message to Colonel Pickering concerning the movement of the British toward Lexington. He was senior captain in Colonel Mansfield's regiment which was stationed most of the time at Winter Hill, being present at the evacuation of Boston. He was promoted to the rank of major, and 17 May 1777, he was commissioned a lieutenant colonel in the Fifth Regiment, Massachusetts Continentials, under Colonel Rufus Putnam, and he served in the campaign which brought about the surrender of Burgoyne. He also fought at Trenton and Princeton and in other battles. He wintered with the army at Valley Forge, and later was stationed in and about West Point with General Heath's army until the end of the war. After the war he lived in Salem, in the house of Dr. James Newhall. Before the war he had lived in Lynn. He was appointed collector of internal revenue by President Washington, and he held this position until his death. On 10 Apr 1798, the Salem Gazette printed the following:

"Col. Ezra Newhall, 66. He served his country in the late war with fidelity and honour; and in civil and domestic life the character of an honest man, faithful friend, tender husband and kind parent was conspicuous in him. Society suffers a real loss by his death." He married (first), Apr 10, 1755, Sarah, born in Lynn, July 27, 1737, died May 4, 1777, d/o Joseph Fuller and Eunice Potter, of Lynn. He married (second), May 8, 1781, Alice Gray, widow, born in Lynn. September 22, 1744, died at Lowell, MA, February 9, 1833, d/o Nathan and Mary (Bassett) Breed. Children of first wife: Thomas, born October 23, 1766; Mercy, September 4, 1757; Lydia, March 6, 1760; Samuel, March 6, 1762; Sarah, July, 1765; Joseph, March 7, 1769; Albert, March 18, 1772; Gilbert, 10 Oct 1755. Child of second wife: Joanna, March 19, 1784.

Col. Newhall became a member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati when the Society held its first meeting at Newburg, 9 Jun 1783.

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SAMUEL PAGE b. at Danvers, MA, 1 Aug 1753; d. there 2 Sep 1814, aged 61 yrs; son of Jeremiah and Sarah (Andrew) Page of Danvers; m. at Sterling, MA, 30 Nov 1778 to Rebecca Putnam, b. Lancaster, MA, 22 Apr 1753 (recorded in Danvers); d. 19 Feb 1838, aged 85 yrs; d/o William and Elizabeth (Putnam) Putnam. The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (11:767-768)

Samuel Page, Danvers. Captain, 7th (Danvers) co., Col. Henry Herrick's (8th Essex Co.) Regt. of Mass. militia; list of officers chosen in said regiment, dated Charlestown, March 29, 1776; ordered in Council April 2, 1776, that said officers be commissioned; reported commissioned April 2, 1776; also, 1st Lieutenant, Capt. James Gray's co., Col. Marshall's Regt.; list of officers; commissioned July 5, 1776; also, 1st Lieutenant, Capt. Gray's co., Col. Thomas Marshall's Regt.; list of officers; commissioned as returned by Col. Marshall; ordered in Council Sept. 7, 1776, that said officers be commissioned; also, 1st Lieutenant, Capt. James Gray's co., Col. Thomas Marshall's Regt.; entered service May 14, 1776; service to Nov. 1, 1776, 5 mos. 18 days; also, same co. and Regt.; pay roll for Nov., 1776; also, resignation dated Danvers, March 15, 1777, signed by said Page and Samuel Goodridge, stating that they were chosen officers in the 3d Danvers co. in 1776, and commissioned accordingly, and resigning their commissions because they had engaged in the Continental service; resignations accepted in Council July 29, 1777; also, Captain, Col. Benjamin Tupper's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to March 18, 1780; also, recommendation dated Boston, Feb. 20, 1777, signed by Col. Ebenezer Francis, recommending certain officers in his regiment for commissions; said Page recommended for a captaincy; ordered in Council Feb. 20, 1777, that said officers be commissioned; reported commissioned Feb. 3, 1777; also, Captain, Col. Ebenezer Francis's Regt.; subsistence allowed from date of enlistment. Dec. 3 1776, to time of arrival at Bennington; credited with 130 days allowance; the Captain and 1st Lieutenant to march April 1, 1777, and the rest to march on March 12, 1777; also, petition addressed to the General Court, dated Van Schaick's Island, Aug. 31, 1777, signed by said Page and others, officers of (late) Col. Francis's Regt., asking that Lieut. Col. Littlefield be appointed Colonel of said regiment; also, petition addressed to the General Court, dated Camp above Stillwater, Sept. 15, 1777, signed by officers of Col. Marshall's Regt. and other regiments, requesting that clothing be furnished them to replace that lost on retreat from Ticonderoga; also, order on the Board of War, dated Camp near Valley Forge, April 8, 1778, signed by said Page and others belonging to Col. Benjamin Tupper's Regt., Brig. Gen. John Paterson's brigade, for clothing to replace that lost on retreat from Ticonderoga; also, order on the Board of War, in favor of said Page, dated Danbury, Oct. 12, 1778, signed by himself and other officers of Col. Tupper's Regt., for clothing due them as a donation from the State;
also, Captain, Maj. William Lithgow’s (3d) co., Col. Tupper’s Regt.; muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers for March, 1779, dated West Point; reported transferred to light infantry co. April 1, 1779; also reported as Captain of 9th co.; also, Captain, Light Infantry co., Col. Tupper’s Regt.; muster roll dated West Point, April 5, 1779; engaged Nov. 6, 1779;
also, Captain, Col. Benjamin Tupper’s (11th) Regt.; return for clothing, dated West Point, Aug. 10, 1779;
also, Captain, 11th Mass. Regt.; list of settlements of rank of Continental officers, dated West Point, made by a board held for the purpose and confirmed by Congress Sept. 6, 1779; commissioned Jan. 1, 1777.

Samuel resigned 18 Mar 1780. Among the historic events seen by Captain Page were: Bennington, Ticonderoga (1777), Valley Forge, and West Point. Rebecca applied for a widow’s pension while residing in Danvers 26 Oct 1836. In The Columbian Centinel newspaper the obituary of Samuel were published 7 Sep 1814, and that of his wife on 24 Feb 1838. Samuel and Rebecca are both buried at the Walnut Grove Cemetery, Danvers, MA. The descendants of Samuel Page became eligible for membership in the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati under the Rule of 1854.

Children:
i. Clarissa, b. 18 Nov 1779; m. 13 Nov 1799 to Samuel Fowler.
ii. Nancy, b. 10 Nov 1781; m. John Andrews.
iii. Rebecca, b. 21 Aug 1783; m. Joshua Goodell.
iv. Sally, b. 14 Oct 1785.
v. Betsy, b. and d. 8 Apr 1787.
vi. Samuel, b. 08 Apr 1788; d. 1 Nov 1788.
vii. William, b. 10 March 1790; m. a Mrs. Wilboskie and removed to St. Petersburg, Russia.
viii. Samuel, b. 15 Sep 1793.
ix. Eliza, b. 20 Aug 1794; m. Allen Putnam.
x. Jeremiah, b. 02 Jun 1796; m. Mary Pindor

Capt. Samuel Page

Historical Collections of the Essex Institute, Volume 4, by Essex Institute, Dec. 1862. page 241.
http://books.google.com/books?id=WQ8MAAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA241&dq=Capt%20Samuel%20Page&source=bl&ots=3XcgnQNEY&sig=kBzc3-7rljx DyjK9iaIF3iuAA&hl=en&sa=X&ei=G7wYT7-4IoHo0OHZt2c58c&ved=0CDEQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=%22Capt.%20Samuel%20Page%22&f=false

His Journal is continued in Volume 5, and may be read at
http://books.google.com/books?id=lgMXAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA1&dq=Capt%20Samuel%20Page&source=bl&ots=mouwlqEsO0&sig=36LAHbW9yD TbMntNglwRLFQFpFg&hl=en&sa=X&ei=G7wYT7-4IoHo0OHZt2c58c&ved=0CDEQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=%22Capt.%20Samuel%20Page%22&f=false

JOURNAL OF CAPT. SAMUEL PAGE, IN THE CAMPAIGN OF 1779, WITH NOTES COMMUNICATED BY SAMUEL P. FOWLER

Feb. 18, 1779.

This Journal, the first page of which is missing, will, I think, be found interesting, as it gives us a particular account of camp duties, rules, orders and regulations, observed in the army of the Revolution. [In that the Journal does not refer specifically to Capt. Page, but rather to those accounts noted above, the reader is invited to read the above material at the links cited.]

Samuel Page, son of Col. Jeremiah Page and Sarah Andrews was b. in Danvers, MA, 1 Aug 1753. He enlisted in the cause of his country, at the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, and was engaged in the battles of Lexington, Monmouth and Stony Point. He was with Washington at the crossing of the Delaware, and in the severe winter of 1777-78, shared in the suffering of the American army at Valley Forge. He served in the campaign of 1779, and, with his company, was in the advance when the gallant Wayne stormed Stony Point. We have heard him relate some of the incidents of the battle, particularly the unwillingness of the soldiers to conform to the order to remove their flints from their muskets, and trust alone to their bayonets. They were commanded to observe the strictest silence, and told, should any attempt to fire, they would be immediately put to death by the officer nearest to him. Capt. Page was frequently heard to say, that the officers were fully aware of the hazard that attended this enterprise of the intrepid Gen. Wayne, and that the men evinced by their determined but pallid countenances, the difficult and dangerous duties they were ordered to perform, deprived, as they were, of the use of their ammunition. After the close of the war, Capt. Page successfully engaged in commercial pursuits. He enjoyed the confidence of his fellow citizens, filling many public offices, his private character being distinguished for integrity and moral worth. He married Rebecca Putnam, daughter of William Putnam, of Sterling, MA, and died at Danvers, in September, 1814.

Capt. Samuel Page’s Company was in the Battalion of Massachusetts Forces commanded by Col. Benjamin Tupper [q.v.], for February, 1779:
http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=dcarlsen&id=I11466

Capt. Samuel Page, b. 1 Jul 1753 in Danvers, Essex, MA; d. there 2 Sep 1814; son of Jeremiah PAGE b. Oct 1722 of Medford, Essex, MA, and Sarah ANDREW b. 5 Aug 1731 in Salem Village, Essex, MA; m. 30 Nov 1778 Rebecca PUTNAM b. 26 Apr 1753 in Lancaster, Worcester, MA; d/o William Putnam and Elizabeth Putnam, both related to the famous Putnam family.

He was a distinguished officer of the Revolution and a prominent merchant and ship owner. He served as Captain in the 11th Massachusetts regiment of the Continental Line and served until 18 Mar 1780. In the War of 1812, he raised and commanded the "New Mills Minute Men", raised for local defense. He represented Danvers in the General Court, 1783 - 1785, and from 1800 until his death in 1814. He was also a ship owner engaged in the Russian trade.

Children, b. Danvers, Essex, MA:
Maj. Gen. John Paterson

See also Appendix I for further biographical information on Gen. Paterson.

Also ref. the interesting and informative book, *The Life of John Paterson, Major General in the Revolutionary War*, by Thomas Egleston. 1894 - 293 pages, which may be read at http://books.google.com/books?id=vbYNAQAAAMAAJ&pg=PA273&dq=%22Azariah%20Egleston%22&hl=en&sa=X&ei=VKYTT8b0FzTg0QHu4ulAwA&ved=0CCoO6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=%22Azariah%20Egleston%22&f=false, a digital copy of which is in the archives of the OMDHS Library.

**Page 269** – “On October 6, 1779, at the request of a large number of officers and after a special dispensation for the purpose by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, General Paterson was made Master of Washington Lodge. This was a traveling lodge, and organized for the benefit of officers and soldiers of the army. Washington often visited this lodge. Their celebrations of the festival of St. John the Baptist were famous. On the 7th of October, 1779, finding it impossible to procure proper cloth for a uniform, he was obliged to ask that the Board of War might be allowed to sell him sufficient cloth to have one made, which was granted the next day:

“‘To the Hon’s of the Council and House of Representatives of the State of Massachusetts Bay in General Court assembled:

“The Petition of John Paterson humbly sheweth that no clothing at present is to be had in Camp; that since he has been in Town he has made search and cannot find any that is suitable; he therefore humbly requests this Honorable Court that they would permit the Board of War to supply him with a Suit, he paying them their demand, and which will be gratefully acknowledged by your Honors’ most obedient and very humble servant,

“Jno. Paterson.

“Boston, October 7, 1779.”

**Page 200** – “On the 23d of June, 1779, Washington established his headquarters at New Windsor, on the Hudson, near Newburgh. The following day, American Union Lodge met at Nelson’s Point, and proceeded from thence to West Point to celebrate the festival of St. John the Baptist. Being joined by a number of Masonic brethren from the brigades there and on Constitution Island, they proceeded from General Paterson’s quarters, on the opposite side of the river, to the Robinson House, where they retired to a bower in front of the house and were joined by General Washington and his family. Here addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Hitchcock and Major William Hull (afterwards General Hull, of the war of 1812). Dinner, music, toasts, and songs closed the entertainment. Many distinguished officers of the army who were Masons were present at this festival; and the brethren in the Massachusetts line soon after petitioned the Massachusetts Grand Lodge for a warrant to hold a travelling lodge in their camp. The petition was granted on the 6th of October, 1779; a special dispensation was issued to pass and raise lodges in this State, or any other of the United States of America, where no other Grand Master presided. General John Paterson was made Master of this lodge and Colonel Benjamin Tupper and Major William Hull, Wardens. The lodge was called “Washington Lodge.”

“Washington, while commander-in-chief, often visited this lodge. This was a travelling lodge, and organized for the benefit of officers and soldiers of the army. Their celebrations of the festival of St John the Baptist were famous.”

Page 269 – “During the period 1782-83 and thereabout many military Masonic lodges existed in the Revolutionary army, and in providing necessary conveniences for the troops, at that time in quarters on the Hudson near Newburgh, an assembly-room or hall was built, one of the purposes of which was to serve as a lodge-room for these military lodges. Washington himself ordered the erection of the building, which was called “The Temple of Virtue.” The American Union Lodge met in this room on the 24th of June, preparatory to celebrating the festival of St. John the Baptist, and proceeded from thence to West Point, where they were joined by Washington Lodge. A procession was then formed at the house of General Paterson, its first Master, and both lodges proceeded from thence to the “Colonnade,” where a dinner was provided and an oration delivered by Colonel John Brooks, Master of Washington Lodge, and afterwards governor of Massachusetts.”


John Paterson [Patterson], a Representative from New York; born in New Britain, Hartford, CT, in 1744; attended the common schools; completed preparatory studies and was graduated from Yale College in 1762; studied law; was admitted to the bar and practiced in New Britain and Lenox, MA; member of the Berkshire convention of 1774 and of the general court that became the first Provincial Congress in 1774; raised a regiment and participated in the Revolutionary War; colonel of the regiment from Apr to Dec 1775; colonel of the Fifteenth Continental Infantry 1 Jan 1776; brigadier general 21 Feb 1777, and served until the close of the war; brevetted major general 30 Sep 1783; after the war returned to Lenox, MA, and was commander of the Massachusetts troops in putting down Shays’ Rebellion; moved to Lisle, Broome County, NY, in 1790; member of the State assembly in 1792 and 1793; county judge of Broome County in 1798 and 1806; member of the committee to revise the constitution of the State of New York in 1801; elected as a Republican to the Eighth Congress (4 Mar 1803-3 Mar 1805); from 1805 until his death he devoted himself to farming; died in Lisle, NY. (now Whitney’s Point), 19 Jul 1808; interment in Lenox Cemetery.
"Patterson's Settlement" was near what later became Whitney's Point.

General John Patterson, a native of Massachusetts and a veteran of the Revolution, after a short sojourn in Lisle moved over to the present site of Whitney Point in 1791 and built a log house about where the future Beach house stood. The General was probably the first settler in that locality.

A Mr. Lampeir was the first man that ventured a distance up the Tioughnioga. He settled seven miles up that stream. Gen. John Patterson, one of the proprietors of the Boston Company, settled very early, probably next to Lampeir, at the upper Forks; now called Whitney's Point, and precisely where Thomas Whitney now lies. Gen. Patterson had been Brigadier General in the revolutionary war, He was a man of liberal education, and refined accomplishments. He never became wealthy in this new country, but was highly revered in the vicinity, as one well qualified to lead in their public matters.

Brigadier General John Patterson - Berkshire county in Massachusetts is famous for the heroism displayed by her sons in the Revolution. On the morning of the battle of Bennington, it is said that one of her clergymen, who had led a portion of his flock to the field, remarked to General Stark, "We the people of Berkshire have been frequently called upon to fight, but have never been led against the enemy. We have now resolved, if you will not let us fight, never again to turn out." Stark asked him "if he wished to march then, when it was dark and rainy?" He answered, "No." Then," continued Stark, "If the Lord once more gives us sunshine, and I don't give you fighting enough, I will never ask you to come again." The weather cleared up in the course of the day, and the men of Berkshire followed their spiritual guide into action, where they doubtless did good service.

John Patterson, of Lenox, in this county, was a member of the first Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, which assembled at Salem in October, 1774, and of the second Congress, which met at Cambridge in February, 1775. He had already organized a regiment of minute men, by voluntary enlistments, for eight months. The battle of Lexington was fought on the 19th of April, 1775; the news reached Berkshire on the 20th, about noon, and the next morning at sunrise, Patterson's regiment, consisting of ten companies, completely armed and generally in uniform, was on the way to Cambridge. Upon their arrival, they were employed in the erection of the first redoubt erected on the lines about Boston. They manned and defended it on the memorable 17th of June, against the British advancing upon the rear of the Americans.

After the evacuation of Boston, Colonel Patterson was ordered to Canada, and after he reached Montreal, some of his men were despatched to the Cedars, and engaged in the disastrous battle at that place. In retreating from Canada, the regiment spent a short time at Crown Point, then went to Ticonderoga, and crossed the bay and fortified Mount Independence, where they remained until November, when they were marched to Albany, and through the Minisink country, Nazareth, and Bethlehem, to the army under Washington, at Newtown in Pennsylvania, just soon enough to cross the Delaware with him and to take part in the battles of Trenton and Princeton.

On the 21st of February, 1777, Colonel Patterson was appointed a brigadier-general in the continental army, and was attached to the northern department. He was at the surrender of Burgoyne, and remained in service until the close of the war. During Shays' rebellion in Massachusetts, in 1786, General Patterson headed a detachment of the Berkshire militia ordered out for its suppression. The evening of his life was passed in tranquility upon his farm.
Joseph Pettingill

of the 9th Massachusetts Regiment. He was made major in Jul 1779; transferred to the First Massachusetts Regiment in Jan 1779; 1 Jan 1781, to 3 Nov 1783. 2nd Massachusetts; served to Nov 1783.

http://saratoganygenweb.com/batlpe.htm#pettjose2

John Pierce

1Lt. Capt. John Baker's co., Col. Samuel Gerrish's regt.; muster roll dated 1 Aug 1775; enlisted 28 Apr 1775; service, 3 mos. 5 days; also, Capt. John Baker, Jr.'s (10th) co., Lt. Col. Loammi Baldwin's late Col. Samuel Gerrish's 38th regt.; pay abstract for Aug., 1775; also, Captain, Lieut. Col. Baldwin's regt.; company return dated Camp at Sewall's Point, Sept. 27, 1775; also, order on Lieut. Col. Baldwin, dated Camp at Sewall's Point, Sept. 18, 1775, signed by said Pettengill, Captain, for ammunition for his company; also, Captain, Col. Loammi Baldwin's regt.; returns of effectives between Oct. 6, 1775, and Dec. 29, 1775, dated Camp at Sewall's Point and Camp at North Castle; also, receipt given to Col. Loammi Baldwin, dated Camp at Fort No. 1, Feb. 2, 1776, signed by said Pettengill, Captain, for money to pay the officers and soldiers in his company who engaged to serve the month of Jan., 1776; also, Col. Baldwin's (26th) regt.; returns of effectives between 16 Feb 1776, & 2 Mar 1776, dated Chelsea & Fort No. 1, Cambridge; also, same regt.; pay abstracts for Feb. and March, 1776, dated Camp at New York; also, receipt given to Col. Baldwin, for ration allowance from Jan. 1, 1776, to April 1, 1776, dated New York; also, Col. Baldwin's regt.; pay abstract for April, 1776; also, same regt.; pay abstracts for May and June, 1776, dated New York; also, 26th regt.; account of articles lost at the evacuation of New York Sept. 14, 1776; also, Col. Baldwin's regt.; returns of effectives bet. 28 Sep 1776, & 20 Oct 1776, dated Fort Constitution and Camp at Mile Square; also, Major; list of sett. of rank of Continental officers, dated North Castle, Nov. 11, 26 Nov, 28 Nov, 1776, signed by John Ruddock, Conduct of Ordnance Stores, Thomas Frothingham, Conductor of Artillery, and Thomas Gray, Conductor, respectively, for firearms received of said Pettengill; also, 9: reported as serving 30 mos. 26 days as Captain, 5 mos. 4 days as Major; also, certificate dated Boston, signed by said Pettengill, stating that he was a Captain in one of the fifteen battalions of Massachusetts, was in camp on or before Aug. 15, 1777, and had not been absent subsequently except on furlough; also, Major; list of officers in the Continental Army; commissioned Nov. 25, 1777; also, return of officers for clothing, dated Boston, Oct. 19, 1778; also, Major; list of settlements of rank of Continental officers, dated West Point, made by a Board held for the purpose and confirmed by Congress Sept. 6, 1779; commissioned July 26, 1779; also, Major, Col. Wesson's regt.; return of officers, dated West Point, Sept. 12, 1779; also, same regt. return of officers for clothing, dated Boston, Sept. 25, 1779; also, memorial dated Boston, Sept. 12, 1781, signed by said Pettengill, Major, 1st Mass. regt., stating that in consequence of his having been appointed to the command of the rendezvous at Boston, it became his duty to acquaint the General Court with the deficiencies in the several counties within his district of the Commonwealth's quota of recruits directed to be raised for the purpose of filling up the regiments of the Continental Line, and also calling attention to the prevalence of desertion, in order that the General Court might take measures in the matter; also, Major, Col. Joseph Vose's (1st) regt.; return of effectives, dated West Point, Aug. 2, 1782; reported on command at Boston by leave of Gen. Lincoln; also, return of effectives, dated Quarters, Jan. 17, 1783; reported on furlough in Massachusetts by leave of Gen. Washington from Jan. 2, 1783.

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JOHN PEIRCE

OM b. at Boston, MA; 28 Sep 1750; d. Fort McHenry, Walnut Hills (near Vicksburg), MI; 22 Jul 1798, due to a climatic disease contracted while in garrison at Fort Adams on the left bank of the Mississippi River, at which place he had been for some time stationed, died unmarried.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (12:375).

John Pierce, Captain Lieutenant, Col. John Crane’s (Artillery) Regt.; list of officers who continued in service, as returned by Thomas Vose, Captain and Adjutant, dated Boston, 19 Jan 1781.

John was a 2nd Lieutenant in Knox’s regiment Continental Artillery, Jun 1776; 1st L, Crane’s 3rd Continental (Mass.) Artillery, 1 Jan 1777; Captain-Lieutenant, 12 Sep 1778; transferred to Corps of Artillery, 17 Jun 1783, and served to 3 Nov 1783.

This short biography appears in the genealogy of the Pierce family by Frederic Beech Pierce, Pierce Genealogy being the record of the posterity of Thomas Pierce, and early inhabitant of Charlestown (1882) p. 59.

Com. Lieut. in Kern’s Artillery in 1776. 2nd Lieut. in Callender’s Company, Crane’s Artillery, Sept. 12, 1777. Captain. Lieut. September 12, 1778, serving in Rhode Island. He saw much active service, beginning with the siege of Boston and ending only with the close of the war in 1783. Reentering the service of his country under confederation he was commissioned Lieut. in 1787; Lieut. Artillery in 1789; and Captain Oct., 1791. John Pierce signed the roll and became a member of the Cincinnati in 1783, at the close of the war in 1783. Re-entering the service of his country under confederation he was commissioned Lieut. in 1787; Lieut. Artillery in 1789; and Captain Oct., 1791. John Pierce signed the roll and became a member of the Cincinnati in 1783, at the close of the war in 1783.

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ISAAC POPE O.M. b. at Dartmouth, MA, 3 Jul 1744; d. at Wells, ME, 22 June 1820; son of Isaac and Lydia (Mitchell) Pope; filed his m. int. at Rochester 18 Jun 1763 to Olive Hovey, b. at Rochester, MA, 8 Aug 1746; d. Wells, ME 21 Mar 1829, aged 82 yrs; d/o Rev. Ivory Hovey.

Before the Revolution was a farmer in South Rochester, Massachusetts. The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (12:567-568).

Isaac Pope, Rochester, Lieutenant, Capt. Earl Clap’s co. of Minutemen, Col. Theophilus Cotton’s Regt., which marched in response to the alarm of April 19, 1775; service, 12 days;
also, Subaltern, Capt. Earl Clap’s co., Col. Cotton’s Regt.; list of officers stationed at Roxbury; resolved in Provincial Congress May 26, 1775, that said officers be commissioned;
also, Lieutenant, Capt. Earl Clap’s co., Col. Theophilus Cotton’s Regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; engaged May 2, 1775; service, 3 mos. 6 days;
also, company return dated Oct. 7, 1775;
also, Captain, Col. William Shepard’s Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1780;
also, letter dated Camp Valley Forge, May 1, 1778, signed by said Pope, Captain, and other officers of Col. Shepard’s Regt., requesting that application be made to the President of the Board of War for clothing granted them by resolve of March 13, 1778;
also, Col. Shepard’s (3d) Regt.; muster rolls for July, Aug., Oct., and Nov., 1778, dated Camp at Providence; reported on furlough in Oct. and Nov., 1778;
also, Captain, 5th co., Col. Shepard’s Regt.; muster roll for March and April, 1779, dated Providence; appointed Nov. 1, 1776; reported furloughed April 20, by Gen. Glover;
also, Col. Shepard’s (4th) Regt.; return of officers for clothing, dated Salem, Aug. 28, 1779;
also, Captain, 4th Mass. Regt.; list of settlements of rank of Continental officers, dated West Point, made by a Board held for the purpose and confirmed by Congress Sept. 6, 1779; commissioned Jan. 1, 1777;
also, Captain, 4th Mass. Regt., and Agent for providing clothing for Gen. Glover’s brigade, as shown by a list of officers belonging to said brigade, dated Boston, Dec. 14, 1778, and returned by said Pope;
also, letter addressed to Mr. Kennedy, dated Brookfield, Dec. 26, 1780, signed by said Pope, stating that Capt. Banister, of the 4th Regt., 2d Mass. brigade, had not received any clothing for 1779, and requesting that he might be supplied with articles due him;
also, Captain, Col. Shepard’s (4th) Regt.; return made up for the year 1780, dated Hutts near West Point;
also, same Regt.; muster roll for May, 1781, sworn to in Camp at Phillipstown; also, Captain, Commandant, Col. Shepard’s Regt.; return of effectives, dated Camp Peebleskill, June 24, 1781;
also, Captain, 1st co., Col. Shepard’s Regt.; muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers for June, 1781;
also, muster roll for July, 1781, sworn to in Camp at Phillipstown;
also, muster rolls for Aug. and Sept., 1781; sworn to in Camp at Peebleskill; also, return of effectives, dated Camp Continental Village, Sept. 21, 1781;
also, muster roll for Oct. and Nov., 1781, dated Hutts 1st Brigade and sworn to at West Point; also, muster rolls for Dec., 1781, and Jan., 1782, dated York Huts and sworn to at West Point;
also, muster roll for Feb., 1782, dated Cantonment 1st Brigade and sworn to at West Point; reported on furlough in Massachusetts from Dec. 8, 1781, by leave of Gen. McDougall;
also, returns of effectives, dated Cantonment 1st Brigade, March 1, March 8, and April 12, 1782;
also, return of effectives, dated Cantonment 1st Mass. brigade, May -, 1782; reported attending general court-martial.

He retired in Jun 1783. Isaac was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 16 Apr 1796. He had bought the old Storer Garrison House and farm in Wells, York, ME, on 19 Jan 1779; removed there May 5th with his wife and children; rejoining them after the war was over; then was a Selectman of Wells for several years; did some coating for a time, but his remaining years were spent in farming; was termed ‘gentleman’ in probate papers administering his estate, which was insolvent, so no heirs were named.

Children, born in South Rochester:
i. Olive, b. 1765; d. 1797; m. at Wells, ME 24 Oct 1784 Samuel Hatch.
ii. Isaac, b. 12 Apr 1767; m. at York, ME, Mary Harmon.
iii. Anna, b. 12 Apr 1771; m. at Wells, ME, 21 Dec 1796 Michael Duggan.
iv. Joanna, b. 1774; d. 1846.
v. Samuel, b. 1776; m. at Saco, ME in 1801 to Mary Tarbox.
vi. John Sullivan, b. 30 Oct 1778; m. at Wells, ME, 28 Aug 1804 to Theodosia Littlefield.
vii. Ivory, b. at Wells, ME in 1781.
viii. Sally, b. at Wells, ME in 1783; m. at Wells 6 Feb 1804 to Francis Littlefield.
ix. Mary, b. at Wells, Maine in 1786.
x. Dominicus, b. at Wells 06 Jul 1788; m. at Saco, ME in 1808 to Sally Tarbox

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WILLIAM ‘BILLY’ PORTER b. at Wenham, MA, 23 Aug 1739; d. Beverly, MA, 20 Nov 1813; son of Jonathan and Lydia (Tyler) Porter; m. at Wenham 2 Nov 1762 to Mary Jones, b. in 1741; d. at Wenham 15 Oct 1763.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (12:582-584).

Billy Porter, Wenham. Captain of a Wenham co. of Minute-men, Col. John Baker’s Regt., which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775; service, 5 days;
also, Lieutenant; list of lieutenants and ensigns in Col. Mansfield’s Regt.; ordered in Provincial Congress June 7, 1775, that commissions be delivered said officers; also, 1st Lieutenant, Capt. Ebenezer Francis’s co., Col. John Mansfield’s Regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; engaged April 26, 1775; service, 3 mos. 13 days;
also, Capt. Francis’s co., Col. Mansfield’s (19th) Regt. commanded by Lt. Col. Israel Hutchinson; company return dated 6 Oct 1775;
also, Lieutenant, Capt. Gideon Foster’s co., Col. John Mansfield’s Regt.; list of officers;
also, Captain, 8th co., 27th Regt.; list of officers; also, Captain, Col. Tupper’s (11th) Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779;
also, engaged May 16, 1775; service, 2 mos. 20 days; also, company return probably Oct., 1775, including abstract of pay to last of July, 1775.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in The Columbian Centinel Nov 1838 when she applied for a pension at the age of 76 years.

Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Gunnison) Pray; m. at Hackensack, NJ, 20 Sep 1784 to Jane Mesier, b. 1762, d. New York, NY, aft. 22 Dec 1812, however this contradicts the obituary, which was run in The Columbian Centinel Oct. 12, 1782.

JOHN PRAY

OM b. at Kittery, ME, 1 Jul 1753; d/ at New York, NY, 7 Feb 1812. His pension file lists his date of death of 15 Feb 1812, however this contradicts the obituary, which was run in The Columbian Centinel 12 Feb 1812. John was the eldest son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Gunnison) Pray; m. at Hackensack, NJ, 20 Sep 1784 to Jane Mesier, b. 1762, d. New York, NY, aft. 22 Dec 1812 when she applied for a pension at the age of 76 years.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (1775-1783). John Pray, Kittery, Sergeant, Capt. Tobias Fernald's co., Col. James Scammon's (30th) Regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; engaged May 16, 1775; service, 2 mos. 20 days; also, company return probably Oct., 1775, including abstract of pay to last of July, 1775; also, order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated Fort No. 1, Nov. 28, 1775;
also, Ensign, Capt. Silas Wild's (7th) co., Col. Edmund Phinney's Regt.; muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers, dated Garrison at Fort George, Dec. 8, 1776; appointed Jan. 1, 1776; reported re-engaged Nov. 13, 1776, as 1st Lieutenant in Col. Brewer's Regt.; also, Captain, Col. Ebenezer Sprout's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; residence, Kittery; reported as serving 30 mos. as Lieutenant, 6 mos. as Captain; also, 1st Lieutenant; communication addressed to the Council, dated Boston, March 14, 1777, signed by Capt. Daniel Merrill, of Col. Brewer's Regt., stating that his company was under orders to march to Bennington, and requesting that commissions be issued to officers of said company; ordered in Council March 14, 1777, that the Captain and 2d Lieutenant be commissioned; also, Capt. Daniel Merrill's co., Col. Samuel Brewer's Regt.; subsistence allowed from date of engagement, Jan. 1, 1777, to March 17, 1778; credited with 58 days subsistence, including allowance for travel (240 miles) on march from home to Bennington, the place of rendezvous; also, same co. and Regt.; subsistence allowed from March 18, 1777, to May 30, 1777; credited with 148 rations; also, Lieutenant, 12th Mass. Regt. commanded by Maj. Tobias Fernald; return dated Boston, officers who were in actual service and who had not been absent subsequent to May 1, 1777, except by leave of proper authority; also, letter from Lieut. Col. Samuel Carlson to the Board of War at Boston, dated West Point, Dec. 27, 1778, asking that clothing be delivered said Pray and others, officers of (late) Col. Brewer's Regt.; also, Lieutenant, Col. Carlton's (late Brewer's) Regt.; return of officers for clothing, dated Boston, Feb. 2, 1779; also, Captain, 12th Mass. Regt.; list of settlements of rank of Continental officers dated West Point, made by a Board held for the purpose and confirmed by Congress Sept. 6, 1779; commissioned July 5, 1779; also, Captain, Col. Sprout's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; also, Captain, 12th Mass. Regt.; return of officers, certified at Boston, July 13, 1780, by Lieut. Asa Bullard; also, return of officers belonging to (late) 12th Mass. Regt. commanded by Lieut. Col. Ebenezer Sprout, 'now in actual service,' dated Boston, Jan. 17, 1781; also, Captain, 5th co., Col. Joseph Vose's (1st) Regt.; muster rolls for Jan.-May, 1781, dated West Point; also, muster rolls for June and July, 1781, dated Phillip'sburg; also, muster rolls for Aug. and Sept., 1781, dated Camp Peekskill; also, muster roll for Oct. and Nov., 1781, dated York Hufts; also, return of effectives, dated Hufts 1st Brigade, Jan. 18, 1782; reported on command in Jersey; also, returns of effectives between June 1, 1781, and June 13, 1783, dated Camp West Point, Camp Peeksill, Camp Phillip'sburg, Camp near Dobbs's Ferry, Camp Continental Village, Hufts 1st Brigade, Camp at Verplanck's Point, Camp at Snake Hill, Camp near New Windsor, Cantonment New Sparta, and Winter Quarters, New Windsor; reported on command at the Block House at Dobbs's Ferry from March, 1781; also, Captain, Col. Vose's (1st) Regt.; list of officers of 1st Mass. brigade, showing dates of appointments; commissioned July 5, 1779.

John transferred to 1st Massachusetts, 1 January 1781, and served to June 1783. After his marriage he settled in Shrewsbury, NJ; later removed to New York, NY, where, in 1800, he was Keeper of the State Prison; later was an officer of the United States Customs. John was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1799. Although his name appears on our original autograph list, never had he contributed his one month's pay to the Massachusetts Society, yet in 1799 he paid it to the New York State Society, and was thereupon admitted a member of it.

Children:

i. Elizabeth, b. 22 Jun 1785; d. 19 Sep 1785.

ii. Mary Strange, b. 02 Mar 1787; m. at NJ 24 Aug 1812 to Daniel Goodwin.

iii. Sarah Mesier, b. 17 Nov 1788; m. John Duryea Stagg.

iv. Amelia Gail, b. 19 Dec 1790.

v. Catherine Elizabeth, b. 07 Jul 1794; m. at New York, NY, 14 Aug 14, 1822, Gardner K. Brown.

vi. Jane Ann, b. ca 1797, m. in New York, NY, 5 May 1824, Allen C. Lee

WILLIAM PRICE OM – William's parentage and birth information is unknown; d/ at West Point, NY, bef/ 24 July 1790, unmarried. The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (12:773) William Price, William, Boston. Capt. Edward Crafts's co., Col. Richard Gridley's (Artillery) Regt.; receipt for advance pay, signed by said Price and others, dated Cambridge, June 8, 1775; also, Gunner, same co. and Regt.; muster roll made up to Aug. 1, 1775, dated Cambridge; enlisted May 3, 1775; service, 12 weeks 6 days; also, company return dated French Lines, Oct. 12, 1775; also, order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated Nov. 6, 1775; also, Lieutenant, Col. Crane's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1780; also, 2d Lieutenant, Capt. Thomas Seward's co., Col. John Crane's (Artillery) Regt.; pay roll for Sept., 1777; reported on command at the Northward; also, pay roll of a detachment of artillery commanded by Lieut. James Hall, Col. Crane's Regt., for Nov. and Dec., 1777, detachment having served and received pay in Northern department to the last of Oct., 1777; also, Capt. Seward's co., Col. Crane's Regt.; muster roll for May, 1778, dated Camp Valley Forge; reported commissioned Feb. 1, 1777;

also, 1st Lieutenant, same Regt.; return of officers for clothing, certified at Boston, Sept. 25, 1778;

also, 2d Lieutenant, same Regt.; return of officers for clothing allowed by resolve of Sept. -, 1779, endorsed 'Oct 4, 1779;'

also, 1st Lieutenant, same Regt.; list of officers who were to continue in service, as returned by Thomas Vose, Captain and Adjutant, dated Boston, Jan. 19, 1781;

also, 1st Lieutenant, in command of a detachment from 3d Artillery Regt.; muster roll for May and June, 1782.

William was transferred to Corps of Artillery, 17 Jun 1783; Deputy Commissary of Ordnance and Military Stores at West Point 1 Jan 1784, and served to 22 Mar 1787. He signed the Roll of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati when it was founded, but never
contributed his month's pay. Residing, as he did, in New York State, he was soon admitted a member of the New York State Society. There is no mention of him whatever in court or land records in Orange County, New York, where he resided and died. William was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1790.

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JEDUTHAN [JONATHAN] RAWSON OM b. at Mendon, MA, 11 Feb 1758 out of wedlock to Mary Green. The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (12:984-985).

Jeduthan Rawson, Mendon. Fifer, Capt. Samuel Warren's co., Col. Joseph Read's (20th) Regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; enlisted May 2, 1775; service, 3 mos. 7 days; also, company return dated Sept. 26, 1775; also, list of men raised to serve in the Continental Army from 1st Mendon co., as returned by Lieut. P. Ammidon to Col. Moses Wheelock; residence, Mendon; engaged for town of Mendon; joined Capt. Wheeler's co., Col. Nixon's Regt.; term to expire May 19, 1780; also, list of men mustered through Thomas Newhall, Muster Master for Worcester Co.; Capt. Daniels's co., Col. Nixon's Regt.; mustered June 14, 1777; term, 3 years; also, Fife Major, Capt. John Spurr's co., Col. Thomas Nixon's (6th) Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from May 19, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; also, Capt. Adam Wheeler's co., Col. Thomas Nixon's Regt.; return of men who were in camp on or before Aug. 15, 1777, and who had not been absent subsequently except on furlough, etc.; dated Soldier's Fortune, Feb. 15, 1779; and certified at Camp near Peekskill; also, Colonel's co., Col. Nixon's (5th) Regt.; muster roll for May, 1779, dated Camp Highlands; enlisted May 19 1777; also, Capt. John Spurr's co., Col. Nixon's (6th) Regt.; pay rolls for June-Oct., 1779; also, Sergeant, Capt. John Holden's co., Col. Nixon's Regt.; pay rolls for Nov. and Dec., 1779; also, descriptive list of men belonging to 6th Mass. Regt. who enlisted for the war subsequent to Sept. 30, 1779, as returned by Col. Thomas Nixon, dated Highlands, Feb. 23, 1780; rank, Sergeant; age, 21 yrs.; stature, 5 ft. 8 in.; complexion, light; engaged for town of Mendon; also, Capt. Clayes's co., Col. Nixon's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; also, (late) Capt. Rawson's co., Col. Nixon's Regt.; pay rolls for Jan.-July, 1780; also, Capt. Peter Clayes's co., 6th Mass. Regt.; pay rolls for Aug.-Dec., 1780; also, descriptive list dated West Point, Jan. 29, 1781; also, Ensign's co., Lieut. Col. Smith's Regt.; rank, Sergeant; age, 22 yrs.; stature, 5 ft. 3 in.; complexion, light; hair, light; eyes, blue; residence, Mendon; enlisted Dec. 16, 1779, by Ensign White; enlistment, during war; also, recommendation addressed to His Excellency John Hancock, dated West Point, May -, 1781, signed by Calvin Smith, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, recommending that said Rawson and three other sergeants belonging to 6th Mass. Regt. be promoted to ensigns in said regiment; advised in Council June 15, 1781, that warrants be issued; reported commissioned June 15, 1781; also, Sergeant, Capt. J. K. Smith's (3d) co. (formerly Capt. Peter Clayes's co.), Lieut. Col. Calvin Smith's (6th) Regt.; return for wages for the year 1781; wages allowed said Rawson for 12 mos.; also, Ensign, Capt. John K. Smith's co., Lieut. Col. Calvin Smith's (6th) Regt.; return for wages for the year 1782; wages allowed said Rawson for 12 mos.; also, Ensign, 6th Mass. Regt. commanded by Col. Benjamin Tupper; return of officers entitled to the commutation of five years full pay in lieu of half pay, agreeable to act of Congress of March 22, 1783; also, Ensign, 2d Mass. Regt. commanded by Lieut. Col. Ebenezer Sprout; list of officers, dated July 11, 1783; also, returns of effectives, dated Philadelphia, Aug. 8, and Aug. 15, 1783.

Jeduthan served until November 1783. He was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati joining in the year 1783.

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OLIVER RICE OM b. at Sudbury, MA, 26 Jul 1752; d. at Belpre, OH, Nov 1836 aged 84 yrs; son William and Mary (Estabrook) Rice; m. ca.1785 to Abigail Willard of Walpole, who died there in 1788 with an infant daughter. He never remarried, and left no surviving issue.

Private in the Lexington Alarm, 19 Apr 1775; sergeant, 4th Continental Infantry, 1 Jan-31 Dec 1776; sergeant-major, 9th Mass., 1 Mar 1777; Ensign, 2 Jun 1778; Lieutenant, 5 Sep 1780; transferred to 4th Mass., 1 Jan 1783, and served to 3 Nov 1783.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (13:176-177).

Oliver Rice, Oliver, Sudbury (also given Concord and Marlborough). Private, Capt. John Nixon's co. of Minute-men, Col. Abijah Pierce's regt., which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775; service, 5 days; also, receipt dated Cambridge, June 10, 1775, signed by said Rice and others, for advance pay received of Capt. Micah Goodenow [service rendered in Capt. Moors's co., Col. Nixon's regt., of which company Micah Goodenow was 1st Lieutenant]; also, Corporal, Capt. David Moors's co., Col. John Nixon's (5th) regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; enlisted April 24, 1775; service, 3 mos. 15 days; reported promoted to Corporal July 3, 1775; also, company return dated Sept. 30, 1775; also, Sergeant Major, Major's co., Col. James Wesson's (9th) regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from March 12, 1777, to June 2, 1778; residence, Sudbury (also given Concord); credited to town of Concord; reported promoted to Ensign June 2, 1778; also, Ensign, same regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from June 2, 1778, to Dec. 31, 1779; also, same regt.; return of officers, dated West Point, Sept. 12, 1779; also, same regt.; returns of officers for clothing, dated Boston, Oct. 19, 1778, and Sept. 25, 1779; also, Lieutenant, same regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; also, Ensign, same regt.; return of commissioned officers, dated Orangetown, Oct. 7, 1780; also, letter from James Wesson, Colonel, 9th Mass. regt., to the Governor and Council, dated West Point, Dec. 24, 1780, recommending certain officers for promotion; said Rice, Ensign, to be promoted to Lieutenant, commission to date from Sept. 15, 1780; ordered in Council Feb. 21, 1781, that said officers be commissioned; reported commissioned Feb. 21, 1781;
also, Lieutenant, Lieut. Col. John Brooks's (7th) regt.; list of subalterns; commissioned Sept. 5, 1780; reported transferred to 4th Mass. regt.; also, Lieutenant; entry dated Nov. 19, 1783, of an order for wages for May-July [year not given], appearing in a register of orders accepted on account of wages, etc.; also, Lieutenant, Col. Henry Jackson's (4th) regt., 1st Mass. brigade; list of officers [year not given, probably 1782 or 1783] showing dates of appointments; commissioned Sept. 15, 1781; also, list dated Boston, Feb. 18, 1804, returned by John Avery, Secretary, and J. Jackson, Treasurer, of men who furnished satisfactory evidence of their service as soldiers and were entitled to gratuities under resolves of March 4, 1801, and June 19, 1801; residence, Marlborough.

For several years after the war he kept a store in Walpole, NH; removed to Belpre, OH, in 1789, where he was a surveyor by profession; his will dated 29 Oct 1836, and proved 6 Dec 1836, says he is ‘of advanced age’. He bequeathed: to nephew Oliver Rice, son of his late brother Charles; to niece Mary, wife of Cyrus Ames of Belpre; to niece Betsey, wife of William T. Howe, ‘lately of Belpre’; and to several friends in Belpre.

Oliver was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1836. He was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 1 April 1790, and applied in Washington Co., Ohio for a pension 14 May 1818. Oliver was buried in the Belpre Cemetery, Washington Co., Ohio.

Child:
i. (daughter), d. in infancy in 1788.


Note: Major Oliver Rice in Col. John Nixon's-Regiment, born 1752 in Massachusetts, died 1836, Belpre, Ohio.

The "Old Northwest" genealogical quarterly, Volumes 12-14, by "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society, page 23.

http://books.google.com/books?id=HzHTAAAMAAJ&pg=RA1-PA23&lpg=RA1-PA23&dq=%22oliver+rice%22%22belpre%22&source=bl&ots=rtdAgd-Mu0&sig=ZF3w2QmzWuu5biSSI_QQv9Jn4CE&hl=en&sa=X&ei=rRMet8r-J-gasgLZjZmkDg&ved=0CGIQ6AEwDA#v=onepage&q=%22oliver%20rice%22%20%22belpre%22&f=false

A LIST OF THE FAMILIES WHICH LIVED IN "FARMERS' CASTLE," AT BELPRE, IN THE YEAR 1792.

No. 7, in the southwest corner of the garrison, contained three families, viz.: A. W. Putnam, wife, and one child. William Pitt born in the garrison; he married the daughter of Daniel Lohring, Esq., Also D. Lohring, wife, and seven children: Israel, Rice, Jesse, Luba, Bathsheba, Charlotte, and Polly. Israel was a young Man, and after the war settled near Gibson's' Fort, Miss., where he became very wealthy in lands; Rice and Jesse settled in Belpre, on farms; Rice held the office of Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and Jesse was Sheriff of the county several years. The daughters all married and settled in Ohio, where their descendants now live. Major Oliver Rice lived in the family of Mr. Loring. Captain Benjamin Miles, wife, and five children lived in the same block-house, from Rutland, Mass., viz.: Benjamin Buckminster and Hubbard, twin brothers, William, Tappan, and Polly. Benjamin Buckminster settled in Athens, and followed merchandise; Tappan became a preacher of the gospel; Hubbard settled in Illinois; and William and Polly lived in Belpre, all married, with numerous descendants.
HEZEKIAH RIPLEY  OM b. in Duxbury, MA, 29 Nov 1751; d. at Kingston, MA, 18 Oct 1841, aged 90 yrs; son of Capt. Hezekiah and Abigail (Hunt) Robbins Ripley; m. at Scituate, MA, 20 Jan 1785 to Hannah Tilden, b. ca. 1755; alive 10 Jul 1843 age 77 yrs. when she applied for a widow's pension.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* (13:344).

Hezekiah Ripley, Kingston. Lieutenant and Quarter Master, Col. John Bailey’s (2d) Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1780; also, Lt. Capt. Seth Drew’s (5th) co., Col. John Bailey’s Regt.; return dated Camp Valley Forge, Jan. 24, 1778; residence, Kingston; also, order on the Board of War, payable to Lieut. Col. Ezra Badlam, dated Camp White Plains, NY, Aug. 19, 1778, signed by said Ripley and others, for the State donation on account of service in the Continental Army; also, Col. Bailey’s Regt.; returns of officers for clothing, certified at Dorchester, Sept. 28, 1778, Boston, Oct. 6, 1778, Dorchester, Oct. 22, 1778, and Boston, May 19, 1779; also, Lt and Quarter Master, 2d Mass. Regt. commanded by Lieut. Col. Badlam; return of officers certified at Boston, Dec. 7, 1779.

Hezekiah served until June 1783. He was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1841. He was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 18 June 1791, and applied for a pension 1 April 1819.

Children, born in Kingston:

i. Joseph Tilden, b. 09 Oct 1785.
ii. Rufus, b. 09 Aug 1787.
iii. Marcia, b. 21 May 1790; m. at Kingston, MA, 10 Jan 1816 to Charles T. Otis.
iv. Kenelm, b. 28 Feb 1792; m. at Kingston, 8 May 1823 to Lydia Otis of Boston.
v. George, b. 2 Mar 1794.
vi. Lucia, b. 04 Nov 1800; m. at Kingston, 22 Dec 1830 to Capt. Nathan Bacon Robbins of Plymouth.

Children, born in Kingston:

i. Harvey, b. 15 Feb 1807; m. at Boston 30 May 1837 to Mrs. Mary Ann Fisher.

Henry Sewall, b. 24 Oct 1752; d. 11 Sep 1845, of Augusta, ME, (oldest son of Henry of York, ME, who was fifth son of Nicholas of York, ME, who was fourth son of John of Newbury, MA) was born at York, ME, 24 Oct 1752. He entered the Revolutionary army at the beginning of the war, at the age of 23 years, and served till its close. He enlisted 12 May 1775, as first corporal in Captain David Bradish’s company. The company was raised at Falmouth, now Portland, ME, soon after the battle of Lexington, and marched to Cambridge to join Col. Pinney’s regiment of the Massachusetts line.

He served through the siege of Boston. Tradition says he was in the battle of Long Island, 23 and 27 Aug 1776—Americans defeated. He was present at the battle of Hubberton during the retreat from Ticonderoga. He took part in the Saratoga campaign and witnessed the surrender of General Burgoyne, 17 Oct 1777. After this victory a portion of the northern troops were dispatched to the aid of General Washington in Pennsylvania. Henry Sewall accompanied them and spent the winter of 1777-78 at Valley Forge. He passed through the several grades of ensign (1775), lieutenant, muster master [1778], captain [1779], and finally aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Heath, [1781] till the close of the war, 1783. In connection with his duties of staff officer, he served as brigade-major and inspector-general besides the various regular duties of his position. At different times during the war he served by request in place of his friends who desired to be absent, and sometimes, by virtue of special appointment, filled for a time vacant places, such as paymaster, quarter-master, brigade inspector, etc., in positions generally above his own rank. Tradition asserts that he served on General Washington’s staff. However, it is probable that if he served it was merely to assist Maj. Gen. Samuel Parsons, who was aide to Gen. Washington, and a special friend and brother-in-law (?) to Capt. Sewall.

William Heath had command of the artillery of Boston, and in 1770 was a provincial colonel; was in the provincial congress in 1774-75; was brigadier-general of the continental forces in 1775; and major-general in 1776. Heath and his aides were with Washington the last three years of the war. As member of Heath’s staff, Capt. Henry Sewall had part in these important maneuvers, Henry Sewall was an original member of the Cincinnati Society and was its vice-president in 1845. He was United States pensioner under the grant of 3 Mar 1826, for seven years’ service as captain of Massachusetts troops, and as aide-de-camp to Gen. Heath. The pension was continued till his death. Henry Sewall also received for his Revolutionary service 600 acres of bounty land granted him by the legislature of the state of Maine, 20 Mar 1838.

He held successively the commissions of division inspector, brigadier and major-general of the eighth division of the Massachusetts militia. This division was in service in the war of 1812.

In 1809 he commanded in suppression of the Lincoln county Squatter War, and during the trial of the Chadwick murderers at Augusta, ME. In 1814, in the last war with England, at Wiscasset, ME, he served with a detachment of 1400 men; and on Edgecomb Heights, in Sep 1814, he served for 50 days, the alarm being an assault of barges of the 74 English ships of war on the bulwarks at the mouth of Sheepscott river in Lincoln county, Maine.
In 1783 he went to Fort Weston (now Augusta and Hallowell) on the Kennebec River and engaged in trade. He was seven years a selectman and 32 years town clerk in Hallowell and Augusta. He was register of deeds 17 years, and clerk of the district court of Maine from its organization in 1789 to 1818.

Gen. Sewall was eminently a Christian man. His long and eventful life was characterized by a steady effort to live near to God. He daily acknowledged the constant sense of His presence and help with earnest pleadings for himself, family and friends, both sinners and Christians, the church and the world. Every transaction of himself and those of his offspring through life was submitted to divine guidance and direction. He was a good husband, a kind and affectionate parent, and taught his children both by precept and example to live in harmony with scripture teaching and moral truths. He was prudent and careful in all his financial affairs, and he was benevolent in all his religious enterprises. He was naturally a good judge of sacred music in his day and was quite a critic on the subject.

He was married three times. His first wife, the mother of all his children, was his cousin, Tabitha Sewall (m. 9 Feb 1786). Tabitha Sewall, d/o John and Mary Sayward Sewall, was b. Oct 1753, and d. 19 Jun 1810. His second wife was Rachel Crosby of Salem, MA. She died 1832. His third wife was Elizabeth Lowell, d/o John Lowell of Boston. (married 1833; died 1862.) Henry Sewall died 1 Sep 1845.

HENRY SEWALL was born at “Old York” in this State October 24, 1752. He was of the sixth generation in lineal descent from Henry Sewall the common ancestor of all the Sewalls in New England, who emigrated from Great Britain to America and settled in Rowley, MA, in 1634. Henry's father, at York, lived upon a small farm and pursued the mechanical occupation of a “mason.” With him he passed his minority in laboring on the farm and acquiring his father's trade. On the breaking out of the Revolution, at the age of twenty-three years, he enlisted as a soldier in a company raised at Falmouth, (now Portland), which in May, 1775, soon after the battle of Lexington, marched to Cambridge and joined Col. Phinney's regiment of the Massachusetts line. In the course of three of four campaigns he passed through the various subordinate grades to that of captain, which rank he sustained to the end of the war. He was in the battle of Hubbardston on the retreat from Ticonderoga, and in one of the skirmishes previous to the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, of which event he was a witness. When the northern troops were ordered south, after this victory, he went with them to Pennsylvania and joined the main army under Gen. Washington at White Marsh, near Philadelphia, in November following. He wintered at Valley Forge in 1778, and served the remainder of the war in New Jersey and the highlands of New York. During the three last years of the war, while a captain, he was aid-de-camp to Major General William Heath of Massachusetts.

Immediately after the war, in September, 1783, he came to Fort Western in Hallowell and opened a store in connection with William Burley of Beverly, on the east side of the river near the foundry, and continued about five years in that business, when he went to New York, and on the 15th of August, 1788, opened and office at number five Water street for the purpose of buying and selling public securities, which accumulated and so rapidly depreciated in his hands that he failed. He then returned to Hallowell and was chosen town clerk, which office he held in that town and Augusta for thirty-five years, during which time he was for several years one of the selectmen. He was appointed by his kinsman, Judge David Sewall, clerk of the District Court of Maine at its organization in 1789, and held that office for twenty-nine years, until he resigned in 1919 with the judge who appointed him. At the organization of Kennebec county in 1799, he was chosen register of deeds, and held that office for seventeen years, until he was succeeded in 1816 by John Hovey.

He held in succession the commissions of Division Inspector, Brigadier and Major-General of the Eighth Division of the militia, comprising the counties of Lincoln, Kennebec and Somerset for thirty years, and resigned his military office to William King, the first governor of Maine, upon a new organization of the militia. “He was one of the church formed at Hallowell—south parish—over which the Rev. Mr. Gillet was ordained in August 1795, and was appointed a deacon in September following, and continued a member and officer therein—an advocate of the doctrine of free and sovereign grace.”

Gen. Sewall was of large frame and strong features expressive of firmness, decision and will, and of military bearing, particularly when mounted on horseback. John O. Page of Hallowell, who was one of his aids, presented him with a noble white charger upon which the general made an imposing and spirited figure, but as he had short bow-legs he did not appear to good advantage on foot.
He was faithful and diligent in the performance of the duties of the offices which he held. As a clerical officer he was seldom excelled. He wrote a round uniform and plain hand which gave his records the appearance of great neatness and accuracy. He was upright, conscientious, pious and rigidly orthodox in his religious views. Towards the close of his life his religious rigor was much softened.

When Lafayette, the nation's guest, reached Portland in 1825, Gen. Sewall, who was well acquainted with him in the army, went on to see him, and warily approached in the crowd not intending at first to make himself known, but Lafayette saw and recognized him and perceiving his design exclaimed, "Ah! Henry Sewall you can't cheat me." They embraced, and the aged soldiers wept. Sewall kept a diary for many years in which are briefly entered notices of events and business and family matters. This including dates from 1784 to 1820, came into the writer's hands and has been used in preparing this history.

Gen. Sewall married Tabitha Sewall, his cousin, daughter of John Sewall of Georgetown, February 9, 1786; she died, and he married Rachel Crosby of Salem, Mass., another cousin, June 3, 1811. She died June 15 1830, aged seventy-seven years, and he married for his third wife Elizabeth Lowell, daughter of John Lowell of Boston, September 9, 1833. She survived him and died in 1862 at an advanced age.

Gen. Sewall died September 4, 1845, aged ninety-three years. He had seven children, all by his first wife, two sons, Charles and William, and five daughters. Abigail was married to Eben Dutch and Susanna to Robert Gardner of Hallowell. The others died young and unmarried.

http://www.americanancestors.org/PageDetail.aspx?recordid=119651502

Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati

Henry Sewall was born at York, Maine 25 October 1752, died at Augusta, Maine 4 September 1845, aged 93 yrs. Henry was a son of Henry and Abigail (Titcomb) Sewall of York. He filed his marriage intention at Georgetown, Maine 2 January 1786, and married there (1) 9 February 1786 to Tabitha 'Tabby' Sewall, his cousin. She died at Augusta 19 June 1810. He filed his marriage intention at Augusta, Maine 18 May 1811, and was married (2) at Salem, Massachusetts, 3 June 1811 to Rachel Crosby. She died at Augusta 15 June 1832, age 77 yrs. He married (3) at Augusta 9 September 1833 to Elizabeth Lowell of Boston. She was the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Scollay) Lowell of Boston, Mass. She was born ca. 1778; died in Augusta 14 March 1862 age 84 yrs.

Before the Revolution he was a mason by trade; corporal in Prescott's Massachusetts regiment, May 1775. The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (13:1018). Henry Sewall, Falmouth (also given York). Capt. David Bradish's co.; billeting allowed from date of enlistment, May 12, 1775, to July 8, 1775; credited with 57 days allowance; also, 4th Sergeant, Capt. David Bradish's co., Col. Edmund Phinney's (31st) Regt.; company return endorsed Octr 6th 1775; also, order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated Cambridge Camp, Dec. 15, 1775; also, Ensign, Capt. Tobias Fernald's (2d) co., Col. Edmund Phinney's Regt.; muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers, dated Garrison at Fort George, Dec. 8, 1776; appointed Jan. 1, 1776; reported re-engaged Nov. 13, 1776, as 1st Lieutenant in Col. Brewer's Regt.; also, Captain, Col. Sprout's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; reported as serving 29 mos. 25 days as Lieutenant, 6 mos. 5 days as Captain; also, 1st Lieutenant, Col. Samuel Brewer's Regt.; pay abstract of officers for rations from Jan. 1, 1777, to March 31, 1777, dated Boston; said Sewall credited with 180 rations; also, Lieutenant, 12th Mass. Regt. commanded by Maj. Tobias Fernald; return dated Boston, of officers who were in actual service and who had not been absent subsequent to May 1777, except by leave of proper authority; also, 1st Lieutenant, Capt. Donnell's co., Col. Brewer's Regt.; return dated Camp at Valley Forge, Jan. 22, 1778; residence, York; also, letter from Lieut. Col. Samuel Carlson to the Board of War, at Boston, dated West Point, Dec. 27, 1778, asking that clothing be delivered said Sewall, Lieutenant, and others, officers of (late) Col. Brewer's Regt.; also, Col. Carlson's (late Brewer's) Regt.; return of officers for clothing, dated Boston, Feb. 2, 1770; also, Captain, 12th Mass. Regt.; list of officers; commissioned June 25, 1779; also, Lieutenant, (late) Col. Brewer's (12th) Regt.; return of officers for the moiety of money due July 15, 1779; reported Commissary of Musters; also, Captain, 12th Mass. Regt.; list of settlements of rank of Continental officers, dated West Point, made by a Board held for the purpose and confirmed by Congress Sept. 6, 1779; commissioned June 25, 1779; also, pay roll of Capt. Sylvanus Smith's co., Col. Timothy Bigelow's (15th) Regt., for Oct., 1779, signed by said Sewall, Commissary of Musters, sworn to at Peekskill; also, Captain, officers belonging to (late) 12th Mass. Regt. commanded by Lieut. Col. Ebenezer Sprout, now in actual service, dated Boston, Jan. 17, 1781; also, list of men belonging to said Sewall's co., 2d Mass. Regt., who had enlisted for the war, as reported by said Sewall, Captain, dated West Point, Jan. 28, 1781.

Henry transferred to 2nd Massachusetts, 3 May 1782. He was the Major and Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Heath from 19 May 1779 to June 1783.

In 1783 he settled at Fort Western, Hallowell, Maine: was Town Clerk of Hallowell, then of Augusta for thirty-five years. He served as Clerk of the District Court of Maine, 1789 until 1818. He was the Register of Deeds of Kennebec County from 1799 to 1816. And was a Major-General, 8th Division, Massachusetts (Maine) State Militia. The diary he kept while in the Army has been printed in the Maine Farmer (August - November, 1872).

Henry was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1845. He later served as the Vice President of the Society in 1845. Henry was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 26 June 1789, and applied for a soldier's pension 30 March 1819. His widow Elizabeth applied for a widow's pension 1 March 1835, age 75 yrs.

Children, born in Hallowell unless noted:

i. William, b. 31 Dec 1786; d. 17 Jun 1787 age 5 mos.
ii. Abigail, b. 02 Apr 1788; m. at Augusta, Maine 9 Nov 1809 to Eben Dutch.
iii. Charles, b. 13 Nov 1790; m. at Augusta 4 Sep 1817 to Sophia Gill.
iv. Maria, b. 11 May 1792, d. at Augusta 4 Oct 1795, age 3 yrs. 6 mos.
v. Susannah, b. 05 Apr 1794; m. at Augusta 27 Sep 1826 to Robert Gardiner.
vi. William, b. 17 Jan 1797.
vii. Maria, b. at Augusta 26 Mar 1798, d. at Augusta 10 Oct 1798, age 6 mos. 16 dys.
viii. Mary, b. at Augusta 23 Oct 1799.
HENRY SEWALL’S DIARY

Captain Henry Sewall kept a continuous journal covering about eight months more than the entire period of the revolutionary war. The first entry was made Friday, March 1, 1776, at Cambridge, four months before the Declaration of Independence; the last entry was made about four months after he had returned to civil life and was located at the Fort settlement in Hallowell. The journal leaves him established in the grocery business on the east side of the river near the ferry landing, and in emergencies helping his brother Jotham build fire-places and baking ovens and chimneys for the settlers. The last four months only of the diary is of sufficient local interest to reproduce in these pages. [see Appendix II]

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BENJAMIN SHAW b. at Beverly, MA. 19 Oct 1753; d. at Washington Co., OH, 5 Aug 1838; son of Lt. Peter and Elizabeth (Meecham) Shaw of Beverly; m. at Hamilton, MA, 7 May 1778 to Elizabeth Cushing, b. at Hingham, MA, 16 Oct 1760; d. at Big Bottom, OH, 12 April 1809; d/o Beza and Hannah (Boylston) Cushing of Hingham, MA.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (14:434).

Benjamin was later an Ensign with the 2nd Continental Infantry, 1 Jan-31 Dec 1776; Sergeant-Major, 11th Mass. on 13 Feb 1777; Ensign, 2 Oct 1777; Lieutenant, 18 Mar 1780; transferred to 10th Mass., 1 Jan 1781; resigned 2 May 1781. Benjamin settled in Ohio, and was one of the first 48 pioneers in Marietta, Ohio, 7 Apr 1788. They settled on a farm near Beverly, Washington Co., OH, which was still in possession in the family in 1905.

Benjamin applied for a pension in Washington Co. Ohio 4 Mar 1836. His descendants became eligible for membership in the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati under the Rule of 1854. He is buried at Round Bottom Cemetery of the Mushkingum River.

Children:
i. Sally, b. 20 Jun 1779; m. 17 Apr 1795 to Benjamin Dana of Waterford, Washington Co., OH.

ii. Cushing., b. 30 Aug 1781; m. Mary Parker.

iii. Benjamin, b. 01 Sep 1784.

iv. Peter, b. 20 Mar 1788; m. Clarissa Parker.

v. Boylston

vi. Elizabeth ‘Betsey’

BENJAMIN SHAW was another of the first party [at Marietta]. He served in a Danvers company of minute men, under Captain Israel Hutchinson, at the battle of Lexington, and afterward as a regular soldier in the Revolutionary Army. He came from Hampton, NH, and at a later date removed his family to the west. They were in Fort Frye during the war, and afterward settled on the rich Round Bottom. This farm next came into the possession of Boylston SHAW, his son, who was one of the most successful and enterprising farmers in this region. Sally SHAW, a daughter of the pioneer, married Benjamin DANA, whose highly cultivated farm of fourteen hundred acres was perhaps the finest in the county. The lamented General Benjamin D. Fearing, of the Union Army, and the Hon. James W. Dawes, late governor of Nebraska, are among their descendants.

SAMUEL CUSHING, one of the forty-eight, came from New Bedford, MA. He was the brother of Mrs. Benjamin SHAW, and was related to the well known SUMMER and CUSHING families of Massachusetts. He was a member of the Waterford Association, and one of the young men who remained during the war to aid in the defense of the settlers. He afterward married a daughter of Judge Gilbert Devol, and settled on a farm on Round Bottom, where he died October 9, 1823. “His was the first death in the Mount Moriah Masonic Lodge; and the members, as a token of regard, wore a blue ribbon about the left arm from the time of his death to the next regular communication.”

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WILLIAM SHEPARD b. at Waterford, MA. 1 Dec 1737; d. there 16 Nov 1817. aged 80 yrs; son of Dea. John and Elizabeth (Noble) Shepard; m. at Westfield 31 Jan 1760 to Sarah Dewey, b. ca. 1742; d. at Westfield 23 Jan 1829, aged 87 yrs.

William was enlisted as a private soldier in the French and Indian War in 1754. He was promoted sergeant in 1756 and went on the expedition to Canada. He was commissioned Lieutenant during the 1758-1759 campaigns against Ticonderoga. He was promoted Captain in 1760. After the war he returned to Westfield and settled down as a farmer in 1761. William was one of the Committee of Correspondence for the Town of Westfield in 1774.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (14:120).

William Shepard, Westfield. Lieutenant Colonel, Col. Timothy Danielson's Regt. of Minute-men; engaged April 20, 1775; service, 4 days, on the alarm of April 19, 1775; also, Lieutenant Colonel; general return of Col. Timothy Danielson's Regt. in camp at Roxbury, May 27, 1775; ordered in Provincial Congress May 27, 1775, that officers of said regiment be commissioned; also, Lieutenant Colonel, Col. Timothy Danielson's Regt.; engaged April 24, 1775; service to Aug. 1, 1775, 3 mos. 2 weeks; also, Colonel, 4th (also given 3d) Mass. Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779;
also, letter dated Camp Valley Forge, May 1, 1778, signed by officers of said Shepard's Regt., requesting that application be made to the President of the Board of War for clothing granted to said officers; also, certificate attached, signed by said Shepard, certifying that said officers belonged to his regiment;
also, return of officers for clothing, dated Salem, Aug. 28, 1779;
also, return of officers for clothing, dated West Point, May 20, 1782, by leave of the Commander-in-Chief.
After he retired from the military 1 January 1783, he returned to his farm again, but not for long; was elected a Representative in the Massachusetts General Court, 1785 and 1786. He was assigned as Major-General, 4th Division, Mass.s Militia, 20 Mar 1786. He was involved in putting down Shays' Rebellion swiftly and effectively by his firm yet conciliatory policy late in 1786 and in January 1787. William was elected or appointed to various civil offices in the next two decades, and passed his declining years quietly on his Westfield farm. William was termed 'Esquire' in his will, dated 22 Jul 1813, and other probate papers settling his estate, which named all his living children and all children of his deceased children. His son, Warham, was named executor.
William was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1817. An extensive biography including transcriptions of some correspondence of Gen. Shepard appears in Rev. John H. Lockwood's *Influences 1669-1919. The Life of an Early Town* in volume two. An obituary for General Shepard appeared in The *Columbian Centinel* 22 Nov 1817. He was buried at the Mechanic Street Cemetery, Westfield, MA.
Children born in Westfield:
i.  
ii.  
iii.  
iv.  
v.  
vi.  
vii.  
viii.  
ix.  

**Lt. Col. William Shepard**

William Shepard was born in Westfield, MA, 1 Dec 1737; d. there 16 Nov 1817. He was a veteran of the French and Indian war and the expeditions against Canada. He again entered the army in 1775, as lieutenant-colonel, and served through the war, when he had the record of twenty-two battles to his credit.

In 1787 he was again in active service, commanding the troops which dispersed the insurgent force under Shays, and thus ended "Shays' Rebellion," at Springfield, Mass. During his long life he was an honored citizen of Westfield holding almost every office in the gift of his community: State Senator and Congressman among them. Lafayette gave him a sword, which is now owned by a descendant.

It is sad to have to record that he was one of the many patriots who died poor in consequence of their patriotism.

General Shepard might well be taken as a typical soldier of the Revolution--brave, earnest and God-fearing. The rough life of a camp in the critical period between boyhood and manhood did not corrupt his morals, the savagery of border warfare with the Indians did not affect the natural kindness of his disposition. He appears to have had a certain grim humor of the Cromwellian kind; and it may be said of him indeed that he was a soldier after Cromwell's own heart.--*Memorials of the Mass. Society of the Cincinnati*, by J.M. BUGBEE, 1890.

**Gen. William SHEPARD**

He appears in the First Congregational church records with the title of Captain from 1763 to 1774, and that of colonel in 1778 and 1779, as well as on 23 Nov 1783, when he was admitted to full membership; and called "Hon." and deacon when his death was 86
entered in 1817. As William Shepard, Esq., he was listed at Westfield in the 1790 Census, his family consisted of six males over 16 years, one male under 16, and four females. The “Noble Genealogy (1878)” gives a long account of his career. At the outbreak of the Revolution, he was engaged as Lt Col of Col Timothy Davidson's Regt., of Minutemen, responding to the Lexington Alarm, and on 2 Oct 1776 was promoted to Colonel of the 4th Massachusetts Regt. He continued in service until the end of the War, and shortly after was commissioned Maj Gen [Massachusetts Soldiers and... 14: 120, for mention of him in many military returns]. He was later prominent in putting down Shay's Rebellion.

The will of William Shepard, Esq., of Westfield, dated 22 Jul 1813, proved 20 Jan 1818, named his wife Sarah; son Turner; grandson Chauncey; grandson William Shepard Whitmore; grandsons William Shepard and Charles Shepard; granddaughter Polly Shepard, Julia Shepard, and Eunice Shepard; daughter Sarah, wife of Capt William Eastman and Lucy wife of Ephraim Hastings; and sons Noah, Henry, and Warham, the last-named executor. [Hampden Co, Probate].

Father: John SHEPARD  
b: 18 Nov 1706 in Westfield, Hampden, MA
Mother: Elizabeth NOBLE  
b: 3 Jan 1705/1706 in Westfield, Hampden, MA
m. 31 Jan 1741 Sarah DEWEY  
b: 13 Apr 1741 in Westfield, Hampden, MA

William Lyman Shepard (1 Dec 1737 – 16 Nov 1817) was born in Westfield, MA. He attended the common schools, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and served in the French and Indian Wars for six years. He was a member of the committee of correspondence for Westfield in 1774, and was a lieutenant colonel of Minutemen in April 1775. He entered the Continental Army in May 1775 as Lieutenant Colonel and was commissioned Colonel of the 4th Mass. Regt. on 6 Oct 1776, serving throughout the Revolutionary War, including winter at Valley Forge, PA, where he commanded the 4th Division of the Massachusetts militia, under the overall command of General John Glover. His name is immortalized along with his comrades on stone monuments there. Many letters still exist between Shepard and other commanders, including General George Washington, Marquis de Lafayette, John Hancock, Sam Adams, Thomas Jefferson, General Henry Knox and other illustrious founding fathers.

Shepard was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1785 and 1786 and was selectman for Westfield from 1784 to 1787. Local farmers and ex-Militia began to rebel after months of destitution and taxation they believed to be unfairly levied by the powers from Boston. Many were consigned to debtors’ prison. (Daniel Shays of Pelham Mass. led an attack to obtain arms at the Springfield Armory.) Major General Shepard called to duty the Fourth Division of the Massachusetts militia in 1786 and defended the Springfield Arsenal during Shay’s Rebellion, ordering defenders of the arsenal to fire cannons at attacking rebels at “waist height.” . With cannons filled with ‘grape seed’ shot. Two of the insurgents were mortally wounded. Messages to Governor Bowdoin express his deep regret at the shedding of blood. He kept in constant contact with Governor James Bowdoin, Sam Adams, John Hancock, and General Benjamin Lincoln, who arrived in a blizzard from Boston just after the Springfield arsenal attack to pursue Shays and his men into the surrounding towns heading towards Northampton. That order would earn Shepard a lasting reputation as the "murderer of brethren.” The local neighbors were so angry that they mutilated his horses, gouging out their eyes, to his horror. He was a member of the Governor's council of Massachusetts from 1792 to 1796, and was appointed in 1796 to treat with the Penobscot Indians and, in 1797, with the Six Nations.

Shepard was elected as a Federalist to the 5th through 7th Congresses, serving from 4 Mar 1797 to 3 Mar 1803; he resumed his agricultural pursuits and died in Westfield, essentially penniless. Interment was in the Mechanic Street Cemetery. A statue of him stands in Westfield.

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LEMUEL SNOW - The birth of Lemuel Snow was not recorded in the town of Barnstable, or has never been located, in Barnstable County although much effort has been made to do so. His birthdate appears as 7 Dec 1759 and as 17 Dec 1758 in various Society records. After much research, it has been learned that the mother of Lemuel Snow who married Lydia Hodges was, in all probability, Mary Howland, daughter of Joseph, who was born 9 Sep 1740, in Barnstable, because Joseph Howland, under date of 29 Jul 1780, deeded to his grandson, Lemuel Snow, a house and land in Barnstable thus proving that the mother of Lemuel was the daughter of Joseph Howland. The father of Lemuel is believed to have been Lemuel Snow, son of Jonathan and Sarah (Bangs) Snow, born
about 1738, in Harwich, who married Lydia Clark, for a second wife, 11 Nov 1771, and died in 1787. It is believed that the mother of Lemuel Snow, Mary, died about the time he was born, and that he was reared by his maternal grandparents, with the assistance of his mother’s half-sister Anna, as he often referred to ‘Aunt Anna’ in terms of affection later in life. He died at Snow Hill, Franklin County, Indiana, 3 Sep 1824. The family house he established there still exists along with the burial ground containing the graves of Samuel and his wife Lydia. He was 1st Lieutenant, 4th Massachusetts, 1 Jan 1777; resigned 4 May 1781. During the war, Lieutenant Snow often served as the regiment’s recruiting officer, several times in the Boston area. In 1814 Lemuel moved his family to Franklin County. He applied for a military pension 29 Aug 1818 while living in Hamilton County, Indiana.

The following answer to a genealogical query in the July 6, 1925 edition of The following sketch of Lemuel Snow’s service appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolution (14:618). Lemuel Snow, Lieutenant, Col. William Shepard’s (4th) Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1780; also, letter dated Camp Valley Forge, May 1, 1778, signed by said Snow, Lieutenant, and other officers of Col. William Shepard’s Regt., requesting that application be made to the President of the Board of War for clothing granted them by resolve of March 13, 1778; also, Lieutenant, Capt. George Webb’s co., Col. Shepard’s (3d) Regt.; muster roll for Oct., 1778, dated Camp at Providence; also, Capt. Webb’s (6th) co., Col. Shepard’s Regt.; muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers for March and April, 1779, dated Providence; appointed Jan. 1, 1777; also, same Regt.; return of officers for clothing, dated Salem, Aug. 28, 1779; also, Lieutenant, 4th Mass. Regt., Gen. Glover’s brigade; return of officers, dated Boston, Dec. 14, 1780; also, Lieut. Colonel’s co., 4th Mass. Regt.; return for the year 1780, made by said Snow, dated West Point; also, Lieutenant, Col. Shepard’s Regt.; muster rolls of field, staff, and commissioned officers for June, July, and Aug., 1781; reported recruiting at Boston; also, same Regt.; returns of effectives between Sept. 28, and Oct. 19, 1781; reported recruiting at Boston by the General’s order; also, muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers for Oct. and Nov., 1781, dated York Huts; reported a recruiting officer; also reported discharged Oct. 29, 1781; also, list of officers accompanying a recommendation addressed to Gov. Hancock, dated Fair Forest, near West Point, April 20, 1782, signed by N. Rice, Major Commandant, 4th Mass. Regt., asking that certain officers be commissioned to fill vacancies in said regiment; said Snow, Lieutenant, 4th Mass. Regt., reported resigned Oct. 23, 1781, and Ensign Andrew Garret proposed in his room; advised in Council May 16, 1782, that said officers be commissioned with the exception of Ensign Edward Phelon.

The descendants of Lemuel Snow became eligible for membership in the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati under the Rule of 1854.

Children:

i. Anna, b. 22 Feb 1786
ii. Lydia, b. 22 Sep 1787
iii. Joseph, b. 14 Jun 1790
iv. Lemuel, b. 22 Apr 1791.
v. Hannah, b. 28 Dec 1792
vi. Hercules, b. 22 Dec 1794
vii. Betsy Dimic, b. 22 Aug 1796

vi. Hercules, b. 22 Dec 1794

viii. Betsy, b. 08 Jul 1798
ix. Mary Hussey, b. 02 Aug 1801.
x. Salomi, b. 07 Jul 1804 [twin]
xii. Saphronia, b. 07 Jul 1804 [twin]
xiii. Nymphas Hinkley, b. 26 Apr 1807
xiv. Abigail Hickley, b. 26 Sep 1805
xv. Crocker, b. 09 Apr 1809

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Capt. Amasa Soper

Amasa Soper (20 Jul 1742-1818), an American Revolutionary War veteran, son of Samuel Soper (1709-1749), was born in Bridgewater, MA, and died in Putney, VT. In 1763, he married (1) 11 Oct 1763 Ruth Dwelly/Dweely (-1813). He is listed on the Massachusetts Military monument as having served at Valley Forge, and as having served at the Battle of Saratoga. He had a dau. Olive, and son Martin.

Raised in Massachusetts and the province of Maine during the winter of 1776/1777, the Tenth Massachusetts Regiment was one of 16 new regiments authorized by Congress in October 1776 to bolster General Washington's hard-pressed Continental Army. Known originally by the name of its first commander, Col. Thomas Marshall of Boston, Marshall’s Regiment first distinguished itself during the Saratoga campaign, shivered through the winter at Valley Forge and sweltered in the heat at the Battle of Monmouth.

Re-designated the Tenth Massachusetts in 1779, the regiment spent the balance of the war with the army in the Hudson Highlands, besieging British forces in New York. One company of the regiment, originally commanded by Captain Amasa Soper of Dartmouth, MA, was eventually designated as the Light Infantry Company and saw considerable detached service, participating in the assault and capture of British positions at Stony Point, NY in 1779, and at the Siege of Yorktown in 1781.


First Lieutenant Amasa Soper, of Dartmouth, held that rank in Captain Thomas Kempton's Company of Minute Men, 21 Apr 1775. He continued under the same Captain through the year, although credited to Colonel David Brewer's Regiment for a time in June. He was named as Captain in a list proposed for Colonel Joseph Henshaw's Regiment, 'probably in 1775. 27 Feb 1776, he was First Lieutenant in Colonel Jacob French's Regiment, and on July 5th was commissioned a Captain in Colonel Thomas Marshall's Boston Regiment. He continued to serve under the same commander in the 10th Regiment Massachusetts Line until he resigned Oct. 30 (31 or Nov. 2), 1780.


When General Washington decided to give the British a black eye in June 1779, he organized a Corps of Light Infantry (LI) from all the newly formed light infantry companies of the regiments available to him. With the men from these companies he formed the Corps into four regiments of 8 light infantry companies each. CT - 8 LI Cos, MA - 6 LI Cos, MD - 4 LI Cos, NC - 2 LI Cos, PA - 6 LI Cos, and VA - 6 LI Cos. Total 32. Capt. Amasa Soper, commanded the 10th MA at Stony Point, 16 Jul 1779.
Resolutions, laws, and ordinances, relating to the pay, half pay ..., by United States.

http://books.google.com/books?id=X9JKAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA490&dq=%22Amasa+soper%22&hl=en&sa=X&ei=cZML-T-Hk&dq=5AHVysradiDA&ved=0CEcC6AEWAw#v=onepage&q=%22Amasa%20Soper%22&f=false

27 Jul 1838

Amasa Soper was a captain in Col. Marshall's regiment, in the Massachusetts line of the revolutionary army, from January 1, 1777, to October 30, 1780, at which time the records of the Third Auditor's department represent him as having resigned. The claimants represent that the remark on the roll should have been "relieved," not "resigned," and in support of this, adduce a letter written by the Hon. Stephen Bradley to the Committee of Claims, in 1810, as follows:

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1810.

Sir: It is with reluctance I find myself obliged, at this distance of time, when I fear my recollection may, in some degree, be imperfect, to state certain facts in relation to the petition of Captain Soper, now pending before the Committee of Claims; the information, however, shall be as correct as it is in my power to make it.

I was not personally acquainted with Captain Soper in the revolutionary army; but some time about the close of the war, Captain Soper moved with his family, consisting of a wife and several small children, into Vermont, and into the vicinity of the place in which I live, where he has resided ever since; and I recollect, from that period to the commencement of the present constitution, to have heard him frequently speak of the commutation of half pay due to him: from the United States. Some time in the fore part of the year 1791, (to the best of my recollection,) he called at my office with one David Quinton, for the purpose of giving the said Quinton a power of attorney to go to Philadelphia and obtain his commutation of half pay from the Secretary of War, or any other officer authorized to pay the same. On delivering the power of attorney, Captain Soper delivered to the said Quinton his commission, together with sundry other papers, among which was a permission from General Washington to Captain Soper to retire from the army, which I think was dated some time about the 1st of November, 1780. I cannot say positively that it was endorsed on the back of the commission, but am inclined to think it was; nor do I recollect the particular phraseology of the permission, or that it referred to any resolution of Congress, although that might have been the case. Said Quinton shortly after set out on his journey for Philadelphia, and in a few weeks information arrived that he had taken the smallpox and was dead. His family then lived within two or three miles of me, and I have no doubt the information of his having died with the smallpox was perfectly correct. I know that Captain Soper took great pains afterwards to obtain his commission and papers which he had delivered to the said Quinton, though I believe without effect. I remember, at his request, to have made inquiry at the War office, to find if the papers had not been left there, but could obtain no information respecting them. Some time, I think, in the latter part of the year 1793, I submitted his case to General Knox, then Secretary of War, with a power of attorney from Captain Soper to obtain for him his commutation of half pay; after examining into his case, General Knox informed me that unless he could find his commission, and General Washington's permission to retire from the army, he could not obtain the commutation of half pay, as he was not returned among the officers entitled to it. While Captain Soper was thus endeavoring to regain his papers, the act of limitation of February, 1793, ran against his claim.

I can further certify that Captain Soper has been, ever since my acquaintance with him, a hard-laboring, industrious, and good citizen, and is now very much reduced in point of property, and extremely embarrassed to get even the necessaries of life, which have very much increased of late by the death of his two sons, on whom he principally depended, and who have left several small children.

I have always understood by the officers of the army, and by other means, that Captain Soper was a brave, enterprising, and meritorious officer, and it would give me pleasure to see him remunerated, if it can be done consistently with the known and established rules of Government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

STEPHEN R. BRADLEY.

Hon. Richard M. Johnson,
Chairman of the Committee of Claims.

By a letter written to General Washington by Captain Soper, October 30, 1780, which has been recently found among the papers in the office of the Secretary of State, it appears to have been his intention to resign, as the subjoined extract shows:

[I] therefore most humbly request your excellency to accept my resignation, and grant me a dismission from the army.

Under these circumstances, the whole record evidence in existence allowing that he intended to resign, and actually did so, it is the opinion of the committee that the claim ought not to be allowed.

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http://www.archive.org/stream/memorialsofsocie00mass/memorialsofsocie00mass_djvu.txt

Simeon Spring was the son of William Spring, of Newton; b. 20 Jan. 1752, d. bet. 1812. Com. ensign in Shepard's (4th) reg. 1 Jan 1777; lieut. 20 Mar 1779; in Sullivan's R.I. campaign in 1778.

SIMEON SPRING OM b. at Newton, MA, 20 Jan 1752; d. is unknown; perhaps bet. 1803-1811; son of William and Abigail (Squire) Spring. His father died in 1754, and his mother remarried in 1769 to Stephen Hall. Abraham Fuller was assigned as guardian for Simeon and two of his siblings on 17 Jun 1754.

The following sketches appear for his service in the Revolutionary War in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (14:772-773).

Simeon Spring, Sutton. Corporal, Capt. Arthur Dagget's (Sutton) co. of Minute-men, Col. Learned's Regt., which marched on the alarm of 19 Apr 1775; service, 1 week 4 days;
also, Capt. Dagget’s co., Col. Ebenezer Learned’s Regt.; muster roll dated 1 Aug 1776; enlisted 1 May 1775; service, 3 mos., 1 week, 1 day; also, (late) Capt. Dagget’s co., Col. Learned’s Regt.; company return dated Roxbury Camp, 6 Oct 1775.
Shapinsay Spring, Lieutenant, Col. Shepard’s Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; reported as serving 12 mos. as Ensign, 24 mos. as Lieutenant.
also, letter dated Camp Valley Forge, 1 May 1778, signed by said Spring, Ensign, and other officers of Col. William Shepard’s Regt., requesting that application be made to the President of the Board of War for clothing granted them by resolve of March 13, 1778;
also, Ensign, Capt. Thomas Fish’s co., Col. Shepard’s (4th) Regt.; pay roll for July and Aug., 1778;
also, same co. and Regt.; pay roll for Oct., 1778, dated Providence; appointed Jan. 1, 1777;
also, Lieutenant, Capt. John Wright’s (9th) co., Col. Shepard’s (3d) Regt.; muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers for March and April, 1779, dated Providence; appointed March 31, 1779;
also, Col. Shepard’s Regt.; return of officers for clothing, dated Salem, Aug. 28, 1779;
also, same Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780;
also, Lieutenant, Capt. George Webb’s 9th (Light Infantry) co., Col. Shepard’s Regt.; muster roll for Feb.-Nov., 1781, dated Hults 1st Brigade; appointed Jan. 3, 1778; reported at the Southward in July, 1781;
also, return of effectives, dated Sept. 28, 1781; reported on command at the Southward;
also, returns of effectives, dated Oct. 12, and Oct. 19, 1781; reported on command at the Southward by general orders;
also, Capt. Webb’s co., Col. Shepard’s Regt.; muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers for Oct. and Nov., 1781, dated York Hults;
also, muster rolls for Dec., 1781, Jan. and Feb., 1782, dated Hults 1st Brigade and sworn to at West Point;
also, returns of effectives between 13 Sep 1782, and 25 Oct 1782, dated Verplanck’s Point; reported on command with light infantry;
also, return of effectives, dated West Point, Oct. 8, 1782; reported with light infantry;
also, returns of effectives between Nov. 15, and Nov. 29, 1782, reported with light infantry;
also, 4th Mass. Regt. commanded by Lieut. Col. John Mellen; return of effectives, dated Camp near New Windsor, Dec. 6, 1782;
reported with light infantry;
also, 4th Mass. Regt. commanded by Col. Henry Jackson; returns of effectives, dated Feb. 14, and Feb. 21, 1783; reported on duty at the Lines;
also, return of effectives, dated March 7, 1783; reported on furlough;
also, return of effectives between March 23, and April 11, 1783, dated Cantonment Mass. Hults; reported on furlough;
also, 4th Mass. Regt. commanded by Col. Henry Jackson; list of officers of 1st Mass. brigade showing dates of appointments.

Simeon served until November of 1783. Before 1803 he received a Bounty Land Warrant of 200 acres of land, location not given. Perhaps he is the Simeon Spring listed on the tax rolls of Muskingum County, Ohio 1806 to 1808

Isaiah Stetson
b. 19 Jul 1750, Pembroke, Plymouth, MA; d. 1798; son of John Stetson and Deborah Tower; m. Susanna Bonney.
Children:
Chloe   d. 27 Dec 1812 age 26; m. Elijah Perry
Silvina Bonney b. 1782; d. 3 Aug 1853; m. 14 Apr 1800 Alexander Parris.
He is listed as being the Battle of Saratoga.

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=39722355
"The Descendants of Cornet Robert Stetson" (DCRS), Vol. 1, No 3 pgs 18-19:
"Capt. Isaiah was a captain in both the Army and the Navy in the Revolutionary War. He was Master of the sloop "Republic", engaged 12 Jun 1776; discharged 18 Nov 1776. He was commissioned Captain in Col. Gamaliel Bradford's 14th Regiment; was continually in service until 13 Apr 1780. On 11 Jun 1781, he was 1st Lieut. of the ship "Rattlesnake" (privateer) "age 30 years, stature 5 ft 6 in, complexion dark." (Mass Rec)"
"After the war, he returned to the sea, was lost on one of his voyages and died in the West Indies in 1798."

Booklet, by Stetson Kindred of America, Inc.
http://books.google.com/books?id=vfAUAAAYAAJ&pg=PP149&dq=%22Isaiah+Stetson%22&hl=en&sa=X&ei=xGELT-e2Hla0QH5zoQAq&ved=0CJIBEOgBMBA#v=onepage&q=%22Isaiah%20Stetson%22&f=false

Capt. Isaiah Stetson, great grandson of Robert of Pembroke was born July 10, 1750, son of John and Deborah (Tower) Stetson, was a most energetic and brilliant sea captain who during the early part of the Revolution was engaged in Privateering expeditions and a large silver spoon in my possession came from one of the captured ships.

January 1, 1777 to April 13, 1780 he was in land service and commissioned as Captain, in Col. Gamaliel Bradford's 14th Regiment Pembroke, and engaged for the town of Pembroke, mustered by County and Continental Mustier Master. July 1778, he was on the muster-roll of field, staff and commissioned officers, dated White Plains, and again April 1779, dated West Point, and September 22, 1779, was reported, "now in the field." He was Captain in this same 14th Massachusetts Regiment and on a list of settlement of rank of Continental Officers dated West Point made by a board held for the purpose, and confirmed by Congress September 6, 1779. Commissioned January 1, 1777.

Capt. Stetson, after the Revolution returned to the sea, and was lost on one of his voyages. He was master of the sloop "Republic" commanded by Capt. John Foster Williams; engaged June 12, 1776 and discharged November 18, 1776, and on June 11, 1781 was 1st Lieut, of ship "Rattlesnake" (privateer). Age 30 years: stature 5 ft. 6 in.; complexion dark. His wife was Susye Bonney and of his three daughters Silvina married Capt. Alexander Parris the famous Architect of St. Paul's Church, Boston, and many of the most prominent public buildings of the last century.

Nathan Stetson brother of Capt. Isaiah, entered the service before he was eighteen years old, as a private in Capt. Freedom Chamberlain's Company, July 9, 1780. He is described as 5 ft. 6 in. stature, complexion dark and aged 22 years. He served with
distinction all through the war, being promoted several times and at last became Captain. He married twice in Pembroke, and after the war, removed, as well as two of his sisters and their families to Woodstock, Vt. Later most of the children went to New York state where many descendants must now be living.

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NATHANIEL STONE OM b. of undeterminable parentage and birth, he died before 1812. One of the last Original Members to be admitted on 4 Jul 1788. He fought a duel with Captain Luke Hitchcock (also of the 1st Massachusetts regiment) at West Point, NY, 21 Feb 1782, in which he killed Hitchcock. For this, Lieutenant Stone was put in jail, and, as he wrote in his application for membership, dated Boston 2 Oct 1787, he was confined at Goshen (New York) when the Society was founded and the roll signed, so he, obviously, could not attend. He wrote further that he was a mariner, and that, unfortunately, he had always been at sea when the annual meetings took place (in July); that he was going on a voyage to China soon and would be there at the time of the next meeting. There is no further record of him.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (15:114-5)

Nathaniel Stone, Lieutenant. Col. Joseph Vose's (1st) Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1780; reported as serving 12 mos. 4 days as Ensign, 35 mos. 26 days as Lieutenant;
also, Ensign, Capt. Nathaniel Cushing's co., Col. John Patterson's Regt.; list of officers of the Continental Army; commissioned March 28, 1777;
also, Ensign, same co. and Regt.; return of officers, dated Boston, March 28, 1777;
also, Ensign, Col. Vose's (14th) Regt.; return of officers for clothing; receipt for said clothing, dated Boston, May 25, 1778;
also, Capt. Cushing's co., Col. Vose's Regt.; pay rolls for Jan.-April, 1779, dated Providence; appointed Jan. 1, 1777; reported promoted to Lieutenant April 1, 1779;
also, Lieutenant, Nathaniel Cushing's (Light Infantry) co., Col. Vose's (1st) Regt.; muster roll for Jan., 1781, dated Garrison at West Point;
also, returns of effectives, dated West Point, 12 Jan, 19 Jan, and 26 Jan 1781; reported on command at Ringwood; absent 19 days;
also, muster rolls of field, staff, and commissioned officers for Feb.-May, 1781, dated West Point; appointed Jan. 4, 1778;
also, returns of effectives between April 13, 1781, and July 13, 1781, dated West Point, Camp Phillipsburgh, and Camp Peekskill; reported on command with light infantry;
also, muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers for July, 1781, dated Camp near Dobbs's Ferry;
also, muster rolls of field, staff, and commissioned officers for Aug. and Sept., 1781, dated Camp at Peekskill;
also, returns of effectives between Aug. 25, 1781, and Oct. 5, 1781, dated Camp Peekskill and Camp Continental Village; reported on command with Col. Putnam; also, return of effectives, dated Camp at Continental Village, Nov. 9, 1781; reported on command with Maj. Trescott;
also, muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers for Oct. and Nov., 1781, dated York Huts;
also, returns of effectives, dated Hufts 1st Brigade, Dec. 2, and Dec. 7, 1781; reported absent on command; also, muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers for Jan., 1782;
also, muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers for Feb., 1782, dated Hufts 1st Brigade; also, returns of effectives between May 4, and May 24, 1782; also, returns of effectives between June 6, 1782, and Aug. 2, 1782, dated Camp West Point; reported at the redoubts on return dated June 14, 1782;
also, return of effectives, dated Camp West Point, Aug. 16, 1782; reported absent; also, return of effectives, dated Jan. 17, 1783;
also, returns of effectives between Jan. 25, 1783, and Feb. 14, 1783, dated Cantonment New Windsor and Cantonment New Sparta;
also, return of effectives, dated Feb. 21, 1783;
also, return of effectives, dated Feb. 28, 1783; reported absent;
also, return of effectives, dated Winter Quarters, New Windsor, March 7, 1783; reported acting as Adjutant; also reported absent;
also, return of effectives, dated March 14, 1783; reported absent;
also, return of effectives, dated March 21, 1783;
also, returns of effectives between March 28, 1783, and May 2, 1783; reported absent by leave of Gen. Washington;
also, returns of effectives between May 16, 1783, and June 7, 1783; reported on furlough in Massachusetts by leave of Gen. Washington;
also, return of effectives, dated June 13, 1783; reported under arrest; also, returns of effectives between July 11, 1783, and Aug. 22, 1783, dated Camp Philadelphia; reported under arrest by order of Brigade Major;
also, Col. Vose's (1st) Regt., 1st Mass. brigade; list of officers [year not given, probably 1782 or 1783], showing dates of appointments; commissioned Jan. 6, 1780.

Nathaniel was retained in Colonel Henry Jackson’s Continental regiment November 1783, and served to 20 June 1784. He was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until before 1812

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WILLIAM STOREY OM b. at what is now Essex, MA, (originally a section of Ipswich) in 1749; d. at sea off Pointe-Pitre, Guadeloupe, French West Indies, 9 Jan 1803; son of William and Mary (Giddings) Storey; m1. at Ipswich 22 Mar 1770, to Mary Burnham, who d. there 24 Oct 1774, aged 23 yrs; m2. at Ipswich 6 Apr 1786 to Lydia Giddings.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (15:135)

William Storey, Lieutenant, Col. Michael Jackson's (8th) Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779;
also, same Regt.; return of officers, dated Boston, Nov. 20, 1778;
also, Captain Lieutenant, same Regt.; list of officers, dated West Point, Nov. 8, 1779;
also, Quarter Master and Captain, Col. Jackson's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; reported as serving 7 mos. as Quarter Master, 5 mos. as Captain.
also, Captain, Col. Jackson's Regt.; list of officers promoted in the Continental Army and for whom warrants were made out (year not given); warrant issued July 4, 1780.
also, Captain; return dated Phillipsburgh, July 18, 1781, made by Ezra Badlam, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, 8th Mass. Regt., of officers of said regiment doing duty upon warrants; warrant dated Aug. 12, 1779.
William served until Jan 1783. After the war he was a mariner, residing in Ipswich when ashore. He was a Master Mason; about 1788 removed his domicile to Newburyport, MA; in the 1790 United States Census was listed there with his wife and three males under 16 years of age. He was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 25 Mar 1790. His estate was probated in Essex County.
William was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1803.


Children, born in Ipswich:

i. Sarah, b. 3 Aug 1770; m. at Ipswich 30 Nov 1794, Zebulon Foster.
iii. Charles William, b. 20 Dec 1786; m. 11 Sep 1815, to Elizabeth Burnham.
iv. Lydia, b. at Newburyport 04 Jul 1793; m. at Newbury 19 Dec 1809 to Abner Caldwell.
v. Daniel, b. at Newburyport 18 Sep 1794

CALEB SWAN
OM b. at Methuen, MA, 2 Jul 1758; d. at Washington, DC, 20 Nov 1809; son of Caleb and Dorothy (Frye) Swan; m. 18 Aug 1806 to Maria Henrietta Abert; eldest d/o John Abert of Frederick, Maryland, and Shepherds Town, Jefferson County, VA (now West Virginia). She m2. at Washington, DC, 21 May 1812 to William Bryan. Maria resided and died in 1847 in Philadelphia; a lady of high social position and considerable means. When still a boy, his father removed with his family to Fryeburg, ME, which took its name from young Caleb's great uncle, General Joseph Frye, the founder.

Among Maine's distinguished heroes the name of Caleb Swan takes high rank. He became an ensign in the 4th Massachusetts Continental infantry, 26 Nov 1779, and was later transferred to the 8th infantry, which in 1784 became part of the 1st American regiment of infantry. He was a great favorite of General Washington's, who honored him with the first commission under our government for the office of paymaster. He also served in the Indian campaign under General Wayne. He was made paymaster general in 1808. He was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Originally from Massachusetts, Swan served as an ensign in the Third and Eighth Massachusetts Regiments. He rose to the rank of Paymaster General of the Army and was given a land grant for his service. Swan was one of the original signers of the Treaty of Greenville. Originally buried in the Old Presbyterian Cemetery in Georgetown in the District of Columbia, Swan was reinterred at Arlington on May 12, 1892. He is one of the eleven Revolutionary War Veterans buried at Arlington.

Caleb Swan (also given Caleb Swan Jr.), Fryeburg. Enlistment agreement dated 17 Mar 1777, signed by said Swan and others, engaging themselves to serve in the Continental Army to the credit of the town of Wilmington for the term of 3 years, unless sooner discharged, and acknowledging the receipt of bounty from said town;
also, receipt dated Wilmington, 27 Mar 1777, signed by said Swan and others, for bounties paid them by Capt. Cadwallader Ford, Jr., for enlisting into the Continental Army to the credit of the town of Wilmington for the term of 3 years, unless sooner discharged;
also, certificate dated Andover, 27 Mar 1777, signed by Capt. J. Pettengill, certifying that said Swan had been enlisted into his company for the term of 3 years and mustered to the credit of the town of Wilmington; also, list of men mustered by Nathaniel Barber, Muster Master for Suffolk Co., dated Boston, March 30, 1777; Capt. Pettengill's co., Col. Wesson's Regt.; reported received State bounty;
also, Corporal, Major's co., Col. James Wesson's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Feb. 1, 1777, to Oct. 1, 1779; residence, Fryeburg; credited to town of Wilmington; reported 'Promoted an Iss. Comp'y';
also, Corporal, Capt. Joseph Pettengill's co., Col. Wesson's Regt.; company return;
also, Corporal, Maj. Pettengill's co., Col. Wesson's 9th Regt.; return for clothing for the year 1780; reported discharged;
also, Ensign, Col. Wesson's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; reported as serving 1 mo. in 1779 as Ensign;
also, recommendation dated Brookline, April 19, 1780, signed by Col. J. Wesson, recommending certain officers to fill vacancies in 9th Mass. Regt., and requesting that warrants be granted them; said Swan recommended for an Ensigncy to date from July 26, 1779;
also, Ensign, Col. Wesson's Regt.; list of officers promoted in the Continental Army and for whom warrants were made out; warrant issued July 4, 1780; also, Ensign, Col. Wesson's Regt.; return of commissioned officers, dated Orangetown, Oct. 17, 1780;
also, Ensign; return dated Phillipsburgh, July 18, 1781, made by Ezra Badlam, Lieut. Colonel Commandant, 8th Mass. Regt., of officers of said regiment doing duty upon warrants; warrant dated Nov. 26, 1779; reported joined from 9th Mass. Regt.; also, Ensign, 3d Mass. Regt. commanded by Col. Michael Jackson; return of effective, dated Oct. 31, 1783; also, same Regt.; list of officers; reported absent.
He served until 20 Jun 1784. After the war he settled in Georgetown, Maryland; between 1789 and 1798 purchased a total of 3,850 acres of land near the Muskingum River in Washington County, Ohio, and in Cincinnati. Paymaster General, United States Army, with rank of Major, 8 May 1792; resigned because of ill health, 30 Jun 1808. He had published An Account of the Northwestern Lakes of America in 1798; had signed the Roll of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati at the time of its organization in 1783, so had the unique distinction of being an Original Member of two different state Societies at the same time.

Caleb was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until1809, and was a member years after his death he was buried at Arlington National Cemetery*, Arlington, Virginia.

Child born at Washington:

I. Martha, b. in 1808. m. R. C. Hemphill

* Caleb Swan, [Arlington] Lot 301-C, Western Division, Officers' Section, died 29 Nov 1809, and was removed from the Presbyterian Cemetery to Arlington 12 May 1822. Caleb Swan was found as an ensign of the Third and Eighth Mass. Regiments. His May grave is covered with a flat broken stone.

Institution of the [New York] Society of Cincinnati: formed by the officers of the ..., by John Schuyler

http://books.google.com/books?id=L5YLAAAIAAJ&pg=PA304&dq=%22caleb+swan%22+%22abert%22&hl=en&sa=X&ei=I9eET-5DLIsSDQGGLh_0G&ved=0CDgQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22caleb%20swan%22%20%22abert%22&f=false

CALEB SWAN Ensign 8th Massachusetts Regiment, b. in Maine [sic] 2 Jul 1758; d. at Washington, DC, 20 Nov 1809. He was originally enrolled as a member of the Massachusetts Society, having signed the Institution, with his regiment, at New Windsor, but, being stationed at West Point in 1783, he met with and signed the Roll of the New York Society at the time of its organization.

He enlisted in the Massachusetts Line in 1777, serving as Corporal and Sergeant successively. Promoted to be Ensign in the 9th Massachusetts Regiment—Colonel James Wesson's—26 Nov 1779. Transferred to the 8th Regiment, Massachusetts Continental Infantry—Colonel Michael Jackson's—1 Jan 1783. On the disbandment of the army, after the war, he was in Colonel Henry Jackson's Regiment, and stationed at West Point, until his regiment was disbanded, 20 Jun 1784.

He entered the "Pay Office" of the United States as an assistant to Paymaster-General John Pierce, 1 Jan 1785. Was transferred to the War Department, under General Knox, 10 Apr 1789, and appointed Paymaster in the United States Army, with the rank of Major, 8 May 1792, but resigned on account of his health, 30 Jun 1808. He served in the Battles of Monmouth, Springfield and at Yorktown, with the Light Infantry under Lafayette. In 1798 he published "An Account of the Northwestern Lakes of America." He married, 18 Aug 1800, Maria Henrietta Abert, d/o John Abert, of Frederickstown, ME. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

The Magazine of American History with notes and queries, Volume 19.

http://books.google.com/books?id=WUKAQAAAMAAJ&pg=PA74&dq=%22caleb+swan%22+%22western+country%22&hl=en&sa=X&ei=KyYTJ7KIL4GqHs7YEH&ved=0CDgQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=%22caleb%20swan%22%20%20%22western+country%22&f=false

THE NORTHWESTERN COUNTRY IN 1797

The following extracts from a journal kept by Major Caleb Swan, paymaster to the Western Army, were transmitted to his friend, Capt. Frederick Frye, of the artillery, stationed at Governor's Island, New York, in 1798, who gave them for publication to Dr. E. H. Smith, editor of the Medical Repository, where they originally appeared:

D'Etroit, October 10, 1797

THIS country is yet new, and almost in a state of nature, like its inhabitants. It is true, the soil is extremely rich and fertile; and it is to a superabundant burden of vegetation, and a flat surface for hundreds of miles together, producing much stagnant water, that we may attribute the unwholesomeness of the climate, which is almost certain to affect the inhabitants with bilious complaints every fall. [These remarks have particular reference to the neighbourhood of D'Etroit.]

General Wilkinson arrived here in June, this year; and, after making some prompt arrangements for the garrison, proposed a voyage to Michilimackinac, and invited me to accompany him; and on the 4th day of August, we embarked in a sloop of about 70 tons burden. We had a safe and pleasant trip, not only to Michilimackinac, but even into Lake Superior; and returned to this place, on the 4th of last month, highly gratified indeed.

We first left this place, and traversed Lake Sinclair, a handsome circular lake, about twenty-five miles across. We then proceeded up the river of that name, which is broad and very handsome, for about forty miles, to a rapid at the entrance of Lake Huron; traversed this immense, beautiful lake, three hundred mile's long, and arrived on the 15th of August, at a strait which unites it to Lake Michigan. This strait is broad; and the Isle de Bois Blanc, or White-Wood Island, Round Island, and Michilimackinac Island, form a cluster in the middle of the strait, and afford a romantic and majestic landscape from the sea. The Isle de Bois Blanc is eleven miles and a half long, and from two or three wide, lying parallel to the two coasts of the strait, but nearest to the south side. Round Island is about three miles in circumference, and lies at the upper or south-west end of De Bois Blanc. The Island of Michilimackinac is circular, and lies between the upper end of De Bois Blanc and the north-western coast of the strait; having a channel of about one mile and a half between it and De Bois Blanc, and a channel of nine miles between it and the north-western coast of the strait. It measures seven miles and three quarters in circumference, and is nearly circular. On the south side of this island, there is a small bason, of a segment of a circle, serving as an excellent harbour for vessels of any burden, and for canoes. Around this bason the village is built, having two streets of nearly a quarter of a mile in length, a Roman chapel, and containing eighty-nine houses and stores; some of them spacious and handsome, with white lime plastering in front, which shews to great advantage from the sea. At one end, and in the rear of the town, is an elegant government-house, of immense size, and finished with great taste. It is in the form of |=5=|; one story high, the rooms fifteen feet and an half in the clear. It has a spacious garden in front, laid out with taste; and extending from the house, on a gentle declivity, to the water's edge. There are two natural limpid springs in the rear of the house, and a very lively grove of sugar-trees, called the park. Suitable out-houses, stables, and offices are added; and it is enriched on three sides with beautiful distant prospects. Twenty rods from the rear, there is a sudden and almost perpendicular ascent of about a hundred feet of rock, upon the top of which stands the fort, built of stone and lime, with towers, bastions, &c, occupied by
our troops and commanded by Major Burbeck. About half a mile from the fort, in the rear, there is an eminence, which I estimate to be about two hundred and fifty feet from the surface of the water. This spot commands an extensive and sublime view of the adjacent country. The fort, the village, the neighbouring islands and channels seem prostrated at your feet; while, to the south-west, you look into the immensity of Lake Michigan, which loses itself in the southern hemisphere; and, to the north-west, the great Lake Huron lies expanded to the bounds of the horizon. It was a beautiful morning when I had this view.

This celebrated strait is the only key to the immense, lucrative skin-trade, now solely carried on by British subjects from Montreal with the nations of Indians called the Sauteurs or Chipewas, Sioux, Reynolds, &c, who inhabit the watercourses that fall into the Mississippi between the Illinois and the Falls of St. Anthony. Canoes are loaded and fitted out by these traders every year from Michilimackinac. They commonly set out in July, and return in June, July, or August the year following to Michilimackinac, from whence they started. Here they are again met by the Montreal canoes, with fresh goods, exchange loading, and each return from whence they came. The Montreal canoes penetrate to Michilimackinac by way of Grand River, which, with the exception of a small portage, conveys them to the northern point of Lake Huron, and return by the same route. Those from Michilimackinac penetrate the interior, or Indian country, by way of Green Bay, an arm of Lake Michigan; thence through Fox River into the Mississippi and its tributary streams, and return also to Michilimackinac by the same route.

On the 22d of August we left Michilimackinac, and on the 23d anchored in the strait of St. Joseph, which leads to Lake Superior. At this place Nature has displayed very handsomely again. The mouth of the strait is about thirty miles wide, but so strewed over with innumerable small circular islands that it is difficult to obtain a view in any direction of more than six or eight miles. Indians have sometimes been lost among these islands for weeks together. They extend into Lake Huron, and continue along the north-west coast of the lake for an hundred and eighty miles, and are called by the savages the Meneto, or Devil's islands. From the entrance of the strait, at a place called the Detour, it is nine miles to the new British garrison, built on the point of the island of St. Joseph, commonly called the Carraboo Island. This is the largest in the strait, being about twenty-five miles long, and from ten to three broad.

On the 23d of August we left the vessel, embarked in three canoes, ascended the strait in what is called the canoe channel, and encamped at Muskito Point.

The 24th, at one o'clock P.M., we arrived at the Falls of St. Marie, called le said de St. Mane. These falls are about three-quarters of a mile long and half a mile wide, the rapid not violent, and the perpendicular of the whole fall about thirty feet. There is a small kind of village on the United States side, containing sundry large ware-houses and a few decent dwelling-houses, occupied by the agents of the Canada North-west Trading Company. There is not a clear white woman in the place.

On the 26th we set off, in two bark canoes from the upper end of the portage, for Lake Superior. At one o'clock, P.M., we entered Lake Superior, looked fairly into it, drank of its waters, ate our dinner, and put about, with a fine fair wind. We reached the falls again at four o'clock in the afternoon; placed experienced guides with strong paddles in the bow and stern of each canoe, hoisted the fifteen stripes, and launched into the bosom of the cataract. In a moment we were safe in the basin at the bottom of the falls!

We embarked early on the 27th. Having a strong current and fair wind, we descended in the ship channel and reached the vessel at Carraboo Island at nine o'clock in the evening.

The 29th we put to sea again; and on the 4th of September, at sun-down, reached this place.

I inclose to you, herewith, degrees of heat which were ascertained by regular observation with Fahrenheit's Thermometer every day, by which you will perceive that the temperature of the lakes differs widely from that of the Atlantic country:"

On comparing the Table of Observations . . . with observations made on the same days in this city, the difference will appear so remarkable that the reader may suspect some error in the instrument made use of by Major Swan, and such were my suspicions. But crossing the East River to Governor's Island in company with that gentleman on the 4th of March, 1798, he observed that the wind, which we then felt, and which was very brisk, resembled, in point of temperature, that which he experienced on Lake Huron on the 14th and 15th of August, 1797, and added that, on the same evening, a frost affected the gardens at Michilimackinac so severely as to destroy the greater part of the vegetables.

E. H. SMITH

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George Washington, president of the United States of America,
To all who shall see these presence, greeting:

Know ye, That, reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity, diligence, and ability of Caleb Swan, of Massachusetts, I have nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, do appoint him paymaster of the troops of the United States, to reside with the army; and do authorise and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that office according to law; and to have and to hold the said office, with all the rights and emoluments thereof unto legally appertaining, unto him, the said Caleb Swan, during the pleasure of the president of the United States for the time being.
would not be an unreasonable allowance. must have been incurred in travel and transportation—the committee are of opinion that a commission of one-half of one per cent, Deeming it equitable that some compensation should be made for this extra service—at least sufficient to cover the expenses that have been made. then wild and disturbed condition of the country, the committee think is fully shown. For this service no compensation appears to much labor and expense in travelling between the commercial cities and the frontier army, and with very considerable risk in the incurred in negotiating these drafts is not shown; but that it was a service not strictly within his official duties, and was attended with these and similar circumstances, he appears to have drawn and negotiated bills to the amount of $385,917.60. What expense was Secretary of War to the amount necessary for the pay, subsistence and forage for the army then engaged upon the frontiers. Under the army should be sent to headquarters;" and Major Swan was requested to negotiate bills of exchange, to be drawn by him on the letters of the Secretaries of War and Treasury that, in 1795 and 1796, "the state of the treasury" did not admit "that the pay for the payment of the troops, instead of furnishing him with bills of exchange, which subjected him to the necessity of performing long journeys, at great expense and hazard, to the commercial cities, to obtain the means of paying those portions of the army that were engaged in the interior of the country in suppressing Indian hostilities and protecting the border population. It appears from the papers before the committee that Major Swan entered the army during the war of the revolution as a private soldier, and was subsequently promoted to the rank of ensign, in which capacity he continued to serve until the close of the war. In 1791 he was appointed a paymaster, and attached to the northwestern division of the army. In the following year he received his commission as paymaster of the troops of the United States. He continued in the discharge of the duties of paymaster general with distinguished ability and fidelity for sixteen years, when, in consequence of impaired health, he submitted his resignation, accompanying it with the following remark: "I have already accounted for nearly six millions of the public money, and I submit to you whether it would not be reasonable for me to charge the United States with my salary to December 31, 1808; for it will consume my time that long to make a complete final settlement of my voluminous accounts and papers." This was dated May 8, 1808. His pay was continued until June 30; and his six months' salary, up to the 31st of December, forms one item of this claim. It appears from an "abstract of payments made by Caleb Swan, late paymaster of the army, subsequent to July 31, 1808," that he made payments after that date to the amount of $206,169.89. In view of this fact, and of the long and difficult service performed by Major Swan—the extent and intricacy of his accounts, and the time it must necessarily have required to get in the vouchers from distant posts of the army—the committee are of opinion that the time required by him for the final settlement of his accounts was unreasonable, and that this item should be allowed. In the final settlement, several items of Major Swan's accounts were disallowed by the accountant, owing, as is alleged, to feelings of personal hostility against Major Swan. That such feelings existed is apparent; but how far they prejudiced the just claims of Major Swan, if at all, is perhaps not easy to determine. The committee have, however, come to the conclusion that, after the lapse of more than forty years, it would be difficult, if not impracticable, to go into a re-examination of the voluminous accounts and papers involved, so as to arrive at any clear and satisfactory result: and they do not deem it expedient, without very conclusive evidence that injustice has been done, to reopen accounts that have been adjudicated and settled by the proper accounting officers, and especially after the person concerned in the transactions have all passed away. The memorialists further ch im the allowance of commissions for services and expenses incurred in negotiating bills of exchange to raise funds for the payment of the troops. In the letter of instructions to Major Swan, given at the time of his appointment in 1792, is the following: "The moneys necessary to enable you to discharge such warrants as may be drawn on you by the commanding officer will be placed in your hands, in consequence of warrants to be drawn by the Secretary of War on the Treasurer of the United States." From this it is inferred that it was the duty of the government to place in the hands of the paymaster general, at the place of disbursement, the proper funds for the payment of the troops, instead of furnishing him with bills of exchange, which subjected him to the necessity of performing long journeys, at great expense and hazard, to the commercial cities, to obtain the means of paying those portions of the army that were engaged in the interior of the country in suppressing Indian hostilities and protecting the border population. The act of 1792 required that the paymaster should reside near the headquarters of the troops of the United States. But it appears from letters of the Secretaries of War and Treasury that, in 1795 and 1796, "the state of the treasury" did not admit "that the pay for the army should be sent to headquarters;" and Major Swan was requested to negotiate bills of exchange, to be drawn by him on the Secretary of War to the amount necessary for the pay, subsistence and forage for the army then engaged upon the frontiers. Under these and similar circumstances, he appears to have drawn and negotiated bills to the amount of $385,917.60. What expense was incurred in negotiating these drafts is not shown; but that it was a service not strictly within his official duties, and was attended with much labor and expense in travelling between the commercial cities and the frontier army, and with very considerable risk in the then wild and disturbed condition of the country, the committee think is fully shown. For this service no compensation appears to have been made. Deeming it equitable that some compensation should be made for this extra service—at least sufficient to cover the expenses that must have been incurred in travel and transportation—the committee are of opinion that a commission of one-half of one per cent, would not be an unreasonable allowance.
Othniel Taylor was also one of the earliest emigrants to western New York. He was elected a highway commissioner by the first town meeting in Apr 1791; was chosen Chairman of the first meeting of a number of the settlers on 17 Dec 1792 for the purpose of taking the minds of the inhabitants whether it is their wish to hire a Clergyman to preach with us the insuing season; they voted that they did, and Captain Taylor was appointed one of a committee of three ‘to hire a Clergyman’; was the first Commander of the Ontario County Militia, when it was formed in 1792 with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant. In 1795 the Militia was enlarged and he was raised to the rank of Brigadier-General. ‘Dorothy Taylor, widow’, was appointed administratrix on the estate of General Othniel Taylor, late of Canandaigua, deceased, on 1 Sep 1819; no more papers. He had six brothers and five sisters.

Othniel was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1819. He was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 4 Dec 1795. He retired 1 Jan 1783. After the war he lived with his father until mid-1790, when he removed to Canandaigua, one of the earliest emigrants to western New York; was elected a highway commissioner by the first town meeting in Apr 1791; was chosen Chairman of the first meeting of a number of the settlers on 17 Dec 1792 for the purpose of taking the minds of the inhabitants whether it is their wish to hire a Clergyman to preach with us the insuing season; they voted that they did, and Captain Taylor was appointed one of a committee of three ‘to hire a Clergyman’; was the first Commander of the Ontario County Militia, when it was formed in 1792 with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant. In 1795 the Militia was enlarged and he was raised to the rank of Brigadier-General. ‘Dorothy Taylor, widow’, was appointed administratrix on the estate of General Othniel Taylor, late of Canandaigua, deceased, on 1 Sep 1819; no more papers. He had six brothers and five sisters.

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Cincinnati. John m1. at Poughkeepsie ca. 1785 to Elizabeth Everett, who d. ca. 1796; m2. at Poughkeepsie 15 Jun 1797 to Gertrude Fonda, who d. Oct 1845.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (15:599).

John Thomas, Plymouth. Surgeon’s Mate, Col. Cotton’s Regt.; list of officers stationed at Roxbury; resolved in Provincial Congress, at Watertown, May 26, 1775, that said officers be commissioned;
also, Surgeon’s Mate, Col. Theophilus Cotton’s Regt.; engaged April 23, 1775; service to Aug. 1, 1775, 3 mos. 16 days;
also, same Regt.; return of field and staff officers, dated Camp at Roxbury, Oct. 7, 1775;
also, Surgeon, Col. James Wesson’s (9th) Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1780;
also, list of staff officers recommended by Col. James Wesson to the Council for commissions, dated Cambridge, April 8, 1777; said Thomas recommended for Surgeon; also, Col. Wesson’s Regt.; return of officers for clothing, attested at Boston, Oct. 19, 1778;
also, request addressed to the Council, dated Boston, Dec. 21, 1778, signed by said Thomas, Surgeon, Col. Wesson’s Regt., and Estes Howe, Surgeon, Col. R. Putnam’s Regt., asking for an order on the State store for cloth for coats; ordered in Council Dec. 21, 1778, that the Board of War be directed to supply above men with cloth, they paying for the same;
also, Surgeon; return of officers belonging to 8th Mass. Regt. commanded by Col. James Wesson who were in camp on or before Aug. 15, 1777, and who had not been absent subsequently except on furlough, etc., certified at Soldier’s Fortune, March 20, 1779;
also, Col. Wesson’s (9th) Regt.; return of officers, dated West Point, Sept. 12, 1779;
also, same Regt.; return of officers for clothing, dated Boston, Sept. 25, 1779;
also, same Regt.; return of officers, dated Orangetown, Oct. 7, 1780;

Surgeon’s Mate, Cotton’s Massachusetts regiment, Apr to Dec 1775; Surgeon’s Mate, 23rd Continental Infantry, 1 Jan-31 Dec 1776; Surgeon, 9th Massachusetts, 1 Jan 1777; transferred to 8th Massachusetts, 1 Jan 1781; transferred to 3rd Massachusetts, 12 Jan 12, 1783, and served to close of war.

He settled at once in Poughkeepsie, where he practiced his profession with honor and reputation the rest of his life; was Senior Trustee of the Dutchess County Medical Society. Dr. Thomas was the fortunate possessor of a marvelous sense of humor and an inexhaustible reservoir of anecdote; was one of the very few persons who ever made the grave and austere General Washington laugh.

John was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1819. He was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 28 Dec 1791.

Children, born at Poughkeepsie:

i. Rev. William Barber, b. 25 Jul 1798; m. at Poughkeepsie 23 Nov 1830 to Jane Patterson Livingston; d/o of Henry Livingston and Jane McLean Patterson.


iii. Mary Caroline, b. 23 Mar 1805; m. at Poughkeepsie 27 Oct 1829 to Christopher Yates Lansing, son of Abraham G. Lansing [NYS Treasurer] and Susannah Yates.


Eliphalet Thorp son of David Thorp and Mary was b. bef. 3 Feb 1740 [Greenfield] Fairfield, CT; d. 1 Sep 1795 in Fairfield, CT; m. 8 May 1760 Eunice Perry, d/o Samuel Perry and Sarah Whitlock.

He was commissioned Captain in the Revolutionary War, 1776, of the 4th company, 4th regiment of militia. He owned the privateer “Broome,” and was ordered by the Council of Safety to transport powder. He marched to Peekskill in command of a company under Colonel Whiting. Eliphalet Thorp raised his own Company of men for the winter campaign and was reimbursed by the Pay-table Committee on December 31, 1776.

Eliphalet Thorp, Ensign, 2d Co. Fairfield, Oct. 1773; Lt., Oct. 1774; Capt., 4th Regt., May 1776, Letters of Marque, July 1776, as part owner of privateer Broome. He died of Yellow fever in 1795.


Eliphalet kept a Bible record [photostatic copy, Fairfield Historical Society], which enters himself as b. 3 Feb 1740 (his baptismal date), and his wife Eunice as b. 8 May 1743 (8 May was their marriage date; she was b. 24 Jan 1742/3. [and d. 4 Jul 1780].

Children

1. Molly Thorp b. 16 Aug 1761 in Greenfield, Connecticut
2. Eunice Thorp b. 15 May 1763 in Greenfield, Connecticut
3. Eliphalet Thorp b. 12 Jul 1765 in Westport, Fairfield County, CT
4. Mabel Thorp b. 06 Dec 1768 in Greenfield, CT
5. Walter Thorp b. 01 Jan 1770 in Fairfield, Connecticut
6. Sarah Thorp b. 10 Mar 1772 in Fairfield, Connecticut
7. Noah Thorp b. 08 May 1774 in Fairfield, Connecticut
8. Joel Thorp b. 04 Apr 1776 in Fairfield, Connecticut
9. Esther Perry Thorp b. 05 Dec 1778 in Fairfield, Connecticut; d. 11 Sep 1795

m2. 30 Nov 1780 Sarah Ogden b. 24 MAY 1739; d. 10 Jul 1820, d/o John Ogden and Mary Jennings.
THE SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF GEN. BENJAMIN TUPPER

Col. Benjamin Tupper


The sketch of the life of Gen. Benjamin Tupper was written by his grandson, Anselm Tupper Nye, of Marietta.

GEN. BENJAMIN TUPPER was born at Staughton, Mass., in that part now called Sharon, in 1738, but the precise time is unknown to his descendants in this state. He was the youngest of eight children of his parents, seven sons and one daughter. His brothers' names were Mayhew, Levi, Seth, Simeon, Reuben and Judah. His sister, Joanna, was married to Benjamin Estie, of Staughton. His brothers emigrated to different parts of the country. Mayhew went to New York, Simeon lived in Vermont, and with two of his sons, served in the Revolutionary army. Reuben died at Sharon, Judah came to Marietta with Gen. Tupper, where he died in 1793. Gen. Tupper's father died when he was quite young, and he was apprenticed to a tanner in Dorchester by the name of Witherton, with whom he lived until he was sixteen years of age. After leaving Dorchester, he worked on the farm of Joshua Howard, of Easton, with whom he continued to reside the most of his time until he was married.

At the commencement of the French war, he engaged as a private soldier in the army, and was connected with it the most of the time for two or three years, though absent from it during the winter, except in the winter of 1756-7, when he acted as clerk of a company in the eastern army. Whether he was in any engagement during that war, is not known. He kept a district school in Easton two or three winters during the war or soon after.

He was married at Easton, November 18th, 1762, to Huldah White, who resided in the same town, and with whom he had long been acquainted. She was a woman of no ordinary talents, and was eminently fitted for the trials and difficulties through which they were called to pass in the latter period of their lives. She died at Springfield, now Putnam, Ohio, on the 21st of February, 1812. She was well known to many of the now oldest inhabitants of Marietta, having survived her husband more than twenty years.

They resided at Easton for a short time after their marriage, when they removed to Chesterfield, in Hampshire county, Mass., which continued to be the residence of his family until they removed to Marietta.

At the commencement of our Revolutionary war, Gen. Tupper was a lieutenant of the militia, in Chesterfield. His first military duty during that war was in stopping the Supreme Court acting under the authority of the crown, at Springfield. Under the command of Maj. Halley, of Northampton, a body of men prevented the sitting of the court, thus manifesting the determination of the people of that state to resist the authority of the British government.

In 1775 he held the rank of major of a regiment of six months men, serving near Boston. While there he collected a number of boats and men for an expedition to Castle island, in Boston harbor. They passed with muffled oars close to the British fleet, then in the harbor, to the castle, burnt the light-house, brought off considerable property in light articles, and returned safe to the main land without any loss of men, or perhaps with the loss of one man. The enemy repaired the light-house, and Maj. Tupper in another expedition with boate, burnt it the second time. After his return from one of these expeditions, he wrote the following letter to Gen. Ward:

"CHELSEA, Wednesday, 10 o'clock, P. M.

SIR: By Lieut. Shepherd you will receive two horses and eleven head of cattle taken from the Governor's island. I obeyed my orders in burning the boat. If it should seem that I went too much beyond in burning the house, hope your honor will suspend hard thoughts until I am so happy as to see you. I was not so lucky as to find any of liberty; was so unhappy as to leave a number of horses on the island, which I humbly conceive I can give a sufficient reason for. My party is all well, in good spirits: the wind very high: shall return to camp as soon as possible: must humbly beg the favor of the sorel horse, if you judge in your known candor that I deserve him. As the cattle too were not taken in the enemy's camp, I conceive they will belong to the party.

I am, with the highest esteem, your honor's most obedient, humble servant,

BENJ. TOPPER.

To the Hon. Gen. Ward."

In Washington's Letters, vol. ii, page 20, the following account of one of these expeditions will be found:

"August 4th, 1775.

The other happened at the light-house. A number of workmen having been sent down to repair it, with a guard of twenty-two marines and a subaltern, Maj. Tupper, last Monday morning, about two o'clock, landed there with about three hundred men, attacked them, killed the officer and four privates; but being detained by the tide on his return, he was attacked by several boats; but he happily got through, with the loss of one man killed, and another wounded. The remainder of the ministerial troops (three of whom are badly wounded) he brought off prisoners, with ten Tories, all of whom are on their way to Springfield jail. The riflemen, in these skirmishes, lost one man, who (we hear) is a prisoner in Boston jail."

In the following winter, an incident occurred, which serves to illustrate the character of Gen. Tupper, for cool, deliberate courage, which he possessed in an eminent degree. Three men in a boat had been out fishing; while out, the wind shifted, and blew the ice toward the shore, where they must land. The men attempted to return, but found their way completely blocked up with floating ice. Their situation was one of great danger. All their efforts to get the boat through the ice were unavailing; nor were they able to turn back. The wind blew severely cold, and they were in a situation in which they must soon have perished, in view of thousands of spectators, full of consternation, but making no effort to relieve these perishing men. Maj. Tupper learning their condition, instantly
contrived a plan for their relief. Procuring three pair of rackets, or snow shoes, he repaired immediately to the shore, putting one pair on his own feet, and with a pair under each arm, made his way for the boat, over the floating ice. Fixing a pair of rackets to the feet of two of the men, and encouraging the other that he should be relieved in his turn, he succeeded in bringing them all to shore.

In 1776, Gen., then Col., Tupper, commanded a regiment of six months men. With the other troops, they repaired to New York before the battle on Long Island. Tupper's and Nixon's regiments from Massachusetts, and Sage's from Connecticut, were placed on Governor's island in the harbor. The next morning after the battle, the Roebuck man-of-war was ordered up to summon the garrison on Governor's island, to surrender. An officer, with a flag of truce from the ship, landed from a boat, and held up his flag. An officer from the fort, Maj. Coburn, was dispatched to answer, that "the fort would not be surrendered at any rate." When these officers met, they found themselves to be old acquaintances, having served together during the French war. After shaking hands heartily, and some little conversation, the British officer made known his errand; Coburn told him the fort would not be surrendered, and they parted. The ship soon opened her fire upon the American fort, which was returned by the fort, but to little purpose; their work was not capable of being defended against the fire of the ship; hence all were in alarm. During the previous night, the American troops on Long Island had been taken off with boats, with all their baggage, light artillery, and entrenching tools. Under the superintendence of Col. Rufus Putnam, acting then as chief engineer of the army, or of Gen. Israel Putnam, boats were sent to Governor's island, and Tupper's and Nixon's regiments were brought to the city of New York, but Sage's regiment was left behind. While the troops were thus landing in the city, the officer in command hoisted his flag to surrender; upon which the firing ceased. The boats were hurried from the city back to the island, and brought off Sage's regiment, with the loss of one killed, and one wounded.

The next military event in which Gen. Tupper is known to have been engaged, was in August, 1776, when he was sent in command of a number of gun-boats, or galleys, up the North river. Near Fort Washington an engagement took place between these boats and several ships of war belonging to the enemy. Gen. Washington makes honorable mention of this engagement, in his letter dated August 5th, 1776, as follows:

"The inclosed copy of a letter from Col. Tupper, who had the general command of the galleys, will inform Congress of the engagement between them and the ships of war up the North river, on Saturday evening, and of the damage we sustained. What injury was done to the ships I cannot ascertain. It is said they were hulled several times by our shot. All accounts agree that our officers and men, during the whole of the affair, behaved with great spirit and bravery. The damage done to the galleys shows, beyond question, that they had a warm time of it." See Washington's letter, vol. ii, p. 176. In this engagement his eldest son, then thirteen years of age, was with him.

In the campaign of 1777, Col. Tupper served with his regiment in the northern army under Gen. Gates. What part he took in the battle of Bemis' heights is not known; but he is mentioned by Wilkinson, in his memoir, as attending a council with Gen. Larned, Col. Wilkinson, Col. Brooks, and others, the day after that battle, in regard to a retreat of the left wing of the American army, which had been precipitated on the enemy when they held a strong position across the Fishkill. The left wing, according to the suggestion of Wilkinson, fell back half a mile, which position was held until the surrender of Burgoyne.

In 1778, Col. Tupper served under Gen. Washington, and was in the battle of Monmouth, June 28th, on which occasion he had his horse killed under him.

In 1780, he had charge of the work of preparing and stretching a chain across the Hudson at West Point. The work was completed in April, and placed in the river under his direction.

In May, 1781, Col. Tupper returned to his family on furlough. While at home he took an important part in dispersing a mob arising out of the arrest and trial of one Samuel Eli, for high treason, at Northampton.

During the campaign of 1781, the Indian and Tory refugees threatened the northern frontier of New York, on the Mohawk and Lake George. A regiment from Massachusetts was sent up into that quarter. In September or October an action took place between these troops and some Tories and Indians, in which the major of the regiment was killed. After the action, Gen. Stark, who commanded on the northern frontier, sent out a scout to Lake George. The officers reported that they had discovered the camp of a large force, by their fire. Stark immediately sent off an express to head-quarters for a reinforcement, and Col. Tupper's regiment, with Col. Kinston's, of New York, went up. While they were waiting for the enemy, the news from the main army reached them that Cornwallis had surrendered at Yorktown. With this event the war was in effect closed. Col. Tupper's regiment, however, remained at the north. About the close of the war he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general by brevet. After the close of the war he returned to his family at Chesterfield, and soon after was elected by his town as their representative in the Legislature of Massachusetts.

During the darkest period of the Revolutionary war, Gen. Washington had turned the attention of officers and soldiers to the valley of the Ohio, as a place of refuge to which they might retire, should the British army be successful against them. The result of that war rendered such a retreat unnecessary; notwithstanding, many of the officers and soldiers of the army looked to the west as a retiring place for themselves and their families, after a war of eight years. Among the most prominent of this class was Gen. Tupper. Indeed, in the foresight of Gen. Rufus Putnam and himself, the enterprise of the settlement at Marietta had its origin.

The ordinance of 1785 provided for a survey of a portion of the lands northwest of the river Ohio. In the summer of that year the first regiment of United States troops, or one battalion of them, had taken post at the mouth of the Muskingum, under the command of Maj. Doughty, and erected a fort, which received the name of Fort Harmer. In that year Gen. Rufus Putnam had been appointed to command the survey of a portion of the lands in Ohio, but being otherwise engaged, Gen. Tupper was appointed in his place. In the summer of that year he came as far west as Pittsburg. The condition of the Indian tribes prevented the execution of that work until the treaty made by Gen. Parsons, and others, on the Miami, in January, 1786. Gen. Tupper returned to Massachusetts in the winter of 1785-6, but left again for the west in June, 1786, with his eldest son, Maj. Anselm Tupper. That season the survey of the seven ranges was completed, under his direction. During that season he visited Maj. Doughty, at Fort Harmer.

On Gen. Tupper's return from his first visit to the west, he visited his friend, Gen. Rufus Putnam, then residing at Rutland. In the language of another, "A night of friendly offices and conference between them, gave at the dawn a development to the cherished
The spirit of disorganization which had manifested itself in Massachusetts in 1781, was not entirely eradicated; on the contrary, it made its appearance in a more formidable and extensive manner in 1786-7, in what is termed Shays' insurrection. The only officers of the Revolutionary army engaged in this affair were Shays, who had been a captain in Gen. Putnam's regiment, Capt. Wiley, and Ensign Day. Each of them had a party, and their aggregate force amounted to about two thousand men. When Gen. Tupper returned from the west, after completing the survey of the seven ranges, this insurrection had assumed a formidable aspect. Immediately on his return he took an active part in putting it down. The duty of calling out the militia to suppress this rebellion, devolved on Gen. Shepard, who acted under the orders of the governor. Gen. Tupper offered his services to him, and acted in the capacity of voluntary aid. By his advice, and through his influence, the plan of calling out the militia by drafts or in mass was abandoned, and that of calling for volunteers adopted. This was a measure of the first importance, as it served to distinguish between the friends of the government and those who were secretly infected with the spirit of rebellion. Under this plan, out of a company in Chesterfield, fifteen to eighteen offered their services. In the northern part of Hampshire county, an entire regiment was organized for this service, to meet at Chesterfield. Gen. Tupper had been appointed a justice of the peace about two years previous. His efforts, in connection with an address to the people, which he had made a short time before, combined with the presence of the volunteers, had made a favorable impression on many persons of good standing. While the regiment raised in the northern part of the county were being assembled at Chesterfield, Gen. Tupper, as magistrate, administered the oath of allegiance, as prescribed by the laws of the state, to many of the people. This was also a measure which served to distinguish the friends of law from the mob.

The immediate object of Shays and his party was to get possession of the arms and public stores at Springfield. At that point, therefore, the troops raised by the state were concentrated. Gen. Tupper, after his arrival at Springfield, acting under the orders of Gen. Shepard, took charge of the organization of the different companies as they arrived.

He ordered the different fragments of companies into regular order, and officered them out of the best officers on the ground. He also organized a small troop of horse, under Capt. Buffington; and selected all who were in any manner acquainted with artillery duty, adding others to them, and had them all regularly trained every day. The men were all armed from the arsenal, the arms being there in good order, and all things were put in the best possible order for defense. Shays was not, however, in any hurry to make an attack, as he wished to increase his force. Gen. Shepard's orders from the governor, were simply to defend the stores; however, he made no effort to disturb any of Shays' men. The consequence was that Shays' different parties collected around Gen. Shepard's camp, and cut off his supplies from the country. In the meantime, Gen. Lincoln had collected a body of men at Bristol, to aid Gen. Shepard. Two weeks elapsed before any movement was made by Gen. Lincoln. An express was sent to him, to inform him of the situation of Gen. Shepard. When the express reached Gen. Lincoln, only a part of his troops were ready to march, but he immediately pushed on one division, by forced marches; but before they reached Springfield, Shays had made his attack, and been defeated. By some means Capt. Buffington had intercepted a letter from Shays to some of his subordinates, directing the manner of attack. On obtaining this letter, Gen. Tupper took immediate measures to fortify the camp by log forts, commenced like blockhouses, at each point of attack, and three brush forts as outworks. This was done with great promptness and dispatch. In the meantime, the troops were supplied with provisions by the people of Springfield.

Shays finally advanced to attack Gen. Shepard. He was repeatedly warned not to approach any nearer; but he treated all these messages not only with neglect, but contempt. Cannon were first fired over his column, but this was disregarded. At last, a field-piece was brought to bear upon Shays' advance, and the first shot killed four of his men. This was a more effectual hint. They immediately recoiled, broke their ranks, and fled. They were rallied by Shays, at Pelham, where he remained for awhile. In consequence of the interception of the letter from Shays to some of his officers, which fell into the hands of Capt. Buffington, Wiley and Day, of Shays' party, were not engaged in the affair at Springfield. Gen. Lincoln arrived from Bristol on the second day after the defeat of Shays, and took immediate measures to dislodge Day from West Springfield, and Wiley from Chickopee bridge; but before the movement could be made, they had fallen back, and joined Shays at Pelham. Some of their men were taken prisoners at West Springfield. Such of them as would take the oath of allegiance, were sent home, and the rest detained as prisoners. Shays retreated to Petersham, where his adherents were finally dispersed by Gen. Lincoln. Before this, however, Gen. Putnam made an ineffectual attempt to withdraw Shays from his party, but failed to accomplish his object. Shays himself appeared disposed to listen to the advice of Gen. Putnam, but he informed the general that his friends would not suffer him to leave them.

Within a day or two after the defeat of Shays at Springfield, Gen. Tupper was discharged, and returned at Northampton, where he was visited by many of his old friends. Known also as having visited the Ohio country, many persons called upon him to inquire about the lands, rivers, &c, of the valley of the Ohio. In the spring he went to Worcester to see Gen. Putnam, and concert measures to set forward the proposed emigration to Ohio. Dr. Cutler having completed the contract for lands, the first thing to be done was to raise the money necessary for their object. Many formidable difficulties which attended the organization of the company were overcome, and Gen. Tupper began his own arrangements for moving to the Ohio in the summer of 1787. At that period wagon-makers were not common, even in New England. One, however, was obtained, and two wagons were built, one for the family, the other for their baggage. With his own family, including that of Ichabod Nye, his son-in-law, that of Col. Nathaniel Cushing, and Maj. Goodale, they made their way to the Ohio river, which they reached at Wellsburg, then Buffalo, where they were joined by the family of Maj. Coburn and his son-in-law, Andrew Webster. These families formed, in fact, the first settlers of Ohio, and arrived at Marietta on the 9th of August, 1788. The men who came on with Gen. Putnam, had none of them families with them, and had been previously discharged.

After his arrival at Marietta, Gen. Tupper was actively engaged in promoting the plans and interests of the Ohio company, being intimately associated with Gen. Putnam in the management of its affairs.
On the 9th of September, 1788, the first civil court in the Northwestern Territory was held at Col. Battelle's, in Campus Martius. This was the Court of Quarter Sessions. Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper were justices of the quorum, assisted by justices of the bar. Judge Putnam gave the charge to the grand jury. After one or two sessions Judge Tupper presided, until his death, in June, 1792.

At an early period in his life, Gen. Tupper made a public profession of the Christian religion, by uniting with the Congregational church at Easton. After his arrival at Marietta, he did not forget his obligation. His efforts were directed to preserve to his family and associates the benefits of public and social worship of God. Before the arrival of the Rev. Daniel Story, the first minister, meetings for social worship were held on the Sabbath. The usual place of worship was the same room in which the first court was held, near the west corner of the stockade.

Gen. Tupper had seven children, three sons and four daughters. His sons were Anselm, Edward White, and Benjamin Tupper. Maj. Anselm Tupper died at Marietta on the 25th of December, 1808. Col. Benjamin Tupper died at Putnam, in February, 1815. Gen. Edward W. Tupper died at Gallipolis, in 1823. His daughter, Miss Rosoma, who married Nathaniel Willys, Esq., now of Conn., then of Mass., died in October, 1789. Minerva married Col. Ichabod Nye, and died at Marietta in April, 1836. The other daughter died young, before the family emigrated to Ohio. The only representative of the family bearing the family name, is Edward W. Tupper, of Putnam, son of Benjamin Tupper, jun.

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EDWARD WALKER  
OM b. at Boston 10 Oct 1739; d. at Lenox, MA, 10 Jun 1801; son of Isaac and Sarah (Marshall) Walker; m. at Boston 10 Sep 1762 to Abigail Lovell, the sister of the celebrated 'Master' James. She d. at Lenox, MA, Jul 1817, d/o John and Abigail (Green) Lovell. Edward prepared for college at Boston Latin School; AB, Harvard, 1757; was by profession an attorney-at-law.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (16:441).

Edward Walker, Paymaster and Lieutenant, Col. William Sheppard’s (4th) Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; reported as serving 9 mos. as Lieutenant, 27 mos. as Paymaster; also, letter dated Camp Valley Forge, May 1, 1778, signed by said Walker, Paymaster, and other officers of Col. William Sheppard’s Regt., requesting that application be made to the President of the Board of War for clothing granted them by resolve of 13 Mar 1778; also, Lieutenant and Paymaster, Capt. Thomas Fish’s (7th) co., Col. Shepard’s (3d) Regt.; muster roll for March and April, 1779, dated Providence; appointed March 31, 1779; also, Lieutenant, Col. Shepard’s Regt.; return of officers for clothing, dated Salem, Aug. 28, 1779; also, Lieutenant and Paymaster, same Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; also, Lieutenant, 4th Mass. Regt., Gen. Glover’s brigade; return of officers, dated Boston, Dec. 14, 1780; also, certificate dated Boston, July 20, 1781, signed by Stephen Gorham, and others, Committee, certifying that said Walker, Lieutenant and Paymaster, Col. Shepard’s Regt., was entitled to receive $51 for wages due for the last 3 months in 1780; Col. Shepard certifies that said Walker was in service at date of certificate; also, Paymaster, Col. Shepard’s Regt.; muster rolls of field, staff, and commissioned officers for June, July, and Aug., 1781; reported on furlough by leave of Maj. Rice in June, 1781, on furlough by leave of Col. Vose in July, 1781; also, muster rolls of field, staff, and commissioned officers for Oct., 1781-Jan., 1782, dated York Hills; appointed Jan. 14, 1777; also, Lieutenant, same Regt.; returns of effective, dated Verplank’s Point, Sept. 13, and Sept. 20, 1782; also, Paymaster, same Regt.; return of effective, dated Verplank’s Point, Sept. 27, 1782; also, Lieutenant, same Regt.; returns of effective, dated Verplank’s Point, Oct. 11, 1782; reported acting as Paymaster; also, returns of effective, dated Nov. 15, Nov. 22, and Nov. 29, 1782; reported acting as Paymaster; also, Lieutenant, 4th Mass. Regt. commanded by Lieut. Col. James Melton; return of effective, dated Camp near New Windsor, Dec. 6, 1782; reported acting as Paymaster; also, Lieutenant, 4th Mass. Regt. commanded by Col. Henry Jackson; return of effective, dated Camp near New Windsor, Dec. 13, 1782; reported acting as Paymaster; also reported on furlough at Westfield (also given Boston) from Aug. 10, 1782, by leave of the Commander-in-Chief; also, return of effective, dated Camp near New Windsor, Dec. 20, 1782; reported acting as Paymaster.

Edward retired 1 January 1783 from active duty. Edward had settled in Westfield, Massachusetts, in 1782, where he practiced his profession after the war; removed to Lenox in 1796; ‘from various misfortunes which have attended him since the close of the war, he is reduced to circumstances of great want’ is the way a fellow-member in Lenox described his situation in, July 1797; was termed ‘Esquire’ in Berkshire County probate papers administering his estate, which was insolvent.

Edward was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1801.

Children, born and baptized at Boston:

i. Sarah ‘Sally’, bapt. 04 Sep 1763; m. at Westfield 24 Feb 1784 to Walter Shepard.
ii. Abigail, bapt. 17 Feb 1765; d. young.
iii. Edward, bapt. 12 Oct 1766; d. in infancy.
iv. Isaac, bapt. 07 Jul 1771.
v. Abigail, bapt. 19 Dec 1773

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http://www.americanancestors.org/PageDetail.aspx?recordId=119651372

Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati

BENJAMIN WARREN was b. at Plymouth, MA, 13 Mar 1739/40; d. there 12 Jun 1825. Benjamin was a son of Benjamin & Rebecca (Doty) Warren of Plymouth. He filed his (1) marriage intention 1 Jan 1763 to Jane Sturtevant, b. at Kingston, MA, 7 Apr 1737; d. there 28 Feb 1797; d/o David and Sarah (Holmes) Sturtevant.
Benjamin filed his second marriage intention at Plymouth 16 Sep 1797, and m2. at Plymouth 15 Oct 1797 to the widow Lois (Harlow) Bartlett Doten. b. at Plymouth, MA, 9 Mar 1748/9; d. there 19 Nov 1802. She m1. at Plymouth, MA, 16 Oct 1766 by Rev. Chandler Robbins to Isaac Bartlett. she m2. at Plymouth 1 Jun 1779 to Thomas Doten. Lois was the d/o Amarilah and Lois (Doty) Harlow.

Benjamin filed his third marriage intention at Plymouth 19 Mar 1803, and m3. there 31 Mar 1803 by Rev. Adoniram Judson to Patience (Holmes) Dimon. b. ca. 1750; d. 15 Apr 1819 in her 69th year. She was previously married at Plymouth 24 Sep 1792 by Rev. Chandler Robbins to Daniel Dimon.

Benjamin filed his fourth marriage intention at Plymouth 5 May 1821, and m4. there 27 May 1821 to Phebe (Pearson) Doten. b. at Plymouth 11 Jan 1754 [calculated]; d. there 14 Aug 1853, aged 99 yrs. 7 mos. 3 dys. d/o William Bendick Pearson and Phebe Holmes. Phebe had m1. at Plymouth 22 Dec 1778 to Lemuel Doten. Lemuel d. 20 Jul 1820, and Phebe received a widow’s pension for his service during the Revolutionary War.

During the war Benjamin served as a Sergeant in the Lexington Alarm; 2nd Lieutenant of Cotton’s Massachusetts Regiment from May to Dec 1775; 1st Lieutenant of the 25th Continental Infantry from 1 Jan 1777 to 31 Dec 1776; Captain of the 7th Massachusetts 1 Jan 1777; and resigned 11 May 1781.

Benjamin applied for a pension while residing in Plymouth on 17 Apr 1818. In 1820 he was widowed from his third wife and he stated that had no family except a young woman hired to cook & wash for him. The gravestones for his wife Patience, Jane and Lois are located at Burial Hill in Plymouth, but his does not survive.

Children born at Plymouth, MA.

i. Benjamin,  b. 12 May 1766. He filed his m. int. at Plymouth 8 Sep 1789 to Sarah Lewis of Wellfleet.

ii. Rebecca,  b. 29 February 1768. She m. Joseph Finney.

iii. Salley,  b. 30 August 1769. Her m. int. was filed at Plymouth 17 Sep 1791, m. there 9 Oct 1791 by Rev. Chandler Robbins to William Sturtevant of Carver.

iv. David.  He filed his m. int. at Plymouth 26 Mar 1796, and m. there 19 Apr 1796 to Sally Durham.

For Capt. Benjamin Warren’s Diaries for the Battles of Saratoga and Cherry Valley see Appendix III

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WILLIAM WATSON  OB. b. at Woodbury, CT, 25 Nov 1748; d. at Poultney, VT, 17 Oct 1822, unmarried; son of John and Bethiah (Tyler) Watson.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (16:716).

William Watson, Hatfield. Ensign, Capt. Israel Chapin’s co. of Minute-men, Col. John Fellows’s Regt., which marched April 20, 1775, in response to the alarm of April 19, 1775; service to April 26, 1775, 7 days; also, Ensign, Capt. Chapin’s co., Col. Fellows’s Regt.; list of officers, dated Roxbury Camp, May 31, 1775; ordered in Provincial Congress, at Watertown, June 7, 1775, that commissions be delivered said officers; a receipt for the commissions is dated Camp at Roxbury, June 8, 1775, and signed by Col. Fellows; also, Ensign, same co. and Regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; engaged April 21, 1775; service, 3 mos. 12 days; also, Lieutenant and Captain, Col. James Wesson’s Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1777; reported as serving 14 mos. as Lieutenant, 22 mos. as Captain; also, Lieutenant, (late) Capt. Nahum Ward’s co., Col. Wesson’s Regt.; return of men who were in camp on or before Aug. 15, 1777; also, same Regt.; list of officers promoted in the Continental Army and for whom warrants were made out; also, Captain, 9th Mass. Regt.; list of settlements of rank of Continental officers, dated West Point, made by a Board held for the purpose and confirmed by Congress Sept. 6, 1779; commissioned July 26, 1779; also, Captain Lieutenant, Col. Wesson’s (9th) Regt.; return of officers, dated West Point, Sept. 12, 1779; also, same Regt.; return of officers for clothing, dated Boston, Sept. 25, 1779; also, Captain, Col. Wesson’s Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1778, to Dec. 31, 1780; also, recommendation dated Brookline, April 19, 1780, signed by Col. J. Wesson, recommending certain officers to fill vacancies in 9th Mass. Regt.; also, request that warrants be granted them; said Watson recommended for a Captainscy to date from Oct. 27, 1777; reported as having previously received a commission, but it having been wrongly dated, a warrant is requested as above; ordered in Council May 3, 1780, that warrants be granted said officers; also, Captain, Col. Wesson’s (9th) Regt.; return of officers, dated Orange-town, Oct. 7, 1780; also, Captain, 6th co., 3d Mass. Regt. commanded by Lieut. Col. Millen; muster roll for Dec 1782; reported on furlough; also reported received from (late) 9th Mass. Regt.; also, muster rolls for Jan.-April, 1783; reported on furlough in Jan. and Feb., 1783; also, order on Lieut. Henry Nelson, Paymaster, 3d Mass. Regt., dated Cantonment near New Windsor, May 13, 1783, signed by men belonging to said Watson’s co., for wages for Feb. and March, 1783.

William served until June 1783, after the war settling in Poultney, VT, where he was a town ‘character’, and is described as follows in the ancient town history: He served 7 years in the Revolutionary War and was an ardent friend of the colonists. He espoused their cause with a will, and no sacrifice seemed too great for him to make to promote their interest. His uncompromising hatred to British rule was equally prominent with his zeal for independence . . . he was a man of a brilliant intellect, well educated, but unfortunately, in the Revolutionary Army, he acquired intertemperate habits . . . he was the author of that celebrated toast, so often repeated since, being given at a Fourth of July celebration in Poultney about 1810: “The enemies of our Country; may they have Cobweb breeches, a porcupine saddle, a hard-trotting horse, and an eternal journey . . . .” He was never married, and in the latter part of his life seemed to transfer his affections and sympathy to a black and white dog, which was his constant companion wherever he appeared, staff in hand, on the street. But, in the process of time, Comus died as other dogs do. “Captain Bill”, as he was familiarly called, procured a box and buried him on the south side of the street, nearly opposite the Congregational meeting house in East Poultney. At his grave he erected a slab with this inscription: “Comus is dead! Good dog, well bred; Here he lies; enough said.” William was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1822. According to his pension papers in the National Archives, Washington, DC, ‘Captain Bill’ during the years 1818-21 received an annuity of $100. a year from
the estate of his deceased brother, James, late of New York, New York, in addition to his small pension. In his will, Captain Watson bequeathed everything to Harvey D. Smith, Esquire, of Poultney except for the place he lived on, which he gave for two years to Mrs. Lydia Tuttle, then to Smith. The estate was insolvent.

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GEORGE WEBB OM b. in the part of Yarmouth now Dennis, MA, 9 Jun 1740; d. Holden, MA, 24 Aug 1825, aged 85; son of John and Betsy (Sears) Webb; m. at Harwich 29 Oct 1761, Hannah 'Ann' Sears, who d. at Holden 2 Aug 1827, aged 87 yrs.; d/o Banabus and Thankful (Freeman) Sears. George served as a private soldier in the French and Indian War in 1758; was a taxpaye in Harwich, MA, in 1771, residing in the part now the town of Brewster.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (16:744).

George Webb, Lieutenant, Capt. Seth Clark's co.; engaged July 1, 1775; discharged Dec. 31, 1775; service, 6 mos. 16 days, in defense of seacoast; roll sworn to in Barnstable Co.; also, Captain, Col. William Shepard's 4th (also given 3d) Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1780; also, letter dated Camp Valley Forge, May 1, 1778, signed by said Webb, Captain, and other officers of Col. Shepard's Regt., requesting that application be made to the President of the Board of War for clothing granted them by resolve of March 13, 1778; also, Col. Shepard's Regt.; muster roll for Oct., 1778, dated Camp at Providence; appointed Jan. 1, 1777; also, Captain, 4th Mass. Regt., Gen. Glover's brigade; return of officers, dated Boston, Dec. 14, 1778; also, list of men raised to reinforce the Continental Army for the term of 6 months, agreeable to resolve of June 5, 1780, who marched from Springfield July 11, 1780, under the care of said Webb, Captain; also, Col. Shepard's Regt.; return of officers for clothing, dated Salem, Aug. 28, 1779; also, Captain, 4th Mass. Regt.; list of settlements of rank of Continental officers, dated West Point, made by a Board held for the purpose and confirmed by Congress Sept. 6, 1779; commissioned Jan. 1, 1777; also, Captain, 4th Mass. Regt., Gen. Glover's brigade; return of officers, dated Boston, Dec. 14, 1780; also, Col. Shepard's Regt.; returns of effectives, dated Sept. 28, Oct. 12, and Oct. 19, 1781; reported on command at the Southward by general order; also, Captain, 9th (Light Infantry) co., Col. Shepard's Regt.; muster roll for Feb.-Nov., 1781, dated Hutts 1st Brigade; reported on command with light infantry at the Southward in July, 1781, on command with light infantry in June and Aug., 1781; also, muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers of the Oct. and Nov., 1781, dated York Hutts; also, muster rolls for Dec., 1781, Jan. and Feb., 1782, dated Hutts 1st Brigade and sworn to at West Point; also, returns of effectives, dated Cantonment 1st Brigade, Feb. 22, and March 1, 1782; reported on furlough in Massachusetts from Jan. 11, 1782, by leave of Gen. McDougall; also, return dated West Point, Aug. 15, 1782, signed by said Webb, Captain Commandant, 4th Mass. Regt., showing number of men in actual service and number of men whose terms were to expire on or before Dec. 31, 1782; also, Col. Shepard's Regt.; returns of effectives between Sept. 13, and Oct. 25, 1782, dated Verplanck's Point; reported on duty with light infantry; also, return of effectives, dated Nov. 15, 1782; reported with light infantry.

George retired from active service 1 Jan 1783. It was in his Continental company that Deborah Sampson a woman served as a man under the name of Robert Shurtlieff.

George Webb of Harwich, gentleman, bought for $3,000 from Simeon Lyon of Holden, yeoman, thirty acres of land there on 12 Jun 1780; marched from Springfield July 11, 1780, under the care of said Webb, Captain; also, Col. Shepard's Regt.; return of officers for clothing, dated Salem, Aug. 28, 1779; also, Captain, 4th Mass. Regt.; list of settlements of rank of Continental officers, dated West Point, made by a Board held for the purpose and confirmed by Congress Sept. 6, 1779; commissioned Jan. 1, 1777; also, Captain, 4th Mass. Regt., Gen. Glover's brigade; return of officers, dated Boston, Dec. 14, 1780; also, Col. Shepard's Regt.; returns of effectives, dated Sept. 28, Oct. 12, and Oct. 19, 1781; reported on command at the Southward by general order; also, Captain, 9th (Light Infantry) co., Col. Shepard's Regt.; muster roll for Feb.-Nov., 1781, dated Hutts 1st Brigade; reported on command with light infantry at the Southward in July, 1781, on command with light infantry in June and Aug., 1781; also, muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers of the Oct. and Nov., 1781, dated York Hutts; also, muster rolls for Dec., 1781, Jan. and Feb., 1782, dated Hutts 1st Brigade and sworn to at West Point; also, returns of effectives, dated Cantonment 1st Brigade, Feb. 22, and March 1, 1782; reported on furlough in Massachusetts from Jan. 11, 1782, by leave of Gen. McDougall; also, return dated West Point, Aug. 15, 1782, signed by said Webb, Captain Commandant, 4th Mass. Regt., showing number of men in actual service and number of men whose terms were to expire on or before Dec. 31, 1782; also, Col. Shepard's Regt.; returns of effectives between Sept. 13, and Oct. 25, 1782, dated Verplanck's Point; reported on duty with light infantry; also, return of effectives, dated Nov. 15, 1782; reported with light infantry.

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Children, not necessarily in the order given below:

i.    Betsy,    m. at Truro, MA, 2 Nov 1762; m. at Holden 29 Apr 1786 to John Abbott, Jr.
ii.    Ruth,    b. 1764, m. at Holden 10 Jun 1784 to John Rice Goulding.
iii.    Huldah,    b. at Harwich, m. 25 Nov 1784 to Aaron Smith.
iv.    Constant,    d. bef. 1825.

v.    Anna,    m. at Holden 18 Mar 1790 to Silas Flagg of Worcester.
vii.    Priscilla,    b. in Holden 21 Jun 1802; m. Samuel Fisk of Worcester.
ix.    Sally,    m. at Holden 24 May 1808 to Samuel Black.
x.    Mary 'Polly',    m. at Holden 24 Feb 1825 to Jonas Chaffin

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BENJAMIN WELLS (Welles) OM b. at Hatfield, MA, 12 Jul 1756; d. Hopewell, Ontario, NY, 4 Jun 1828; son of Samuel and Lucy (Evans) Wells; m. at Hatfield 23 Jun 1785 to Anna Chapin, b. at Hatfield ca. 1767; d. Monroe County, NY, 9 Jan 1846; d/o Gen. Israel and Elizabeth (Marsh) Chapin. Her father was the old Indian agent and a founder of Canandaigua, NY. The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (16:837-838).

Benjamin Wells, Ensign, Col. Joseph Vose's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; also, Capt. Orringh Stoddard's co., Col. Vose's Regt.; muster roll for Dec., 1777, sworn to at Camp near Valley Forge; appointed Jan. 1, 1777;
Ontario Lodge No. 23, which was organized at Canandaigua in 1791.

The petition for this Lodge, dated October 31, 1791, is on file in the office of the Grand Secretary; it is signed by the following:

- Timothy Hosmer
- Judah Cott.
- John Chapin, Jr.
- Seth Weed
- Thomas Morris
- Benjamin Wells
- William Adams

The petition for this Lodge, dated October 31, 1791, is on file in the office of the Grand Secretary; it is signed by the following:

- Timothy Hosmer
- Samuel Mellish.
- Judah Cott.
- John Chapin, Jr.
- Benjamin Wells.
- Seth Weed.
- William Adams.
- Thomas Morris.

1912 Grand Lodge Proceedings:

Ontario Lodge No. 23, which was organized at Canandaigua in 1791.

The petition for this Lodge, dated October 31, 1791, is on file in the office of the Grand Secretary; it is signed by the following:

- Timothy Hosmer
- Samuel Mellish.
- Judah Cott.
- John Chapin, Jr.
- Benjamin Wells.
- Seth Weed.
- William Adams.
- Thomas Morris.
The petitioners nominated "Doctor Timothy Hosmer" as Master [formerly of American Union Lodge]. It was received at a session of the Grand Lodge on 7 Mar 1792, and on 12 Oct 1792, a warrant was issued. The records of the Grand Lodge contain the following:

"A petition was read from Timothy Hosmer and eight other brethren, dated at Canandarguay in the County of Ontario, October 31, 1791, praying for a warrant to erect a Lodge in that county, of which Doctor Timothy Hosmer was to be Master. The petition was accompanied by a letter from the Master and Wardens of Wooster Lodge No. 15, held in the Town of Colchester, State of Connecticut, warmly recommending the petition of these brethren to this Grand Lodge. Resolved, That the prayer of said petition be granted and that the Grand Secretary do answer the letter from Wooster Lodge."

The warrant of the Lodge was declared forfeited by the Grand Lodge 8 Jun 1832.

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The letter from Wooster Lodge is on file in the office of the Grand Secretary.

But little is known concerning the doings of this Lodge; the last returns on file are dated 27 Dec 1825. It then had 34 members. The officers were:

John W. Beats, Senior Warden. Henry Howard, Secretary. James Eaton, Tiler.
Soton Lawson, Junior Warden. John Voorhis, Senior Deacon.

These returns give the following list of Past Masters:

John Grieg.
Harris Seymour.
James Sibley.
Asa Stanley.
Richard Wells.

The warrant of the Lodge was declared forfeited by the Grand Lodge 8 Jun 1832.
Marlboro, and his grave on the top of the hill is still to be seen, marked by a large slate tablet, which bears this inscription:

Glory with all her lamps shall burn,
And watch the warriors sleeping clay;
Till the last trumpet rouse his urn.
To aid the triumphs of the day.

JAMES WESSON

OM was b. at Sudbury, MA, 2 Apr 1754; d. at Marlboro, MA, 15 Oct 1809; son of Jeremiah and Sarah (Bent) Wesson of Sudbury; m. at Brookline, MA, 25 Mar 1768 to Ann White. b. ca. 1742; d. Brookline 6 Apr 1777, aged 35 yrs. James resided in Brookline, MA, before the Revolution.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (16:882-883).

James Wesson, Brookline. Receipt given to Lieut. Col. Loami Baldwin, dated Sewall's Point, Sept. 7, 1775, signed by said Wesson, for wages for service as Major for Aug., 1775, in 38th Regt. commanded by Lieut. Col. Baldwin; also, Major; return of casualties of the several companies in the 38th Regt., made by Lieut. Col. Loami Baldwin, dated Chelsea, Sep 1775; said Wesson reported sick, absent 2 days by permission of Col. Johnnot (Johonnot);

also, petition addressed to the Council, dated Watertown, Oct. 18, 1775, signed by Loami Baldwin, Lt Col, and said Wesson, Major, stating that certain officers in the 38th Regt. commanded by Lt. Col. Baldwin had not received their commissions from the Provincial Congress, and asking that the officers in question be recommended to the Commander-in-Chief for commissions;

also, receipt given to Col. Baldwin, dated Cambridge, Dec. 26, 1775, signed by said Wesson, for blanket money for the 26th Regt. and advance pay for recruits for the new army for the month of Jan (1776);

also, account of rations allowed officers of the 38th Regt. commanded by Lieut. Col. Baldwin from July 1, 1775, to Dec. 31, 1775, dated Chelsea; said Wesson credited with 184 days allowance;

also, receipt given to Col. Baldwin, dated Camp at Cambridge, March 20, 1776, signed by said Wesson, for wages for Jan., 1776, of the commissioned and staff officers of the 26th Regt. stationed at Fort No. 1;

also, receipt given to Col. Baldwin, dated New York, April 2, 1776, signed by said Wesson, Lieutenant Colonel, for ration allowance from Jan. 1, 1776, to April 1, 1776;

also, return dated Mixfield, P.A., Dec. 29, 1776, of officers and men belonging to Col. Baldwin's (26th) Regt., who marched on expedition to Trenton, Dec. 26, 1776;

also, Lieutenant Colonel, Col. Baldwin's Regt.; pay abstract of Capt. Thomas Mighill's co. for travel allowance, etc., on march homeward at close of the campaign in 1776, sworn to at Rowley, April 9, 1777; no travel allowed said Wesson; also, Colonel; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1777;

also, list of men belonging to Brookline in service in the Continental Army [year not given]; also, return of officers for clothing, attested at Boston, Oct. 19, 1778;

also, certificate dated Boston, Feb. 3, 1779, signed by said Wesson, Colonel, certifying that certain men in his regiment were in camp on or before Aug. 15, 1777, and had not been absent subsequently except on furlough;

also, Colonel; return of officers belonging to 9th Mass. Regt. commanded by said Wesson, who were in camp on or before Aug. 15, 1777, and who had not been absent subsequently except on furlough, etc., certified at Soldiers Fortune, March 20, 1779;

also, Colonel, 9th Mass. Regt.; list of settlements of rank of Continental officers, dated West Point, made by a Board held for the purpose and confirmed by Congress Sept. 6, 1779; commissioned Jan. 1, 1777;

also, Colonel, 9th Mass. Regt.; return of officers, dated West Point, Sept. 12, 1779;

also, return of officers for clothing, dated Boston, Sept. 25, 1779;

also, Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; reported deranged; also, return of officers, dated Orangetown, Oct. 7, 1780.

James retired from the service 1 January 1781. He was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1809. James was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 24 July 1792. James settled in Marlboro after his retirement; was termed ‘Esquire’ in probate papers administering his estate.

Children born at Brookline:

i. Stephen, baptism 1776; d. 18 Apr 1773.

ii. William, baptism 16 Dec 1776; m. at Marlboro 23 Mar 1806 to Sarah Hapgood.

iii. Stephen, baptism 30 May 1773.

iv. Sarah, baptism 04 Feb 1776; m. at Marlboro 21 Oct 1798 to Eliphalet Spurr.

Edward White

b. at Brookline, MA, 27 Nov 1758; d. at Savannah, GA, 9 Jan 1812; son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Aspinwall) White; m. at Brookline in 1792 to Millicent Scott Stubbs, of near Louisville, [Jefferson County], GA, b. in 1775; d. 1825.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (17:65).

Edward White, Brookline, Lieutenant, Col. James Wesson's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1777; reported as serving 14 mos. 6 days as Ensign, 21 mos. 24 days as Lieutenant;

also, Ensign, Capt. Nahum Ward's co., Col. Wesson's Regt.; company return; residence, Brookline;

also, Col. Wesson's (9th) Regt.; return of officers for clothing, attested at Boston, Oct. 19, 1778; (late) Capt. Ward's co., Col. Wesson's Regt.; return of men who were in camp on or before Aug. 15, 1777, certified March 6, 1779;

also, same Regt.; return of officers, dated West Point, Sept. 12, 1779;

also, same Regt.; return of officers for clothing, dated Boston, Sept. 25, 1779;

also, Lieutenant, Col. Wesson's Regt.; list of officers promoted in the Continental Army and for whom warrants were made out [year not given];

also, Lieutenant, same Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780;
also, recommendation dated Brookline, April 19, 1780, signed by Col. J. Wesson, recommending certain officers to fill vacancies in 9th Mass. Regt., and requesting that warrants be granted them; said White recommended for a Lieutenancy to date from March 6, 1778; ordered in Council May 3, 1780, that warrants be granted said officers; also, Lieutenant, Col. Wesson's Regt.; return of commissioned officers, dated Orangetown, Oct. 7, 1780; also, Lieutenant; return dated Phillipsburgh, July 18, 1781, made by Ezra Badlam, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, 8th Mass. Regt., of officers of said regiment doing duty upon warrants; warrant dated March 6, 1778; reported joined from 9th Mass. Regt.; also, Lieutenant, 3d Mass. Regt. commanded by Col. M. Jackson; return of effectives, dated Oct. 31, 1783; reported at the Lines. Edward served to 3 Nov 1783. He settled in Savannah in 1785, where he was a hatter by trade. Several years later was commissioned by the United States Government to be a Naval Officer of the Port of Savannah; in 1797 was elected by the voters of Chatham County (Savannah) to be the Register of Probate, and was re-elected to that office for several terms. In his will, dated 23 Aug 1806, he was termed 'Esquire'. He bequeathed to his son, Benjamin Aspinwall White, land in Savannah plus 'My Negro Boy Peter'; to his son, Thomas White (a minor), land in Savannah plus 'my Negro Boy George'; to his daughter, Maria Susannah White (a minor), land in Savannah plus 'my Mulatto Wench Charlotte and Negro Girl Ann'. The remainder of his estate went to his wife, Mlicey S. White. His inventory in Chatham County was $5,559.75 and in Jones County, Georgia, $6,116.99. This latter consisted of a large plantation 'Brookline', the summer seat of Major White in Jones County. The will was filed 14 Jan 1812.

Edward was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1812. In 1794 and 1795 he had been elected a Steward of the Georgia Society of the Cincinnati, and that Society notified this one of the elections. It seems he must have been elected a member of the Georgia Society by right of residence, but they have no record of it, nor does the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati. Successors of Lieutenant Edward White have been, but are not now, members of the Georgia Society of the Cincinnati. Edward was granted a Bounty Land Warrant on 18 May 1799. Two obituaries appeared in The Columbian Centinel, one on 1 Feb 1812, and the other on 15 Apr 1812.

Children:

i. Benjamin Aspinwall, MD,  b. at Brookline 2 Jan 1793; m. at Savannah 30 Jan 1817 Jane Eleanor D. Clancy of Darien, GA.

ii. James Seagrave, b. 1794, d. bef. 1806.

iii. Thomas,  b. 1796, d. aft. 1806.

iv. Maria Susannah, b. 1799; m. at Milledgeville, GA, 1 Nov 1825 to Francis Vincen deLauney.

HENRY WHITE OM b. 5 Jan 1740; d. at Gloucester, MA, 16 Dec 1823. His death was recorded in The Columbian Centinel 21 Feb 1824, where they listed his age as 92 yrs; m. at Gloucester 7 Jun 1774 to Ester Annis, b. Gloucester, MA, 15 Sept1745; d. 15 Nov 1815; d/o Isaac and Experience (Harraden) Annis of Gloucester. On the intention of his marriage Henry is listed as a sojourner from Walpole.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (17:73-74).

Henry White, Gloucester. List of men belonging to Capt. Barnabas Dodge's co. who took the oath in Middlesex Co. June 10, 1775, required by Congress to be taken by the Mass. army;

also, Sergeant, Capt. Barnabas Dodge's co., Col. Gerrish's Regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; engaged May 14, 1775; service, 11 weeks 2 days; also, return of the sick and absent belonging to Capt. Dodge's co., dated Aug. 11, 1775; also, Capt. Dodge's (6th) co., Lieut. Col. Loammi Baldwin's (late Col. Samuel Gerrish's) 38th Regt.; pay abstract for Aug., 1775, dated Camp at Chelsea; also, company return dated Camp at Chelsea, 2 Oct 1775; also, order for money in lieu of bounty coat dated Chelsea, 27 Dec 1775; also, account dated Chelsea, Dec. 31, 1775, of the appraisement made by appraisers appointed by Col. Baldwin, of guns taken for public use from men belonging to the 38th Regt. (old army) who left the service Dec. 31, 1775, having been stationed at Chelsea and Medford; Capt. Dodge's co.; also, receipt dated Chelsea, signed by said White and others, for money received of Col. Baldwin for Guns Stop[ped] and Prized by the Committee on the 31st Day of December last, agreeable to General Orders in the 26 Regt.; also, list of recruits for the new establishment in Col. Baldwin's Regt., approved by Brig. Gen. W. Heath in Camp at Cambridge, Dec. 30, 1775; Capt. Barnabas Dodge's co.; also, Sergeant, Capt. Dodge's co., Col. Baldwin's Regt.; return of men who enlisted to serve for 1 year from Dec. 31, 1775; also, same co. and Regt.; abstract for advance pay for Jan., 1776, etc.; also, same co. and Regt.; pay abstracts for Feb., March, and April, 1776; also, same co. and Regt.; pay abstracts for May and June, 1776, dated Camp New York; also, list of officers recommended by Col. Baldwin to fill vacancies in the 26th Regt., dated Camp at New York, July 2, 1776; said White, Sergeant, recommended as Ensign in Capt. Dodge's co.; also, Ensign; account of articles lost by sundry officers and soldiers belonging to the 26th Regt. at the evacuation of New York Sept. 14, 1776; also, return dated Mixfield, Pa., Dec. 29, 1776, of officers and men belonging to Col. Baldwin's Regt. who marched on expedition to Trenton Dec. 26, 1776; also, Ensign, (late) Capt. Barnabas Dodge's co. commanded by Lieut. Joseph Cheever, Col. Baldwin's Regt.; pay abstract for travel allowance, etc., for the year 1776; reported engaged in the service; also, Lieutenant, Col. James Wesson's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1780; also, Lieutenant, Capt. Abraham Childs's co., Col. Wesson's (9th) Regt.; return dated Jan. 25, 1778; residence, Gloucester; engaged for town of Gloucester; also, same Regt.; return of officers for clothing, attested at Boston, Oct. 19, 1778; also, same Regt.; return of officers, dated West Point, Sept. 12, 1779; also, Col. Wesson's Regt.; return of officers for clothing, dated Boston, Sept. 25, 1779; also, same Regt.; return of commissioned officers, dated Orangetown, Oct. 7, 1780.

Henry retired 1 Jan 1783. He was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 12 Oct 1790, and applied for a pension 3 Apr 1818. The descendants of Henry White became eligible for membership in the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati under the Rule of 1854.
Children:
i. Esther, bapt. 11 Jun 1775.
ii. Henry, bapt. 27 Sep 1779.
iii. Elizabeth, b. Mar 1785; m. 12 Dec 1807 to John Fitz.

TIMOTHY WHITING b. at Lancaster, MA, 17 Jun 1758; d. there 13 Jan 1826, aged 67 yrs.; son of Timothy and Sarah (Osgood) Whiting, and a brother of John Whiting. His brother John was also an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati; m1. at Billerica, MA, 21 Aug 1781 to Abigail Kidder of Billerica, b. Billerica 5 Jun 1759; d. 1 Oct 1798, age 39; m2. at Lancaster 14 Oct 1799 to Lydia Phelps, bapt. Lancaster, MA, 16 Mar 1777; d. Charlestown, MA, 15 Jan 1851, age 75 yrs. d/o John Phelps of Lancaster.

Timothy was a Private in the Lexington Alarm, Apr 1775. He was Sergeant-Major, of Bridge’s Massachusetts Regiment from Apr to Dec 1775. Timothy was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant, 16th Continental Infantry and served from 1 Jan-31 Dec 1776.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* (17:182).

Timothy Whiting Jr., Assistant Deputy Quartermaster General with rank of Major; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; also, Assistant Deputy Quartermaster General with rank of Major, Col. Ebenezer Sprout’s (12th) Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to June 20, 1780; reported discharged June 20, 1780; also, Quarter Master, 3d Mass. brigade; statement of Continental balances; balance certified April 28, 1780.

Timothy's descendants are eligible for membership in the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati under the Rule of 1854. Timothy applied for a pension 14 Apr 1818, and his widow applied for a pension while residing in Charlestown, Mass. 7 Oct 1848. His obituary appeared in *The Columbian Centinel* 21 Jan 1826; and his first wife Abigail’s obituary appeared 3 Oct 1798. His Will was probated at the Worcester County Courthouse in 1826.

Timothy and his wives are buried at the Old Common Burial Ground in Lancaster, the following is the inscription of his gravestone:


Children born in Lancaster:
i. John, b. 10 Oct 1782.
ii. Polly, b. 17 Mar 1784; d. 1799.
iii. Sally Upton, b. 2 Febr 1786; d. young.
iv. Samuel Kidder, b. 18 Dec 1787.
v. Levi, b. 27 Jan 1790.
vi. Nancy W., b. 8 Mar 1793; m. M. Garfield of Troy, NY.
vii. Thomas J., b. 1796.
viii. Joseph, b. 18 Jul 1798; d. 19 Mar 1799.
ix. Harriet, b. 13 Dec 1800; m. 10 Oct 1821 to Paul Willard of Charlestown, MA.
x. Charles, b. 21 Nov 1802., d. at Lancaster 3 Oct 1803.
xi. James, b. 30 Jan 1805.
xii. Mary Phelps, b. and d. at Lancaster 11 Mar 1818.

Resolution of the Committee to Settle with Army to Make Good the Depreciation of Pay to Timothy Whiting, Jr., Quartermaster of the Garrison at West Point, NY, the Same as the Other Staff Officers in the Fifteen Battalions.

On the Petition of Timothy Whiting, in behalf of Timothy Whiting, junior, Q.M. of the garrison at West-Point, NY, the same as the other staff officers in the fifteen battalions,

Resolved, That the prayer of the petition be granted, and that the Committee for settling with the army be and they hereby are directed to make good the depreciation to said Whiting according to his pay, agreeable to the other staff-officers in the fifteen battalions. [Passed April 27, 1780]

From the Minutes of American Union Lodge:

Robinson House, July 26, 1779.

Lodge opened at 3 o’clock, P. M. Bro. Simpson was ballotted for and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. Col. Rufus Putnam, of the Massachusetts Line, Col. Wm. Williams and Maj. Thomas Byles, of the Third Pennsylvania Regiment, Lieut. Peleg Heath, of the Third Connecticut Regiment, and Mr. Timothy Whiting, Quarter Master at the Garrison of Fort Arnold, were severally proposed to be made Masons, and on being subsequently ballotted for and accepted, they were made Entered Apprentices.

Robinson House (N. Y.), Sept. 7th, 1779.

Lodge opened at 3 o’clock p. M. Bros. Boyles, Williams, Whiting and Wilson were proposed, ballotted for, accepted, and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason.

ABRAHAM WILLIAMS OM b. at Sandwich, MA, 10 Feb 1754; d. there 22 Feb 1796; eldest son of Rev. Abraham and Anna (Buckminster) Williams; m. at Sandwich 4 Jan1786 to Abigail Freeman, b. at Sandwich 23 Aug 1768; d. in April 1832; d/o Hon. Nathaniel and Tryposia (Colton) Freeman. She m2. at Sandwich, 12 Mar 1801 to George Ellis of Fairfield, ME.
The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* (17:414).

Abraham Williams (also given Abram Williams), Sandwich. Ensign, Col. Jonathan Brewer’s Regt.; list of officers who were appointed but not commissioned by Congress owing to the confusion that took place after June 17, 1775; said officers recommended in Council Sept. 27, 1775, to Gen. Washington for commissions;

also, 2d Lieutenant, Capt. Daniel Whiting’s (2d) co., Col. Asa Whetcomb’s Regt.; muster roll dated Camp at Ticonderoga, Nov. 27, 1776; appointed Jan. 1, 1776; reported re-engaged as 1st Lieutenant in Capt. Chadwick’s co., Col. Brewer’s Regt., Nov. 13, 1776, but to continue in Col. Whetcomb’s Regt. until Dec. 31, 1776;

also, Captain, Col. Sprout’s Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; reported as serving 26 mos. as Lieutenant, 10 mos. as Captain; promoted to Captain Sept. 29, 1778;

also, 1st Lieutenant, Capt. John Chadwick’s co., Col. Brewer’s Regt.; return dated Jan. 22, 1778; residence, Sandwich; also, order dated Camp near Valley Forge, April 9, 1778, signed by said Williams, Lieutenant, and other officers of Col. Samuel Brewer’s Regt., for clothing, to be delivered to Lieut. Col. Littlefield;

also, communication addressed to the Board of War, at Boston, dated West Point, Dec. 27, 1778, signed by Lieut. Col. Samuel Carlton, requesting that the necessary articles to supply thirty complete suits of clothing might be delivered to said Williams, Captain Agreeable to resolve of August 1778, for the use of said Williams and others, officers of (late) Col. Brewer’s Regt.;

also, return dated Boston, Feb. 2, 1779, of officers of Col. Carlton’s (late Brewer’s) Regt., appearing on the reverse of an order for the delivery of thirty complete suits of clothing for the use of said Williams and others, officers of (late) Col. Brewer’s Regt.;

also, 1st Lieutenant; return of officers of (late) Col. Brewer’s (12th) Regt. commanded by Maj. Tobias Fernald, for the moiety of money due them July 15, 1779;

also, Captain, Lieut. Col. Ebenezer Sprout’s (12th) Regt.; list of settlements of rank of Continental officers, dated West Point, made by a Board held for the purpose and confirmed by Congress Sept. 6, 1779; commissioned March 6, 1779;

also, Captain Lieutenant, 12th Mass. Regt. commanded by Maj. Tobias Fernald; return of officers who were in actual service from Massachusetts, and who had not been absent subsequently except by leave of proper authority, dated Boston, Dec. 5, 1779;

also, Captain, Col. Sprout’s (12th) Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1779, to Dec. 31, 1779;

also, Captain, same Regt.; return of officers in actual service, certified at Boston, July 13, 1780;

also, discharge dated West Point, Dec. 6, 1780, signed by said Williams, Captain Commandant, granting an honorable discharge to Isaiah Chase of Wibramah, a 6 months soldier in 12th Mass. Regt.;

also, return of officers belonging to 12th Mass. Regt. commanded by Lieut. Col. Ebenezer Sprout who were in actual service, made by said Williams, Captain and Agent, dated Boston, Jan. 17, 1781;

also, muster rolls of Capt. Sylvanus Smith’s co., Col. Rufus Putnam’s (5th) Regt., for Sept.-Dec., 1781, and Feb., 1782, dated Garrison West Point, signed by said Williams, Captain and Brigade Inspector;

also, Captain, 3d co., Col. Ebenezer Sprout’s (2d) Regt.; returns of effectives between July 11, 1783, and Aug. 15, 1783, dated Philadelphia; reported acting as Brigade Major at West Point.

He served until 3 Nov 1783. Abraham was later a member of the Barnstable County Committee of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati in 1784 to investigate needy cases among the members. An original member of the Ohio Company, he never went out there, yet owned and left real estate in Ohio of which his daughter, Anna Buckminster Cottle knew nothing until 1843. He was termed ‘Esquire’ in the probate papers settling his estate.

Abraham was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1796. Abraham is buried in the Sandwich Old Burying Ground.

Children, born in Sandwich:

i. Anna Buckminster, b. 10 Dec 1786; m. William Cottle of Chilmark, Martha’s Vineyard, MA.

ii. Caroline, b. 11 Apr 1788; m. John Cottle.

iii. Martha ‘Patty’, b. 24 Nov 1789; m. 3 May 1806 to Ellis Nye.

iv. Abraham, b. 27 Dec 1791; lost at sea, unm.

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JOHN WILLIAMS OM b. at Groton, MA, 4 Jul 1746; d. there 1 Jul 1822; son of John and Elizabeth (Cutter) Williams; m. Attleboro, MA, 26 Sep 1769 to Molly Everett, b. at Attleboro, 13 Jun 1749; d. Dover, MA, 26 May 1830, aged 83 yrs; d/o Jeremiah and Rebecca (Blackinton) Everett of Attleboro.

The following sketches for his service in the Revolutionary War appear in *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* (17:446, 452-453).

John Williams, Groton. Sergeant, Capt. Asa Lawrence’s co. of Minute-men, which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775, to headquarters at Cambridge; service, 6 days; reported engaged in the army;

also, 1st Lieutenant, Capt. Lawrence’s co.; list of officers of Col. Prescott’s regt. recommended in Committee of Safety, at Cambridge, 23 Jun 1775, for commissions; ordered in Provincial Congress 25 Jun 1775, that said officers be commissioned;

also, 2d Lieutenant, Capt. Lawrence’s co., Col. William Prescott’s regt.; muster roll dated 1 Aug 1775; engaged 25 Apr 1775; service, 98 days; reported as serving as 2d Lieutenant until 17 Jun 1775, and as 1st Lieutenant from that time; also, company return dated 6 Oct 1775;

also, 2d Lieutenant, Capt. Oliver Parker’s co., Col. Prescott’s regt.; list of officers (year not given, probably 1775).

John Williams, Captain, Col. Sprout’s regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; reported as serving 6 mos. 7 days as Lieutenant, 29 mos. 23 days as Captain;

also, return of said Williams’s co., Col. Rufus Putnam’s regt.; dated Albany, Feb. 9, 1778;

also, Captain, Col. Rufus Putnam’s regt.; return of officers for clothing allowed by order of General Court of March 13, 1778;

also, same regt.; return of officers for clothing; receipt for said clothing, dated Boston, June 17, 1778;

also, certificate dated Lynn, March 10, 1779, signed by Lieut. Col. Ezra Newhall, certifying that said Williams, Captain, Col. Putnam’s regt., joined before Aug. 15, 1777, and had not been absent subsequently except on furlough;
also, Col. Putnam's (4th) regt.; return for gratuity raised by lottery, approved April 22, 1779; also, Captain, 12th Mass. regt.; list of
settlements of rank of Continental officers, dated West Point, made by a Board held for the purpose and confirmed by Congress
Sept. 6, 1779; commissioned July 7, 1777;
also, Captain, 12th Mass. regt. commanded by Maj. Tobias Fernald; return of officers who were in actual service from May, 1777
and who had not been absent subsequently except by leave of proper authority, dated Boston, Dec. 5, 1779;
also, Captain, Col. Sprout's regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; also, Captain;
return of officers belonging to (late) 12th Mass. regt. commanded by Lieut. Col. Ebenezer Sprout who were in actual service, dated
Boston, Jan. 17, 1781;
also, Captain, 3d co., Col. Joseph Vose's (1st) regt.; return of effectives, dated Garrison West Point, Jan. 26, 1781; reported on
command at the Lines, absent 8 days;
also, return of effectives, dated Garrison West Point, April 6, 1781, signed by said Williams, Captain Commandant; also, muster rolls
of field, staff, and commissioned officers for Jan.-April, 1781, dated West Point; appointed July 7, 1777;
also, muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers for May, 1781, dated West Point, signed by said Williams, Captain
Commandant; also, returns of effectives, dated West Point, June 1, and June 15, 1781, signed by said Williams, Captain
Commandant;
also, returns of effectives, dated Camp Peekskill, June 22, and June 29, 1781; also, muster roll for June, 1781; also, returns of
effectives, dated Camp Phillipsburg, July 7, and July 13, 1781;
also, muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers for July, 1781, dated Camp near Dobbs's Ferry; also, returns of effectives,
dated Camp near Dobbs's Ferry, Aug. 3, and Aug. 10, 1781;
also, returns of effectives, dated Camp Continental Village, Sept. 21, and Sept. 28, 1781;
also, muster rolls of field, staff, and commissioned officers for Aug. and Sept., 1781, dated Camp Peekskill; reported absent with
leave in Aug., 1781;
also, returns of effectives between Oct. 5, 1781, and Nov. 9, 1781, dated Camp Continental Village; reported on duty at West Point
on return dated Nov. 9, 1781;
also, return of effectives, dated Nov. 23, 1781; reported on duty at West Point; also, muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned
officers for Oct. and Nov., 1781, dated Quarters York Huts; reported on furlough;
also, returns of effectives between Dec. 2, 1781, and Jan. 18, 1782, dated Huts 1st Mass. Brigade;
also, muster roll for Jan., 1782, sworn to at West Point; reported on furlough; also, muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned
officers for Feb., 1782, dated Huts 1st Mass. Brigade; reported on furlough;
also, return of effectives, dated Huts 1st Mass. Brigade, March 1, 1782; reported on furlough from Dec. 7, 1781, to April 15, 1782, at
Concord (also given Groton), by leave of Gen. McDougal;
also, muster roll for March, 1782, dated Quarters York Huts and sworn to at West Point; also, return of effectives, dated Camp West
Point, June 14, 1782; reported on provost guard;
also, return of effectives, dated Camp West Point, July 19, 1782;
also, return of effectives, dated Camp West Point, Sept. 20, 1782; reported on duty at West Point;
also, return of effectives, dated Winter Quarters New Windsor, March 7, 1783; reported absent;
also, returns of effectives between March 14, 1783, and June 13, 1783; reported absent by leave of Gen. Gates.

John served until 3 Nov 1783. He was by occupation a farmer, and took his third degree in the Lodge of Saint Andrew,
A.F.&A.M., Boston, 14 Feb 1780. He was not elected a member as he lived too far away, but became a Master Mason in
another lodge. John was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1822. John was buried
in Groton, Mass.

Children born at Groton:
i. John, b. 28 Dec 1770; d. 29 Oct 1773.
ii. Molly, b. 07 Jul 1772; d. 24 Sep 1773.
iii. John Jr., b. 01 Apr 1774; m. at Dedham, MA, 1 Dec1800 Sarah Battle Stow.
iv. Quincy, b. 10 Oct 1775.
v. Molly, b. 19 Oct 1777, d. 7 November 1777.
vi. Lucinda, b. 22 Nov 1780; m. at Groton 31 Jan 1798 to Francis Parker.
vi. Molly, b. 22 Sep 1782; d. 22 Feb 1784.
vii. Lewis, b. 19 Jul 1784; m. Abigail Kemp of Pepperell, MA.

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CHRISTOPHER WOODBRIDGE OM b. at Newbury, MA, 13 Apr 1751; d. at Newcastle, ME 19 May 1825; son of Benjamin and
Susanna (Tappan) Woodbridge; m. at Newcastle 22 Jan 1790 to Sarah Cunningham; b. ca. 1764; d. Hallowell, ME, 15 Dec 1852,
aged 88 yrs. Christopher had removed to Newcastle when but a youth, for, according to the early Lincoln Co., Maine Deeds,
Christopher Woodbridge of Newcastle, husbandman, bought 100 acres of land there for $40 from Benjamin Woodbridge of
Newcastle, gentleman 9 Dec 1772.
The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary
War (17:800).

Christopher Woodbridge, Newcastle.2d Lieutenant, Capt. Israel Davis's co.; list of seacoast officers; commissioned Jan. 16, 1776;
and who had not been absent subsequently except by leave of proper authority, dated Boston, Dec. 5, 1779;
also, Captain, Col. Sprout's regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1779; reported as serving 27 mos. 10 days, as Lieutenant, 8 mos. 20 days, as Captain;
also, Lieutenant, Capt. Israel Davis's co., Col. Wigglesworth's Regt.; return of men in actual service Sept. 15, 1777;
also, 1st Lieutenant, (late) Capt. Davis's co., Col. Edward Wigglesworth's Regt.; muster roll for May, 1778, dated Camp Valley
Forge; commissioned Jan. 1, 1778;
also, same co. and Regt.; muster roll for June, 1778, dated Camp Greenwich;
also, Subaltern, same Regt.; return of commissioned officers for clothing, dated Boston, Oct. 5, 1778;
also, 1st Lieutenant, (late) Capt. Davis’s co., Col. Wigglesworth’s (4th) Regt.; pay roll for Oct. 1778, sworn to at Providence;
also, Captain, 13th Mass. Regt.; list of settlements of rank of Continental officers, dated West Point, made by a Board held for the purpose and confirmed by Congress Sept. 6, 1779; commissioned April 10, 1779;
also, Captain Lt. Colonel’s co. commanded by said Woodbridge, (late) Col. Edward Wigglesworth’s Regt. commanded by Maj. John Porter; muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers for Mar and Apr 1779, dated Providence; appointed 1 Apr 1779;
also, Captain Lieutenant, 13th Mass. Regt. commanded by Maj. John Porter; return of officers for clothing, dated Camp at Lower Salem, Aug. 28, 1779, and endorsed Col. Sprouts Return;
also, Captain, Col. Smith’s Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1778, to Dec. 31, 1780; also, Captain, 13th Mass. Regt., Brig. Gen. Glover’s brigade; return of officers, dated Boston, Dec. 14, 1780;
also, Captain, in a detachment from 3d Mass. Regt. commanded by Maj. B. Porter; returns of effectives, dated July 11, July 24, and July 31, 1783; also, 3d Mass. Regt. commanded by Col. M. Jackson; return of effectives, dated Oct. 31, 1783; reported attending general court-martial.

Lieutenant. Massachusetts Militia, in 1776; 1st Lieutenant, 13th Mass., 1 Jan 1777; Captain-Lieutenant in 1778; Captain, 10 Apr 1779; transferred to 3rd Mass., 1 Jan 1781, and served to Nov 1783. After the war he returned to Newcastle, where he resumed farming. Christopher was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 1 Aug 1789, which was later assigned to Thomas Cushing. He later applied for a Soldier’s pension 1 Apr 1818, and his widow applied 8 Aug 1838. Christopher was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1825.

Children, born in Newcastle:
i. Sarah, b. Jun 1790.
ii. Benjamin, b. 14 Oct 1792, lost at sea before 1812, unm.
iii. John, b. 10 Feb 1794; d. at sea in 1836, presumably unm.
iv. Susan, b. 25 Jun 1796; m. at Boston, MA, 7 Jan 1819 to Amos B. Parker.
v. Margaret, b. 13 Oct 1799; m. 29 Oct 1829 to Elijah Browne.
vi. Elizabeth, b. 27 Mar 1802.
vii. Mary Ann, b. 12 Dec 1804; m. at Hallowell 20 Oct 1841 to Ebenezer C. Banks.
viii. Christopher, b. 07 Jul 1807; lost at sea on voyage from New York to Philadelphia in 1838, presumably unm.

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SAMUEL WOODWARD OM b. at Weston, MA, 11 Jul 1756; d. at Newburgh, NY, 29 Mar 1785; son of Rev. Samuel and Abigail (Williams) Woodward; m. 2 Feb 1782 to Martha Horton. Samuel received his AB, from Harvard University in 1776. His brother, Cyrus Woodward, born in 1764, died in 1782, while in the Sophomore class at Harvard.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (17.869-870).

Samuel Woodward, Surgeon’s Mate, Col. Shepard’s Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from May 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780;
also, Surgeon’s Mate, 4th Mass. Regt., Gen. Glover’s brigade; return of officers, dated Boston, Dec. 14, 1780;
also, Surgeon’s Mate, Col. William Shepard’s (4th) Regt.; list of officers promoted in the Continental Army and for whom warrants were made out; warrant issued Feb. 24, 1781;
also, communication addressed to His Excellency John Hancock, endorsed ‘Westfield Jan’y 23-1781,’ signed by William Shepard, Colonel, 4th Mass. Regt., recommending the appointment of a Lieutenant in his regiment, and stating that James Mann, Surgeon, and said Woodward, Surgeon’s Mate, who had been appointed April 7, 1780, had never received their warrants or commissions, and asking that the same be forwarded for all the officers mentioned; ordered in Council Feb. 24, 1781, that warrants be issued to above officers in order that they might be commissioned;
also, Surgeon’s Mate, Col. Shepard’s Regt.; muster rolls of field, staff, and commissioned officers for June, July, and Aug., 1781; appointed April 7, 1780;
also, muster rolls of field, staff, and commissioned officers for Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1781, dated York Huitts;
also, receipt given to Capt. Lieut. Knowles, signed by said Woodward, Surgeon’s Mate, and others belonging to Col. Crane’s (3d Artillery) Regt., for subsistence money for June, 1782.

Samuel served in the military until Jun 1783. He later settled in Newburgh by Feb 1784 in the practice of his profession. His widow received his Bounty Land Warrant which was granted 10 Apr 1790. Samuel was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1785.

Child:
i. Samuel, b. 28 Feb 1785; bapt. at Weston, MA, 9 Apr 1786, d. 8 Jan 1786, aged 1 year old son to the Widow Martha Woodward.

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Appendix I

MAJOR AZARIAH EGGLESTON OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMY

Extract from the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, July.1891
NEW YORK, 1892
by Thomas Egleston, LL.D.
http://www.archive.org/stream/biographicalnoti00egle/biographicalnoti00egle_djvu.txt
Azariah Egleston was born February 23, 1757, in the town of Sheffield, Berkshire County, Mass. His parents were Seth and Rachel (Church) Egleston. His grandparents were Joseph and Abigail (Ashley) Egleston of Westfield. His ancestor Bagot Egleston was born in England in 1590, and came from Exeter in Devonshire. He married Mary Talcott of Braintree in Essex, by whom, before leaving England, he had had two sons. They embarked in the ship Mary and John, which sailed from Plymouth, England, on March 20, 1630, and carried 140 passengers, "Godly families and people." Many of them were from the congregation of Maverick and Wareham in Exeter, who sailed with them. Mr. Wareham had been a celebrated minister in Exeter. The people who were associated with him were "an honorable company," and came from the counties of Devonshire, Dorsetshire and Somerset. They left England to form a colony in the Province of Massachusetts Bay.

On March 29 the Winthrop company, consisting of four vessels, the Talbot, the Jewell, the Arabella, and the Ambrose, sailed from Cowes, England, for Salem, and reached there on the 12th of June. All of these colonists were men and women of good family and well-to-do, possessing high courage, a determined moral purpose, and strong religious convictions. They organized a church in Plymouth before they embarked. The Mary and John was ten weeks on the ocean, and it appears that during that period they had "preaching and expounding every day." The vessel arrived in Massachusetts Bay on the 30th of May, but on account of a quarrel which they had had with the captain of the vessel, he, instead of anchoring as had been intended, in the Charles River, disembarked his passengers at a wild spot called Nantasket, near the entrance to Boston Harbor, where they were left to shift for themselves. A week later they celebrated the settlement at Dorchester with "a day of rest and thanksgiving," and during the summer months built permanent dwellings. The following winter was one of great want and suffering, but the colonists bore it with great fortitude. In the course of a few months they began to discuss burning questions as to their church organization, and finally, after some years, separated into parties who agreed as to the main questions of theology, but had slight differences of opinion about church organization, and settled different parts of the country.

Bagot Egleston's name appears on the register as "Baget Egleston, gentleman." He was a man of position and influence, and in 1631 was made a freeman of Dorchester. The early settlers of this country, and in fact people of that time generally, were very careless in the spelling of names, especially when they were a little unusual. Of the name Bagot there are eighteen different spellings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bacot</th>
<th>Bagod</th>
<th>Begat</th>
<th>Bigot</th>
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<td>Bigget</td>
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It must be remembered that many of these are not the signatures of the individuals, but the names as copied into documents by clerks who were not always careful. In one case there are three different spellings of the name in the same document. A careful search prosecuted for several months, both in this country and in Europe, makes it quite sure that there are no such names as those which appear without reference in the table above. In family records made from memory in this century, the name Bigot is the one usually attributed to him, but this is certainly not correct. In the recorded copy of his will the name is spelled Bygatt. At least seven of these variations in the name are the misspellings of inaccurate copists. The Bigods were, in the time of Charles II., a noble and famous family in England, who built Tintern Abbey and figured in history; but the title is now extinct, and it may be that this was a name in his mother's family, and from this Bigot, Bagat, or any of the names which appear in the copies of documents could easily have been corrupted.

In 1635 Bagot Egleston removed to Windsor, Conn., and was assigned to a position inside the palisade. He afterwards, by reason of purchase from other colonists, was appointed the sole owner of the land in the plan of 1654. He died in Windsor, September 1, 1674, in the 84th year of his age.

Azariah's father, Seth Egleston, was born in Westfield, Mass., but removed to Sheffield, Mass., where his children were born. Azariah was the eldest son and second child in a family of six — two daughters and four sons. His grandfather, Joseph Egleston, married Mrs. Abigail (Weller) Ashley, and hence the constant and intimate association of the three families, both before, during, and after the Revolutionary War. General Hyde's family became afterwards also related by intermarriage; so that the Eglestons, Patersons, Ashleys, and Hydes were always intimately associated during those times.

Seth Egleston was born at a time when people were obliged to be constantly on their guard to defend their properties and lives from incursions of Indians and ravages of wild beasts, and when a martial spirit was everywhere cultivated. His grandmother Ashley was a member of a military family, and while there was no special call for any military spirit while he was very young, it was latent and ready to spring into activity as soon as there was any occasion for it.

As the events of the Boston Tea Party showed, the provinces would not quietly submit to curtailments of their liberties. There was no part of the country where the usurpations of the British crown and the injustice of Parliament were resented and resisted more emphatically than in Berkshire County.

As soon as Azariah Egleston reached maturity he was most energetic in resisting the unjust demands of the officers of the King of Great Britain upon the liberties of the people of New England, and was one of the most active in procuring signatures to "the Solemn League and Covenant" which was adopted by the Berkshire Convention, and which on the 6th of July, 1774, was so generally signed throughout the province of Massachusetts Bay and elsewhere.

To understand clearly the determined resistance to the aggressions of the officers of the British crown, and how it was that men, women, and children were equally determined to resist them; and why it was that entire families, as in the case of the brothers of young Egleston, enlisted in an army to fight for the liberties which had been granted to them by charter, and which were little by little taken from them; it is necessary to go back to the early history of the settlement of the western part of Massachusetts, which was ready to fight for its rights the first time that it understood them to be in danger, and more particularly to study the settlements of the town of Sheffield, in which he was born, and of the town of Lenox, in which he lived after the Revolution was over.
That part of the town of Sheffield which lies west of the Housatonic River was granted by the Governor of New York, March 6, 1705, to a company of people from that State, on condition that they should pay certain rents and make settlements and improvements within six years. On June 30, 1722, another tract to the south, which includes the principal part of the town of Sheffield, was granted on the petition of 116 persons. A committee of five was appointed to admit settlers, and to charge them 30 shillings for each 100 acres, the money to be expended in paying the Indians, and to be used for other expenses.

The first meeting to encourage settlements in the western part of the province of Massachusetts Bay was held in Springfield, on March 19, 1723. On April 25, 1724, Konkapot and other Indians, in consideration of £460, three barrels of cider, and thirty quarts of rum, conveyed to the company the tracts including the present towns of Sheffield, Great Barrington, Mount Washington, Egremont, and parts of Alford, Stockbridge, West Stockbridge, and Lee, excepting a reservation in the northwest corner of Sheffield, which was afterwards purchased in February, 1736.

On March 9, 1726, a party was sent from Springfield to survey and lay out lots, and they reported their proceedings on the 8th of the following April. In 1725 the first settlement was made. In 1726 the lands were occupied. On the 22d of June, 1733, a committee was appointed by the General Court to confirm and advance the settlement of the lower Housatonic Township (Sheffield). This committee visited Sheffield in October, 1733, and again in 1734, making a full record. Between 1726 and 1734 many of the original proprietors had sold their rights, but most of those lands whose titles were confirmed in 1733 and 1734 were already settled. They held their first town meeting May 12, 1733, and the town was first incorporated as a town, under the name of Sheffield, on the 22d of June, 1733. The first meeting-house was built in 1735.

In 1745 Stockbridge was settled, and in 1750 had a dozen families. In 1760 Samuel Brown was made the agent of a company to purchase of two Indian sachems all their rights in the territory known as Mount Ephraim and Yokountown. Mount Ephraim contained 9,000 and Yokountown 14,000 acres. This tract of land included ten townships.

It was north of Stockbridge, between the State of New York and the Housatonic River, and south of Hancock and Pittsfield. The stipulated price was £1,790; but as the province held a better title than the Indians could give, which was at the most a very doubtful one, matters were carried to the General Court, and in February, 1762, the land was advertised for sale by the Provincial Government, and was sold at auction with other townships on June 2, 1762. As it was sold the eighth in order, in the sale it was described as Township No. 8. It included Richmond and Lenox, was sold for £2,550, and the Indians, who do not appear to have been satisfied, were given another £1,000. On February 17, 1763, still further demands being made, the amount was increased to £1,700. It was afterwards found that the Indian chiefs had previously sold the land, and this sale was therefore annulled, and the prior sale confirmed by the payment of £650, on condition that within five years there should be fifty settlers, each of whom should have a house 24 x 18 and 7 feet high, and have seven acres of well cleared and fenced land, and should employ a Protestant minister of the gospel. This settlement was called Yokun Town, after Yokun, one of the friendly chiefs. The first town meeting was held April 17, 1764, and £25 was voted at that meeting "to hire preaching." On May 25 of that year it was voted to build two meeting-houses, 35 x 45, as the plantation, as it was called, was divided by a mountain range. On June 21, 1765, on petition to the General Court, a town was incorporated under the name of Richmond. It was intended that the name should have been Richmond, the town having been called after the Duke of Richmond, and this error in spelling was not corrected until 1785, by an Act of the General Court.

The first house in what is now the town of Lenox was built by Jonathan Hinsdale of Hartford, Conn., in the year 1750, at the foot of the Court House Hill. A small settlement followed rapidly, but no large number were attracted to the locality, for as late as 1782 a bounty of 80 shillings, half of which was paid by the town and half by the province of Massachusetts Bay, was given for every wolf killed, so destructive were they to the sheep and so dangerous to small children. Up to 1774 deer reeves were regularly elected to prevent the killing of moose and deer between December 21 and August 11. The whole country was occupied by the Stockbridge Indians, who, however, did not have any villages or settlements north of what is now Stockbridge. There appears to have been but one Indian raid, which was in 1754, in which a number of settlers were killed, but in which the Stockbridge Indians took no part.

Berkshire County was set off from Hampshire in 1761. Most of the counties and towns of Massachusetts received their names while it was a royal province. The legislature passed the acts erecting the counties and incorporating the towns, but when submitting them to the governor for his approval left the names blank. It was his prerogative to select and insert them. Sometimes he yielded to the wishes of the people, and sometimes was guided by his own feelings or wish to propitiate some one in the mother country. Francis Bernard, who was governor in 1761, was influenced in giving the name of Berkshire by the love which he felt to the county in England in which he was born. The names of most of the towns in it were for the same reason taken from those of distinguished Englishmen.

On February 26, 1767, Governor Francis Bernard signed a bill incorporating the easterly part of the town of Richmont into a district by the name of Lenox. The town was named after the family of the Duke of Richmond, who spelled their name with two n's. By an error which has not been rectified to this day, the name in the act of incorporation was spelled with one n. The name was anciently described as Township No. 8. It included Richmond and Lenox, was sold for £2,550, and the Indians, who do not appear to have been satisfied, were given another £1,000. On February 17, 1763, still further demands being made, the amount was increased to £1,700. It was afterwards found that the Indian chiefs had previously sold the land, and this sale was therefore annulled, and the prior sale confirmed by the payment of £650, on condition that within five years there should be fifty settlers, each of whom should have a house 24 x 18 and 7 feet high, and have seven acres of well cleared and fenced land, and should employ a Protestant minister of the gospel. This settlement was called Yokun Town, after Yokun, one of the friendly chiefs. The first town meeting was held April 17, 1764, and £25 was voted at that meeting "to hire preaching." On May 25 of that year it was voted to build two meeting-houses, 35 x 45, as the plantation, as it was called, was divided by a mountain range. On June 21, 1765, on petition to the General Court, a town was incorporated under the name of Richmond. It was intended that the name should have been Richmond, the town having been called after the Duke of Richmond, and this error in spelling was not corrected until 1785, by an Act of the General Court.

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The Duke appears to have been a very popular man, and to have been one of the very few in the House of Lords who advocated justice to the colonies. His name was Charles Lennox. Wishing to propitiate the Duke as well as the people, Richmond was named after his title and Lenox after his family. By the new law, districts were not entitled to representation, and the incorporation was as a district, made under the condition that it should not be entitled to send representatives to the General Court.

Governor Bernard consented in this way to make Lenox a town, but it had no representation. A clause was inserted in the charter, however, giving the right to elect a representative from Richmont and Lenox on alternate years. For neglecting to comply with this privilege in November, 1770, the towns were punished by a fine of £5 sterling, of which £1 5s. 4d. was assessed upon Lenox, and the rest upon Richmont. This was followed in 1771 by a fine of £8 for the same offence. They afterwards fought for this right, which
Majesty's most faithful subjects, the Inhabitants of this Province, in particular are reduced, owing to the jealous Eye with which
This Town taking into their serious consideration and deeply lamenting the unhappy situation to which Americans in general and his
these critical circumstances to enter into Report as follows, viz., that,
of this Province in particular labor under, and to make a Draught of such proceedings as they think are necessary for this Town in
This committee reported as follows:
On January 12, 1773, a committee of the town of Sheffield was appointed "to take into consideration the grievances which the
Home Government, and of independence. But they only thought of it. No more loyal subjects of the King of Great Britain could be
people to culminate, and made them determine on resistance, and also induced them to think of a possible separation from the
This meant taxation without representation. It was undoubtedly this decision which caused the dissatisfaction in the minds of the
the benefits of the act of incorporation of 1692, but should have no right to choose representatives.
The governor placed the troops who had tents on the Common, and quartered the others in the State House and Faneuil Hall, which
made the feeling still more bitter. By the authority of the charter granted by William and Mary in 1692, every town "consisting of the
number of 43 freeholders had the right to choose and send each year one freeholder as a representative to the General Court, and the
The joint organization between Lenox and Richmont continued until 1774. Mr. John Paterson, Esquire, afterwards major-general,
was the last clerk of the Propriety. He was sworn into office, but made no entry in the book. The first town meeting was held March
11, 1767. On December 16, 1774, the first signs of dissatisfaction began to appear on the town records, when it was voted "that we
will fall in with the advice of the Continental Congress." On December 26 they voted £3 6s to Col. John Paterson to pay his
expenses to the Continental Congress.
As early as 1760 dissatisfaction with the mother country arose on account of duties imposed on sugar and molasses. Men-of-war
stationed on the coast were made collectors of customs. Authority was given them to break into stores and dwellings in search of
articles suspected to have paid no duty. This had every appearance of a hostile demonstration against the colonies, and was so
regarded by the colonists. The merchants opposed it on constitutional grounds. The question was argued in court by James Otis
who defended the rights of Americans with such eloquence that his hearers went away ready to take up arms against the execution
of any such writs. "This," says John Adams, who was present, "was the first scene of opposition to the arbitrary claims of Great
There and then American independence was born." In defence of the duty it was stated that the revenue so raised was to be
used in defence of the colonies. The colonists did not need any interpreter to make them understand that this meant that a standing
army was to be quartered on them. They were already excited, and were commencing to think that they would have to defend their
rights, when in 1762 Governor Bernard gave the opinion that Parliament had full power to alter the colonial governments and
change their boundaries, which further increased the dissatisfaction. In 1764 Lord Grenville gave notice to the American agents in
London, that at the next session of Parliament he should propose to increase the revenue by imposing a stamp varying from three
pence to £10 to make documents legal. In March, 1765, the Stamp Act was passed, and on the same night Dr. Franklin wrote home:
"The sun of liberty is set; you must light up the candles of industry and economy."
The Act was received with every possible sign of opposition; bells were tolled, flags were put at half mast, meetings were held in
every colony, resolutions condemning the unlawful assumption of power were passed, and Patrick Henry introduced into the
General Assembly of Virginia a resolution that body alone "had the exclusive right to lay taxes and impositions upon the
inhabitants, and that whoever maintained the contrary was an enemy to the colony." The Stamp Act was repealed on March 18,
1766, but it was too late. The resolution of Patrick Henry was the signal for a general outcry throughout the whole of the colonies,
and whoever supported it was applauded as protectors of American liberty. The governors of the colonies not appreciating the situation,
taxes were imposed on various articles. The colonies were required to support the soldiers sent out.
New York refused, and the governor and assembly were suspended until they should comply. Massachusetts petitioned the king,
and called on the other colonial legislatures to join that Province in suitable efforts to obtain redress. In the next session Governor
Sir Francis Bernard called on the Province to rescind the resolution, and they refused, and were dissolved on account of their
insubordination. The governors of the other colonies required of their legislatures a promise that they would not reply to the
Massachusetts resolutions, and they refused, and were also dissolved in consequence. Orders were then given to send two
regiments from Halifax. The General Court had adjourned. The governor would not call another. A convention from the various
towns met in Boston on September 22, 1766, to devise measures for the public safety, and while they were in session the regiments
arrived in Boston, which only added fuel to the flame. A town meeting resolved that the king had no right to send the troops there
without the consent of the Assembly; that Great Britain had broken her original compact; and that therefore the king's officers had no
longer any business there. The selectmen refused to find quarters for the soldiers in the town, and the council refused to find
barracks for them.
The governor signed the bill relating to Pittsfield on condition that it should not send a representative to the General Court until 1764.
The other bills he returned unsigned. This caused the greatest possible dissatisfaction and "produced some popular harangues."
The matter was referred to the Home Government, who replied that in future when towns were divided, the parts set off should have
rights, when in 1762 Governor Bernard gave the opinion that Parliament had full power to alter the colonial governments and
change their boundaries, which further increased the dissatisfaction. In 1764 Lord Grenville gave notice to the American agents in
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inhabitants, and that whoever maintained the contrary was an enemy to the colony." The Stamp Act was repealed on March 18,
1766, but it was too late. The resolution of Patrick Henry was the signal for a general outcry throughout the whole of the colonies,
and whoever supported it was applauded as protectors of American liberty. The governors of the colonies not appreciating the situation,
taxes were imposed on various articles. The colonies were required to support the soldiers sent out.
New York refused, and the governor and assembly were suspended until they should comply. Massachusetts petitioned the king,
and called on the other colonial legislatures to join that Province in suitable efforts to obtain redress. In the next session Governor
Sir Francis Bernard called on the Province to rescind the resolution, and they refused, and were dissolved on account of their
insubordination. The governors of the other colonies required of their legislatures a promise that they would not reply to the
Massachusetts resolutions, and they refused, and were also dissolved in consequence. Orders were then given to send two
regiments from Halifax. The General Court had adjourned. The governor would not call another. A convention from the various
towns met in Boston on September 22, 1766, to devise measures for the public safety, and while they were in session the regiments
arrived in Boston, which only added fuel to the flame. A town meeting resolved that the king had no right to send the troops there
without the consent of the Assembly; that Great Britain had broken her original compact; and that therefore the king's officers had no
longer any business there. The selectmen refused to find quarters for the soldiers in the town, and the council refused to find
barracks for them.
The governor signed the bill relating to Pittsfield on condition that it should not send a representative to the General Court until 1764.
The other bills he returned unsigned. This caused the greatest possible dissatisfaction and "produced some popular harangues."
The matter was referred to the Home Government, who replied that in future when towns were divided, the parts set off should have
the benefits of the act of incorporation of 1692, but should have no right to choose representatives.
This meant taxation without representation. It was undoubtedly this decision which caused the dissatisfaction in the minds of the
people to culminate, and made them determine on resistance, and also induced them to think of a possible separation from the Home
Government, and of independence. But they only thought of it. No more loyal subjects of the King of Great Britain could be
found than the colonists in the American provinces, but the seed of dissatisfaction having been sown grew very rapidly.
On January 12, 1773, a committee of the town of Sheffield was appointed "to take into consideration the grievances which the
Americans in general, and the inhabitants of this province in particular, labor under."
This committee reported as follows:
"The Committee of this Town, Appointed to take into consideration the Grievances which Americans in general and the Inhabitants
of this Province in particular labor under, and to make a Draught of such proceedings as they think are necessary for this Town in
these critical circumstances to enter into Report as follows, viz., that,
"This Town taking into their serious consideration and deeply lamenting the unhappy situation to which Americans in general and his
Majesty's most faithful subjects, the Inhabitants of this Province, in particular are reduced, owing to the jealous Eye with which
America has been viewed by several british Administrations, since the Accession of his present most Greacious Magesty to the throne and viewing with the deepest Sorrow the Design of Great Britain (which is but too apparent to every Virtuous Lover of his Country) gradually to deprive us of invaluable Rights and privileges, which were transmitted to us by our worthy and independent Ancestors at the most laborious and dangerous Expence Should esteem ourselves greatly wanting in the Duty we owe ourselves our Country and Posteriorly, Called upon as we are by our Bretheren, the respectable Town of Boston, should we neglect with the utmost Firmness and freedom to express the Sense we have of our present Dangerous Situation, always professing, as with Truth we do, the most emicable Regard and Attachment to our most gracious Sovereign and protestant Succession as by Law established, we have with that Deference and Respect due to the Country on which we are and always hope to be dependent, entered into the following Resolves, viz.:

“Resolved that Mankind in a State of Nature are equal, free and independent of each other, and have a right to the undisturbed Enjoyment of their lives, their Liberty and Property.

“Resolved that the great end of political Society is to secure in a more effectual manner those rights and privileges wherewith God and Nature made us free.

“Resolved that it hath a tendency to subvert the good end for which Society was instituted, to have in any part of the legislative body an Interest separate from and independent of the Interest of the people in general.

“Resolved that affixing a stipend to the Office of the Governor of the province to be paid by money taken from the people without their consent creates in him an interest separate from and independent of the people in general.

“Resolved that the peaceful Enjoyment of any preveliges to the people of this province in a great measure (under God) depends upon the uprightness of and independency of the Executive Officers in general, and of the Judges of the Superior Court in particular.

“Resolved that if Salaries are affixed to the office of the Judges of the Superior Court rendering them independent of the people and dependent on the Crown for their support (which we have too much Reason to think is the Case) it is a precedent that may hereafter, conceding the depravity of human Nature, be improved to purposes big with the most Obvious and fatal consequences to the people of this province.

“Resolved that Americans in general (and his Majesties Subjects the Inhabitants of this Province in Particular, by thare Charter) are intituled to all the Liberties, Priviledges and Immunitiies of Natural born british Subjects.

“Resolved that it is a well known and undoubted priviledge of the british Constitution that every Subject hath not only a Right to the free and uncontrolled enjoyment use and Improvement of his estate or property so long as he shall continue in the possession of it, but that he shall not in any manner be deprived thereof in the whool or in part until his consent given by himself or his Representative, hath been previously for that purpose expressly obtained.

“Resolved that the late acts of the parlement of Great Breton expres porpos of Rating and regulating the colecting of a Revenew of the Colonies; are unconstitutional as thereby the Just earning of our labours and Industry without Any Regard to our own consent are by mere power ravished from us and unlimited power by said acts and commissions put into the hands of Ministerial hirelings are the Deprivation of our inestimable and constitutional priviledge, a trial by Jury, the determination of our property by a single Judge paid by one party by Money illegally taken from the other for that purpos, and the insulting Diference made between british and American Subjects are matters truly greavious and clearly evince a Disposition to Rule with the Iron Rod of Power.

“Resolved that the interdudction of civil Officers unknown in the Charter of this Province with powers which Render Property, Domestic Security and the Enjoyment of the Inhabitance altogether Insecure are a very great greavence.

“Resolved — that it is the Right of every subject of Great Breton to be tried by his peers of the vicinity, when charged with any crime, that any act of the parliment of Great Breton for Destroying the priviledge and tearing away subjects from there Connections, Friends, Business and the possibility of evincing there innocence, and earning them on bare suspicion to the Distance of Thousands of Miles for a trial is an troble Greavence.

“Resolved — that the Great and General Court of this Province have it in their power in consequence of Instructions from the Ministry only, too exempt any Man or Body of Men residing within and Receiving Protection from the Laws of this Province from contributering there equal Proportion towards the Support of Government within the same nor can any such instructions or orders from the Ministry of Great Breton Justify Such Proceedings [for] should this be the Case it will follow of consequence that the whole Province Tax may be laid on one or more persons as shall Best suit with the Caprice of the Ministry.

“Resolved — that any Determination or adjudication of the King in Counsel with Regard to the Limits of Provinces in America, where by Privite Property is or may [be] affected, is a great Grevance already very severely felt by Great Numbers, who after purchasing Lands of the Only Persons whom they would suppose had any Right to Convey have on a sudding, by such an adjudication been deprived of there whole Property and from a state of affluance reduced to a state of Beggary.

“Resolved — That the great and general Court of this Province can constitutionaly make any Laws or Regulations Obligatory upon the inhabittance there of residing with in the same.

“Voted—that the Town Clark duly Record the Prosedings of This Meeting and Make a true and attested Copy There of as soon as may be and forward the same to David Ingersole, Junr Esq. The Representative of This Town, at the great and general Court at Boston who is hereby Requested to consider the above Resolves as the Sence of his Conitu acts [sic] the Town of Sheffield and to the cenitual Menes [sic] in his Power that that [sic] the Greaviances complained of may be redressed, and where as the Province of New York, by the most unjustifiable Prosedings have by a late act of there general Assembly extended the Limits of the County of Albany East as far as Connecticut River and under pertence of having by that act the legual Jurisdiction within that part of this province, by Said Act included within The County of Albany have exercised Actual jurisdiction and the officers of the County of Albany without the least pretence of any Presept from the Orthority On this side the Line, by Color of a warrant, executed in that
County upon suspension that a man had been guilty of a crime in this County, taken him and carried him to Albany for examination in
Indictment crimes have been tried, to have been committed at Sheffield in the County of Albany. Mr. Engersoll is here by requested to
use his Utmost Influence that the Alarming consequences from such proceedings dreaded, may be prevented & That the Fears of
the people may be quieted by a speedy Determination of that unhappy controversy And where as it hath been reported that the
support given by the great and general Court to the judges of the Superior Court hath been inadequate to the service performed,
Mr. Engersoll is here by requested that (if this Report shall appear to be founded in truth) he use his influence Salaries may be
augmented, to such a sum as shall be sufficient to support the Dignity of the office."

These resolutions, after being read twice in town meeting, were passed unanimously.

This Stated the whole case, but it produced no effect, and no redress was obtained. The governors were the representatives of the
king. Repression and oppression were in their view a royal prerogative. They were far from the throne, and they exercised as far as
they dared the royal prerogative in their own way. "Who were these rebellious subjects that they should listen to them?" And so the
loyal subjects who carried their complaints to the representatives of the throne, in the hope that they would reach it, when they
obtained no redress began to ask themselves whether they could ever reach "his gracious Majesty," and what was the use of
waiting when they had the power to be free?

Thus the Revolution really commenced by asserting thorough loyalty to the king, but the people refused to obey the unconstitutional
acts of the Parliament. Later, when they found that the king was deaf to their remonstrances, they considered that by violating his
coronation oath he had relieved his subjects in America from any obligations that they had taken. But the oath to the king not only
required that they should defend his Majesty to the utmost of their power, but would endeavor to disclose all conspiracies against
him, and that they would use "no equivocations or evasions or secret reservations whatsoever" in the oath which they took. This
made every man an informer, which he was always ready to be when he had believed that justice was a necessary attribute of the
king. When the five retaliatory measures passed on account of the Boston Tea Party were published, the oath became intolerable to
him, and he repudiated it.

The passage of the Boston Port Bill, and the four Acts passed with it had in fact abrogated the charter of the provinces, and took
away from the colonists, previously proud of their being British citizens, the last of their remaining rights. Councillors and the higher
judges were to be appointed by the king and to hold office during his pleasure. All other officers, judicial, executive, and military,
were to be appointed by the governor, and were removable by him without the consent of the council, who had power only over
sherrifs. Town meetings were only to be held for the election of municipal officers. Their only function was to cast the ballots. No
discussion was allowed. Special meetings could only be held by the consent of the governor, who prepared all the business which
could be transacted. Jurors could only be appointed by the king's sheriffs. The people had no rights. The king's will, or what was
infinitely worse, the will of many of his officials was the only law.

The house of Representatives was reduced to nothing, for the governor could prorogue or dissolve it, and always had an unqualified
veto. He and the judges were independent of the Provincial government, for they received their salaries from the crown. There was
no trace of liberty left. They were to live, if they did not resist, under a despotism as absolute as any in Europe. If they had accepted
the conditions for ever so short a time, it would be infinitely more difficult to break away from them afterward, for the power would
then have been organized, and so they did not take any half measures. They then and there repudiated the whole scheme.

They passed the Solemn League and Covenant in most of the counties and towns of the provinces. It was received everywhere with
acclamation as the only measure then possible. On the 14th of July, 1774, it was signed by 110 citizens of Lenox. This League and
Covenant contained the principles of the American Revolution, and was drawn up by some of the most prominent men of the
county, and its public adoption made it like household words to the men and women of that time. Copies of the oath, "renouncing
and abjuring all allegiance, sujection, and obedience to the King or Government of Great Britain," are in the possession of the
writer. They were signed by government officers as late as 1820. In those days men were not only patriotic, but showed their
patriotism; and, like Charles Carroll of Carrollton, they not only announced their principles, but put their signatures to them, adding
the names of the towns in which they lived, so that there could be no possible mistake as to who they were.

Every child in the whole province of Massachusetts Bay was familiar with the grievances of the colonies. They were talked over in
and out of school hours; they were the subjects of their play battles; and many were the blows which the party representing the
aggressors, whether they personated governors or soldiers in their plays, got from their opponents, who in their turn had to take
their share of buffeting for the play wrongs which they had inflicted. They heard of them whenever men stopped to talk in the streets
or met in public gatherings. They were discussed by their parents by the fireside in the evening. They took in the spirit of opposition
to the aggressions of the British Crown as they drew their breath. It grew with the growth of their bodies until they were impregnated
not only with the desire to be free, but with the determination to defend that freedom at any cost. The principles of free government
were in the air they breathed, and it was no wonder that when they saw this freedom slowly slipping from their grasp, encroached on
by every act of legislation of the British parliament in England, and by every act of the royal governors, that whole towns and families
rose as one man to resist. Yet these people were loyal and true subjects. They "feared God and honored the king," but because
they feared God they resisted the king and his officers when they were convinced that the retention of their manhood required them
to do so. It was under such inspirations and such principles that Seth Egleston had educated his family. His own father, with General
Ashley, had enlisted in 1757 from Sheffield, which was then the most populous town in the district, in the French wars, and he and
the children of his family were familiar with the recitals of the campaigning of those days. He was a soldier himself, having enlisted in
defence of the colonies and of his own town, when it was shown that to preserve their freedom organization was necessary, so that
when force must be used it could be used effectively. There was no doubting what the citizens meant. In 1774 they were still loyal,
but proposed to defend themselves. In 1775 they had learned that they must act both on the offensive and defensive, and on the
18th of June, 1776, the citizens of Sheffield in town meeting "pledged their lives and fortunes to secure their independence," and on
or about July 4, 1776, they erected a liberty tree, which was cut down on the following night. The man who ordered it cut down was
obliged to pass between two files of all the men and boys of the town and humbly ask the pardon of every one; and the man who
actually cut it down was tarred and feathered, and mounted on a raw-boned horse, and made to visit every house of the town and
ask the pardon of the occupants. The man who ordered the tree cut down afterwards became an enthusiastic patriot.
On another occasion, in the town of Lenox, a man who was an obnoxious Tory was told that he must give up his allegiance to King George or hang. As he refused, he was hung until nearly dead; being then let down and told to hurrah for the Continental Congress, which he refused to do, he was again suspended. He was let down when they were afraid that life was already extinct, and when restored again told that he must hurrah for the Continental Congress or once more hang until he was dead, when he did "Hurrah!" and after he had been refreshed with a glass of toddy said: "Gentlemen, this is one way to make Whigs, but it is a very effectual one." There was no freedom of conviction on such subjects in those days.

On June 30, 1777, the first town meeting in the town of Sheffield was called "in the name of the Government and people of Massachusetts Bay," and from this time on the records of the town meetings are full of patriotic resolutions.

During all this time the colonial matrons and the mothers of the Revolution were not idle. They, too, were busy; but it was not in public meetings. There were some Molly Pitchers among them, and many who would have acted as she did had there been an occasion for it. They saw clearly enough that the demands of the royal governor, if acceded to, would degrade their sons and daughters, and no sacrifice was too great for them to make in resisting them. The mother gave her son his arms and sent him to camp with her blessing, her prayers, and her tears. The wife who loved her husband did the same, and assured him that the best proof of his love to her was resistance to encroachments on their liberties. The sister was proud to see her brother take up arms for a great principle and encouraged him to it. They rejected any thought of yielding, and discarded the royal authority as completely as they had the British merchandise or the tax-cursed tea. In the absence of their fathers, husbands, sons, and brothers, fighting a professional soldiery, the women planted the fields and reaped the harvests and looked after the home. They brought up the children in the same principles, so that the boys were proud to believe that they might be called on to fight, and the girls to think that even if they must stay at home they could serve the cause of liberty well, and they were proud to do it. The men at least had the stimulus of excitement at times. The women did their work, trembling lest in the record of the last battle should be the name of some loved one in the list of the killed, wounded, or missing, or in the hospital list. It required courage, patience, and heroism to do their work, and they did it only as heroines could, and to-day we are proud when we can find the names of any of the Revolutionary matrons on our family tree.

General John Paterson and Major Azariah Egleston

When John Paterson came back from the first Provincial Congress and informed the people of Berkshire County that they must be prepared to fight, and called for volunteers to the regiment he was raising, Azariah Egleston and his three younger brothers needed no urging. He was at Pittsfield at the time, and enlisted from there on April 29, 1775, but all four of them enlisted as privates in Captain Noble’s company, which was afterwards called "The Flower of Berkshire." It was not the result of an impulse but of principle, and was done deliberately as the result of a settled conviction. This regiment was composed of representatives of the best families of Berkshire County. They drilled and uniformed themselves as best they could, but it was not the uniform nor the military eclat and hope of promotion which influenced them. It was the determination to sacrifice anything to uphold what was dearer to them than life, and that was liberty. Azariah Egleston enlisted about the time that the news of the battle of Lexington reached Pittsfield, and on the 22d of April, 1775, immediately after the news of the battles of Lexington and of the bridge at Concord had been received, he marched with the regiment, after only a few hours' notice, to Cambridge. He was with his regiment, which was the first in the field, and defended Boston from the attack in the rear while the battle of Bunker Hill was going on. He served in this regiment for eight months, and remained for six weeks after his term of enlistment was up. He then re-enlisted for a year in a company commanded by Captain David Noble. He made the disastrous Canada campaign, and was in the battle of the Cedars. When he came to Mount Independence, in the face of all the sickness and disaster, he enlisted for the war as a sergeant, which shows, as his subsequent life did, how thoroughly he was convinced of the justice of the cause for which he was fighting. Of his three brothers, two had been compelled by the ravages of disease to abandon the life of a soldier. One had been rendered a cripple for life by wounds received in Canada, but he still persevered and came down with the rest of the army from Canada to the relief of Washington. On Christmas eve, 1776, he crossed the Delaware in the ice; and on Christmas day, in a storm of hail and snow, he was in the battle, in the advance guard commanded by Colonel Stark, in the taking of the Hessians at Trenton. We of to-day glory in these achievements, but the men of that day had to endure not only the danger of being swamped by the ice or being crushed by it, but the fear of the result of what might be only a temporary victory. They were not well fed; they were scantily protected against the cold. They had won their victory, which was a decisive one, by a surprise and skilful tactics, but the British had an overwhelmingly superior force, which was only temporarily scattered, and were wound up with rage that they had been surprised. Other movements would have to be made, equally hazardous, before they could be sure of retaining what they had gained, but they re-crossed the river and waited in the cold for the time to come to cross it again to make those moves.

They were kept warm by their patriotism and bold by their own determination to resist, and that Christmas eve and day will never be forgotten in American history. This was the spirit which made the British commander at Ticonderoga appreciate on the instant, that when Ethan Allan called on him to surrender "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress," he meant what he said, and that he must yield at once, which he did; and this was also the spirit which made men hold out through eight years of privation and suffering to the close of the war.

Sergeant Egleston thus took an active part in that eventful week which did so much to settle the determination which the patriots felt to secure their independence, and made the royal governors and generals feel that they had something more to fight with than "an undisciplined and cowardly rabble." They really settled the fate of Lord Cornwallis by keeping him in this country to surrender afterwards his own sword, instead of going to England to assure the king that the rebellion was conquered. About a week afterwards Sergeant Egleston was in the battle of Princeton, and assisted in capturing three regiments of British troops, who surrendered there, as their commander was destined to surrender only a few months later. Shortly after these battles his regiment was ordered to the northern part of the State of New York. He was stationed at Mount Independence, opposite Ticonderoga, where he shared in the destitution, privation, and cold of that bitter winter and sickly spring. In common with every soldier and the whole country, he shared in the stinging mortification and discouragement caused by the surrender of Ticonderoga, which might have been saved by a little energy on the part of Congress in sending the relief that was needed. But this surrender was quickly followed by the capture of Burgoyne, which was one of the most brilliant acts of our army. Soon after the battle of Germantown, which occurred October 4, and
previous to the capture of Burgoyne on the 17th of October, he was promoted to the rank of ensign, on account both of his efficiency and his bravery.

The commission is issued to Azariah Egleston, gentleman," by the authority of the delegates of the united colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Essex of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, ensign of the army of the United Colonies, raised for the defence of American liberty, and for repelling every hostile invasion thereof." It is dated Boston, January 1, 1777, and is signed by John Hancock. During the memorable winter of 1777-78 he was at Valley Forge, active in duty, patient in suffering, sharing all the privations of the soldiers, and working with his might to bring the army up to its greatest efficiency. During that winter the following oath was generally administered. The one he signed is given below:

Oath of Allegiance.

I, Azariah Egleston. Ensign, in Colonel Vose's regiment, do acknowledge the United States of America to be free, independent and sovereign States, and declare that the people thereof owe no allegiance or obedience to George III. King of Great Britain, and I denounce, refuse and abjure any allegiance or obedience to him, and do swear I will to the utmost of my power support, maintain and defend the said United States against the said King George III., his heirs and successors, and their abettors, assistants and adherents, and will serve the said United States in the office of Ensign, which I now hold, with fidelity, according to the best of my skill and understanding.

(Signed) Azariah Egleston. Ensign.

Sworn to before me. Valley Forge, May 18, 1778.
Baron DeKalb.

A part of the enlistment papers of his company, dated March 24, 1777, are amongst his papers.

After the promotion of Colonel Paterson to the rank of brigadier-general, the First Massachusetts Regiment, to which Ensign Egleston then belonged, was commanded by Colonel Joseph Vose. He was in both of the battles of Bernis' Heights, and was also at Saratoga when Burgoyne surrendered. Afterwards, in the same year, his regiment was ordered to Pennsylvania.

He was shortly after made quartermaster under Colonel Vose, and served the troops for two years faithfully during that difficult period when the army, no longer being able to get supplies, were obliged to seize them and give receipts for them, which were payable in a depreciated currency. In 1778 he was in the battle of Monmouth, NJ, and afterwards marched to Rhode Island. He was in the siege of Newport when misunderstandings, storms of wind and rain, and the uncertain action of the French commander, rendered what might have been a brilliant and successful siege only a safe retreat on the early morning of August 30, in the nick of time to save defeat. They had their winter quarters at Providence in 1778 and 1779. In the spring of 1779 he marched from Providence to the North River, about the time Fairfield was burned and Stony Point was taken, and was in all the skirmishes during the retreat from Rhode Island. He served in the State of New York for the rest of the campaign, and wintered at a place called Budd's Huts, on the east side of the Hudson River, opposite West Point. On August 13, 1780, he was commissioned as lieutenant in the Massachusetts line. He still served as quarter-master, and was stationed under Colonel Vose at West Point. He was made paymaster in the year 1781, and was reappointed in the years 1782 and 1783, and acted in that capacity until the close of the war.

He went to Philadelphia when Congress was surrounded by the Pennsylvania troops. He continued in the service of the Government until the end of the war and was twice wounded, and went to the city of New York in December, 1783, after the British had evacuated it, and from there to West Point, where he completed the settlement of the accounts of the First Massachusetts regiment, of which he was then paymaster, and on March 4, 1784, he left West Point and returned to the town of Lenox.

We little realize now how much it cost those early patriots to continue the war to the end, for not only was the safety of their homes in jeopardy, but their currency had depreciated in value until in 1780 it required £40 sterling in Continental currency to buy a pair of shoes. The town of Lenox was in debt £1.24 5, £480 was assessed to pay for horses purchased by the town for Continental purposes, and £6,100 was voted to pay for the town's proportion of beef for the Continental army. The people as a whole were bankrupts. There was no bankrupt law and no relief to the man who was honestly unable to pay. Imprisonment for debt was the law, and became the fashion. Many a soldier who had fought during the whole war for his civil liberties languished in prison on account of an action brought against him to enforce the payment of a small debt that it was no fault of his that he was unable to pay. The sheriff did his duty without remorse, and there was no escaping his writ. Men yielded to this despotism, which was in their own power to repress, without stopping to think how much more grievous this assault on their liberties was than any aggression of the king or his royal governors. The machinery of the law had stopped during the Revolution, and the Committee of Correspondence, with the selectmen and military officers of the town were empowered to decide disputes between man and man "until some legal authority is established." But the citizens "feared God," if they no longer "honored the king:" and deeds of violence were unknown, civil rights were secured, and the ordinary duties of life were faithfully performed. After the war, to their great honor, all town debts were honestly paid, the surviving soldiers returned to their homes and farms in contentment, and the town powder house was taken down and rebuilt into a public vault in the village cemetery.

Nothing could shake the loyalty of the men who made the opinion of the town of Lenox. Although other towns in Berkshire joined the insurgents in Shay's rebellion, Lenox supported the authority of the law. A county convention was held in Lenox during the last week in August, 1786. This assembly was composed of members of all the towns, and resolutions were passed solemnly pledging themselves "to use their influence to support the courts of justice and to endeavor to quiet the agitated spirits of the people;" and to the crushing of this (Shay's) rebellion Lenox lent not only its influence but its men, General Paterson having been sent at the head of the troops to put the rebellion down.

His constant association with General Paterson during the war made Major Egleston an intimate member of his family, as well as of his staff. He was not long in gaining the affections of his daughter Hannah, to whom he was married on August 11, 1785. In 1783
General Paterson had built a house in Lenox. When he left Lenox he gave it to his daughter. The mansion is still in the possession of her grandson, Thomas Egleston of New York.

Mrs. Egleston was a person of pleasing presence and attractive manners, highly accomplished, and in every way fitted to preside over her household. Their family consisted of two sons and four daughters, who were some of the most beautiful and accomplished women of western Massachusetts. Her sons were George Washington Egleston, late of Charleston, SC, and Thomas Jefferson* Egleston, late of New York City. Mrs. Egleston died very suddenly in Lenox, on January 31, 1803. Her funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Shepard and printed by universal request. A copy is in my possession.

* After he was twenty-five Mr. Egleston dropped the name of Jefferson.

On January I, 1786, Major Egleston was made aide-de-camp to Major-General Paterson, with the rank of major. The commission is dated June 5, 1787, and is signed by John Hancock. He was then commissioned deputy-quartermaster-general in the Massachusetts militia, under Major-General John Paterson, during Shay's rebellion. The commission is in my possession. It was issued on May 29, 1787, and is signed by Governor John Hancock. He was again appointed by Hancock, when General Paterson resigned in order to leave the State, with the same rank, and again on March 7, 1789, by Governor Avery, and served on the staff of Major-General John Ashley.

He was a friend of both Generals Lafayette and Kosciusko, and was constantly associated with Washington. He was with him during the terrible winter at Valley Forge. A facsimile copy of an invitation to dinner, in General Washington's handwriting, dated February 29, 1780, is annexed [see .pdf copy of transcript]. He was one of the founders of the Society of the Cincinnati, his signature being the twenty-second on the articles of association, General Washington's being the first. He was an active member and one of the founders of the Massachusetts Society, his signature being the seventh on the list

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After the war, when the citizens had returned to their homes, the question of what should be the county seat of Berkshire County began to be discussed, and was a matter of great interest. In 1785 the question began to be agitated as a serious political matter. Each of the centre towns was desirous of being the county town, but the contest, after some weeks, narrowed itself to Pittsfield, Lenox, and Stockbridge. General Paterson and Major Egleston were amongst the strongest advocates for Lenox, and they not only presented its claims, but they circulated a subscription paper for the erection of the county buildings, and were very enthusiastic in promoting the claims of Lenox. This list was headed by General Paterson with the largest sum that was subscribed.* The amount required for these buildings was raised by subscription by the time that the legislature was ready to discuss the question. The matter was brought before the people, to be determined by popular vote, which resulted in the choice of Stockbridge; but the legislature did not agree with this vote, and decided in 1787 upon Lenox being made the county town. The Court of General Sessions appointed Major Egleston of Lenox, Theodore Sedgwick and John Bacon of Stockbridge, to determine where the buildings should be located, and after some time they decided that they should be on the old Stockbridge road, half a mile from the village. The buildings were commenced in the year 1788 and finished in 1790. They were burned down in 1812, when the legislature was memorialized to change the county seat to Pittsfield. The contest now was between the northern tier of towns, which wanted Pittsfield, and the southern tier, which desired to have Lenox retained. When put to vote by towns, the contest was decided in favor of Lenox; but it was not settled, for the people of Pittsfield kept this in constant agitation, and after eighty-one years were successful in the year 1860 in having the county buildings removed there. The court house, which is now the town hall, was completed in 1791-92. A new court house was built in 1815, which is now known as Sedgwick Hall.

Gen. Paterson's [later Major Egleston's] house as it was in 1862.

At the time the Declaration of Independence was signed, the thirteen colonies, which formed all there was of the then United States, occupied a region about 900 miles long and 100 miles wide, with less than 2,000,000 people. What these men by their devotion made possible is a country 2,500 miles wide from north to south, reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with over 60,000,000 people, in every part of which life, liberty, and property are perfectly secure, while good men and honest citizens are sure of having
their reputations protected during their lives and their memories cherished after their deaths. This is the growth which the sacrifices made during those days have developed, and which the most heroic of those Revolutionary soldiers would have scarcely dared to hope could have been realized to the extent that it has been. The American flag is the only American thing that can bear strife. It grew out of the determination to be free, but it took a long, bitter civil war, though not so long by half as that of the Revolution, to make it float over a people who would not tolerate stripes anywhere on anyone.

Those were stirring days, altogether extraordinary times, and the men who lived then were full of ideas that to that generation on this continent were not the ideas of most of those who lived in the Old World at that time. The idea of representation in government, and of no taxation without representation, was what they thoroughly believed in. They sent their representatives to act in the three provincial congresses with carefully prepared instructions, and every representative in every one of these congresses knew perfectly well that he would be heartily supported at home.

The men of the Revolution are all gone. The relics of the Revolution are disappearing very rapidly; but that the memories of those times, were not soon forgotten is shown by the oaths signed by the people of Lenox as late as 1820, abjuring all allegiance to the Government and King of Great Britain. That free government was the principle upon which this country was founded was shown by the extraordinary outbreak of patriotism brought out by the firing on Fort Sumter, and the heroism shown during the late Civil War.

It is impossible not to admire the ability and patriotism with which these men of the Revolution not only anticipated, but grappled, with the great questions arising not only from the revolution against the home government, but in the organization and development of a new country. These memories clustered about Lenox for many years. Of the houses built in the town previous to 1840 there was hardly one that did not have its Revolutionary traditions and mementoes of the heroes connected with the great battles which were then fought. The spirit of the Revolution was still visible in almost every house in the town, and came again to the front when in the late Civil War, which was as much a war for liberty as the war of the Revolution, Lenox furnished for that war as much in proportion to her ability as for the war of the Revolution.

For thirty-five years after the Revolution, Major Egleston was one of the leading citizens of Berkshire County, and was distinguished both for his public spirit and private hospitality. He was a man of fine presence, a polished gentleman, and courtly in his manners. There was no interest of the State which he did not make his own, no concern in the county in which he did not feel interested, and no affair of the town of Lenox to which he was not willing to give his time and attention.

He founded the schools, which he supported for many years at his own expense. While Lenox had not entirely neglected schools, as is shown by the town records, for on "ye 6th day of March, 1770," £20 was voted "to hire schooling," yet Major Egleston was not satisfied with their efficiency, and he caused Amasa Gleason to come to Lenox to be the principal of a private school which he supported." After this school had been well established, and had for a number of years gained great reputation in the State, he gave the ground on which the Lenox Academy now stands and a considerable sum towards the erection of the present building, which was built and the Academy incorporated in 1803. Mr. Amasa Gleason was put at the head of the Academy, and served faithfully and acceptably until 1823. He was born in Stockbridge, December 15, 1775, graduated at Williams College in 1798, ranking among the first of his class. As an instructor he was thorough and judicious, though eccentric. He was a fine linguist. He was a man of sterling character, a great disciplinarian, a thorough teacher, and a distinguished educator.

To his training many of the sons of Berkshire owe the position which they afterwards attained in life. He was a very absent-minded man and an inveterate chewer of tobacco, which sometimes made his personal appearance unpleasant. He did not always have control of his temper, though he recognized that that was one of the things that he, as an example to his pupils, ought to have entire command of; and frequently, when, in an outburst of passion, he would commence to say some dreadful thing, he would stop suddenly in the middle of what he was saying and go on as if nothing had happened, but more frequently the head of the unfortunate boy felt the shock of something more substantial than words, in the shape of a blow of a ruler or of a book when his book became unable to master his task. Mr. Gleason's temper was often start from his house with the intention of making a straight line for the academy door, and if he reached it in safety it was his good fortune; otherwise he would walk directly into the side of the house. Owing to his near-sightedness, the pranks which the boys played upon him were sometimes cruel, as placing a goat in his pathway when they knew he could not possibly see it. But, notwithstanding his idiosyncrasies, he was a great educator, and made the Lenox Academy famous. He was very irascible, and as, contrary to custom in those days, he prayed in the opening exercises of the school with his eyes open, he sometimes saw a good deal at those times among the boys which was very irritating, and, forgetting that he was at prayer, he would occasionally break out into a tirade against the boy and would suddenly say: "John, if you don't stop, I'll break your head with a peel" (peel being the name for the large fire-shovel); or sometimes, recollecting himself, after he had commenced, would say: "John — I'll lay you on a bed of roses." Sometimes in the course of the school exercises he would throw a book at a boy's head, or strike him with it. He knew most of the classics that he taught by heart, but he would frequently get his book upside down, to the great amusement of his scholars; and as he was an inveterate chewer of tobacco, he would sometimes forget that his book was in front of him. But he was a good and faithful teacher and an honest man, and, notwithstanding his eccentricities, preserved the respect and affection of those whom he taught. His absent mindedness was shown at one of the famous dinners at Major Egleston's house, at a time when the examinations and exhibitions had been peculiarly acceptable. He occupied the post of honor on that day, at Major Egleston's right, who turned to him just after the serving of soup and said to him: "Mr. Gleason, you have a feather in your cap to-day." Evidently thinking of something else, he put his hand to his head, and in doing so overturned his soup-plate into his napkin, and then in his absent-mindedness wiped his face with it. I have heard many such stories told old Mr. Gleason by his scholars, who related them with peals of laughter, yet I never heard one word that would imply any disrespect to his memory or anything but praise for his methods of instruction. He died in Sheffield, Massachusetts, October 21, 1843.

The Academy began to decay about 1850, but up to that time was one of the principal educational institutions of western Massachusetts. In its days of prosperity it at times had more than a hundred pupils of both sexes, many of whom came from a great distance to prepare there for college. The "exhibitions" of the Academy were often more interesting than the commencement exercises at Williams College, and these, with the dinners at Major Egleston's house, were the great events of the year. The town was filled with visitors from all parts of the country. The church on the hill was always decorated, and a band of music was hired for
the occasion. Public collations were served by the ladies. The exercises consisted of declamations, essays, disputations, dialogues, and dramatic representations, which lasted during the whole day, with an interval at noon.

Major Egleston was not only interested in education, but he was also actively engaged in perfecting the methods used by the farmers in tilling the soil. He was a member of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and did all that he could to induce the farmers to improve their stock and increase the value of their lands.

In the early history of the town the Congregational Church was supported by taxes, and was the State Church. No person was allowed to vote in town meeting unless he paid his tax as a member of this church. As the number of persons of other denominations increased it was proposed to allow those who belonged to them to have their "minister's" tax remitted, but certificates to that effect were difficult to obtain, and in 1783 it was voted that the Baptists in this town shall be excused from paying minister's rates without producing certificates annually." In 1793 Major Egleston called a meeting, the result of which was the foundation of what was known as the Episcopal Society, now Trinity Church. In 1794 each religious society was authorized to choose a suitable person to make a list of the persons belonging to that church, and to certify that they attended the instructions of the teachers of that denomination, and that upon such list being reported and accepted by the town meeting their names should be remitted from the next minister's tax. The first meeting of "the Lenox Episcopal Association" was held on December 26, 1793 when Daniel Burhans, of Lanesborough, was ordained deacon, and Major Egleston was elected the first treasurer of the parish. He afterwards represented it for many years in the diocesan convention of the State. The subscription to build the church, with his name at the head of the list, and also the subscription for defraying the expenses of the theological education of its first rector, the Rev. Daniel Burhans, as well as the warrant for the first meeting of the parish, are among the papers in my possession.

In 1796 the parish celebrated its first Christmas, and there being no church building the court-house and Major Egleston's house were decorated with greens, and a hundred guests from Boston, Pittsfield, Stockbridge, and Lenox were invited to dine at Major Egleston's house, an account of which was written by the Rev. Mr. Burhans, the Episcopal clergyman of that day. Many traditions of the dinners held at Major Egleston's house, and of the bright and witty sayings at them, have been handed down in the family.

In 1799 Mr. Burhans went to Connecticut, and in 1805 the church was legally incorporated by an act of the General Court as the Protestant Episcopal Society of Lenox. The first meeting as an incorporated body was held April 29, 1805. The warrant for this meeting was issued by Azariah Egleston. It is dated April 3, 1805, and authorized all the members in Stockbridge, Lee, Lenox, and Pittsfield to meet on that date.

A wooden structure was erected in 1816. The church was enlarged in 1873. The old church building has recently been sold, and has been replaced by a handsome stone structure on another site. The cornerstone of the new edifice was laid in 1885. It was consecrated in 1888. A mural tablet to his memory was placed on the walls of the church in 1887 before it was consecrated.

Major Egleston's home was always the headquarters for army officers, and men of law, literature, and learning, in Berkshire County. He was an active, energetic, enterprising, and public-spirited man, always identified with every public measure for the good of the town and the State. Many of the notable events which concerned the welfare of the town of Lenox in its very early history were planned and carried out either jointly or entirely by him or by his father-in-law, General Paterson. He went into the war as a matter of principle, and when relieved from duty as a soldier he went into civil life, and gave much of his time to public duties, and was distinguished in those callings as he had been in the field. Among his army friends he was always known by his military title. Those who became acquainted with him after he left the army called him Squire Egleston.

He was appointed justice of the peace May 17, 1787, which office he held continuously till 1815. In 1796, 1797, 1798 and 1799 he was the chosen representative of his district in the General Court (House of Representatives) in Boston. In 1807, 1808 and 1809 he was elected State senator. In 1808 he was appointed associate justice of the Court of Sessions, which office he held until 1815. He was made assistant marshal of the district of Massachusetts, in the towns of Lenox, Stockbridge, Pittsfield, Tisbury, Becket, Peru, Hinsdale, West Stockbridge, Richmond, Washington, Lee and Dalton, on June 22, 1810, for the collection of the census returns. The same year he was appointed to qualify all civil officers of his district.

It was the habit in those days to reward the services of men who had distinguished themselves in their service of the country, the town, or the State, by naming streets and squares after them. As after the war he was for some years very active in the State government in Boston, Egleston Square, in Roxbury, was named after him.

His intimate friends were the most prominent army, literary, and political men of the day. He always kept up his army associations. The letters from his army friends are full of declarations of the highest esteem for his personal character, as well as expressions of gratitude for benefits conferred. To some of them he gave homesteads, to others he gave either farms or helped them to secure them, and to others he lent his influence to insure to them prosperity and happiness.

Being himself unselfish, genial, and generous, he always expected the same in others, and in his old age lived to be grieved disappointed in some of those whom he had both trusted and benefited. Considering that the duty of the citizen was in every way to uphold the State, he was too often bondsman for those who found no sacredness in such obligations. One of these, shortly before his death, went to Canada with large amounts of public funds, and lived there in opulence with his ill-gotten gains. This so reduced Major Egleston's fortune that he felt it necessary to retire from public life, and he died soon after, on January 12, 1822, within a few weeks of his sixty-second birthday.

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His name and that of General Paterson will always be connected with the early history of Lenox. But for these two men Lenox would not have been for so many years the county seat and most important town of Berkshire, and one of the most celebrated towns in the State. Settled as it was by Revolutionary officers and their families, it was for many years the literary and social centre of western Massachusetts. The glories of those days were always talked over among the old residents until that generation had passed away, and there are still traditions of them current in the town.
There were many such men in those times, but how comparatively few there are now. He was a good citizen and a most benevolent one. While his duty to the State was ever present to his mind, he never forgot his duty to his family. He was a fond husband, a good father, and a kind neighbor. Duty to him was first, whether it was to his country on the field of battle, to his State and Town in public matters, or to his family at home. His work was always done, and well done. The heritage of a good name, and a life full of good and kind deeds, is a legacy of inestimable value to his descendants.

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Genealogy of the Egleston Family

1. Bagot Egleston, b. in 1590; m. Mary Talcott; d. in Windsor, Ct., Sept. 1, 1674. She d. in Windsor, Dec. 8, 1657.

Children of Bagot (1) and Mary Egleston.

2. James, b. in England, 1638; m. Hester Williams; d. 1 Dec 1679. She m2. 29 Apr 1680, to James Eno of Windsor.

3. Samuel, b. in England; d. in Middletown, Feb 1690-91; m. in 1661, Sarah Desborough, who d. in 1682.

4. Thomas, b. in Windsor, 26 Aug 1638; d. unm. in Windsor, May 1697.

5. Mary, b. in Windsor, 29 May 1641; m. 7 Jun 1655, John Denslow of Windsor, who d. 10 Sep 1689.

6. Sarah, b. in Windsor, 28 Mar 1643; m. 16 Feb 1664-65, John Pettibone of Sunsbury.

7. Rebecca, b. in Windsor, 08 Dec 1644; not mentioned in her father’s will; probably died unmarried.

8. Abigail, b. in Windsor, 12 Jun 1648; m. 14 Oct 1669, John Osborn of Westfield, afterwards of Windsor.

9. Joseph, bapt. 30 Mar 1651, in Windsor; settled in what is now North Stonington, where he left descendants.

10. Benjamin, b. in Windsor, 18 Dec 1653; d. in East Windsor, 1732; m. 6 Mar 1678, Hannah, d/o John Osborn and widow of Shadwell, who d. 17 Aug 1715.

Children of James (2) and Hester Egleston.

11. James, b. 01 Jan 1656; d. in Windsor, 22 Dec 1746; m1. 28 Aug 1718, Martha Clark, who d. 25 May 1728; m2. Elizabeth Blancher, in Nov 1732.

12. John, b. 22 Mar 1659; d. in Wintonbury, 1731; m. 1 Jun 1682, Esther Mills.

13. Thomas, b. in Windsor, 27 Jul 1661; d. there 16 Apr 1732; m. Grace Hopkins, b. Jul 1666; d. in Windsor, 27 Mar 1739.

14. Hester, b. 01 Dec 1663; d. 10 Jun 1686, John Williams of Windsor.

15. Nathaniel, b. in Windsor, 1 Aug 1666; m. 13 Sep 1694, Hannah Ashley, b. in Westfield, 26 Dec 1675. Of Westfield 1737.

16. Isaac, b. in Wintonbury, 27 Feb 1688-69; d. there 30 Jan 1753; m. 21 Mar 1694-95, Mary Stiles.

17. Abigail, b. 01 Sep 1671.

18. Deborah, b. 01 May 1674.

19. Hannah, b. 19 Dec 1676.

Children of Samuel (3) and Sarah Egleston.

20. Samuel, b. 06 Mar 1663.

21. Thomas, b. 04 Jun 1667.

22. Joseph, b. 24 Jan 1668; d. 31 Jan 1668.


24. Susannah, b. 19 May 1674.

25. Nicholas, b. 26 Dec 1676.

26. Mary, b. 1678.

27. Mercy, b. 27 Jul 1679.

28. Ebenezer, b. 16 Jul 1689.

Children of John and Mary (5) Denslow.


30. Mary, b. 10 Mar 1658.

31. Thomas, b. 22 Apr 1661.

32. Deborah, b. 29 May 1663.

33. Joseph, b. 12 Apr 1665.

34. Benjamin, b. 30 Mar 1668.

35. Abraham, b. 08 Mar 1670.

36. George, b. 08 Apr 1672.

37. Isaac, b. 12 Apr 1674.

38. Abigail, b. 07 Nov 1677.

Children of John and Mary (11) and Martha Egleston.

39. John, b. 15 Dec 1665.

40. Sarah, b. 24 Sep 1667; d. young.

41. Stephen, b. 03 Oct 1669.

42. Samuel.

43. Sarah.

Children of John and Abigail (8) Oshorn.

44. John, b. 25 Aug 1670.

45. Abigail, b. 08 Mar 1672.

46. Mindwell, b. 02 Jan 1674.

74. John, b. 13 Mar 1702-03.  81. Jedidiah, b. 14 Jun 1696.
75. Martha, b. 20 Nov 1705.  82. Isabel.
76. Edward, b. 31 Jan 1707.  83. Deborah, b. 10 May 1700.
77. Thomas.  84. Mary, b. 13 May 1702.
78. Grace, b. 11 Nov 1687.  85. Mindwell, b. 24 Nov 1703.
80. Hannah, b. 07 Feb 1691-92.  87. Ephraim, b. 03 Mar 1708.
88. Esther, b. 119 Oct 1710.

Children of Nathaniel (15) and Hannah Egleston,
89. Joseph, b. in Windsor, 1700; d. in Sheffield, 2 May 1774; m. 9 Jun 1730, Abigail Ashley, widow, d/f Eleazer and Abigail Welles; b. in Westfield, 12 Nov 1703.
90. Nathaniel, b. in Westfield, 08 Apr 1712; d. there 7 Mar 1774; m. 13 Aug 1741, Esther Wait.

Children of Isaac (16) and Mary Egleston.
91. Isaac, b. in Wintonbury, 30 Dec 1695; d. 10 Feb 1716-17
92. Mary, b. 20 Jul 1697, in Wintonbury.
93. John, b. in Wintonbury, 10 Sep 1700; d. 12 Jan 1701-02.
94. Nathaniel, b. in Wintonbury, 08 Jan 1702-03; d. 11 Jan 1796.
95. Daniel, b. in Wintonbury, 12 Jan 1705.

Children of Joseph (89) and Abigail Egleston.
96. Seth, b. in Westfield, 19 Apr 1731; d. in Sheffield, 20 Mar 1772; m. 28 Nov 1754, Rachel Church; b. 19 Jun 1736; d. in East Bloomfield, NJ, 30 Jun 1825.
97. Sarah, b. in Westfield, 19 Apr 1731; d. 20 Mar 1772.
98. Abigail, b. in Westfield, 03 Dec 1734; d. 23 May 1738.
99. Mercy, b. in Westfield, 03 Apr 1737.
100. Joseph, b. in Westfield, 17 Apr 1739; m. in 1761, Experience Watkins.
101. Abigail, b. in Westfield, 22 Mar 1741; d. 31 Aug 1784.
102. Moses, b. in Westfield, 03 Sep 1743; d. 31 Aug 1794; m. Mary Saxon.
103. Thankful, b. in Sheffield, 1745; m. Joseph Tucker of Stockbridge.

Children of Nathaniel (90) and Esther Egleston.
104. Esther, b. in Westfield, 28 Dec 1743.
105. Editha, b. in Westfield, 02 Oct 1747.
106. Dolly, b. in Westfield, 12 May 1749.
107. Eber, b. in Westfield, 13 Jun 1751; d. there, 25 Dec 1815.
108. Abner, b. in Westfield, 03 Jul 1754.
109. Simeon, b. in Westfield.

Children of Seth (97) and Rachel Egleston; all b. in Sheffield:
110. Anne, b. in Sheffield, 14 Sep 1755; d. 18 Jul 1829; m. Jan 1777, Jonathan Parkiss, b. 21 Apr 1751, d. 7 Sep 1832.
111. Josiah, b. in Sheffield, 01 Feb 1759; d. in 1822.
112. Azariah, b. in Sheffield, 23 Feb 1757; d. in Lenox, 12 Jan 1822; m. 8 Aug 1785, Hannah Paterson, b. in New Britain, CT, d. in Lenox, 21 Jan 1803; d/o General John Patterson.
113. Mercy, b. in Sheffield, 22 Dec 1760; m. 14 Jun 1785, Nathan Waldron.
114. Elijah, b. in Sheffield, 10 Feb 1764; d. in Charleston, SC, in 1796; m. Eunice Whitney.
115. John, b. in Sheffield, 15 Sep 1767; d. in Charleston, SC, 29 Aug 1822; no issue by his first wife; m2. Sarah Morton.

Children of Jonathan and Anne (111) Parkiss.
116. Seth, b. 09 Oct 1777.
117. Rhoda, b. 07 Jul 1781; d. 9 Dec 1849.
118. Nancy, b. 12 Jun 1785; d. 25 Nov 1801.

Children of Azariah (112) and Hannah Egleston.
119. Sophia, b. in Lenox, 16 Mar 1789, d. 1 Apr 1789.
120. Maria, b. in Lenox, 12 Apr 1790; d. 6 May 1853; m. 31 Aug 1812, James W. Robbins.
121. Nancy, b. in Lenox, 17 Feb 1792; d. the same day.
122. Mary, b. in Lenox, 24 Sep 1793; d. 1 Sep 1816.
123. George Washington, b. in Sheffield, 17 Jul 1795; d. 6 Dec 1863; m1. 13 Dec 1821, Sophia Heriot, b. 12 Nov 1799; d. 13 Dec 1821; m2. Mrs. Martha Pochee (Du Bose), 5 May 1840; d. 21 Sep 1865.
124. Betsey, b. 1797; d. 27 Apr 1815, Moses Byxby.
125. Thomas Jefferson, b. in Lenox, 11 Sep 1800; d. in NY, 12 Jul 1861; m. 17 Apr 1828, Sarah Jesup Stebbins, b. 5 Dec 1809.

Children of Elijah (115) and Eunice Egleston.
128. Mary, b. 24 Nov 1703.  129. Amedee V. C.
129. Sarah.
were put to death. Both of these death sentences were carried out in Lenox. On December 6, 1787, John Bly and Charles Rose

Of the approximately 800 rebels that were captured during Shays' Rebellion, eighteen were given death sentences, but only two

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Shays' Rebellion also produced the effect desired by the rebels in that it greatly influenced the public and its leaders. It helped

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of the US Government to be put into place. Congress took notice of Shays' Rebellion, leading it to create a Constitution that called

Shays' Rebellion is often considered the last battle of the Revolutionary War because it was the catalyst that caused the final pieces

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create a Massachusetts government as well as a Federal government that was more responsive to the people. In Massachusetts, it

also led to the election of a new, more popular governor, John Hancock.

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were put to death. Both of these death sentences were carried out in Lenox. On December 6, 1787, John Bly and Charles Rose
were taken to the church and reprimanded for their lawlessness. From the church, they were taken outside of town and put to death by hanging.

(Lenox Marker)

In memory of

Major General John Paterson

Son of Colonel John Paterson. Born 1744, died 1808. And Elizabeth Lee, his wife, born 1749, died 1841. He was born in New Britain, CT. Graduated at Yale College in 1762. He entered the law in his native town. He was married, June 2nd 1766. In 1774, he moved to Lenox and was chosen a member of the Berkshire Convention, July 1774. He represented this town in the General Court, which became the first Provincial Congress in 1774, and also in the Second Provincial Congress in 1775. Was made Colonel of a regiment he raised in 1775 and was one of the first in the field with it after the Battle of Lexington and defended Boston from an attack in the rear during the battle. Was complimented by Washington in General Orders, 10 Nov 1775. In April 1776, was ordered to Staten Island and from there to Canada. Was in the Battle of the Cedars. Crossed the Delaware with Washington, 25 Dec 1776 and was in the Battles of Trenton and Princeton. Was made Brigadier General, 21 Feb 1777.

Assisted in the capture of Burgoyne, October 1777, and was in the battle and council of Monmouth in 1778. In 1780, he commanded West Point and was on the trial of Major Andre. He was in most of the decisive battles of the Revolution and served during the whole war. He was one of the founders of the Society of the Cincinnati in May 1783 and on September 30, 1783, he was made Major General. After the war, he returned to Lenox and was a most public spirited citizen. In 1786, he commanded the Massachusetts troops in putting down Shays' Rebellion. In 1790, he removed to Lisle, New York, where he died.

He was four years a member of the New York General Assembly. In 1801, was a member of the committee to revise the constitution of New York State. Was appointed Chief Justice of Broome Co., NY. He served in the US Congress in 1803 to 1805. He died July 9, 1808 in the full vigor of manhood, in the pursuit of duty, in the service of the country he had so ably defended. He was a soldier, a patriot and a statesman.

His remains lie in the churchyard. In gratitude for his public services and in recognition of his private virtues, this monument is erected.

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Appendix II

DIARY OF CAPTAIN HENRY SEWALL, OF THE ARMY OF THE REVOLUTION, 1776-1783.

from the Original Manuscript, in the Possession of the Family.

Part I – 1 May 1776 to 1 Jul 1777

Historical Magazine: and notes and queries concerning the antiquities ..., August 1871, by John Gilmary Shea, Henry Reed Stiles, page 128.

We are indebted, for the following article, as well as for the information on which this note is based, to The Maine Farmer, one of the most valued of our few exchanges, published at Augusta, Maine, in which paper they have already appeared.

There are evidences of inaccuracy, in several places, which we suspect are either those of the copyist or the Farmer's printer; and it will be seen that, in several places, portions of the Diary have been omitted. We applied for permission to correct these errors and to complete the copy, by comparison of the Farmer's version, which we copy, with the original manuscript; but the mutual friend whose assistance in the matter was solicited, informed us, in reply, that the present holder of the manuscript would not afford the opportunity for comparison and correction which we desired and solicited. It is printed, therefore, just as we have found it; and we shall endeavor to guard our readers against what we suppose to be the errors which are in it, by monitory foot-notes.

The author of the Diary was HENRY SEWALL, a native of "Old York," Maine, where he was born on the twenty fourth of October, 1752. He was the son of Henry Sewall, and the sixth in descent from that Henry Sewall, the common ancestor of all the Sewalls, in America, who came from Manchester, England; settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1634; and, afterwards, removed to Rowley. Nicholas Sewall, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, settled in York; and was, probably the first of the name who lived within the limits of Maine.

Henry Sewall worked on his father's farm and, subsequently, learned the trade of a mason. In the early part of the War of the Revolution, he enlisted in a Company which was recruited at Portland, and marched to Cambridge, where it was attached to Colonel Phinney's Regiment of Massachusetts troops. He enlisted as a private, but he gradually rose to the rank of Captain and Aide-de-Camp in the Staff of General William Heath.

At the close of the War, in 1783, he returned to Maine, and opened a store near Fort Western, now Augusta. Five years afterwards, he removed to New York and engaged in various speculations, all of which were unsuccessful; and he returned to Maine, a wiser if not a better man. He was, soon after, made Town clerk, in Augusta, and held that office for thirty five years. When the District Court of Maine was organized, he was appointed its Clerk; and he occupied that office for twenty nine years, resigning in 1818. He filled the various offices, in the Militia of the State, until he was elected Major-general of the Eighth Division. During the War of 1812 he was actively engaged in organizing the Militia of the State; but, by reason of his advanced age, he did not take the field.
General Sewall was married, first, in 1786, to his cousin, Tabitha Sewall, who died in 1811; second, to another cousin, Rachel Crosby; and, third, to Elizabeth Lowell of Boston, who survived him, dying in 1862. He died at Augusta, in 1845, aged ninety-three years.

The Diary of which the following is a portion, was mostly written, it is said, day by day, in the camp or the field; although, here and there, it is intimated, some “explanatory additions” were made during a later period of his life. No part of it has ever been published, except the following, in the Farmer, as already stated; and, as that paper aptly remarks, “its existence was probably, not known, save to members of his family and a few friends,” until it appeared in that paper.

It is not supposed that any very important additions to our present supply of information will be made by the reproduction of this interesting paper; but as it is a tolerably complete daily record of the events of the War of the Revolution, as those events were made known in the vicinity of the writer’s quarters, it may serve to illustrate some hitherto obscure passage or to expose, more completely, some hitherto corkering error, in the history of that period. It would have been more satisfactory to us, had we been permitted, by comparison of our copy with the original, to have corrected any errors of the copyist or the Farmer’s compositor: as that courtesy has been refused, we present it, as it is, with such suggestions concerning what are thought to be inaccuracies, as, from time to time, we shall consider necessary.—[EDITOR.]

CAMBRIDGE CAMP, March, 1776,


SATURDAY, 2d. Was relieved about 10 A. M. The Regiment had orders in the evening to parade in the morne at half past six.

SUNDAY, 3d. Paraded according to orders and marched three Companies to Cobble Hill and five to Lechmere Point. + While we were on Cobble Hill fort the enemy threw five bombs. We split both of our Howitzers, but none of our people were hurt. Toward night the “Congress” moved down and played at Cobble Hill.” (The “Congress” was a brass mortar by that name.)

* The Eighteenth Regiment of the “Army of the United Colonies,” numbering, on the following morning, four hundred and thirteen men, of whom one hundred and twenty-eight were unfit for duty.—[EDITOR.

+ The movement which was made to divert the British, while the Colonists took possession of Dorchester Heights. —[EDITOR.

MONDAY, 4th. Our people began again to bomband cannonade Boston at about eight o’clock. Cracked the Congress at the third shot. + The enemy returned the fire five to one, and no damage from them. A false alarm about 10 o’clock. A heavy cannonading and bombarding began in the evening at Roxbury, and also at Lechmere Point, by which one man was killed and two wounded.

MONDAY, 5th ++ Discovered early this morning that our people had been erecting works on Dorchester Hills, upon the supposition that the enemy would sally out to take said works. We were ordered under arms; § marched up and joined the Brigade on the grand parade, on the Common, tarried there till afternoon then came home. I mounted the Regimental picket at retreat beating.

WEDNESDAY, 6th. No great disturbance last night. Pretty peaceable by day.

THURSDAY, 7th. Fast throughout the Province—went to Meeting.

SATURDAY, 9th. A strong talk that the enemy is moving off.

SUNDAY, 10th. Four men killed on Dorchester Point, last night by the enemy. Went to Meeting.

TUESDAY, 12th. A number of likely, well built men, selected from each Regiment for Gen. Washington’s guard.

WEDNESDAY, 13th. General orders for the rifle men to march to-morrow morning. A talk that the army will be moved to the southward.

**

THURSDAY, 14th. Rainy. General Orders thatCols. Stark’s, Patterson’s, Webb’s, Yeaton’s +++ and Bond’s Regiment, together with two Companies of Artillery, to march to-morrow morning at 9 o’clock under the command of Gen. Heath.

* The “Congress,” mortar, was fired from Cobble-hill, not at it, as stated in the text—possibly an error in copying the original — [EDITOR.

+ It has been supposed, hitherto, that the Congress was burst on Sunday, instead of Monday.—Vide Frothingham’s Siege of Boston, 297 EDITOR.

++ Thus printed in the Farmer; but probably Intended for TUESDAY.—[EDITOR.

§ We suppose this paragraph has been Inaccurately copied or printed in the Farmer, and that it should read as follows: “TUESDAY, 6th. Discovered, early this morning, that our people had been erecting works on Dorchester hills. Upon the supposition that the enemy would sally out to take said works, we were ordered under arms,” etc—[EDITOR.

** A Council of War was held at General Ward’s Headquarters, at Cambridge, on the thirteenth, when “it was determined to detach the Rifle Battalion and five Regiments, the next day, to New York.”—[EDITOR.

+++ Thus printed in the Farmer; but probably intended for “Great 1’s,” whose Regiment was one of the five thus ordered to move, on the next day, as stated in the text.—[EDITOR.

FRIDAY, 15th. I received pay for the month of January. Barracks caught fire in the evening and were partly consumed.

SUNDAY, 17th. At Lechmere Point—a general alarm throughout the camp about eight o'clock. Before this, saw the enemy leave Bunker Hill. Saw Gen. Sullivan, with a party take possession of Bunker Hill without opposition. Saw also the shipping in Boston get under sail, the wind blowing fresh northwest, and making down the harbor. Could discover no regular sentinels as usual on the back of Boston on which concluded the enemy was gone. About eleven o'clock a party of our army who had had the small pos * landed and patrolled Boston without the least shadow of opposition. In the evening several Regiments marched in and took possession of the town. We were not relieved all day.

MONDAY, 18th. At Lechmere Point. The cannon removed from Lechmere to Boston. We were relieved about half past ten o'clock. Went on to Bunker Hill and down to Charlestown ferry in the afternoon; was greatly astonished at the strength of the works on Bunker Hill, &c.

WEDNESDAY, 20th. Captain and I went to Boston. While we were gone the Regiment was ordered in. Lodged in town.

THURSDAY, 21st. Went back to Cambridge and got some of our things and brought them to Boston. Took lodgings near Fort hill.

FRIDAY, 22d. Went on Fatigue at Fort hill. Had our effects moved from Cambridge. Were ordered from our lodgings to another house. Uncle Jos. Sewall came here from Old York.


SUNDAY, 24th. Went to meeting where I heard Mr. Murray.

MONDAY, 25th. Got a pass and went to Brookline. Could not get a pass to come in— tarried all night.

TUESDAY, 26th. Got a pass of General Ward, and came into town.

WEDNESDAY, 27th. Cold. Copied the gen orders into a new book. Got settled at last in a house near Fort hill, by Griffin's wharf, Boston.

* The small-pox prevailed in some parts of Boston; and very stringent measures were adopted to ensure the health of the troops who were moved into the abandoned town.—EDITOR.

FRIDAY, 29th. Mounted the main guard, Capt. Rice, Capt. thereof.

SATURDAY, 30th. Was relieved. Bro. Daniel came to see me from Old York.

APRIL 1st. Went to Brookline round by Cambridge and in by Charlestown ferry.

TUESDAY, 2d. The biggest part of the army gone to the southward. * 2 Rgts. in town; ordered one to Dorchester hills and the other to Bunker hill.

WEDNESDAY, 3d. General Ward appointed to command the town. J. Ames and Joseph Berry went home.


SATURDAY, 6th. Dennis Fernald broke out with the small pox. Bro. Daniel returned.

SUNDAY, 7th. Went to meeting at the old Brick, where Mr. Cooper preached.

MONDAY, 8th. The body of the late General Warren was interred with military and masonic honors. The procession, headed by a company of men from our Regiment, under arms, succeeded by a venerable body of Masons; then after the corpse, followed the officers of the army. He was carried into the stone chapel where was a prayer by Br. Thaxter, and oration delivered by Hon. P. Morton, to a crowded audience. 3 volleys were fired near the tomb.

TUESDAY, 9th. Lt. Donnel and I, with some of the company, went to Cambridge and buried Smith who died yesterday at the Hospital of fever. Bro. Daniel went home.

WEDNESDAY, 10th. Rev. Mr. Spring came here from Kittery. I on Fatigue at Fort hill.

TUESDAY, 16th. Rainy weather. Captain Stuart died.

WEDNESDAY, 17th. 11 men whipped on the Common for mutiny and disobedience of orders. 7 sent to Dorchester to receive the like punishment. 2 more under sentence of death.

THURSDAY, 18th. Ensign Perkins died at Brookline hospital, of small pox. I mounted guard.

FRIDAY, 19th. Walked to the hospital with a number of ladies, and returned.

* Five Regiments had left, on the eighteenth ultimo, under General Heath; on the twenty-seventh, a Brigade had also marched, under General Sullivan; and on the first of April, another Brigade had followed.—EDITOR.

SATURDAY, 20th. Dennis Fernald came from the small pox hospital. Captain Hill and Dr. Sprague went to the small pox hospital.

MONDAY, 22d. Capt. Fernald carried to the small pox hospital.

FRIDAY, 26th. I got the effects of Robert Jennison who died at Cambridge Hospital the 24th.

SATURDAY, 27th. Let Miss Sally Sewall have some linen to make two shirts—at Brookline.

SUNDAY, 28th. I mounted main guard with Lt. Milliken. Stole away to meeting.
MONDAY, 29th. As soon as I came off guard, went on a Regimental court martial, try'd Joseph Wymouth.

MAY 2d. Mounted the main guard, which was a composition of the Boat and main guards, and removed from King street to Wheelwright's wharf.

FRIDAY, 3d. After I was relieved, went on a Regimental court martial, try'd two persons.

WEDNESDAY, 15th. Took a sail down the bay to Point Shirley—tarried all night.

FRIDAY, MAY 17th. Fast throughout the continent. A large ship from Ireland, loaded with warlike stores, &c., taken by our privateers and brought into the harbor. About a hundred men armed from our regiment went down to guard her up in the afternoon.*

SATURDAY, 18th. Capt. Pierce died with small pox.

MONDAY, 20th. An engagement last night below, between our privateers and a number of the enemy's barges in which Capt. Mugford was killed. + A man drowned out of a lighter coming up the harbor—he was brought to the guard-house.

MONDAY, 27th. Israel Burbank here—wrote home by him.

* This was the transport Hope, and was the most valuable prize which the Colonists had then captured. As it was taken in sight of the British fleet, by a Continental cruiser, the schooner Franklin, commanded by Captain James Mugford, the loss was felt, by the enemy, with unusual nervousness; and, not unlikely, it led to the death of Captain Mugford, two days afterwards.

On her way up the harbor, the prize ran ashore, on Pulling-point; and Colonel Phinney's Regiment was evidently sent down to guard her from the enemy's boats—a portion of the British fleet still laying off Nantasket.—EDITOR.

+ While falling down the harbor, preparatory to another cruise, the Franklin ran ashore at Point Shirley; where, also, the privateer Lady Washington came to anchor. During the night, thirteen boats, from the Royal fleet, attacked the two schooners; but, after a desperate conflict, they were repulsed. The only person, on board the two schooners, who was killed, was Captain Mugford, the gallant commander of the Franklin. His remains were carried for interment to Marblehead.—EDITOR.


FRIDAY, 31st. One Mr. Jenkins endeavored to get Abram Linscott from the service, but his endeavors proved abortive.

SUNDAY, JUNK 21. Went to meeting at Mr. Stillman's meeting—it being the first time of his preaching since the late evacuation of the town by the British. His text from Psalms 126—1.*

THURSDAY, 4th. Lieut. Donnel went on G. C. M., whereof Colonel Phinney was President. Try'd 2 prisoners.

SUNDAY, 9th. A company of Highlanders taken yesterday in a ship, and brought into Marblehead—were bro't to this town. +

THURSDAY, 13th. A detachment of 170 men from our Regt and others, properly officered went down to some of the Islands to drive away the shipping.

FRIDAY, 14th. The Party drove away all the shipping without any loss on our side. ++

SATURDAY, 15th. Mov'd our Quarters nearer the Regiment. I went to the Hospital at Brookline with small pox.

SUNDAY, 23d. At the Hospital—living on Continental Hasty Pudding & milk.

TUESDAY, 25th. Got a certificate to come away, but was disappointed by my clothes not coming.

WEDNESDAY, 26th. Not very well, but however, was cleansed and left the Hospital, and got to Boston about noon.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17th. Orders for three Regiments to march to New York. §

THURSDAY, 18th. The declaration of continental Congress for INDEPENDENCE was read from the Balcony in King street, where 13 volleys of small arms were fired, besides a number of cannon. Col. Sargent's and Rutherford's Regiments march for New York.

SUNDAY, 21st. A transport bound to Boston with Beef and Pork for the Regulars became our prize.

* Mr. Stillman was the distinguished Pastor of the Baptist-church in Boston—now known as the First—whose meeting-house was then on Back-street, with the rear of its premises extending to the Mill-pond.—EDITOR.

+ Several transports were captured, about this time; and, on one of them, were Colonel Archibald Campbell and three hundred Highlanders. Major Menzies of the Corps, was killed, in the action, and burled in Boston, with military honors.—EDITOR.

+ The British squadron which the enemy had left at Nantasket - EDITOR.

§ Congress having complied with the General's request to send three Regiments to the Northern Army, a "conference of General Officers and others" met at Headquarters, on the eighth of July, and "agreed, unanimously. That the said three Regiments be immediately dispatched."—Proceedings of the Conference.—EDITOR.

MONDAY, 22d. Got a furlough of 7 days to go home after deserters. Got a Horse.

WEDNESDAY, 24th. Got to York before Night—was kindly received by my friends.

THURSDAY, 25th. At York saw the Militia meet to enlist men for Canada.

WEDNESDAY, 31st. Left York and set out for Boston. Got to Ipswich in the evening, where I lodged.
THURSDAY, Aug. 1st. Fast throughout the Colonies. Journeyed from Ipswich, and got into Boston before night.

SATURDAY, 10th. General Order for the Regiment to march next Thursday for Ticonderoga.

THURSDAY, 8th. Marched out of Boston to Roxbury. Lodged there.

FRIDAY 9th. Left Roxbury about 9 o'clock—marched through Watertown, Waltham, into Westown where we lodged.

SATURDAY, 10th. Marched through Lincoln, Concord & Acton.

SUNDAY, 11th. Marched from Littleton to Groton.

MONDAY, 12th. Marched from Groton through Lunenburg to Fitchburg—lodged there & was agreeably entertained with music.

TUESDAY, 13th. Marched from Fitchburg (bad road) to Ashburnham, where we put up. Had a court-martial on one Michael Terney for Theft, sentenced him to receive 39 lashes. &c.

WEDNESDAY, 14th. Michael Terney received his punishment. Marched from Ashburnham to Winchendon, where we put up about noon, and halted because of the other Regiment ahead.

THURSDAY, 15th. Marched thro' the Woods from Winchendon to Fitz-William (N. Hampshire) where we put up.

FRIDAY, 16th. Marched from Fitz-William to Swansey, where we put up the chief of the Regiment.

SATURDAY, 17th. Marched from Swansey thro Keene, Surry to Walpole.

SUNDAY, 18th. Marched from Walpole, & arrived at Charlestown No. 4.

MONDAY, 19th. Whitcomb's Regiment marched for Ticonderoga.

WEDNESDAY, 21st. Marched from No. 4 about 9 o'clock—got over the Ferry about three in the afternoon and moved about 5 miles into Springfield (New York Government.)

THURSDAY, 22d. Marched from Springfield to Cavendish, about 8 miles of Woods—bad roads and poor entertainment when we got to it. Lodged in a camp of bushes from choice.

FRIDAY, 23d. Marched from Cavendish about 8 miles into the woods, lodged in a bushes encampment.

SATURDAY, 24th. March on. Saw no house all day. Encamped in the woods.

SUNDAY, 25th. Found a house about 4 o'clock where we expected beef to be killed, but were disappointed—pushed on for the next house, to which the bigger part of the Regt. arrived—I lodged in the woods, and in the rain.

MONDAY, 26th. Marched on 4 or 5 miles to a village near Otter Creek, where we put up. Rainy weather which made it very uncomfortable.

TUESDAY, 27th. Laid still. Wet weather. (Fine, fruitful land on the Banks of this Otter Creek—large quantity of fine intervale.)

WEDNESDAY, 28th. Marched on to the Creek (by the way sat on a Regimental Court martial—Iry'd Corp. Buzzel, Moses Gannon and Jonathan Norton for desertion—each received 5 lasnes, which was ten short of the sentence. Some of the Regt. got over the Creek on a Raft.

THURSDAY, 29th. The remainder of the Regt. together with the Teams & Baggage got over the Creek and proceeded on our march—got to Castleton (Fine Land) where we halted.

FRIDAY, 30th. Marched from Castleton into the Woods to Poultney river where we encamped.

SEPTEMBER, 1st. SUNDAY. Our Regt. at Sheensboro * since called Whitehall. A Regalley launched in the lake—there are two more on the stocks: (A low, unwholesome country on the south of Lake Champlain.

MONDAY, 2d. Embarked on board Batteaux and went down the lake from Sheensboro to Ticonderoga—landed on the east side called "Mount Independence." The Regt. having no tents, went into a long store, &c., till we could get houses made.

TUESDAY, 3d. The Regt. employed in clearing the Regimental Parade, which was all wild woods.

SUNDAY, 6th. The Regt. employed in building wooden tents and almost without tools. Heard news of a battle in New York.*

• Thus printed In The Farmer: it should have been "Skenesborough."—EDITOR.

MONDAY, 9th. Two hundred men from the Regt., ordered up Lake George to Fort George. Embarked in batteaux at the foot or North end of lake George about 2 o'clock. Got to Sabbathday Point, where we encamped.

TUESDAY, 10th. Proceeded up the lake, arrived at Fort George in the evening, went into barracks there. Fort George is at the south end of lake George.

WEDNESDAY, 11th. A detachment commanded by a sub'n from the Regt. went down the lake to transport Flour, &c. in Batteaux to Ticonderoga.


FRIDAY, 27th. The Col. rec'd orders to return to Mt. Independence; the detachment embarked about 2 o'clock, encamped on an Island in the Lake during the night.

SATURDAY, 28th. Proceeded down the Lake and arrived at Mt. Independence on the east side of the lake opposite Ticonderoga, in the evening, and joined the Regiment.

WEDNESDAY OCT. 9th. Jno. Main died and buried.

SUNDAY 13th. Heard a cannonading down the lake in the morning. Heard about noon of the engagement of our and the enemy's Fleet— wherein we lost two sail and retreated for want of ammunition. + About 4 in the afternoon manned our line and took our alarm posts.

MONDAY, 14th. Manned the lines an hour before day. Went on fatigue, fortifying the back of the mount.

TUESDAY, 15th. On fatigue at do. which is now our alarm post, and which we man before day successfully. Gen. Waterbury and all our Prisoners brought here by a Flag from the enemy. ++

WEDNESDAY, 16th. Heard of a Party of the Enemy's arrival at Crown Point, and expect them to attack the Fortress very soon.§

* Probably the Battle of Long-island, which had been fought on the twenty-seventh of August.—EDITOR.

+ The second day of the conflict between the American flotilla, commanded by General Benedict Arnold, and the British, commanded by Captain Thomas Pringle.—EDITOR.

++ General Waterbury, the second in command of the flotilla, which had been defeated and destroyed on the thirteenth, as already noticed in the text.—EDITOR.

§ After the defeat of the flotilla, General Carleton occupied Crown-point, which had been previously abandoned by the Americans; but he advanced no further, until the following year.—EDITOR.

SATURDAY, 19th. James McMarnard died and was buried.

MONDAY, 21st. Our Guard boats discovered a party of Indians on the lake.

WEDNESDAY, 25th. * Warm for the season and clime.

THURSDAY, 24th. My birth day 24th year.

FRIDAY, 25th, &c. A boom laid across the lake.

MONDAY, 28th. A genl. alarm thro' the camp. A Party of Regulars and Hessians landed before noon at 3 mile Point, but retreated without attacking us.

TICONDEROGA

TUESDAY, 29th. Nothing to be heard or seen of the enemy. I mounted the main guard.

THURSDAY, 31st. Wilson of our company died and buried.

FRIDAY, November 1st. I went on Fatigue. The floating bridge completed.

SATURDAY, 2nd. The Committee of Congress arrived in camp to engage officers for the war. +

FRIDAY, 8th. Edward Fernald discharged.

SATURDAY, 9th. Gave in my name to tarry during the war under Col. Brewer as a 1st Lieut.

WEDNESDAY, 13th. Took enlisting orders to list men for the war, but I didn't receive the bounty money.

SATURDAY, 18th. Enlisted in all 10 men.

SUNDAY, 17th. Gen'l. Gates left this place.

MONDAY, 18th. The Regiment ordered to march to Albany. ++

TUESDAY, 19th. Sent all our baggage to Lake George Landing. Col. Patterson's Regt. marched to said landing.

WEDNESDAY, 20th. Left Mt. Independence about 9 o'clock—got to Lake George Landing about noon. No boats to transport us over the lake. Encamped in the woods near the Landing.

* It is thus printed In the Farmer; but was evidently intended for the twenty-third - EDITOR.

+ This Committee was composed of Richard Stockton and George Clymer. It was appointed by ballot on the twenty-sixth of September, on a recommendation of a Committee of the Congress, made the preceding day; and its duties were very much more varied in their character than Captain Sewall supposed, as will be seen in the Resolution of Congress under which they were appointed.— Editor.

++ See General Orders of the eighteenth of November, 1776.

Colonel Phinney's Regiment was in the First Division, with those of Colonel Patterson and Beadel - EDITOR.
THURSDAY, 31st.* No more boats arrived than were necessary for Col. Patterson's Regt. to embark in. Waited for the arrival of more boats.

FRIDAY, 22d. Rainy weather. * Boats arrived sufficient to convey the invalids and 3 companies of our Regt. Ours being one of the No. we embarked about one o'clock, and rowed up the Lake till near 12 at night, when we encamped at Long Island.

SATURDAY, 23d. Started from Long Island before sunrise; arrived at Fort George about 9 o'clock, where we barricaded.

SUNDAY, 24th. At Fort George. The rear of the Regiment arrived here. Col. Starks resigned the command to Col. Phinney upon our arrival. Our duty here is to transport flour over the Lake.

WEDNESDAY, 27th. Major Fernald rec'd 5000 dollars from Col. Brewer for the Recruiting service, of which Capt. Donnel rec'd 1000 out of that sum, I rec'd 212, as did the other subalterns.

FRIDAY, 29th. Col. Brewer arrived here and proceeded to Saratoga to Gen'l Schyler to get liberty to furlough the new enlisted men, &c.

SUNDAY, Dec. 1st. Had a sermon in the afternoon, by Chaplain Mr. Carnes.

WEDNESDAY, 4th. Lt. Donnel went down country to press some waggons, who refused to transport flour from Fort Edward.

SUNDAY, 8th. Very much busied in making out muster rolls. The whole Regiment mustered in the afternoon by Mr. Varrick, Dept. Must. Mast. Genl. +

MONDAY, 9th. Made out more muster rolls.

TUESDAY, 10th. Had liberty for one half the officers on the new enlistment to go Recruiting.

WEDNESDAY, 11th. Major Fernald, Capt. Donnel and Ensign Stover set out for the recruiting service.

THURSDAY, 12th. A small flirt of snow. Drummed a shemale out of camp.

FRIDAY, 13th. I went to Fort Edward to forward flour to this post—tarried all night.

SEPT. 14th. Returned—had a cold time of it the weather being severe.

SUNDAY, 15th. Col. Phinney rec'd, a letter from Gen. Schyler giving an account of a capital engagement at New York in which Gen'l. Washington gained the field covered with slain and wounded of the enemy.* Dr. Graves went over the Lake with an express which came also from Gen'l. Schyler. Capt. Hill and Smith went recruiting.

* Probably intended for the twenty-first; but thus printed in our copy - EDITOR.

+ Lieutenant-colonel Richard Varick, subsequently Mayor New York, etc.—EDITOR.

TUESDAY, 17th. Remick and I ointed for the Itch in the evening; contracted by lying on the ground.

MONDAY, 23d. Some of our sick went off to Albany in the waggons.

TUESDAY, 24th. The navigation of the Lake impeded.


THURSDAY, 26th. Mr. McCastelin died very suddenly of fits. A stormy day—the snow fell more than a foot deep.

FRIDAY, 27th. One or two sleighs came up from below, and broke the way.

SATURDAY, 28th. Jno. Morgan of Capt. York's Company was found dead near bloody Pond.

TUESDAY, 31st. Mr. Hall of our company died—buried here. No relief yet.

1777

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1st. The Majority of the Regt. went off and left the officers. + A considerable rain which diminished the snow greatly.

FRIDAY, 3d. Remick & Sergt. Stevens went off.

SATURDAY, 4th. The Lake closed over.

MONDAY, 6th. The men having left the Garrison—the officers followed after—I embarked aboard a sleigh at Fort Gage about ½ past 12 ++ —got 4 or 5 miles below Fort Edward where we put up.

TUESDAY, 7th. Cold. Drove on—arrived at Albany before dark—put up at a tavern. Expenses for the sleigh 10 shillings.

WEDNESDAY, 8th. Waited for the arrival of Col. March.

THURSDAY, 9th. Made out the mileage Rolls after the Col. arrived.

FRIDAY, 10th. Drew the mileage money and paid off what money we had.

TUESDAY, 14th. Settled our keeping which was six dollars, and at noon set off from Albany; got by the help of a sleigh 20 miles to Phillipstown.
* It is difficult to conceive what engagement, in the vicinity of New York, was here referred to, unless that near the White Plains; and that was hardly such as would have justified the report referred to in the text.—EDITOR.

+ The terms of their enlistment had expired; and their "patriotism" led them to go home and let the Northern frontier take care of itself.—EDITOR.

++ As the author of this Diary had re-enlisted—Vide Diary, November 9, ante—it is not quite clear that, by that abandonment of his post, he did not become, himself, in fact, a deserter.—EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, 15th. Walked about 2 miles where we agreed with a man to carry 4 of us in a sleigh toward Boston: got to Pittsfleld.

THURSDAY, 16th. Rode from Pittsfleld to Glasgow (23 miles). Snowy day.

FRIDAY, 17th. Rode from Glasgow through Westfield, Springfield to Wilbraham (33 miles.)

SATURDAY, 18th. Bad sleighing. Travelled 10 or a dozen miles—discharged the sleigh at Palmer and travelled to Brookfield. Expenses for the sleigh 4 shillings.

SUNDAY, 19th. Travelled on—missed my watch—got a horse and sleigh, rode back 4 miles and found it; overtook my company about noon. Travelled through Spencer and Leighton to Worcester.

MONDAY, 20th. Got into some Dutch sleighs which came from Albany (& are going to Boston) rode thro' Northbury & Middleboro to Sudbury.

TUESDAY, 21st. Rode from Sudbury through Westown, Waltham, Watertown to Cambridge where we dined. Got to Boston in the evening—put up at Mr. Bradishes on King street.

THURSDAY, 23d. Cold. Waited to muster some men which I got sworn.

FRIDAY, 24th. Snow and rain. Mustered Crien and took the muster master's note for the money.

SATURDAY, 26th. Rec'd the money, and paid it to the men. Got an order to draw allowances for them. Left town about one o'clock.


WEDNESDAY, 29th. Fast throughout this State.

FRIDAY, 31st. Visited my friends at York—saw Capt. Donnel and many other things too numerous to mention in this small volume.

SUNDAY, Feb. 9th. Went to meeting heard an act read demanding 1-7 part of the Militia to engage for three years in the Continental service.

MONDAY, 10th. Captain Donnel and I went to Kittery to see the Major.

WEDNESDAY, 12th. Came from Kittery and lodged at Aunt Bragden's.

THURSDAY, 13th. Came home—Aunt Billings at my Fathers.

MONDAY, 17th. Went to Kittery—enlisted Phillips Davis and mustered him.


THURSDAY, 20th. Travelled from Kimball's to Blackpoint. Snowy day.

FRIDAY, 21st. Arrived at Falmouth about 2 o'clock. Saw with pain the ruins of that once flourishing town, which had been burned by the British.* Put up at Mrs. Child's.

SATURDAY, 22nd. Patroled the town—assisted my friends, who treated me with much kindness.

SUNDAY, 23d. Went to meeting at Falmouth—Dined with Mr. Ingraham.

MONDAY, 24th. Went from Falmouth to Gorham—lodged at Mr. Crockett's.

WEDNESDAY, 26th. Set off from Gorham. Got to the widow Pattens at Arrundel.

THURSDAY, 27th. Breakfasted at Capt. Murrill's and proceeded to Uncle Titcomb's at Kennebunk, where I lodged.

FRIDAY, 28th. Went to Cape Portoise to Uncle Burbank's and returned to Uncle Titcomb's.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1st. Set out from Kennebunk, and got to York in the evening.

THURSDAY, 6th. Set out from York—(had Mr. E. S. Prebbles) horse—about 9 o'clock for Falmouth after some deserters.

FRIDAY, 7th. Arrived at Falmouth about one o'clock. Heard of Robert White, a deserter, who getting intelligence of my being in town, went off Eastward. Pursued and overtook him at New Casco.

SUNDAY, 8th. Arrived again at Falmouth with the Prisoner about 9 o'clock. A. M. Proceeded to Saco—arrived in the evening.

SUNDAY, 9th. Journeyed from Saco; got to Cape Neddieck—lodged at Elihu Parsons.
MONDAY, 10th. Arrived at York in the forenoon with the Prisoner—who after passing muster refunded twenty dollars to Capt. Donnel and went with Capt. Donnel with whom he first enlisted.

TUESDAY, 11th. Capt. Doume & Ensign Storer marched off with the first Division. I accompanied them as far as Portsmouth. Town meeting at York.

THURSDAY, 18th. ++ A French ship arrived at Portsmouth.

* Falmouth, now Portland, Maine, was burned by the Royal forces, a short time previous to the visit of Lieutenant Sewall.
+ Probably intended for Saturday; but it is as above, in our copy - EDITOR.
++ Probably intended for Tuesday; but we find it, in our copy, as we have printed it.—EDITOR.

SATURDAY, 22d, 1777, Bro. Jotham arrived home.

WEDNESDAY, 26th. Mustered Wm. Couch—heard of the desertion of Jno. Smart.

THURSDAY, 27th. Enlisted David Rogers.

MONDAY, 31th. Enlisted one Wm. Boise and mustered him.

APRIL 1st. Rainy day. Went to lecture. Listed Mr. Dempsey.

FRIDAY, 4th. Cold and windy. Went to Birch hill.

SUNDAY, 6th. Mr. Jenks of Falmo. brought up Trott Webber and Stevens from Falmo. Trott broke away last night. Advertized him.

TUESDAY, 8th. Went to Kittery. Trott came and delivered himself up to the major.

THURSDAY, 10th. Enlisted Daniel Bragden.

FRIDAY, 11th. Trott had his trial before the session, for theft; was sentenced to pay 37s damages and remanded to Gaol.

MONDAY, 14th. Set out from York for Boston —had 12 or 14 men under my care. Got to North hill.

Expenses, 0 3. 0.

THURSDAY, 17th. Marched into Boston, took Barracks—drew allowance, arms &c.

FRIDAY, 18th. Applied to the Board of war for blankets—could not obtain any.

SATURDAY, 19th. Major Fernald arrived in town.

SUNDAY, 20th. Went to Roxbury, A. M. to get John Smart clear from an officer who had enlisted him.

FRIDAY, 25th. Exchanged the arms which I first drew, for new French Arms.

SATURDAY, 26th. Drew gun-slings and knapsacks.

TUESDAY, 29th. Went to Cambridge, prepared to march for Ticonderoga.

Ex. at Boston, 4. 0. 0.

WEDNESDAY, 30th. Marched out of Boston, got to Waltham.

THURSDAY, May 1st. Fast throughout the State. Rained and snowed all day. Marched to Sudbury.

FRIDAY, 2d. Marched to Shrewsbоро.

SATURDAY, 3d. Arrived at Worcester about 10 o'clock. Drew 4 days’ allowance, and marched for Leicester.

SUNDAY, 4th. Marched from Leicester to Brookfield. Our wagoner failing, we applied to the committee for another. Capt. Wheelwright joined us with 20 men.

MONDAY, 5th. Waited at Brookfield.

TUESDAY, 6th. Obtained a team at last and proceeded on our march, got to Belcherton.

WEDNESDAY, 7th. Marched from Belcherton to Hadley, where we dismissed the wagoner and applied for another.

THURSDAY, 8th. Drew 7 days allowances and with much Difficulty obtained a team to carry our baggage to the Ferry, got over about one o’clock, tarried at the Tavern near the Ferry all day and night, meantime solicited the committee of Northampton for a team.

FRIDAY, 9th. Rained in the forenoon. Obtained a team marched from Northampton about 1 o’clock, got to Chesterfield. Wet weather which made our march very uncomfortable.

SATURDAY, 10th. Procured a team at Chesterfield to carry our Baggage to Worthington, very bad weather and roads.

MONDAY, 12th. Procured a team and proceeded on our march, got to Pittsfield where we obtained a team to carry our baggage to Albany.

TUESDAY, 13th. Marched from Pittsfield to Phillipstown, State of New York.
WEDNESDAY, 14th. Arrived at Albany before night, got into Barracks &c.

THURSDAY, 15th. Drew allowances, Camp Kettles &c.

FRIDAY, 16th. Our detachment joined by a number more, left the city of Albany as an escort to a number of cannon going to Ticonderoga. Got to the Ferry below the new City.*

SATURDAY, 17th. Put up 6 miles below Stillwater, mounted a guard of 30 men to guard the cannon.

SUNDAY, 18th. Made an attempt to get up the Rapids to Stillwater, got only two miles farther when we were obliged to unload the cannon and take them by Land to Stillwater. Went to Stillwater and drew Provisions.

MONDAY, 19th. Moving the Cannon to Littleton by Land, the Escort still detained here.

WEDNESDAY, 21st. Put the Cannon aboard Batteaux and sent them on to Saratoga. The Detachment set off by land in the afternoon, got within 6 miles of Saratoga.

THURSDAY, 22d. Got to Saratoga with the Detachment, 2 Sergeants and 6 men left the Detachment without orders.

FRIDAY, 23d. All the Cannon which were in the rear arrived and passed the Ferry above Saratoga. We were reinforced by Major Tubbs with a detachment of near an hundred men.

+ Probably the city of Troy, New York.—EDITOR

SATURDAY, 24th. All the Cannon except pieces arrived by Land at Fort Miller Landing.

SUNDAY, 25th. Got all the Cannon except what went by Batteaux and proceeded up the river by water. Met with the misfortune to drown one of the Batteaux men going up the rapids, and grounded a Batteaux with a cannon in her.

MONDAY, 26th. Arrived at Fort Edward with the chief of the Cannon, our detachment moved, on in the afternoon, got 3 or 4 miles from Fort Edward.

TUESDAY, 27th. Arrived at Fort George about noon, where we found two companies of our Regt.

WEDNESDAY, 28th. Tarried in Fort George where Colo Van Dyke commanded.*

THURSDAY, 29th. Embarked with our Detachment in Batteaux about 11 o'clock, to escort the Cannon which were conveyed over the Lake on the Pettit Augre with a sufficient guard on board, I went in the Pettit Augre. Sailed and rowed all night.

FRIDAY, 30th. Arrived at the Northern Landing by sunrise, left our baggage at the Landing and proceeded to Ticonderoga, joined the Regt. about 1 o'clock.

SATURDAY, 31st. Got our baggage from the Landing. Could not obtain Permission to return to our Company at Fort George.

MONDAY, June 2d. Made a Pay abstract for myself and what men were on the Guard at Tay, ++ and rec'd 2 months pay of the Regt. Paymaster Capt. Jenkins and I built a small hut and covered it with a couple of tents.

TUESDAY, 3d. A prisoner rec'd 100 lashes.

SATURDAY, 7th. Went on Fatigue. A Soldier in Colo. Martial's Regt. rec'd 100 lashes at the public whipping Post and Sat on the gallows for desertion and reenlisting.


TUESDAY, 10th. Took an emetic for the Jaundice.


SATURDAY, 14th. Our Reg't mustered.

SUNDAY, 16th. All the men who were on Guard yesterday mustered by Colo. Varrick D. M. M. Gl.

* Colonel Van Dyke was the commander of a Regiment in the New York lir e.—EDITOR.

+ The northern landing, at the foot of Lake George, near Ticonderoga.—EDITOR.

++ Probably intended for "Ty.," the abbreviation of Ticonderoga, by which former name the fort and its vicinity were generally known.—EDITOR.

THURSDAY,* 17th. An alarm caused by a Party of Indians, who killed 3 men just without the lines.

FRIDAY, + 26th. Went on Fatigue, very hot. Capt. Merrill arrived with some Recruits. 2 men killed, another wounded near the mills by the Indians. Capt. Donnel came here from Fort George with orders for his whole company to go into the fleet at Lake George.

FRIDAY, 27th. Capt. Donnel with his company went to Lake George to man the fleet there. Lt. Thompson went in my room. I staid with the Regiment.

SATURDAY, 28th. Paraded at my alarm Post by daylight in the morning which is General Orders to do every day. About 10 o'clock a general alarm was fired from the several Forts occasioned by some spy boats from the enemy, being discovered by our Guard Boats.
SUNDAY, 29th. Ointed with brimstone for the Ground Itch, Lt. Parsons arrived with recruits. Were alarmed again at midnight but nothing appearing we turned in again.

MONDAY, 30th. About 8 o'clock the Enemy appeared with 5 or 6 floating Batteaux and a number of Batteaux in the rear of them. The Batteaux in a line of Battle making for the Post, which produced a genl alarm. The men displayed a fervent zeal for the cause by their alert behavior on the first signal of the Alarm. About an hour by Sun, two ships of War appeared, they also formed in line of battle with the Floating Batteries or Gun Boats, about two miles from the Jersey Redout.

THURSDAY, JULY 1st. Rested very serenely last night. No alarm all night. The Indians very plenty between this and Lake George Landing which made it hazardous passing and repassing, Rec'd very favorable news from the Southern army at which 13 Cannon were discharged at 12 o'clock. [1777].

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Capt. Henry Sewall's Diary

25 Aug 1783 to 31 Dec 1843

1783.

26. Rode from Brunswick to Bath and breakfasted with my uncle Dr. Sewall. Found there my brother Jotham. Went with him in the afternoon to Jerrymasquam [now Westport] island, and visited our sister Parsons. Tarried all night.
27. Returned. Called on and dined with my Uncle Joseph Sewall at Arrowsic island. Returned to the Reach [Bath].
28. Embarked with my brother Jotham on board a canoe and proceeded up the river; arrived at Hallowell [Fort Western], and put up at cousin Thomas Se wall's.
29. Helped my brother build T. Sewall's chimneys.

September 1. Helped my brother lay out a cellar at Hallowell for a Mr. Pollard.
3. My brother went out to his plantation at Sandy river [Chesterville]. Mr. Pollard raised his house.

September 3. The Amos Tollard inn, located like the meeting house, mostly on the eight-rood rangeway in what is now Market square. It was removed to the present Opera house lot in 1797, by Peter T. Vose, and enlarged, and named the Kennebec house.

1783. September5. Beconnoitered the Hook [settlement].
10. Left Hallowell and walked to Mr. White's store on the east side of the river opposite Long Reach [Bath]. Tarried all night.
11. Crossed the river at Harden's ferry; dined at Uncle Henry's. Left Bath on horseback about 2 o'clock. Reached Mitchell's at North Yarmouth, where I put up.
12. Rode into Falmouth, dined there. Rec'd of J. Ingraham bed rent to this time. Reached Mr. Bradbury's in the evening, where I put up.
13. Left Mr.Bradbury's. Breakfasted, with Mr. Thatcher at Saco. Rode in company with him. Dined at Uncle Titcomb's. Reached York in the evening.
17. Set out for Boston. Rode as far as Newburyport, where I put up.
22. Found Capt. W. Stone's sloop bound to Kennebec. Introduced myself to Captain Gideon Baty of Boston in order to purchase of him some articles of West India goods.
23. Bought one hhd. sugar; one do. molasses; six barrels N. E. Rum; one bbl. tea; one bbl. coffee; and some other articles, of Captain Baty, and put them on board Capt. W. Stone's sloop for Kennebec.
27. Entered into a written contract of joint partnership with Capt. Burley respecting trade at Hallowell, on Kennebec. Proceeded on my journey; reached Sanborn's in Hampton, where I put up.
28. Sunday. Rode to Greenland, where I went to meeting in the forenoon; to Portsmouth in the afternoon; crossed the ferry after meeting and reached my father's at York in the evening.
30. My brother and sister Parsons at my father's, from Kennebec.

October 7. Put my baggage and two barrels on board my brother Parsons' vessel bound to Kennebec.
8. Begun my journey to Kennebec; reached Kennebunk about one o'clock; put up at Uncle Titcomb's.
9. A smart storm and heavy gale; housed at Uncle Titcomb's.
11. Left Falmouth about nine o'clock; between ten and eleven, smart thunder shower. Reached Brunswick where I put up.

September 23. The quantity of spirits called for in a grocery store at the close of the 18th century was immensely out of proportion to the other articles of trade. In those days New England rum was as low in price as apple cider was at the close of the 19th century, and was very generally drank. It was considered of more importance in the supplies of every household than tea and coffee and second only to bread.

September 27. William Burley of Beverly. The partnership continued about five years.

1783. October 12. Sunday. Rained again. Rode from Brunswick to Bath, and put up at Uncle D. Sewall's. Found that he and Uncle Henry had gone up river.
16. Hired a boat of Capt. Turner of Bath, and went with cousin Samuel Sewall by the way of Wicasset to brother Parsons' for my baggage. &c. Lodged there.

17. Left brother Parsons' about nine in the morning, in the rain, and arrived at the Reach [Bath] in the evening, with my things. Lodged there in Mr. Rogers' store.

21. Obtained passage in a sloop boat with Capt. Ashton from the Reach to Cobosseconte; arrived there before sun-set, with a part of my baggage. Lodged at Bradstreet's.

22. Got a passage for myself and baggage to Hallowell. where I arrived about noon.

23. Went to work fixing one of Mr. Thomas Sewall's rooms for a store. Rainy again, which made a high freshet.

26. Sunday. Went to meeting at Hallowell; heard Mr. Merrill for the first time. Uncle Dummer Sewall arrived here from Chester [Chesterfield].

28. Uncle Dummer and Henry left for their homes at Bath.

29. Helped my brother Jotham in building Mr. Jackson's chimneys.

November 4. I began one [of] Mr. Clark's chimneys at the Hook. My brother went to Winthrop to build a small stack there.

8. Got Clark's chimneys near the mantle trees.

10. Went again to Mr. Clark's at the Hook; building his chimneys.

11. Bought of Mr. Simeon Clark of Hallowell, for myself and Messrs. Sewall, to be equally divided, a house lot, consisting of near one half acre, more or less, of land, for which I engaged to pay him 150 dollars; paid him twenty dollars toward it and took his receipt for the sum paid. Wrote Capt. Barley by Mr. Ricker, and sent him 22 dollars and 5 crowns belonging to our stock.

12. My brother Jotham came to my assistance in building Clark's chimneys.

13. Sent to Boston by Capt. Weston for one brick trowell and one lathing hammer for Jotham, one tin tunnel and pocket almanac for myself, and one ditto for Dr. Colman.

17. My brother and I finished Clark's chimney and received payment in cash.

October 23. Thomas Sewall was a native of York, and came to the Fort settlement in 1773, being then twenty-five years old. He was a tanner by trade. He was offered all the land or any part of it from Jones (now Bond) brook to Kennedy brook and back to the westerly heights for $2 an acre, on condition that he would establish his tannery on it; but as no business was then done on the west side of the river, he declined the offer, and located on the east side, where there was one store (in the Fort) conducted by the Howards; he bought a lot of land adjacent to the fort premises and built the house which many years later became the residence of Allen Lambard. It was the first painted house in the town, the color being red, which was the universal color of the out-of-doors paint of that day. It was in this house that Captain Sewall finished off a room and opened his store.


20. Plastered the overhead of Thomas Sewall's room. My brother helped me this and the two preceding days. Rained, and cleared the river of ice. Hired Spencer, Emery, and Whidden to go down river for the rum and sugar which Burley sent by Capt. Porter.

22. Finished plastering and smoothing T. Sewall's room. The boat arrived in the evening from the Reach with one hhd. W. I. Rum, and the hhd. sugar sent by Burley.


26. At the solicitation of Mr. Dennison. I went and built his flue over; tarried all night.

29. Lathed the overhead ceiling of Mr. T. Sewall's bed room, to be my lodging room.

December 2. Snowed about fourteen inches.

7. Sunday. Attended Mr. Merrill's meeting in the afternoon; heard the proclamation for Thanksgiving read.

9. Plastered Mr. Sewall's bedroom overhead.

10. My brother Jotham returned in the evening from Winthrop.

11. Continental Thanksgiving. Attended Mr. Merrill's meeting at Esquire Pettengill's. Suppered with Mr. Thomas Sewall's family at Mr. Cory's by his particular invitation.

13. Received from Capt. Burley by Mr. Wyatt, a letter of the 12th ult., informing me of the arrival at the Reach of several articles of West India goods directed to me. Wrote Burley in answer, and to uncle Henry to store the articles at the Reach. The river pretty strong.

16. Went down to Goodwin's store at the Hook, and returned.

17. Exchanged with Mr. Goodwin for half a gallon pot and three quires of paper, one dozen and half of my brother's Almanacs.

20. Went in the afternoon with Dr. Colman and was introduced to Lieut. Howard's family.

29. Answered Dummer Sewall's letter; enclosed him an Almanac. Sent two others to Mr. S. Titcomb and Gore, at Sandy River.


(From this point until 1830 the MS. of Capt. Sewall's Diary is missing.)

1830.


4. Attended afternoon with Mr. Tappan's people a prayer meeting, &c. In the evening a temperance society was agreed upon.

6. The ice in the river now passable with teams,— but no snow.

7. Sent Rev. Mr. Bayley at Thornton, NH, by his special request, my views of freemasonry, &c., to be at his disposal.

8. Heard the House of Representatives which is nearly equally divided, had elected their speaker.

1830. January 10. Sunday. Snowed 3 or 4 inches. Attended Mr. Tappan's meeting. Mr. Shepard preached afternoon and in the evening.

14. The Senate was organized by choosing Joshua Hall, president; Edward Kavough, secretary, and in his absence S. G. Ladd secretary pro tem.

15. My brother Jotham lodged here last night.

21. The report of the joint committee on the gubernatorial election was made, stating that Jona. G. Hunton was elected by a small majority.
24. Sunday. Attended Mr. Tappan's meeting. Mr. Holt preached.

February 7. Sunday. Attended Mr. Tappan's meeting. Mr. Shepard preached afternoon and in the evening.
10. Gov. Hunton having been declared elected was qualified and delivered his message.
15. Attended the funeral of Miss Patten, niece to B. Davis, who died last Saturday.
17. The school-house on the east side of the river was burnt.
25. Heard of the death of Mr. A. Dillingham at New Orleans.
23. Attended Mr. Tappan's meeting. Mr. Babcock of Wiscaset preached. Also in the evening at the Court house, which has been obtained for holding religious meetings.
March 2. Rode to Hallowell with Mrs. Sewall. Called on Rev. Mr. Shepard and Dea. Gow.
3. Prepared and forwarded my claim for a semi-annual payment of my pension.
17. Received from Washington a draft for $240., amount of my semiannual pension.
20. Vernal equinox. The ice in the river in this neighborhood as far down as the Mile-rock gave way, but remains fast above and below.
22. Agreed with James Bolton to take the farm south of the Arsenal, for one year, at twenty dollars, and he to pay all the taxes which may be assessed thereon during the year.

January 10. Rev. George Shepard, D. D., (1801-1868), pastor of the Old South Church, Hallowell, (1828-1836.) He was professor in the Bangor Theological Seminary, the rest of his life. He was one of the eminent men in his denomination both as a preacher and theologian.
February 17. The school-house stood on Stone street, near the premises of the present Cony High School. The fire was set by an unwitnessed youth named Jonathan Belden, Junior, who undertook to avenge himself for the whimsical tormentings of a fellow-pupil by cremating the latter's school-books. The exploit was performed so clumsily that the destruction of the building resulted. When the flames were crackling the loudest in their havoc, the addled boyish incendiary viewing them excitedly, shouted with some method in his madness, "Thank God for the success! Thank God for the success!!" He was regarded as an irresponsible person and went unpunished for his deed.
February 25. Albert Dillingham, the father of Rev. Wm. A. P. Dillingham (1824-1871).

1830. April 4. Sunday. Attended Mr. Tappan's meeting. Mr. Shepard preached afternoon and in the evening.
8. Annual Fast throughout the State. Attended Mr. Tappan's meeting.
10. Let my pew on the broad aisle in Mr. Tappan's meeting-house, No. 24, to George Perkins and William Godfrey, for one year, at four dollars and one half, they to pay the taxes assessed thereon.
25. Sunday. Attended Mr. Tappan's meeting. Mr. Lovejoy preached by exchange. Also in the evening.
29. Mr. Noyes painted and papered my parlor.
May 2. Sunday. Attended meeting and the communion at Hallowell.
4. Planted potatoes in the triangular piece; 3 1-2 bushels.
7. Planted corn N. of the house after soaking it 26 hours in a solution of Glaub. salts.
11. Rode to Vassalboro and attended a church fast with Mrs. Sewall. Attended a lecture in the school-house near Mr. Babcock's in the N. parish of this town, returning.
13. Attended the funeral of Mr. Ezekiel Page, Mt. 84, as a pall bearer.
16. Sunday. Attended Mr. Tappan's meeting. A Mr. Palmer of the senior class of Bangor Institution, preached afternoon.
(Note.) Six funerals occurred in this town in the course of 7 days, viz: Mr. Stephen Crosby on Friday; a child of Black on Sunday; Miss Piper, 21 (by drowning) on Monday; Mr. Huse, 28, on Tuesday; Miss Savage, 23, on Wednesday; and Mr. Ezekiel Page, 84, as a pall bearer.

February 25. Albert Dillingham, the father of Rev. Wm. A. P. Dillingham (1824-1871).

1830. June 22. Mr. Means called on me and prevailed with me to accompany him to Winthrop, to attend the religious meetings to be held there to-day, tomorrow, and next day, viz: General Conference of Maine, Maine Missionary Society, &c. Arrived before 11 o'clock. Put up at Mr. Benson's, where we were hospitably entertained.
24. Mrs. Sewall came out with Mrs. Means. The remaining business of the Conference was completed. Narratives given of the state of religion in Maine, Vermont, Kentucky and New Hampshire, agents being present from the three last mentioned, and from
Massachusetts. At the close of the religious exercises (sermon by Pres. Allen) the Lord's Supper was administered by Rev. Messrs. McKee of Vermont and E. Gillet, and an address by Rev. Mr. Greene of Kennebunk. The communicants filled to overflowing the lower floor of the house, and it was truly an interesting season. July 4. Sunday. Attended with Mrs. Sewall the communion at Hallowell. Returned at noon. Mr. Tappan preached on the subject of slavery and had a contribution in aid of the Colonization Society.

5. Mr. Dutton raised a small house on the Vinton lot, so called, for the accommodation of Charles.

7. Attended the annual general meeting of the trustees of the Hallowell Academy.

25. Attended meeting. Mr. Adams of Brunswick preached in exchange for Mr. Tappan.

27. Annual meeting of the Kennebec Bible Society here.

30. State Convention in this place. It was supposed that more than 1000 people attended in Mr. Tappan's meeting-house. Gen. John K. Smith of Portland, who was appointed chairman of the convention, an old revolutionary acquaintance, put up at our house.

August 7. Old Mrs. Brooks died AEt. 83.

8. Sunday. Attended Mr. Tappan's meeting and the funeral of Mrs. Brooks.

29. Sunday. Attended meeting at Hallowell, where a Mr. Adams from Cambridge preached.

September 4. Mr. Dutton nearly finished Charles' house.

5. Sunday. Rode to Hallowell, expecting to hear Mr. Adams of Brunswick, but finding no meeting in the Old Society, attended the Baptist meeting, where Mr. Fitz preached.

13. Annual meeting, choice of Governor, &c. Houston and Smith the rival candidates.

July 5. This house is still standing on the lot mentioned and now constitutes a part of the residence of Howard Owen, on Sewall street.

August 7. Mrs. Brooks' maiden name was Susanna Johnson. She had been three times a widow. Her first marriage was with Samuel Cony (1746-1779); they had three sons and one daughter—(See Cony family). Her second marriage was with Captain James Howard (1702-1787), by whom she had two children—(See Howard family). After her second husband's death she married William Brooks (17571824), by whom she had a daughter Eliza, who married John H. Hartwell (see Hartwell family), and became the mother of the wife of Commodore John Pope, U. S. N.

September 5. Rev. Henry Fitz, pastor of the 1st Baptist Church in Hallowell, 1830-'32.

1830. September 14. Rode to Chesterville with Mrs. Sewall, to attend the County Conference of Churches, being a delegate. Arrived before night, and put up at Mr. John Wheeler's near the meeting-house, where we were comfortably and hospitably entertained.

18. Proceeded. Dined at my brother Daniel's, Kennebunk, and reached Portland before sunset. Put up at Mr. Cross'.


24. Charles moved into his new house about this time.

25. Attended meeting. Mr. Adams of Brunswick preached in exchange for Mr. Tappan.

21. Received my semi-annual remittance from Washington.

24. Charles moved into his new house about this time.

30. Sat off about 7 o'clock in the accommodation stage for Boston. Reached Portland before sunset. Put up at Mr. Cross'.

October 1. Friday. Called on several of my friends in Portland, and engaged a passage in the Connecticut steamboat for Boston. Embarked between 7 and 8 in the evening, and proceeded. The sea was smooth, the weather mild and pleasant. Went to bed a little past 9, slept as well as usual, and in the morning found ourselves abreast of Salem. Breakfasted on board and landed at Foster's wharf in Boston, about 9 o'clock Saturday morning.

2. Presented my letters of introduction to Mr. Henry Homes, at his store in Union St. near the Market, who received me respectfully, invited me to his house, where I lodged in a religious, hospitable family.

3. Sunday. Attended public worship, A. M., at the Old South, and tarried to the Common, P. M. at Park street. Do. in the evening.

6. The A. B. C. F. M. met at 10 o'clock in the chapel of the Old South.

7. The Board in session until 1 o'clock, when they adjourned to half past 3 to attend the administration of the Lord's Supper in Park street church.

9. Saturday. The Board adjourned without day. The next meeting to be at Newhaven, Ct., the first Wednesday in October, 1831. Prepared to return in the steamboat, but finding the weather stormy and the sea rough, with head wind, I concluded to take a passage in the accommodation stage on Monday next.

10. Sunday. Attended at Park St., A. M., and at Dr. Beecher's, P.M. In the evening at Park St.

11. Left Boston in the accommodation stage, at 8, and reached Newburyport to dinner, and Portsmouth before sunset.

12. Proceeded. Dined at my brother Daniel's, Kennebunk, and reached Portland before sunset. Put up at Mr. Cross'.


16. Went to Gardiner to deliver some money sent by Mr. Cross for the tuition of his grandson Haskell at the Lyceum.

1830. October 20. Wrote to Mr. Homes, expecting to send by Mr. Eveleth.

21. The pillars of the State House began to be raised.

24. Sunday. Attended Mr. Tappan's meeting. Mr. Cheever preached.

25. My birth day. "Why should not a man that would die at all be as willing at 30 or 40 as at 78? Length of time does not conquer corruption." The pillars of the State House all up.

26. Finding that Mr. Eveleth was gone, sent my letters to Mr. Homes written as on the 20, per mail, and paid postage. November 15. Rev. Mr. Holt of Bloomfield died, after about a week's illness.


24. Betsy Wade left us to be married to a Mr. Floyd.

28. Sunday. Attended Mr. Tappan's meeting; and in the evening at the Court house, where a Mr. Coggswell, agent for the Education Society, preached well.

December 2. Annual thanksgiving. Mary Gorden came here to live.

5. Attended Mr. Tappan's meeting; and in the evening at the Court house where Mr. Shepard preached.
11. The outside of the State House except the dome, completed about this time.
17. Attended a meeting at Mr. Shepard's, Hallowell, for the purpose of examining candidates for church membership; 2 males and 6 females presented themselves, and passed examination. Tarried and attended a stated church meeting in the evening, and presented a complaint vs. Samuel G Burns for neglect of family prayer.
22. The ice in the river closed, for a season, and passable for teams.
24. Mrs. Heath's mother died.
25. Christmas. A warm rain which consumed the snow, raised the river, and broke up the ice.
31. Warm and wet, which took off every vestige of snow, raised the river, expelled the ice, and took the frost out of the ground, so as to render the roads muddy and deep and the travelling bad.

1831.
2. Sunday. This day 9 persons were received into the church at Hallowell, 8 males and 6 females. And some seriousness prevails among the young people there.
8. Wrote Mr. Lowell Mason and Mr. Greene, editor of the Boston Christian Herald, and enclosed the latter 82 in advance, and put the letters under cover to Mr. Homes, and sent the packet by R. Williams.
11. Gen. Crosby and wife called and lodged, on their way to Gilmanton.
24. Capt. Joshua Gage died. Also Mr. Britt.

November 19. He was the son of Kendall and Deborah (Partridge) Nichols, - and a brother of Asaph R. Nichols. (See Nichols family.)

1831. January 29. The new Conference Room completed near the meeting house.
February 3. Mr. Keilsa broke his leg on Monday last [January 31].
5. Mr. Godfrey broke his thigh and arm.
6. Mr. Shepard preached, afternoon, in the new Conference room.
11. The body of A. V. Chandler, son of Gen. Joseph Chandler, who died in Charleston, SC, in December last, was brought home from Wiscasset to which place it was sent by water.
13. Sunday. Mr. Adams of Brunswick preached, and in the evening at Conference room.
26. Mrs. Dutch was delivered of her youngest son and eighth child about 11 P. M. in the evening.
March 1. Charles Beck bought the small pox from Canada.
6. Sunday. Made a shift to get to Hallowell in a chaise. Six persons, 3 men and 3 women were received into the church.
13. Mr. Thurston preached.
17. Attended a meeting of the Augusta, North Parish, and Hallowell churches in our Conference room for prayer and a confession of our sins. A good meeting.
30. The river broke up, with a great rain which took the frost principally out of the ground.
April 7. Attended a season of prayer with the church in the N. Parish, with Mr. Tappan.
19. Bo't a new wagon in company with Mr. Tappan.
May 4. Mr. Tappan began his 4 days' meeting. Every morning this week prayer meeting at half past 5, 1 hour; and at 9 o'clock, 1 hour; then preaching, &c., and at 2 o'clock a prayer meeting, 1 hour; then preaching, &c. At 7 in the evening a lecture, closing at or before 9. The prayer meetings and evening lectures in the Vestry, and the preaching, &c., in the meeting house.
7. The religious exercises above mentioned, closed about 6 o'clock. My brother [Jotham] was here, as well as Mr. Adams, Shepard, Hooker, and others of the clergy. The meetings have been crowded, attentive and solemn, and much good we hope will be the result.
22. Sunday. Abby presented her youngest child in the ordinance of baptism by the name of [Jotham Sewall].
24. Sowed grass seed on the triangular piece of ground.
28. Carried Mr. Shepard in my chaise to Vassalborough — the conclusion of a 3 days' meeting,— and returned.
June 23. Carried Mr. Shepard to Gardiner, to attend the funeral of a Mr. Plaisted.

January 29. It was located at the northwest angle of the meeting house lot adjacent to Bridge street.
June 23. Ichabod Plaisted, Jr., (1798-1831), Bowd. Coll. 1821, the first graduate from Gardiner. He had filled a pastorate at Rochester, Mass., for several years.
1832. February 3. Mr. Means' infant died.
22. Installation of Rev. Mr. Underwood at the N. Parish.
29. Mr. Little lost his eldest child.
March 4. Sunday. Attended the communion at Hallowell, forenoon, and Mr. Tappan's meeting, afternoon. Mr. Underwood preached.
9. General Court rose from their session, this town. 11. Sunday. Mr. Richardson reached. 15. Mr. Thomas Sewall and wife called on us and dined.
21. Mr. Emmons put out of office as Register of Probate.
26. Annual Town Meeting. In consequence of the removal of Mr. Emmons from the office of Register of Probate, and some other measures adopted by Executive and Legislature departments, the town changed the town clerk and selectmen by a powerful majority.
27. Robert Howard died yesterday.
6. Mr. Preceptor Moody died, Hallowell.
13. The ice in the river gently gave way, and passed down below Hallowell, without any freshet. Let my pew No. 24, on the broad aisle in Mr. Tappan's meeting-house to Mr. Thomas Stevens, keeper of the new hotel, for one year, at four dollars, he to pay the tax assessed thereon for the year.
May 20. Sunday. Lent Mr. Shepherd my chaise to go to Sidney, to preach there.
22. This 3 days' rain raised the river about 5 feet higher than it has been for 50 or 60 years. It carried away mills, bridges and mill logs, to a great amount. Indeed, apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the Kennebec bridge, but it survived with some damage to the eastern abutment. Judge Bridge's fulling mill went off entire down the river.
25. The critical state of the Kennebec bridge has induced the proprietors to shut it up, and substitute a ferry.
29. The east end of the Kennebec bridge shoved up, foot passengers were permitted to pass.
31. Mrs. Sewall has been confined to her chamber (except that she has been below a few times, and rode out occasionally a short distance) exercised with acute rheumatic pains ever since the beginning of January, and is now reduced in flesh and strength, so as to afford little hope of her recovery.
June 5. Mrs. Sewall now has watchers.
9. Mrs. Sewall's watchers were doubled.
10. Sunday. Mrs. Sewall's case has now assumed the decided character of her last sickness. Had up a note to that effect.
11. Mrs. Sewall growing weaker daily.
14. Mrs. Sewall gave evident signs of dissolution, and about 3 o'clock was thought to be dying. She revived again but had a poor night following Thursday.
April 6. Samuel Moody, ex-preceptor of the Hallowell Academy. He was a gentleman of the old school, very prominent and useful in his generation, and, habitually wore a queue. He lived at the northeast corner of Winthrop and Middle streets, in a house which is still standing.

1832. June 15. Mrs. Sewall happily released from her body of sin and sorrow and death, and entered into her eternal rest, between the hours of 8 and 9 this morning.

16. Had the funeral at 4 o’clock, p. m., when we committed the remains of my dear departed wife to the grave, the house appointed for all the living, there to rest till the general resurrection. On returning home I realized the scripture declaration that the place which once knew her shall know her no more.

17. The town meeting of Medway was held.

22. Great alarm on account of a mortal epidemic called the cholera, appearing at Quebec and Montreal, as imported from Europe.

24. Sunday. Mr. Stone preached; a powerful and pathetic preacher.


July 3. Let my horse and chaise to Dr. Tappan for a journey to Boston, &c.

4. Anniversary of Independence. The Anti-masonic State Convention assembled in the new courthouse, and made a nomination for Governor, also an electoral ticket for President and Vice President of the U. S. In the afternoon they proceeded to Rev. Mr. Tappan’s meetinghouse, where Rev. Moses Thatcher of North Wrentham delivered an able and appropriate address.

11. Went to Winthrop early in the stage and made a visit to Mr. Stephen Sewall.

12. At Mr. Sewall’s. Attended the fast appointed by the Gen. Conference of Maine, with Mr. Thurston’s people, on account of an European malady called the cholera, which has begun its ravages at Quebec in this country.

19. Took the stage at 5 o’clock, p. m., and rode to Hallowell. Took lodgings at my daughter Gardiner’s.

29. Sunday. Attended meeting at Hallowell, sat in the pulpit.

31. Went to Augusta and attended the annual meeting of the K. Bib. Society.

June 22. A meeting of the citizens of Augusta was held June 23d, in the old court house, to consider what measures were expedient to be taken to prevent the introduction of the cholera “which was spreading its desolation over the neighboring Province.” Resolutions were adopted urging that measures be taken to prevent its “introduction by emigrants into this and other neighboring states,” and remove from this community “the predisposing causes to the disease.” A committee composed of Henry W. Fuller, Asa Redington, Jr., Issachar Snell, Luther Severance, and William A. Drew, was chosen to correspond with committees of other towns, and adopt such measures as the public health and safety might require. Another committee was appointed, consisting of John H. Hartwell, John Potter, Edward Williams, Elias Craig, Jr., Allen Lam bard, Rufus C. Vose, and James W. Bradbury, to confer with the Governor and urge the appointment of an agent to visit the frontier towns, and prevent emigrants from entering the State from infected districts. Also Rev. Benjamin Tappan, Rev. Allen Putnam, and Elizur Robinson, were requested to wait upon the Governor and Council, “and respectfully request the appointment of a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, in special reference to the exposure of the citizens of this State to the ravages of the Asiatic cholera.” Happily the pestilence did not come to this region, and the panic soon subsided.

1832. August 1. Went in the Farmington stage to Farmington Falls, and walked thence to Oliver Sewall’s in Chesterville.

4. Roger Plaisted called on me at Chesterville for a certificate of his services in the Revolutionary war, in order to obtain a pension.

15. Went from Hallowell to Bath in the steamboat Ticonic. Arrived before noon, at Mr. David Sewall’s. Fare 75c.

September 2. Sunday. At David Sewall’s, Bath. Attended meeting and the communion at Mr. Ellingwood’s.

8. Took passage in the Ticonic steamboat after dinner, and arrived at Hallowell about dusk, and lodged at my dau. Susan’s.

4. Went up to Augusta, and authenticated my pension claim, before Justice Emmons, and put it in the post-office. Certified also a claim preferred by Samuel Dow before Judge Weston, and enclosed it to Mr. William Brown, Portland, per mail.

10. Annual election. Attended the town meeting. The anti-administration ticket prevailed by 150 majority. Mr. Emmons and Mr. Morton were chosen representatives.

19. Went with Mr. Shepard to the conference at Pittston. We were quartered at a Captain Cooper’s.

23. Sunday. Samuel S. Dutch died this morning of the scarlet fever, after about 3 days seizure. This is a very sudden and distressing event to us all.

24. Went up to Augusta and consoled with the bereaved family.

25. Attended the funeral of Samuel.

27. Received the treasurer’s draft for $240, and lodged it in the Augusta Bank and forwarded my receipt.

October 5. Attended with the Hallowell church the day of fasting and prayer appointed by the county conference of churches for a revival of religion.

15. On receiving a letter from a Mr. Dow of Portland, advising to form a union ticket for Electors of President and Vice President, I judged it expedient to see Major Carlton of Wiscasset. Set out accordingly, after dinner, and arrived there in chaise with Mr. Dutch about sunset.

16. After conferring and consulting with Mr. Carlton and others, it was concluded to advise the Anti-masons to unite with the National Republicans on a union ticket, provided there should be no adhering Masons thereon. Returned home to Hallowell in the evening.

17. Mrs. Nason, wife of Bartholomew Nason, who died on Tuesday [16th], was interred.


24. My birthday — 80 years old! My friends and my companion gone! Can I expect to stay?

"Still has my life new wonders seen, repeated every year; The scanty days that yet remain, I trust them to thy care."

November 5. Attended town meeting at Augusta, for choice of Electors of President, 3 tickets were run — Jackson, Clay, and Wirt.

October 19. He was the father of Nathan Weston, LL D., who was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, 1834-1841.
1832. November 30. Went to Augusta, and executed the partition deed of real estate heretofore held in common by Mr. Tappan and myself. Returned to Hallowell. Mr. Gardner moved to the house on Second street, corner of Academy street.

December 2. Sunday. The river closed.

17. Mr. Brinsmade, &c., took their departure for Boston to take passage thence for the Sandwich Islands.


25. Christmas. Rev. Mr. Shepherd delivered a discourse in the evening, in proof of the deity of Christ, which was afterwards published.

1833.

1833. January 1. Observed by the churches in this conference as a day of prayer.

2. The Legislature met and organized.

8. Called on my kinsman, Mr. Thomas Sewall, who appears to be sinking under the infirmities of age, 82 yrs.

February 20. The two sermons on the divinity of Christ, by Mr. Shepard, on the evenings of the 25th and 30th Dec., last, are now published by request. Having subscribed for 8 copies I proceeded to distribute them to my friends,— one copy to my son William at Jacksonville, IL, two to Kennebunk to Rev. Mr. Fuller and my brother's family.

March 4. The Legislature rose.

18. Rode in sleigh to Mr. Thomas Sewall's — found him much relieved both in body and mind.

April 5. The ice in the river broke up and before night passed down clear.

8. Town-meeting. On the subject of a bond given by certain individuals for completing the State House — whether the town will assume the payment,— the article was dismissed.

16. Took the rent ($4) of my pew, No. 24, in Mr. Tappan's meeting-house, from Mr. Stevens; and told him I must have $5 for the next year.

18. Annual Fast. Mr. Shepard preached in the meeting-house [at Hallowell] on the subject of temperance.

21. Sunday. Mr. Lyman, a consecrated missionary to the heathen, preached to great acceptance.

22. Sunday. Attended meeting at Hallowell, A. W. Munson, a consecrated missionary to Battabia in India, a native of New Sharon in this State, preached, afternoon, to great acceptance. Also in evening.

May 4. Heard of the death of Mr. Thomas Sewall, which took place last evening.

5. Sunday. Attended meeting and the communion at Augusta, forenoon. Went to Augusta North Parish where Mr. Tappan preached, afternoon; and then returned to the funeral of Mr. Thomas Sewall, which I attended with my son Charles who accompanied me in chaise and brought me to Augusta again.

December 19. Rev. Allen Putnam, from Danvers, Mass. The ordination was in Bethlehem Church, where the Cony High School building now stands.


July 15. Took passage at Hampden in the accommodation stage for Augusta. Dined at China. Reached home about 7 in the evening.

20. Wrote E[lizabeth. L]owell. to set time when she will be at Portland, that I may meet her. Got the chaise cleaned, horse shod, &c.

August 11. A letter from E. L. was brought me informing me that she would be at Portland via Steamboat Thursday morning of this week, Aug. 15.


14. Proceeded. Dined at N. Yarmouth, and reached Portland about 4. Lodged at Mr. Cross'.

15. Found Miss L. at Appleton's stage house about 7, and proceeded with her homeward. Dined at Brunswick, and reached Fisher's above mentioned, where we put up.

16. Proceeded in our journey; dinner at the stage house now kept by Hatch. On arriving at Hallowell crossed the Kennebec in the horse ferry boat, and lodged Miss L. at Mr. R. W.'s about 6 p. m., all safe and sound.

31. In the night a thunder-storm, which struck a new house near the State House, passing down thro' the chimney, and injuring the rooms contiguous, considerably.

September 9. Was married by the Rev. Mr. Tappan at his house, to Miss Elizabeth Lowell; in the evening.

5. Sunday. Attended Mr. Tappan's meeting. Appeared in duette.

26. Rode to Hallowell with Mrs. Sewall. Dined at my daughter Gardiner's, and called at Mr. Charles Vaughan's.


7. Wrote Rev. Mr. Cummings, Editor of the Christian Mirror, requesting him to renounce masonry.

17. The new Unitarian meeting-house dedicated.

26. Mrs. Cony, wife of Judge Cony, died.


30. Attended with Mrs. Sewall, the funeral of Mrs. Judge Cony.

November 6. Mrs. Snell wife of Willard Suell, died.

8. Funeral of Mrs. Snell.

12. A remarkable phenomena was observed this morning about 4 o'clock, at Dresden, and at Bangor, of meteors flying in all directions over the horizon, which produced an effect like lightening. It was noticed in this town by a few.

14. In consequence of my letter to Mr. Cummings, he sends me the Christian Mirror with a letter stating his objections to masonry.

21. Annual Thanksgiving. Attended meeting, and a prayer meeting between the bells.


September 17. This building was on the site of the present Unitarian Church, State street.

1833. December 15. The river closed the last night.
February 5. A State Temperance Convention assembled in Mr. Tappan's meeting house, and after being organized, proceeded to pass a number of important resolutions on the subject of temperance. The State Temperance Society met also.

17. Moderate. Drank tea at Mr. Means'.


25. Mr. Emmons' daughter Ellen died. AE 18.

26. Sunday. Mr. Cushman, member of the House of Representatives, died in this town.

28. Attended the funeral of Judge Bridge. Also that of Mr. Cushman, which proceeded from the new Unitarian Church.

March 2. Sunday. Had Dr. Tappan's horse, — attended the communion at Hallowell.


13. The Legislature adjourned sine die.

14. Mr. Dutch's boarders, Call, Shaw, and Tyler, left us.

5. The Legislature of the state met and organized.


20. Sabbath. Attended a prayer meeting of Mr. Tappan's Church, which closed between 2 and 3 o'clock; after which attended the funeral of Mr. Stone.

27. Being the last Thursday in February, it was observed by the churches generally, to pray for the young men in the colleges.

March 2. Last evening a Mr. Wright who recently married a Miss Melville, from Boston, called on us on their way to Bangor.

8. Judge Bridge is confined to his chamber, and sinking under the dyspepsia.

April 2. The ice in the river broke up and passed gently down to Hallowell.

11. A protracted meeting commenced in Mr. Shepard's Church at Hallowell with the Fast yesterday.

19. The protracted meeting at Hallowell closed.

21. Mrs. Hill of Phipsburg, called and lodged.


7. Attended Mr. Tappan's quarterly church fast.

11. Sabbath. Mr. Stone, the late minister, died this morning.

14. Attended a prayer meeting of Mr. Tappan's Church, which closed between 2 and 3 o'clock; after which attended the funeral of Mr. Stone.

June 3. Last evening a Mr. Wright who recently married a Miss Melville, from Boston, called on us on their way to Bangor.

8. Sabbath. In the evening the dwelling house of Judge Cony was consumed by fire.

22. Sabbath. Rev. Mr. Bardwell, lately returned from India, preached.

27. A menagerie or caravan of various foreign animals was exhibited in this town (as also in Hallowell and other towns); while it must be acknowledged that this is a less exceptionable display than the insipid puppet shows too frequently imposed upon the credulous; yet when we consider the enormous expense of procuring and maintaining the establishment, accompanied by a band of musicians and various apparatus, we are ready to conclude that money and time might be better employed.

July 3. The proceedings of this convention were printed in a pamphlet. See Bibliography of Hallowell.
1834. August 10. Sabbath. Attended Mr. Tappan's meeting and Mr. Adams' address on temperance in the evening. Mr. Snow and Mrs. Craig both died.


August 31. Sabbath. Brother Jotham preached for Mr. Tappan.

September 2. After voting in town meeting for Governor, &c., set off in a chaise with Mrs. Sewall for Bangor.

October 2. Brother Jotham passed thro' town to the N. parish, to attend a protracted meeting there.

15. An Anti-slavery Convention held in this town, and a state society of this kind formed.

16. The Convention and Society completed their business and dissolved.

17. Deacon Crocker from Machias, who came to attend the convention and put up with us, departed in stage for Boston.

27. A Mr. Joseph Sager of Gardiner, who had been tried and convicted of murder in poisoning his wife, received sentence of death in the S. J. Court, Judges Weston and Parris.

81. My brother Jotham with his wife called and lodged. He preached Mr. Tappan's preparatory lecture.


11. The mansion of R. H. Gardiner destroyed by fire.

15. Mr. James Wade died rather suddenly.

27. Anniversary Thanksgiving. Attended meeting, and dined with Susan at Hallowell, with wife and Mr. Shepherd, &c.

28. Wrote some strictures on the Governor's proclamation.

October 15. This was the organization of the Maine Anti Slavery Society. The call was dated August 16, 1834, and it "invited all anti slavery societies and friends of immediate emancipation" to assemble at the court house in Augusta, and "unite in fervent prayer to Almighty God to direct and bless our efforts to abolish slavery throughout the land." The meeting was large, able and united. Rev. David Thurston of Winthrop was chosen president; Samuel M. Pond of Bucksport, and Ebenezer Dole of Hallowell, vice-presidents; Samuel K. Oilman of Hallowell, was one of the two secretaries. George Thompson, the English abolition evangelist, addressed the new Society. While he was dining at Rev. Dr. Tappan's a message was sent to Thompson by some of the local slavery apologists, warning him not to appear in the court house again. This warning he was advised by Dr. Tappan to obey. Then the convention moved down to Hallowell, and held an evening session, where public sentiment was more tolerant toward the new gospel of emancipation.

November 15. James Wade was born January 2, 1792.

1834. November 30. Sabbath. Mr. Sutton, a Baptist missionary, preached, forenoon. Mr. Coggswell, afternoon. A considerable eclipse of the sun, but rendered invisible by the clouds.

December 12. The ice closed in the river.

16. Mrs. Sewall has the mumps.

23. Received a Farenheit Thermometer from Boston.

25. Christmas. Very cold. Thermometer 8° below 0.

1835.

1835. January 1. Went with Mr. D. Wall to the church meeting at Hallowell, where he made acknowledgment for past misdeeds, and was received to the fellowship of the church.

2. Snowy. Joe Sager, who had been convicted and sentenced for the murder of his wife, was publicly executed near the jail. It is supposed that 5000 people were present to witness the affecting spectacle.

7. The Legislature commenced its session here. It is organized as follows: Robert P. Dunlap, Governor; Hon. Josiah Pierce, President of the Senate; Wm. Trafton, Secretary, do.; Thomas Davee, Speaker of the H. R.; James L. Child, Clerk, do.

8. Mrs. Widow Brian Fletcher was buried. Died the 6th inst.

12. Prepared a piece on The Evils of War, for press.

14. Mr. Willard Snell died.

15. A Mrs. Foye, colored woman, died suddenly.

22. My production on The Evils of War, appeared in the Mirror.

February 4. Meeting of the State Temperance Society.

17. Heard the melancholy news of the death of Dr. Wisner, one of the secretaries of A. B. C. F. M., who died the 9th inst.

20. Old Mr., Foy died.


17. Stevens' Hotel took fire, and was extinguished.

21. Received a sheet of Dr. Allen's printed Psalm book.

26. Mr. [Williams] Emmons removed to Hallowell.

April 11. The ice in the river passed down and opened our navigation.

15. Wrote Mr. L. Mason, Boston, on the subject of Dr. Allen's book.

30. Received the rent due from Folsom for my farm below the arsenal. Let the same farm to Mr. Nathaniel Robinson, he to pay the taxes, and pay me twenty-five dollars.

May 11. Wrote Mr. Homes, Boston, recommending Church Psalmody.

June 2. Sent a mattress, &c., to the Bangor Theological Seminary by the stage.

12. Miss Sarah Craig died.

15. Sold my lot adjoining the Arsenal on the east side river to Capt. Ripley, for $2500, and took his notes payable in 60 and 90 days.
July 4. American Independence. The children of the several Sabbath schools were assembled in Mr. Tappan's meeting-house, and religious services performed in the following order: Invocation and reading the scriptures, by Rev. Mr. Tappan; prayer, by Rev. Mr. Curtis; address, by Rev. Mr. Sweector; interspersed with singing of appropriate hymns; the concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Morrill.

March 17. Now known as the Augusta House.

1835. July 6. Mrs. Sewall and myself called on Mr. and Mrs. Bullfinch at Charles Vaughan's [Hallowell].
7. Mr. and Mrs. Bullfinch called and took tea with us.
August 9. Sabbath. The new Baptist meeting-house was dedicated. Mr. Shepard's society at Hallowell adopted the Church Psalmody.
11. Court of Common Pleas, Judge Smith.
19. Received payment for my land sold Captain Ripley in June.
26. Rode to Gardiner, afternoon, and attended the annual meeting of the Kennebec Bible Society, in the Episcopal Church.
September 5. Heard of the death of Mr. Joseph Ladd, who died at the South.
7. The parish having voted to make alterations in Mr. Tappan's meetinghouse by lowering the pulpit, &c., the workmen have begun the job.
October 18. Attended meeting with Mrs. Sewall at Hallowell, because Mr. Tappan's meeting-house was under a reform.
31. Rode with Mr. Tappan to the funeral of Mr. Woodward, who died in the N. parish, on the 29th inst., aged 90.
November 8. Sabbath. Attended Mr. Tappan's meeting. The meetinghouse is now fitted in a new and improved style, by lowering the pulpit, enlarging the porch, carpeting the aisles, &c. General Samuel Cony died.
24. The ice stopped in the river.
December 3. The river passable on the ice.
8. Mr. Benjamin Vaughan died. AE 85.
16. Dedication of new meeting-house, Vassalboro,
24. Mrs. Gill had a fit of apoplexy.
86. Mrs. Gill died, AE 67.
28. Attended the funeral of Mrs. Gill, the mother of [my son] Charles' wife. 31. Mr. Soule died of cancer. AE 79.

1836.
26. Finished and sent per mail my long letter to Pres. Allen, on the subject of his new Psalm book, which letter my wife says is a 24-pounder.
February 17. Wrote G. Evans, M. C, and inclosed him letters from Mr. J. P. Duval about pensioners.
March 9. Dr. Holman delivered an address in the evening in Mr. Tappan's meeting house.
24. Visited Judge Cony where we met his sister Sewall, &c.
31. The stages continue to run eastward on runners, though they begin to use wheels westward.
April 4. The Legislature rose after a session of 3 months.

July 7. Mr. Bolfinch was the architect
March 24. Priscilla (Cony) Sewall, the of the State House. widow of Thomas Sewall (1750-1833).

1836. April 8. About this time a brick building for a High School was erected on the corner westerly of Mr. Tappan's meeting house.
11. Annual town meeting, whig ticket prevailed.
12. The ice in the river opened and gave a passage, it is said, to Bath.
30. The High School commenced its operations about the middle of this month, under the tuition of a Mr. Allen and his sister.
May 8. Sabbath. I was prevailed on to take an adult class of females connected with the Sabbath School.
10. Mr. Tappan proceeded to Belfast where there is an attention to religion.
22. Sabbath. Mr. Jewett of Winslow preached.
13. Received a letter from Dr. Thacker of Plymouth on the subject of dissolving the society of the Cincinnati.
21. The State anniversary meetings commenced in this town. Had our house filled with our relatives and friends.
22. Annual meeting of the Maine Missionary Society.
23. The Aniversaries closed, afternoon, with the administering of the Lord's Supper, by Dr. Ely of Massachusetts, and Mr. Murray of New Jersey.
29. Henry drove us in chaise to the steamboat landing in Hallowell, where we embarked about 9 A. M., in the McDonough. Arrived at Portland wharf about 6 P. M., and thence were transferred to the Portland steamboat, and proceeded for Boston, where we arrived before 6 A. M., and took ourselves and baggage to Mr. White's in Avon Place, where we were kindly and hospitably received to lodgings after a short and pleasant passage.
July3. Sabbath. Attended P. W. and the communion at Old South in the morning, where Mr. Brown from St. Petersburg officiated; and at Bowdoin St., P.M., where the holy supper was administered by Mr. Winslow; and in the evening the monthly concert at Park street.
4. Attended the annual meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati, at 10 A. M., and dined with them at Concert Hall. The motion to dissolve the Society was indefinitely postponed.
6. Prepared to return. Went on board the Gardiner Steamboat called New England, and left the wharf for Kennebec about 7 in the evening.
7. About sunrise were in sight of Seguin. Entered the Kennebec; breakfasted on board, and reached the wharf at Gardiner, where we took passage in the Hourly, and arrived home in season to dine at 1, in our own dwelling. Miss Stinson accompanied us.
August 1. Miss Stinson left us for Boston, to embark in steamboat at Hallowell, where we sent her in chaise.
7. Mr. A. Rogers, our near neighbor, died.
10. Mrs. Charles Vaughan died.
12. Attended the funeral of Mrs. Vaughan at Hallowell, she being an aunt to my present wife.

April 8. On the site of the present William R. Smith school building.

1836. August 17. A Committee of Referees, consisting of 3 clergymen and 2 laymen, sat at Hallowell, and decided in the case of Rev. Mr. Shepherd, who has been appointed a professor at Bangor Theological Institution,—that he ought not to leave his people.

18. Sent 1 dollar by Mr. Storer for the Y. Companion.

21. Attended the annual meeting of the Kennebec Bible Society, at Hallowell.

25. A man accidentally killed on the dam.

27. Caroline D. [Dutch] returned from Winslow where she has been keeping school.

21). Prepared and sent the proceedings of the meeting of the K. B. Society to the Mirror for publication.

September 2. Rode to Hallowell to attend the preparatory lecture. Engaged 4 shares in the Northern Bank.

3. Rev. Mr. Tappan left home for Boston.

11. Mr. Cheever supplied.

12. Annual town meeting for the choice of Governor, &c. The Tory ticket prevailed here for representatives only.

18. Rev. Mr. Johnson preached.

23. Mr. Tappan returned.

25. Sabbath. Funeral of a Mrs. Hewes, who died the 21st.

27. Sister Priscilla Sewall received an attack of the palsy. 29. Sister Sewall died.

October 1. Mr. Shattuck died of violence.


6. Attended the funeral of Mr. Eveleth's infant grandchild.

9. Sunday. Mr. Shepherd preached his farewell sermon. The church on finding him inclined in duty to accept the appointment, unanimously surrendered him.

13. Rev. Mr. Webster calling on me. I accompanied him in chaise to Hallowell, and brought him back to dinner.

14. Spent the day at cousin Webster's where the place of her deceased mother was vacant, and would know her no more, — in company with Rev. Mr. Webster and wife.

24. Carried Mrs. Sewall to see her sick cousin Nourse at Hallowell. My birthday, 84.

"Thus far the Lord has led me on, Thus far his power prolongs my days."

28. Sent by B. Tappan [Junior], the first instalment of our subscription to the Bangor Seminary.

November 7. Town meeting for choice of Electors of President, &c. The whig ticket prevailed in this county, but being a general ticket, the Tory prevails in the State.

September 25. Mrs. Thankful, wife of Virgil H. Hewes, tailor, aged 30 years.

October 1. See chapter on Memorabilia.


13. Charles Williams died after a short illness.

15. Rev. Mr. Johnson died at Hallowell.

23. Dedication of the new meeting house at Gardiner, and ordination of the Rev. Mr. Sweetser.

24. Our granddaughter, Lydia M. Dutch, died in the evening, AE 8.

December 1. The ice in the river closed.

5. Received a letter from William, dated Nov. 14, announcing the safe arrival of Henry Dutch at Jacksonville, IL, which relieves our anxiety.

22. The freshet broke up the ice as far down as Gardiner. Let my pew No. 24. to Joseph E. Ladd, for 5 dollars one year and the taxes.

27. Our little grandson Jotham expired about 8 o'clock in the morning.

29. Followed our dear little grandson, Jotham, to the house appointed for all the living.

31. Since the removal of Rev. Mr. Shepard during the months of November and December, — a considerable revival of religion has been experienced at Hallowell. It commenced among a few of the Freewill Baptists, who, having no stated convenient place for meeting, were permitted to occupy the Vestry of the Old South Church. This circumstance brought them into contact with the members of that parish, and was made the means of communicating serious impressions, while they met together, to the people of the Old South Parish. And the seriousness soon became general, embracing the Methodists and other sect of Baptists. The result will probably give to the Old South Church an accession of about 16.

1837.


5. The Legislature organized. Mr. Talbot, Pres. of the Senate. Mr. Trafton, Secretary, Mr. Hamlin, speaker of the House, and Mr. Waterhouse, clerk.

19. A law passed to put the question to the people, whether the Legislature shall sit here or at Portland.

25. Singular appearance in the heavens — bright and red.

February 1. Annual meeting of the State Temperance Society here. Qualified Rev. Mr. Sweetser on his commission to solemnize marriages.

November 9. Wm. H. Page, son of Dr. Benjamin Page, senior, had been a merchant in the firm of Page and Bement. No. 1, Kennebec Row, Hallowell, and retired from business about 1820. He was a member of the Maine Constitutional Convention in 1819-20. The house in which he lived is standing at the corner of Union and Second streets, and is known as Niles house.

February 1. This meeting of the Maine Temperance Society was made memorable by the organization from its ranks of the Maine Temperance Union, with an amended pledge making not only total abstinence from "ardent spirits" but from the milder alcoholics,
1837. February 15. Rode out to Mr. Field's, who owes me some wood, to see when he will have it. He says next week.
3. Town meeting. Hampton Vose was chosen moderator, and the whig ticket prevailed in the choice of town officers.
5. Benjamin Field bro't several loads of 'wood, and paid the balance due for the lot of land on the east side the river.
10. The Lock of the Dam opened for the passage of boats, &c.
25. Heard via Ohesterville that Mr. Dutch's family, &c., were crossing the Alleghany mountains in Pennsylvania, about the middle of this month.
30. The Legislature adjourned sine die.

*****

1837. August 15. Rode to Hallowell and had an agreeably interview with the venerable Dr. Emmons, AE 92.
18. Mr. Dutch and family busy in preparing for their journey.
21. Mr. Emmons, &c., called on us.
22. Mr. Dutch and wife, with Caroline and Louisa, took their departure for Illinois in the wagon which had been prepared; and go in company with Mr. Melvin and family from Hallowell. Eben remains behind, to work on the dam a couple of months, and then is to follow them.
20. A letter from Mrs. Webster's, a letter from Mrs. Wood at J. Babcock's, and Mrs Fletcher on a sick bed.
26. Left Augusta in chaise with Mrs. Sewall, for N. Yarmouth. Reached Brunswick and put up by invitation at Prof. Packard's.
27. Arrived at North Yarmouth in season to attend the public exercises of the State Conference. Put up at a Mr. Sweeter's.
30. Left N. Yarmouth, dined at Brunswick, and reached David Sewall's at Bath, where we put up.
July 3. Rode to Judge Hills at Phipsburg, where we were cordially received and hospitably entertained.
9. Mr. Edward Williams died at Augusta.
26. Annual meeting of the Kennebec Bible Society here [Augusta]. 28. Mr. Garland, who married my brother Daniel's daughter Mary, and who has been on a mission to Ohio, called on us with his wife and passed the night.

August 2. Bought a 2-horse wagon of Webber Furbush for Mr. Dutch to go to Illinois, for which I gave my note for $90 payable at the Northern Bank, Hallowell, in 90 days.
9. Brother Jotham called on his way to Boston, to perform 3 months mission on Cape Cod.
10. Bought of J. Arnold a sorrel horse for Mr. Dutch, for 50 dollars.
12. Bought of A. Hayward a bay mare for Mr. Dutch, for 90 dollars, at 6 mos. credit.

June 3. Remodelled into St. Mark's Home.

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eastern horizon, when this venerable patriarch suddenly rose among us. (John H. Sheppard in his Reminiscences of the Vaughan Family.)


1837.

27. The river is now passable with sleighs to Hallowell.

1838.

January 2. No snow scarcely, but the streets are icy, hard and smooth, and afford good walking. The river is frozen.
3. Attended the ordination of Mr. Eli Thurston over the Old South Church and congregation, Hallowell. Six neighboring churches were present on the occasion, by the pastors and delegates, viz: Mr. Tappan of Augusta, Thurston of Winthrop, Adams of Waterville, Jewett of Winslow, Harding of Vassalboro, and Sweetser of Gardiner; together with Dr. Gillet and Prof. Shepard, the two former ministers. The services were all appropriate and solemn, and August good to that church and people. The State Legislature convened. Whig majority in the House: Elisha H. Allen, Speaker, and Geo. C. Gatchell, Clerk. The Senate (with one vacancy) a majority tory, chose Nath’l S. Littlefield, President, and William Trafton, Secretary.
7. Sabbath. Attended public worship and the communion at Hallowell, it being the first essay of Rev. Mr. Thurston since his ordination, and truly it was excellent.
11. The report of the committee, that Edward Kent was elected by a majority of 193 votes, was accepted in the House. Seth Williams died.
13. The river is passable above the dam to Waterville.
15. The ice in the river has become so weak that teams and horses have broken through.
17. The Senate having received the opinion of the Supreme Judicial Court, concurred with the House, that Mr. Kent is duly elected Governor.
19. Mr. Kent, the Governor-elect, arrived and was qualified.
20. It appears that the government is now organized. Samuel P. Benson, Secretary of State; J. B. Cahoon, Treasurer. Also a Whig Council.
22. The Governor delivered his speech to both houses in convention. Attended. A crowded audience.
24. Mr. Barnard, one of the Senators, died suddenly.
31. Annual meeting of the State Anti-slavery Society, in the Baptist meeting-house. A large, respectable audience. A Mr. Cargill was elected to fill the vacancy in the Senate, by the death of Mr. Barnard.
February 7. Annual meeting of the State Temperance Society here.
27. Heard of the tragical death of Mr. Jonathan Cilley, one of our representatives in Congress. Killed in a duel on Saturday last, at Washington.

January 24. Lucius Barnard, member of the Senate from Lincoln county. He had been engaged in official business in one of the committee rooms at the State House, and was in the act of descending a stairway when he suddenly became ill and expired immediately.

March 8. Wrote William per mail, and enclosed a 50 dol. bill U. S. Bank, directed to Sangamon Bottom, Panther Creek, P. O., Illinois.

12. Annual Fast. All the children of S. Schools of the evangelical societies in town assembled, P. M., with their ministers, in Mr. Tappan’s meetinghouse. Addresses, prayers, &c. The house was full.
16. Mrs. Peter Jones (widow) died.
17. The steamboats are now plying from hence to Boston.
25. Received a letter from Mr. Mason, Boston, dated 24th inst., and a pamphlet of church music.

May 1. Called and paid my respects to Governor Kent.
7. Received a letter from William, dated 18th, ult., acknowledging the receipt of mine of March 8th and its enclosure, which relieved my anxiety on that subject.
20. Sabbath. Attended public worship, Mr. E. Thurston, A. M. Prof. Shepard, P. M.
23. In attempting to get the chaise out of the chaise-house, I fell and jarred me considerably.
29. Received a communication from Mr. Hamlen, Land Agent, on the subject of my claim for a certain lot of land. [see below]

June 2. Had a coat made from an old surtout. A rainy day.
10. Sabbath. Thunder in the evening and night, which struck a house in Sidney.
12. Wrote cousin James Crosby, Bangor, and empowered him to call on the Land Agent, and obtain a certificate of my claim to a certain grant of land made by the Legislature.
25. There being no steamboat that touches at Portland, our plan of going to Saco to attend the annual meeting of the Maine Missionary Society, &c., is given up . . .
May 29. By a resolve of the Maine Legislature, approved March 20, 1838, all commissioned officers of the revolutionary army then living in Maine, whose homes were in Massachusetts or the Province of Maine at the time of the war, and whose terms of service had been, three years or more, were each given six hundred acres of the public land; the land was to be selected by lot from a certain township in Washington county, and conveyed to the beneficiaries in behalf of the State by the Land Agent.

**General Sewall** was the only person in Augusta who was entitled to receive the benefit of the resolve. Previous resolves had similarly given State lands to enlisted men who had fought in the same war. (Resolves of March 17, 1835, and March 24, 1836.)

1838. September 15. Rode to Kennebunk to visit my brother Daniel, arriving before night. Found him immovably fixed in Unitarianism.

18. Rode from Freeport thro' Brunswick home. Arrived about sunset, and found ourselves and our friends well; except that our daughter Gardner had injured her hip by a fall.


25. A machine thresher came and threshed Charles' wheat.

30. Sabbath. Rev. Mr. Thomas Adams began to occupy my pew No. 24, on the broad aisle.

October 2. Went to Mr. Webster's. Looked at the Marine Hospital.

12. Dr. Tappan took the steamboat for Boston. Sabbath. Mr. Ellingwood preached. Amused myself husking Charles' corn in the barn.

13. Dr. Tappan, his sister, Mrs. Crocker and Rebecca Stinson, arrived here from Boston.

23. Rode to the North Parish with Mrs. Sewall and Mrs. Crocker. Dined at Mrs. Webster's, and attended lecture.

24. My birthday.

"Still has my life now wonders seen,
Repeated every year;
Behold my days that yet remain,
I trust them to thy care."

31. A snow storm, near two inches fell, but the ground is not frozen, nor any ice in river. Ordination of a Mr. Park at Waterville.


19. This morning the ground is covered with about 7 inches of light snow. The river open.

30. A little snow remains; the ground is frozen; the snow mostly worn off, and the bottom of the roads pretty smooth and hard, which makes good wheeling. Although the river is said to be passable against the village of Hallowell, it is frozen here only in the eddies.

December 1. Mrs. Sewall wrote Henry S. Dutch, Illinois, dated to the 30th off, and enclosed a 50 dollar bill of U. S. Bank, for the object of a meetinghouse.
2. Sabbath. Dr. Gillett preached.

September 30. Rev. Thomas Adams, D. D., born in North Brookfield, Mass., February 7, 1792, and died at Winslow, Maine, February 4, 1881. Grad. Dartmouth Coll. 1814; ordained and installed as pastor of the Congregational church, Vassalboro, August 26, 1818. He retained that Pastorate until 1834, having charge, also, of the churches in Winslow and Clinton (now Benton Falls.) In 1835 he was agent of the Maine Temperance Society, and resided in Hallowell. From 1835 until May 31, 1838, he was the minister of the Waterville Congregational Church. After leaving Waterville he for three years edited the Maine Temperance Gazette, published first in Augusta and afterward in Portland. He subsequently re-entered the pulpit, and preached ten years in Ohio; afterwards returned to Maine, where he died, and was buried on his 89th birthday. (Reminiscences of the Churches and Pastors of Kennebec County, by Sarah L. Adams, 1894.)

October 31. Calvin E. Park, Congregationalist. He filled the pastorate until April, 1844.

20. A protracted meeting in the N. Parish, where there is considerable religious attention.
21. Rode with Mrs. Sewall to the N. Parish and attended the protracted meeting. Found brother Jotham there and several other ministers. A solemn meeting. Returned home on the ice above the dam.
25. Christmas (so-called).
29. A fire last night in Water street, consumed four buildings between the Post Office and the Burton house. Old Mr. Norcross died December, 1838, whose age tallied nearly with my own — a little older.

1839.
1839. January 2. The Legislature met and organized, Job Prince, Esq., President of the Senate, and Trafton, Secretary. H. Hamlin, Esq., Speaker of the House, and Waterhouse, Clerk. John Fairfield is elected Governor by 2833 votes; and both branches of Tory character.
5. A. R. Nichols chosen Secretary of State.
8. A series of evening meetings held in the school-house in the Pettengill neighborhood this week.
18. Mr. Tappan had a series of religious meetings every evening this week, attended with some serious impressions.
28. The rain on Saturday [26th] has broke up the river and raised the water so as to carry the ice thro to Swan Island. The wind has blown down several tops — say 15 — in the village.
February 5. Annual meeting of the State Temperance Society.
11. The river is now passable again on the ice.
18. The Land Agent [Rufus McIntire] with an escort of 150 men is sent by the Governor to eject the trespassers on the public lands on our N. E. border. Some difficulties occurring, the subject is laid before the Legislature.
23. A detachment of 1000 men from this Division, and from the Penobscot Division, ordered forthwith to the N. E. border.
March 1. Mr. Waterhouse, Clerk of the House of Representatives, died rather suddenly.
3. Sabbath. Snow Storm in the morning, cleared off about meeting time, which induced us to go to Hallowell to meeting, it being communion season. Returned to the afternoon service here, which was accompanied by the funeral obsequies of Mr. Waterhouse.

December 29. Several buildings, all of wood, standing between the Burton House, and the Post Office, were destroyed. They were occupied by Russell Eaton, grocer; Virgie A. Howes and Wm. H. Chisam, tailors; E. Rowse, Jr., jeweler; Martin Carroll, grocer and others. The Post Office, having suffered slight damage, was removed to a room in the old Court House (on site of present jail) on State St., and Hewes and Chisam occupied the building at the corner of State and Winthrop Sts., now the Winthrop House.

1839. March 11. Town meeting. The whig ticket for town officers prevailed almost unanimously.
13. E. Bancroft Williams died at Gardiner.
25. The Legislature adjourned sine die. A reciprocal agreement between General Scott of the U. S. Army, and Lt. Gov. Harvey for the British Dominions, was published; by the terms of which our troops are to be withdrawn.

1839. March 29. A detachment of 1000 men from this Division, and from the Penobscot Division, ordered forthwith to the N. E. border.
March 1. Mr. Waterhouse, Clerk of the House of Representatives, died rather suddenly.
3. Sabbath. Snow Storm in the morning, cleared off about meeting time, which induced us to go to Hallowell to meeting, it being communion season. Returned to the afternoon service here, which was accompanied by the funeral obsequies of Mr. Waterhouse.

April 8. The river which had been open here for several days found its way through, and opened the navigation to Bath.
19. The steamboat Huntress arrived at Hallowell.

May 2. Deacon Gow's daughter Mary died.
5. Prof. Woods of Bangor, was chosen President of Bowdoin College.
15. Mr. Charles Vaughan died, AE 80.
31. The freshet in the river made a passage on the west end of the dam, and washed away the bank till it undermined the house of the late Judge Bridge. Several other buildings were removed out of the way of the freshet, which carried away much of the Western Bank. And the dam is supposed to be incurably injured.
June 3. Rode to see the ravages at the dam, — only the wings of J. Bridge's house remain.
July 2. A fire down street, — a small wooden house burned.
4. Independence. Some guns fired. No bells rung, and no public meeting, religious or secular, here.
10. Attended the ordination of Mr. A. C. Adams, at Gardiner; successor to Rev. Mr. Sweetser.
15. Dr. Nourse called and introduced Judge Shaw of Boston.
19. Met with the trustees of the Kennebec Bible Society at Mr. Emmons' Hallowell.
28. Sabbath. Mr. Muther of Wiscasset, preached.

August 4. Sabbath. Mr. Cheever preached, forenoon.
29. Called on Judge Cony, who is rather feeble.


9. Town meeting. The whig ticket prevailed in this town and through the county; but in the State, Gov. Fairfield is doubtless re-elected — and a loco foco General Court.

October 3. Annual meeting of the State Temperance Convention in the Baptist Meeting-house.

5. Mrs. [Robert] Charles Vose died from the effect of a fall out of a carriage.

October 5. The accident occurred two days before. Mrs. Vose was riding with her daughter Caroline Augusta (afterwards the wife of Jacob W. McMaine of Philadelphia), in a carriage from Augusta toward Gardiner; as they were passing the tan-yard at Loudon hill the horse fell life less in the road, overturning the vehicle. The ladies were thrown to the ground with great force. The daughter escaped severe injury, but the mother was struck insensible and expired forty-eight hours later.

1839. October 14. Prepared a letter to the Rev. Mr. Hopkins of Saco, containing strictures on his singular fast sermon.


24. My birth-day, AE 87.

"Teach me the measure of my days
Thou maker of my frame."

30. Met with the trustees of the Hallowell Academy, to consult about building a new school-house.

November 15. Received from A. Bradford, Esq., a fac simile of autographs of the Cincinnati Society.

27. Charles' daughter Caroline was married to James S. Manley by Parson Tappan, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and removed to Norridgewock.

30. I have for a fortnight past been collecting and arranging an account of the pedigree of the families of the Sewall's, Howards, Norths, Lithgows, &c., at the request of Wm. D. Williamson, Esq., of Bangor, who has in contemplation to publish a Biography. About this time water is brought by an aqueduct from a spring on the spong (late Davis) farm, about a mile distant, to the Mansion House Hotel, the property of a Mr. Homans of Vassalborough.

December 2. Received from A. Bradford, Esq., Sec'y of the Cincinnati Society, a fac simile of the original signature of the members.

19. The ice stopt in the river.

21. Had intelligence that Gen. H. Harrison is nominated for the next President.

21. Sent the copy of a letter to the Mirror, on the subject of returning thanks after eating.

25. Christmas (so-called).

1840.


2. My letter to Mr. II. on the subject, Thanks after eating, appeared in the Mirror.

13. Sent by Prof. Shepard the balance due on our obligation to the Bangor Institution, being $25.

February 4. Annual meeting State Temperance Society opened in the Methodist meeting-house, but adjourned to Mr. Tappan's.

5. Meeting continued. Judge Redington presided. Full meeting.


21. Mr. Howard Pettengill died.

25. Mr. George Robinson died.

27. Prayer meeting for the colleges.

March 4. Received my semi-annual pension of Mr. Woart.

8. Sabbath. Rev. Mr. Adams began to occupy my pew No. 46.


1840. March 18. The Legislature rose late in the evening, and are to meet again in September.

23. Mr. James Child died AE 78.

30. The river is now said to be clear of ice and open for the entrance of vessels. This is earlier than has been for nineteen years past. In 1786, the river was clear of ice the 20th of March, as high up as Gardiner, at the mouth of Cobbisse stream. The common period of breaking up is between the 1st and the 10th of April. In 1797, 1801, 1808, 1811, and 1821, the river broke up in March, from the 20th to the 28th.

April 4. Funeral of Miss Sawyer, Dr. Tappan's aunt, who died at Hallowell the 2d inst.


20. Wrote Alden Bradford, Esq., treasurer of the A. B. C. F. M., enclosing $40 and an order on Moses Williams, Esq., for $60, to make Mrs. Sewall an honorary member of the Board. By Mr. Stanwood.

May 9. Sowed the garden with barley and clover to kill the chickweed which has become very troublesome.

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24. Sabbath. Mr. Salter, an Episcopalian, preached and performed worship pro forma in the Unitarian Church.

June 14. An attempt having been made to establish an Episcopal Society, has diminished Mr. Tappan's congregation somewhat for the present.

17. A State Convention of the Whigs, amounting to five thousand at least, assembled in this town to nominate a candidate for Governor, and for the two Electors of President to be chosen at large. Kent was agreed on for Governor, and Isaac Ilsley and Isaac Hodeson for the two electors.

18. The crowd dispersed principally the last evening, and left us tranquill. Only one instance of intoxication was seen.

22. Wrote Alden Bradford, Esq., acknowledging the receipt of the Fac Simile of the Cincinnati, &c.


24. Wrote Ebenezer Storer, Esq., Gorham [a revolutionary army acquaintance].

30. Four suicides have occurred lately, — 2 in this town, 1 in Hallowell, and 1 in Gardiner.
August 9. Sabbath. At 4 o'clock nine persons were confirmed by Bishop Griswold, to form an Episcopal Church in this place; 7 of these were members of Mr. Tappan's Church, and 2 children of his church. All females except Judge Weston. The ceremony was performed in the Unitarian Church.

10. Subscribed $50 toward repairing the dam, on certain specified conditions.


1840. August 15. Our sidewalk is being repaired with stone.

1'5. Sabbath. Mr. Tappan exchanged with Mr. Rogers of Farmington.

21. Mr. Badger from Boston, is here taking likenesses.

September 1. Three cisterns are being sunk on this (State) street, — one near the old courthouse, to be supplied from the aqueduct of the Mansion Home; one near the Augusta House, to be supplied by the gutters of its stable; and another in the yard of the High School, to be supplied from its eaves, by conductors.

14. Town meeting. The whig ticket for Governor (Kent) prevailed by an increased majority.

16. A brigade muster on Nason's Hill.

17. The Legislature met according to adjournment.

19. Paid the first moiety of my subscription to the dam.

20. The repairs of the dam look promising.

23. Sent my packet of additional [biographical] sketches to Judge Williamson, by Rev. Mr. Sheperd of Bangor, dated 10th inst.


My days are hastening to their end,
Like somber evening shade;
My youth and strength like withered grass.
In waning languors fade.

25. Handed to Dr. Gillet who is going to Illinois, a letter for Henry S. Dutch, dated 24th inst.

31. The Governor and Council met to canvas the votes for Electors.


6. The Legislature assembled here and organized.

15. Governor Kent delivered his message to the Legislature, a crowded audience attended. Myself.

31. Sabbath. Received the affecting intelligence of the sudden death of Judge Fuller, who left home on Thursday last, in usual health, and after his arrival in Boston, on Friday evening, fell dead in one of the streets of that city! Mrs. Christian Baker, lately deceased in Boston, has left to the American Board, and the American Educational Society, jointly and equally, an estate in Boston, probably worth $50,000. This lady, whose maiden name was Bridge, lived several years in my father's family at York, in the days of her teens.

February 2. Annual meeting of the Temperance Union here. Funeral of Judge Fuller, whose body had been brought home by land.


5. The Anti-slavery Society continued and closed. Attended. A total eclipse of the moon in the evening.

9. Called and paid my respects to Governor Kent.

March 3. Mr. Morton paid me my pension by a check on the Augusta Bank, dated to-morrow.

4. Inauguration of President Wm. H. Harrison, at Washington.

10. Susan Homan had a daughter born, my great grand-child.

15. Town meeting, choice of Representative to Congress, vice Mr. Evans, who is raised to the Senate. The votes were principally for David Bronson, the Whig candidate.

22. A fire in the evening, which began in the hay store in Water street, and consumed 5 or 6 other buildings.

30. Attended in the evening a temperance lecture in the Unitarian meetinghouse, delivered by Mr. B. A. G. Fuller, at the request of Augusta ladies.

31. A remarkable reformation among the intemperate here, and through the country in general. Hope and pray it may not prove a failure, as some other reforms have done.

April 6. Had the melancholy news of the death of President Harrison, which took place at Washington the 4th inst.

8. At 11 o'clock the two branches of the Legislature accompanied by the Governor and Council, adjourned, and proceeded to Mr. Tappan's meetinghouse, where appropriate prayers were offered by Mr. Tappan, assisted by Mr. E. Thurston; and select music suited to the occasion of President Harrison's death.

17. The Legislature adjourned sine die.
24. A Washington Temperance Society formed in this town from the mass of rum drinkers!


July 5. Independence falling on the Sabbath was observed to-day.
12. My son William arrived in the evening from Illinois, after an absence of about 22 years, to our mutual joy and cause of thanksgiving.
29. William procured a threshing machine from Winthrop, and shipped it here for Boston.
31. The comer-stone of St. Mark's church laid with ceremony.

August 9. William took his leave of us after dinner, and Charles conveyed him to the steamboat which remained at Gardiner. Raising of St. Mark's church completed.
12. The bill establishing a United States Bank, passed both houses in Congress.
19. The veto of the United States Bank bill arrived, to the no small gratification of the Locos in this place.
22. Sabbath. Rev. Mr. Parker, a missionary physician to China, preached at Hallo well in the morning, and here P. M., attended by a native young man from that country, dressed in Chinese costume. He speaks English and is intelligent.
29. Attended worship at Mr. Tappan's church, P. M., when Rev. Mr. Bingham from Sandwich Islands preached.
31. Rev. Dr Parker took his departure in stage for Brunswick.

September 6. Rev. Mr. Tappan took his departure for Philadelphia, to attend the meeting of the A. B. C. F. M.
12. The President's second veto arrived.
13. Town meeting for Governor, &c. The Loco foco interest prevailed in the votes for Governor, and both branches of the Legislature.
19. Mr. Lovejoy preached.
22. Rev. Mr. Tappan returned.

October 2. Received a letter from William, dated at Illinois, 15 September, informing of his safe return on 2d of September.
23. The Sup. Ex. Council negatived the Governor's nomination of Judge Weston for reappointment, whose commission had expired.

Our breath is thine, eternal God,
'Tis thine to fix the soul's abode;
We hold our life from thee alone
On earth and in the world unknown."

November 4. Rev. Mr. Adams removed with his printing office to Portland.

1841. November 18. Rode to Hallo well and executed an instrument relating to the disposition of my property.
December 7. Pleasant. Charles and wife dined with us.
13. We understand, that on Saturday last [11th] the Executive Council confirmed the Governor's nomination of E. Whitman to be Ch. Justice of the S. C, in place of Judge Weston, whose commission had expired.
19. The bridge at Brunswick burnt last Saturday night.
20. Sent a reply to the secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M., dated 18th, enclosing $10, by mail, and paid the postage.
25. Christmas, so-called, which was employed here in consecrating St. Mark's church, for their future worship.
27. Visited Messrs. Manly and Homans, who married the 2 daughters of Charles, and live in one house on Winthrop street,— and took tea with them.
31. The year ends with moderate weather.

Behold, my soul, the narrow bound
That marks the passing year!
How swift the weeks complete their round.
How short the months appear!

So fast eternity comes on,
And that important day,
When all that mortal life has done,
God's judgment shall survey!

Mem. Was married to my first wife, February 9, 1786, AE 33; to my second wife, June 3, 1811, AE 59; to my third wife, September 9, 1833, AE 81.


The 12 signs altered from Watts:
The Ram, the Bull, the airy Twins,
And near the Crab the Lion grins,
The Virgin and the Scales.
The Scorpion, Archer, and the Goat
The Butler with his Water-pot,
And Fish turned heads and tail.

1842.
5. The Legislature assembled. A new whig Register of Deeds — John Richards,— is chosen.
11. Finished my letter to Rev. Mr. Barnes of Philadelphia, containing some strictures on his notes on the 4 Gospels, put it into the P. O. and paid the postage.
18. Funeral of Mr. Delesdernier, one of the Senate from Washington Co., who died suddenly the last Sabbath [January 16th].
21. Rainy. Judge Cony died this morning, in his 90th year.
25. Attended with Mrs. Sewall, the funeral of Judge Cony. Dr. Gillet made the prayer.

December 27. They lived in the house now occupied by Mrs. Climena H. Woodbury, 88 Winthrop street.

1842. January 31. The Female Temperance Society held a fair in aid of the temperance cause, which continued two days and evenings,—avails amounting to about $400.
February 1, The State Temperance Union met in the Baptist meetinghouse. Rev. Mr. Pierpont attended.
2. The S. T. U. continued, Mr. Pierpont dined with us.
3. Annual meeting of the State Anti-slavery Society in Augusta. Rain prevented my attendance.
7. Received a letter from Rev. Mr. Barnes of Philadelphia, dated January 31, in reply to mine.
March 5. Heard of the death of Brother Jotham's wife which occurred on Saturday last [February 26th]. She had been declining several months.
25. J. J. Eveleth paid me $66.24, a commutation of his proportion of his father's note which he had signed as surety.
29. Some marked attention to religion in the Baptist and Methodist Societies.
April 4. Theophilus Hamlen died.
6. A series of religious meetings are now attended in Mr. Tappan's vestry, with hopeful prospects.
16. Mr. Robert Fletcher's wife died, AE 92.
28. Wrote several letters of introduction in favor of Mr. Homan, who is about removing to Bangor.
May 18. The Legislature assembled here by proclamation from the Governor.
30. The Legislature (special session) adjourned sine die.
June 2. Deacon Gow died at Hallowell, AE 78.
July 4. Anniversary of American Independence. It was celebrated by the assembling and marching in procession of the several schools. Went to Mr. Tappan's meeting-house, to attend prayers, music and oration, and then to the State House, where a collation was provided for refreshment.
15. Attended the funeral of E. Sewall, from house of her son-in-law, Capt. Gage.
26. Heavy showers with hard thunder in the evening, which struck near the court-house.
October 4. Funeral of J. A. Chandler, Esq., who died at Norridgewock the 1st inst., and was brought here for interment.
5. A cattle show at the State grounds here.
18. Heard the solemn tidings of my brother Daniel's death [at Kennebunk]. He deceased the 14th inst.
24. My birthday, which completes 90 years!
   But few among our mortal race
   Live fourscore years and ten;
   And all beyond that measured space
   Is childhood lived again.

February 1. John Pierpont, (1785-1866), clergyman, reformer, poet,—the author of the Airs of Palestine, etc.

1842. November 22. The railroad from Portland to Boston through Portsmouth, is now completed.
December 10. Wrote a letter to Prof. Bush of N. York, respecting his commentary on Exodus.
13. The ice in the river is now passable with horses, &c., although there is an opening between this and the Mile Rock.
17. Received a letter from Prof. Bush, dated Portland, 15th inst.
30. Mr. O'Reilly's wife died.
31. Sarah Gill, Charles' wife's sister, died. December haas been a cold winter month. Snow now more than a foot deep.

1843.
19. Received a letter from Mr. Storer of Gorham, requesting my certificate of his commissions in the American war.
20. Answered Mr. Storer's letter, and sent him a certificate.
29. Sabbath. Rev. Mr. Dwight of Portland, preached in the evening on capital punishment.
8. Mr. Bush delivered his first lecture.
27. Prof. Bush closed his lectures.
28. Prof. Bush left town.
March 7. Gov. Fairfield being elected by the Legislature to Congress vice R. Williams who has resigned, the President of the Senate Mr. Kavenagh, a Roman Catholic, is to be our acting Governor, the remainder of the year.
23. A donation party at Dr. Gillet's in Hallowell. Did not tarry. This assemblage brings to our recollection a variety of occurrences in the history of our lives, and of this church in particular; some rather cloudy, others more bright. We have seen or rather heard, for all present do not remember, the day of small things at its beginning. From a mere decimal it has increased to a multitude. A little one has become almost a thousand. Our venerable Host, its first Pastor, has lived to witness the cause of truth taking deeper root and spreading its branches wider in this favored village, and to bring forth good fruit. He has lived to raise a flourishing family, in which although death has made its ravages, a godly number have become the hopeful subjects of grace, and a source of solace and satisfaction in his declining years. And we are happy to find that he still retains a strong hold on the affections and liberality of his church and people; that he is passing so happily down the declivity of a useful life; and that he is still able to render important service to the course of truth on a broader scale of missionary effort.
24. The Legislature adjourned sine die.

January 14. Moses Stuart (1780-1852), Professor in Andover Theological Seminary.
1843. March 25. The wife of Mr. Thomas Little died.
April 5. Received a letter from Hon. A. K. Farris, Washington, dated 29th ult.
13. The river is now open from Dam to the Mile rock.
21. The steamer Richmond will be ready at Gardiner to ply between this and Boston Monday next [24th].
May 14. Mr. Thurston of Winthrop preached.
25. Received my arrears of pension, via Mr. Morton, 1440. Gen. Crosby died, AE 85.
27. The funeral of David Tappan was attended from the house of his brother, Doct. Tappan.
29. Mrs. Sewall sent to Mr. Moses Williams $500, by Rev. Mr. Tappan, to be funded for charitable purposes.
June 30. Rev. Mr. Garland and wife called and dined. Mr. Garland married brother Daniel's daughter, and is settled at Ohio.
26. Commenced our journey to Bangor with Mrs. Sewall and Miss Stinson [of Boston]. Dined at China. Reached Hampden about sunset, and Bangor before 8, and took lodgings at Mr. Homan's in Third street, near Hammond street.
27. The general Conference of the churches met in Rev. Mr. Pomeroy's meeting house. Paid Mr. Stackpole, treasurer of the Bangor Institution, $50 donation.
28. Maine Missionary met, Rev. Mr. Dwight, President.
30. Paid Mr. Storer, treasurer of Maine Missionary Society, $40, donation.
July 3. Readied home 2.30 P. M.
4. American Independence. The several Sabbath Schools met in Dr. Tappan's meeting house, where they were addressed by Mr. Burnham, Preceptor at Hallowell.
6. Received a box of teas from Dr. Parker in India.
10. Sent Mr. Hill, treasurer of the A. B. C. F. M. 100 dolls, by a Mr. Sown, to constitute my son William an honorary member.
August 2. Resigned the office of Recording Secretary to the Kennebec Bible Society.
8. Revised my corrections of some of the lines in The Course of Time.
21. Received a letter from Dr. Parker, dated Canton, [China], February 11, 1843.
29. Menagerie of wild beasts exhibited here.

March 25. Mrs. Elizabeth (Howard) Little. She was the daughter of Col. Samuel Howard (1770-1827), who was the son of Col. William Howard (1740-1810), who was the son of Captain James Howard (1702-1787), the commandant of Fort Western and the first settler at ancient Cashnoc.
May 25. Gen. Crosby lived at Hampden. He was the Diarist's cousin and a brother of his second wife.
May 27. David Tappan, aged 58 years. He had long been an invalid. He was a brother of Rev. Benjamin and Dr. Enoch S. Tappan.
June 26. Joseph A. Homan, Gen. So wall's grandson-in-law, who was then living in Bangor.

1843. September 4. Steamboat Richmond was burnt last night at the wharf, Hallowell.
9. The Davis alias Nason house, was burned down.
12. Meeting of the A. B. C. F. M. at Rochester, N. Y.
28. Parson Tappan returned from his journey to Rochester, N. Y., to attend the A. B. C. F. M.
October 1. Sabbath. Mr. Tappan having sprained his ankle, Mr. Thurston of Hallowell preached.
4. Cattle show at the State House.
5. Cattle show at the State House continued.
24. My birthday, 91 years old!
And now, my soul, another year
Of thy vain life is past;
I cannot long continue here,
And this may be my last.

Much of my dubious life is gone,
Nor will return again;
And swifter will the moments run,
The few that yet remain.—Montgomery.
28. Completed sawing a cord of wood, with my own hands. At the request of the Widow Bowles, sent her my affidavit of her late husband's services in the American War, as Adjutant, in order to obtain an increase of his pension. November 14. Attended the funeral of Mrs. Reed at Judge Redington's.

29. Mrs. Webster left this [day] for Washington, in company with Mr. Severance, who is elected member of Congress for Kennebec district.

December 5. The river is closed, and passable on the ice at Hallowell, but open here.

14. The river is now passable here, on a strip of ice, for foot purposes.

19. The river is now passable here with teams on a strip of ice.

25. Christmas, as held by Episcopalians, is a misnomer.

31. Snowed some, but moderate. Thermometer above 30°. Attended all day P. W. Thus mildly ends the year.

September 9. This house was popularly called a mansion. It stood conspicuously on the brow of Burnt hill adjacent to Green street northerly. The remains of the cellar, and the terraces and driveways, and clusters of garden shrubbery, in the midst of a grove of tall elm trees indicate the former site of a palatial residence. The grounds have now been added to those of Forest Grove Cemetery, and were purchased by Mrs. Harriet Stanwood Blaine as the proposed burial place of her deceased husband.

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Appendix III

Captain Benjamin Warren
b. 13 Mar 1739/40; d. 10 Jun 1825

http://www.archive.org/stream/journalofamerica03natuoft/journalofamerica03natuoft_djvu.txt

Diary of Captain Benjamin Warren on Battlefield of Saratoga
by David E. Alexander
Cambridge, Massachusetts
pages 201-216

This is the remarkable narrative of a soldier’s experiences in one of “fifteen decisive battles of the world.” It is one of those secret documents that remain apparently lost for many years only to appear in later generations to bear testimony to the foundations upon which the republic is built. It is another evidence that the true story of the American people has never been told. America has been so engrossed in the building of a great nation that it has had little time to even gather the testimonies of the men who have done, and are doing, the building. One by one they lay down their lives on the altar of civilization. Thousands of documents, in the form of diaries and journals, bearing witness to truths that may never be known except through them, are scattered throughout the United States in the private possession of descendants of the early American families. Since the inauguration of THE JOURNAL OF AMERICAN HISTORY thousands of these documents have been brought to light, many of which have been recorded in these pages, but most of which are deposited in the libraries and the historical associations. Correspondence to the extent of nearly sixty thousand letters inquiring for diaries, journals and all documents left by the early Americans, has been conducted by THE JOURNAL OF AMERICAN HISTORY during the last three years. Such organizations as the American Historical Association, and the societies throughout the states, are doing an invaluable service to the American people. The Government recognizes its obligation to preserve its “historical materials as among the surest means of maintaining an intelligent national patriotism,” and since 1890 has expended nearly three million dollars ($2,875,183) in printing documentary texts, calendars of manuscripts, and other historical volumes, an average of $159,737 per annum. The most extensive and costly historical enterprise ever carried through by any government is the official records of the Civil War in 128 volumes at a cost computed at $2,858,000. This great work is, however, necessarily confined to congressional, diplomatic and state department records, and cannot include private records of individuals such as that of Captain Benjamin Warren, written on the battlefield at Saratoga in 1777, and now deposited in the library at Harvard University. EDITOR

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While engaged in the investigation of historical matter at the Harvard College Library, I had occasion to examine the Spark's Collection of Manuscripts deposited there; my attention was drawn to the "Extracts from Captain Benjamin Warren's Diary, Saratoga, 1777; Cherry Valley, 1778, contained in Volume XLVII of that collection.

After a careful perusal of it I realized that a printed edition of the diary with notes, would make a valuable contribution to the historical literature of the American Revolution. Having ascertained that the diary had not previously been printed, I decided to prepare the diary for publication and with that end in view, I sought and was readily given permission by the officials of the Harvard College Library, to make a transcript of it.

The diary is in two parts; the first part taking in the period of Burgoyne's advance from the north in July, 1777, the battles of Saratoga in September and October of that year, until his surrender at what is now Schuylerville, New York, on October 17, 1777. The Battle of Saratoga is considered by authorities as one of the "fifteen decisive battles" of the world. The concluding portion of the diary covers the Cherry Valley Massacre, one of the most horrible incidents of the Revolutionary War, which occurred at Cherry Valley, New York, in November, 1778. The whereabouts of the original diary is at present not known, but the copy from which this transcript is made is endorsed in the handwriting of Jared Sparks, thus: "The above copied from Captain Warren's Original Diary, lent to me by Mr. Daggets of New York, J. S.," which endorsement by such an authority as was Mr. Sparks, is sufficient proof of its authenticity. Extracts from the Cherry Valley section of the diary are quoted in Francis Whiting Halsey's excellent work, "The Old
Monday 21st, July, 1777. Last night Doctor Gilbert 1 arrived in camp, brought intelligence of a division of the regiment on the march from Albany this way. This morning sent a letter to my wife and one to my uncle at Albany; applied to Dr. How 2 for my arm he gave some dressing and physic, which I took this forenoon, This afternoon some of Capt. Lane’s 3 scout which consisted of 34, including officers of which only 5 arrived, and informed they were surrounded by the Indians and they did not know of any more escape: upon which 100 men were ordered out immediately in order to reinforce the Guard. The camp all ordered to dress and lay on their arms.

Tuesday 22nd July. This morning 7 more arrived with the Lieutenant, an informed that the Capt. and considerable number of the party were killed or made prisoners. This forenoon several were sent out 50 in a party to scour the woods have heard of no more as yet. About two o’clock our advance centry in front of the camp was attacked, one killed and scalped, (Lewis Harlo), the other taken; on which the Brigade turned out, Col. Nicksons 4 and Col Gratons 5 in front and part of Putnams 6 Aldens 7 on left flank. A smart engagement ensued that lasted 28 minutes, very heavy fire on both sides Captain Thayer with a party advanced over the bridge and behind with great bravery charged their left flank so hot obliged them to retreat. The enemy consisted mostly of Indians: What the enemy lost we can’t tell. But great tracks of blood where they drew them off, we judge their loss was considerable Col. Nickson had his horse killed under him. We had eight killed and fifteen wounded on our side. At eight o’clock we had orders to remove down to our encampment on the height above fort Edward; 8 arrived their about eleven o’clock P. M., their we made fires, laid down on the ground, without victuals or anything to cover us.

June 25th. This morning we received orders from the men to make immediately and be ready for a march. Everything of value carried down and burnt and destroyed. In afternoon was joined by a division of our regiment consisting of 100 men four miles below fort Edward at a place called mount Pleasant though wrongly named.

Thursday 24th. This day about nine o’clock we heard a number of guns: sent out to know the cause: found a Lieutenant named Sewyer 9 of Col. Bradford 10 and a sergeant killed and scalped. Their was two others with them that escaped. On which a scout of two hundred men were sent out to scour the woods, but could discover none of them.

Friday 25th. This morning Col. Putnam’s regiment came in, that was left at fort Edward, and Major Whiting with a party of pickets, was sent to fort Edward. They 11 came so near our encampment that the century fired at them.

Saturday 26th. This morning came an express informing Major Whiting 12 was attacked. A reinforcement was immediately sent off and Gen. Larnard 13 with 500 men went round to come of the backs of them. But it rained hard and prevented this design. On their return, we learnt that an advance guard of twenty men from Major Whiting being posted on a hill was attacked, in which a Lieutenant
14 and seven were killed and a number wounded. They also took two women out of a house, killed and scalped them; our people repaired to the fort, defended it and drove them off.

8 Fort Edward was erected in 1755, during the French and Indian, or "Seven Years' War." It stood at the junction of Fort Edward Creek and the Hudson River, also known as the "Great Carrying Place," in the present village of Fort Edward. The fort was constructed under the supervision of Major-General Phineas Lyman, who, with six thousand troops were collected at this point awaiting the arrival of Sir William Johnson, commander-in-chief of an expedition against Ticonderoga and Crown Point, in chief of named Fort Lyman, as a compliment to General Lyman. It was about six hundred feet long, and three hundred feet wide, the ramparts of earth and logs, were about seventeen feet high, and ten or twelve feet thick at the top, and surrounded by a deep ditch. The fort was Garrisoned by six hundred men, and mounted six cannon. Several years later the name was changed to Fort Edward, in honor of Edward, Duke of York. The English abandoned the fort in 1774. At the beginning of the American Revolution, Fort Edward was strengthened and heavily Garrisoned by American troops. Upon the approach of Burgoyne in 1777, the fort was evacuated by General Schuyler, and was not again occupied by the Americans until after the surrender of Burgoyne's Army. (N. Y. Col. Doc's. Vol. VIII, p. 45; Vol. X, p. 332; Stone, Campaign of Gen. Burgoyne, p. 339, et seq; Dwight's Travels in N. Y. and N. E., Vol. III, p. 234.)

9 Jonathan Sawyer, 2nd lieutenant of Whitcomb's Massachusetts Regiment, May to December, 1775; 1st lieutenant 18th Continental Infantry, 1st January to 31st December, 1776; 1st lieutenant 14th Massachusetts, 1st January, 1777. He was killed a few miles below Fort Edward, July 19, 1777. (Heitman, Officers Continental Army, p. 357.)

10 Gamaliel Bradford, colonel 14th Massachusetts, 1st January, 1777; retired 1st January, 1781. Died 9th January, 1807. (Ibid. p. 95.)

11 The enemy.

12 Daniel Whiting, captain of Brewer's Massachusetts Regiment, May to December, 1775; captain 6th Continental Infantry, 1776; major 7th Massachusetts, 1st January, 1777; lieutenant-colonel 6th Massachusetts, 29th September, 1777; retired 1st January 1781. (Ibid. p. 342.)

13 Ebenezer Learned, colonel of a Massachusetts regiment, 19th May to December, 1775; colonel 3rd Continental Infantry 1st January, 1776; brigadier-general Continental Army, 2nd April, 1777; resigned 24th March, 1778. Died 1st April, 1801. (Ibid. p. 259.)

Sunday 27th. This day the Lieutenant 14 and Miss McCray 15 was brought up, and buried here, the Lieutenant under arms his name was Van Vacken of Vandikes regiment. Almost all the officers of the Brigade met in order to petition for redress of grievances imposed on us by Gen. Scuyler. 16

Monday 28th. This morning early was alarmed with the news that Col. Loring's 17 pickets were surrounded at Fort Edward. But before we sent off, some of them came in and said they all made their escape by fording the River. We had orders to pack up all and retreat to a hill about two miles above fort Miller. 18 On our march down the Indians crept before our rere gard and the body and killed and scalpt an inhabitant that was watching his pigs. Set out large gard and ---- here is night.

14 The "lieutenant" mentioned by Captain Warren was Tobias Van Vegten, 1st lieutenant 1st New York. His body was found near that of the unfortunate Jane McCrea

15 Jane McCrea was the daughter of the Reverend James McCrea, a Presbyterian clergyman of Lannington, N.J. At the time of her murder by the Indians, she was visiting a Mrs. MacNeil, who resided at Fort Edward. Mrs. MacNeil was a cousin to General Fraser of the British Army, who was killed at Saratoga in October, 1777. Miss McCrea was betrothed to David Jones, an American loyalist, serving as a lieutenant in the "Royal New Yorkers" attached to Burgoyne's Army. On July 26, 1777, during a skirmish between a detachment of American troops and a party of Indians on Fort Edward Hill, some of the Indians rushed to the house of Mrs. MacNeil and took her and Miss McCrea prisoners. Later the body of Miss McCrea was found horribly mutilated and scalped; Mrs. MacNeil returned unharmed. Jane McCrea is buried in the Union Cemetery near Fort Edward. A monument has been erected to mark the spot where the murder occurred, which stands near what is known as the Jane McCrea Spring, on Fort Edward Hill. (Wilson, Life of Jane McCrea; Stone, Campaign of John Burgoyne, p. 302; Nelson, Account of Burgoyne's Campaign, p. 68.)

16 Philip Schuyler was born in Albany, N.Y., November n, 1733. Early in 1755, he entered the English service and commanded a company of Provincials in the expedition against the French forts on Lake Champlain. After the peace of 1763, he was much in active service in the civil government of his state. He was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress assembled at Philadelphia in May, 1775, and the following month was appointed one of four major-generals in the Continental Army. He was placed in command of the Northern Department, and being unable to accompany the expedition against Canada, by illness, the command devolved on Montgomery. He was superseded by Gates in March, 1777, but was reinstated the following May. When prudence caused him to evacuate Fort Edward and retreat down the Hudson upon the approach of Burgoyne's Army, the Eastern people and the militia demanded his removal, and Gates was again placed in command. General Schuyler, acquitted of all blame by the court of inquiry he had asked for, was urged to again accept military command, but declined. He served twice as United States Senator from New York. He died at Albany, November 18, 1804. His mansion is still standing at the head of Schuyler Street in that city. (Tuckerman, Life of Philip Schuyler; Lossing, Field Book, Vol. I, p. 39.)

17 Jotham Loring, major of Heath's Massachusetts Regiment, May to December, 1775; major 24th Continental Infantry 1st January to 31st December, 1776, lieutenant-colonel 3rd Massachusetts 1st January, 1777; dismissed 12th August, 1779. (Heitman, Officers Continental Army, p. 269.)

18 Fort Miller, erected in 1756 or 1757, stood on the west bank of the Hudson River, almost opposite the present village of that name. It was a small picketed work, named after Colonel Miller, commander of an expedition against Ticonderoga and Crown Point, in compliment to General Lyman, as a compliment to General Lyman. It was about six hundred feet long, and three hundred feet wide, the ramparts of earth and logs, were about seventeen feet high, and ten or twelve feet thick at the top, and surrounded by a deep ditch. The fort was garrisoned by six hundred men, and mounted six cannon. Several years later the name was changed to Fort Edward, in honor of Edward, Duke of York. The English abandoned the fort in 1774. At the beginning of the American Revolution, Fort Edward was strengthened and heavily garrisoned by American troops. Upon the approach of Burgoyne in 1777, the fort was evacuated by General Schuyler, and was not again occupied by the Americans until after the surrender of Burgoyne's Army. (N. Y. Col. Doc's. Vol. VIII, p. 45; Vol. X, p. 332; Stone, Campaign of Gen. Burgoyne, p. 339, et seq; Dwight's Travels in N. Y. and N. E., Vol. III, p. 234.)
river; at four o'clock P. M. arrived at a plat of ground below Scuyler's creek, Saratoga, where our brigade and Gen. Laniards' pitched together with a train of Artillery. Dirty, hungry weary and wet; lodged in our wet clothes. Slept pretty well.

August Friday 1st. This morning at reveille beating turned out, washed, took a kick in the stomach attended prayers; went up and viewed Gen. Glover's 19 brigade who arrived from Albany last night consisting of 1,200 men clean and tidy.

Saturday 2nd. This day we heard the enemy killed and scalpt two men. Last night about eleven o'clock the York regiment marched down the river, and about twelve o'clock the brigade paraded without arme to raft down boards and baggage from here.

Sunday [Sunday] 3rd. This morning all the troops on the ground had orders to pack up their baggage for march; about eight o'clock was alarmed that the enemy ambushed and fired on our scout, killed and wounded about twenty or thirty. On which a detachment was sent out; wounded Lieutenant Gray 20 who commanded the party; our party returned, the Indians fled; one was prisoner among the Indians. In the afternoon, began our march; it rained exceeding hard, impeded our march till 5 o'clock; marched and arrived at still water 21 at 14 miles by 12 o'clock at night. Our tents and baggage on rafts, obliged us to camp down on the wet ground and still rainy with nothing to cover most of us but the heavens.

Monday 4th. This morning, drew provision and got something to eat by 10 o'clock, none having eat anything since yesterday's breakfast. Immediately after breakfast was alarmed that a body of the enemy was nigh, but none appeared. Learnt that two men were killed last night, bringing down rafts. In the afternoon, the encampment was laid out for the whole army; pitched our tents and cleaned our arms.

19 John Glover, colonel of a Massachusetts regiment 19th May to December, 1.775; colonel 14th Continental Infantry 1st January, 1776; brigadier-general Continental Army 21st February, 1777; retired 22nd July, 1782. Died 30th January, 1797. (Heitman, Officers Continental Army, p. 192.)

20 Hugh Gray, 1st lieutenant 10th Massachusetts 6th November, 1776. Died from the effects of wounds received near Saratoga, 3rd August, 1777.

21 Stillwater, situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, about twenty-two miles north of Albany.

Tuesday 5th. This day very wet, had orders to remove our tents, shift the front and send off all our baggage, except that we could carry on our backs.

Wednesday 6th. This day removed our tents, laid out on the ground and began to heave up redoubts in front and right wing.

Thursday 7th. This day I took charge of fatigue party of fifty men, cutting and fetching fashens 22 &c.

Friday 8th. Last night Lieutenant Curtis 23 came in from Cambridge with a division of 40 men of Col. Aldens regiment. This morning a Major and three men were taken by the Indians. A large scout was sent out and this afternoon a Major was killed and scalpt, Vanscout by name. About three miles below stillwater the scout got in and brought one Indian scalp, the first brought yet.

Saturday 9th. Nothing material occured this day.

Sunday 10th. This afternoon attended church on grand parade, had a good sermon from these words; "Ye have been called unto liberty only not liberty for occasion to the flesh; but in love serving one another."

Monday 11th. This morning took charge of the hospital guard: nothing material while on guard.

Tuesday 12th. This day was relieved of guard about ten o'clock; came to my tent; was very poorly all day.

Wednesday 13th. This day I was very low; extreme pain in my head and bones; could not go out. Received orders to strike tents at two o'clock to morrow morning and gather the boards in order to burn. No officer or soldier to leave his division to plunder on the road on pain of immediate death.

Thursday 14th. Last night received orders not to strike our tents till further orders. This day something rainy.

Friday 15th. This morning struck our tents at three o'clock A. M. and got our baggage ready for march at gun firing; marched about six miles down the river; rain obliged us to pitch our tents; we drew provision and tarried this night.

Saturday 16th. A party was ordered from our brigade of 100 men that I had the command of and 120 men Gen. Glover's under the command of Capt. Knapp 24 paraded at sun-rising. We had orders to march to Stillwater and burn all the boards left there; make what discovery we could and return. We accordingly marched there; burnt the boards; discovered three Indians on the opposite shore and some cattle; discovered some people on the Island about a mile and a half below. Sent out a party of 40 men; brought off 25 torys and their effects; marched down 5 miles; rafted off 40 thousand boards; burnt the bridge and returned.

22 Fascines.

23 William Curtis, 2nd lieutenant 25th Continental Infantry 1st January to 3ist December, 1776; 1st lieutenant 7th Massachusetts 1st January, 1777; captain , 1780; retired 1st January, 1781. Died 11th October, 1821. (Heitman, Officers Continental Army, p. 143.)

24 Moses Knapp, captain of Read's Massachusetts Regiment May to December, 1775; captain 13th Continental Infantry 1st January to 3ist December, 1776; captain 4th Massachusetts 1st January, 1777; major nth Massachusetts 5th November, 1778; transferred to 10th Massachusetts, 1st January, 1781; transferred to 5th Massachusetts, 1st January, 1783, and served to 12th June, 1783. Died 7th November, 1809. (Heitman, Officers Continental Army, p. 253.)

Sunday 17th. This day turned out at gun-firing paraded regiment for roll-calling' In the afternoon attended divine service; returned and was informed that Lieutenant Parker 25 and the officers with him was arrested for pillaging the inhabitants of Balltown. 26

Monday 18th. This day orders came to strike tents and parade for marching. Two brigades paraded in the fields. Near the river Gen Scuyler congratulated the troops on the news of the sweep of Gen. Rath which was as follows: 1 Col, 1 Major, 5 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 4 Ensigns, 2 Convicts 4 judge advocates, 1 Baron, 2 Canadian officers, 37 British soldiers, 8 Hessians, 38 Canadians,
Tuesday 19th. The adjutant went a fishing with us after roll calling; nothing material this day.

Wednesday 20th. A general court martial was appointed to try all those men brought before them. Col. Smith, 27 President I was appointed Judge Advocate; the court met at 10 o'clock A. M.; tried 4 soldiers mostly for resisting and deserting at sundry times.

Thursday 21st. Court met by adjournment and adjourned again to the 22d, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Friday 22d. Last night general orders came for the army to hold themselves in readiness to march, and the general court martial to be dissolved. Then orders came from Gen. Gates 28 being the 7th orders after his arrival, which was day before yesterday.

Saturday 23rd. Received orders to clean our arms and clothes in order for muster.

Sunday 24th. This day was busy making out our muster rolls. Could not attend preaching.

Monday 25th. This day the brigade was paraded, and the Continental Muster Master mustered the brigade.

25 James Parker, 2nd lieutenant of Bridge's Massachusetts Regiment May to December, 1775; 2nd lieutenant 6th Continental Infantry 1st January, 1776; captain-lieutenant 7th Massachusetts 1st January, 1777; captain 5th July, 1779; discharged 24th January, 1781. Also called Jonas Parker. (Ibid. p. 317.)

26 The present Ballston Spa, thirty-two miles north of Albany.

27 Calvin Smith, major of Read's Massachusetts Regiment May to December, 1775; major 13th Continental Infantry 1st January, 1776; lieutenant-colonel 6th Massachusetts 1st November, 1776; lieutenant-colonel commandant 35th Massachusetts, 10th March, 1779; transferred to 6th Massachusetts, 1st January, 1781, and served to 12th June, 1783. (Heitman, Officers Continental Army, p. 366.)

28 Horatio Gates was a native of England, and was educated in the military profession. He served under Braddock in the French and Indian War. He later took up his residence in Virginia, and when the Continental Army was organized in 1775 he was appointed adjutant-general with the rank of brigadier. In June, 1776, he was given chief command of the northern department, with the rank of major-general, superseding Schuyler. The victory over Burgoyne at Saratoga, by the army under his command, gave him great praise. In June, 1780, Gates was placed in command of the southern department but his military operations were of little account. The disastrous battle near Camden, S. C, scattered his troops and he fled toward Charlotte. He was succeeded in command by General Greene, and his conduct was scrutinized by a committee from Congress who acquitted him from all blame. He was reinstated in his military command in the main army in 1782. At the close of the war he retired to his estate in Virginia, and in 1790, removed to New York City. He died on the tenth of April, 1806, aged seventy-eight years. (Lossing, Field Book, Vol. II, p. 463, note.)

Tuesday 26th. This day was ordered on a forcing party to cover the teams.

Wednesday 27th. This day the paymaster paid the regiment two months wages.

Thursday 28th. This day received a letter from my wife; wrote by the post, Josiah Waterman, back and sent two thirty dollar bills home.

Friday 29th. Large party was called out for fatigue; heaving up redoubts round our encampment.

Saturday 30th. This day the pay master arrived from Albany, with some clothing for the regiment.

Sunday 31st. This day attended divine services.

September 1st. Monday. Strict orders were given out respecting the soldiers marauding.

Tuesday 2nd. This day orders were given to hold ourselves in readiness to march at the shortest notice. The General expected soon a considerable reinforcement.

Wednesday 3rd. Had intelligence that at Fort Stanwix 29 the enemy had raised the siege and fled and that our troops sailed out of the forts and pursued them. They fled and left their tents standing and camp equipage: And that 200 Indians had joined Gen. Arnold's 30 division that way.

29 Fort Stanwix was erected in 1758, by General John Stanwix and was named in his honor. It stood on the bank of the Mohawk River, at what was known as the "Oneida Carrying Place," and the site of the fort is now bounded by Dominick, Liberty, and Spring Streets in the city of Rome, New York. It was a strong fortification, having bomb-proof bastions, and was about four hundred feet square, surrounded by a ditch forty feet wide, and twenty feet deep. The barracks accommodated nearly seven hundred men. About 1760 the use of Fort Stanwix as a military station was given up, and it was allowed to go to decay. At the outbreak of the American Revolution, the fort was repaired by the Americans, and named Fort Schuyler in General Schuyler's honor. Colonel Peter Gansevoort, with the 3rd Regiment, New York Line, was assigned as a garrison. When the fort was besieged by the British under St. Leger, August 2, 1777, it mounted fourteen guns. In November, 1778, Gansevoort's Regiment was replaced by Colonel Van Schalk's. In 1781, through floods caused by incessant rains and the melting snow, the fort was destroyed; it was abandoned and not occupied again. (Oneida Historical Society's Transcript, 1885-86, pp. 69-74; Lossing's Field Book, Vol. I, p. 38, et seq.)

30 Benedict Arnold was a native of Connecticut. He served as a captain in the Lexington alarm, April, 1775. He was with Ethan Allen at the capture of Fort Ticonderoga on May 10, 1775, and in September of that year he was appointed colonel in the Continental Army. He was wounded at Quebec, December 31, 1775. In 1776 he was promoted to be brigadier-general, and in February, 1777, to be major-general. At the Battle of Saratoga he displayed great bravery and was severely wounded in the leg. He received the thanks of Congress by resolution of November 4, 1777. In September, 1780 his traitorous dealings with the British having been discovered by the capture of Major Andre, the British spy, he deserted to the enemy. He died in London, England, June 14, 1801. (Spark's Life of Arnold; Heitman, Officers Continental Army, p. 66.)

31 Benjamin Lincoln was a native of Massachusetts. He was very active until the close of 1776 in training the militia for the Continental service, and in February, 1777 he joined Washington at Morristown with a reinforcement. On the nineteenth of that month he was appointed major-general in the Continental Army. He was wounded in the leg at Saratoga, seventh of October, 1777, which kept him from active service, and in February, 1778, he was wounded in the leg at Saratoga, seventh of October, 1777, which kept him from active

151 tories, 80 wounded, 200 killed; total 936 5 Brass field pieces taken. Marched down to Fort Moon; went on to look up the plunder between the sprouts of smokegrass; cleared the ground; pitched our tents and lodged there.
service until August of the year following. Soon after, he was given chief command of the southern department. On May 12, 1780, he surrendered to the British at Charleston. He was permitted to return to his home, Hingham, Massachusetts, on parole, and in November of that year he was exchanged. General Lincoln was Secretary of War from October 30, 1781 until he resigned in October, 1783. He died at his home in Hingham, May 9, 1810. (Heitman, Officers Continental Army, p. 264; Lossing, Field Book, Vol. II, p. 527.)

Friday 5th. Received intelligence that Gen. Lincoln had six or eight thousand men marched to Fort Ann and Skenesborough. 33

Saturday 6th. Preparation was made for a march.

Sunday 7th. Attended divine service in the evening; received orders to strike our tents at four o'clock to morrow morning and march at gun-firing.

Monday 8th. We accordingly struck our tents and loaded our baggage at gun-firing; marched and forded the Sprouts; marched eight miles and pitched our tents.

Tuesday 9th. At gun-firing struck our tents and marched for still water; arrived there at 9 o'clock A. M. drew provisions and tarried there; was informed Gen Burgoin's 34 principle force was at Saratoga and that Gen. Lincoln had got Fort Ann and Skenesborough in possession.

Wednesday 10th. This day Col. Baldwin 35 with his carpenters built a floating bridge across the river, so that they drove over a great number of cattle and sheep from the other side upon it before night. This bridge was a rod wide and fifty six rods long.

Thursday 11th. Fatigue men were employed heaving up works, as we were to tarry there; received orders at night to march to morrow morning at sunrise.

Friday 12th. Marched at sun-rise towards Saratoga three miles on a grand eminence not far from the river; was joined by Gen. Arnold's division, so that we had at least nine thousand men.

Saturday 13th. Scouts that went out to spy the enemy's encampment, brought in three prisoners that they took near Scuyler's house 36 and say they are a very few troops this side the river, only a guard. The most of their troops are on the Heights on the other side; in the afternoon our Indians brought in two more regular prisoners.

32 Fort Ann was built by the English in 1757, during the French and Indian War. It stood at the junction of Halfway Creek and Mud Creek, near the present village of Fort Anne, New York. It was a small stockaded fortress and never was the scene of any fierce hostility. On July 8, 1777, after an engagement near the fort between a party of British and a detachment of Americans under Colonel Long, the fort was set on fire by that officer on his retreat to Fort Edward. (Stone, History Washington County, New York, p. 145; Lossing, Field Book, Vol. I, p. 139.)

33 The present Whitehall, New York, situated at the lower end of Lake Champlain, seventy-eight miles north of Albany. There was an American garrison stationed here during the Revolution, and the vessels commanded by Arnold in the action on the lake below Crown Point, were constructed and partially armed here. The British encamped at Skenesborough for several weeks while on the march to Saratoga.

Major Skene, after whom the place was named, was made prisoner at the surrender of Burgoyne's Army.

34 John Burgoyne entered the army at an early age. In 1762 he served in Portugal with the English Army in the defense of that kingdom against the Spaniards, in which he greatly distinguished himself. After his return to England, he became a privy councillor and was elected to a seat in Parliament. He came to America in 1775 and was in Boston at the time of the Battle of Bunker Hill. The same year he was sent to Canada, but early in 1776 returned to England. In the spring of 1777 he was appointed to the command of the Northern British Army in America. After some successes, he was captured with all his army in October, 1777. He was sent to Cambridge, Massachusetts as a prisoner of war, and after some delay was allowed to return to England. From the conclusion of peace, until his death, he devoted his time to pleasure and literary pursuits. He died of an attack of gout, August 4, 1792. (Lossing, Field Book, Vol. I, p. 37, note; Fonblanque, Life of John Burgoyne.)

35 Jeduthan Baldwin, captain-assistant-engineer Continental Army, 16th March, 1776; colonel-engineer 3rd September, 1776; retired 26th April 1782; he was also colonel Artillery Artificer Regiment, 3rd September, 1776 to 29th March, 1781. Died 4th June, 1788. (Heitman, Officers Continental Army, p. 72.)

Sunday 14th. This morning after prayers I was ordered on duty, to take command of the main guard; relieved Capt. Spur 37; in the evening our scout returned; they discovered the enemy too large a number to pick a wrangle with. Had ambushed the road where they expected our scout would come; visited my sentries in the night and found them alert on their posts.

Monday 15th. This day was relieved of guard delivered 11 Tories, 5 regular prisoners and three convicts to the Capt. of the troops in order to carry to Albany. Had information by scouts that the enemy was advancing; all the troops on the ground employed in throwing up lines. Nothing material from them further.

Tuesday 16th. This day the troops paraded; struck our tents; loaded our baggage. Gen. Arnold marched about three thousand men up to the enemy's quarters, but some of the rifle men fired on them and by that means discovered the plot; He marched back without attacking them.

Wednesday 17th. This day all the troops on fatigue and guard got in good order to receive them. Our scouts brought intelligence that they were on the march towards us. A flag came in with Capt. Lane on parole; the same scout brought in two Hessian prisoners.

Thursday 18th. This day our scout brought in two regular prisoners, and in the afternoon they brought in one more wounded.

Friday 19th. Received intelligence that the enemy was nigh; ordered to strike the tents and load the baggage, which was instantly done; manned the lines in the following manner: Gen. Arnold's division on the right with his reserve, Gen. Glover on pond Hill in front, and Gen. Nickson's 38 on the right, our regiment in the rear lines for a reserve. Some of the militia manned the lines round our camp as reserve; the rest of the Army all paraded on their own ground ready to reinforce either wing. About o'clock the action began on our left, between their advanced guard and Capt. Morgan's, 39 who was a flanking party; he beat them back to the main
body. This action lasted half an hour; the enemy soon reinforced and advanced. The engagement began again at 25 minutes after three o'clock with great spirit on both sides, we beat them back three times and they reinforced and recovered their ground again, till after sunset without any intermission when both parties retired and left the field: 40 we took a field piece twice and they retook it again and carried it off with them. About eight o'clock I was called out with twenty four men from our regiment and a number from the rest to make a hundred from the brigade to act as a picket to guard rear where the action was; we were so nigh that we heard the cries and groans of the wounded all night that was left on the ground: We sent off in the night to bring them off, but both guards advanced and neither dared to take the field.

36 The Schuyler House was erected in 1766 by Philip Schuyler, afterward Major- General in the Revolution. It stood in Old Saratoga, just south of Fish Creek, and was a pretentious home for the times. It served as a summer home for its owner, his winter residence being in Albany. Upon the retreat of Burgoyne after the battle of October 7, 1777, this house, with others in the vicinity, was ordered to be burnt by him. It was rebuilt by the soldiers of Gates’ Army in the remarkably short space of seventeen days, but in a style much inferior in beauty. This house is (1908) still standing.

37 John Spurr, lieutenant of Hitchcock's Rhode Island Regiment, 3rd May, 1775; captain 4th Continental Infantry 1st January to 31st December, 1776; captain 6th Massachusetts, 1st January, 1777; Major 16th October, 1780; retired 1st January, 1781. (Heitman, Officers Continental Army, p. 378.)

38 John Nixon, captain company of minute men at Lexington, 10th April, 1775; colonel of a Massachusetts regiment 10th May to December, 1775; wounded at Bunker Hill 17th June, 1775; colonel 4th Continental Infantry 1st January, 1776; brigadier-general Continental Army 9th August, 1776; resigned 12th September, 1780. Died 24th March, 1815. (Heitman, Officers Continental Army, p. 310.)

Saturday 20th. This morning early a wounded man of the militia, who had been wandering all night, came to our guard; he was shot through the head. There came in two men that was taken at night and one regular, that deserted last night, who informed that Gen. Burgoyne was mortally wounded and the second in command killed on the spot; the soldier belonged to the 62, who said that most of their regiment officers and soldiers were either killed or wounded and he thought the safest way to desert to us. Our patrols brought in a Captain Warren out of Col. Martial's 41 regiment. In after- noon we sent out a party that brought in Capt. Clark 42 of the militia, who was stripped entirely naked; he was wounded in the head; they gave him drink in a spoon; he seemed to have some sense though speechless. Lieut. Reed 43 of our regiment is among the dead. Col. Adams 44 of Hamsherk and Col. Coburn 45 are all the field officers that I hear of that are killed, though no particulars as yet transpire. The loss of the enemy is very great; the field was covered with dead almost for several acres. The hottest battle and longest that was ever fought in America. The enemy hove in all their British troops the last reinforcement and its generals thought there was not above a third of our army engaged with them; our picket was relieved about 9 o'clock at night; returned to my tent.

39 Daniel Morgan was a native of New Jersey, where he was born in 1737, and at an early age removed to Virginia. He was a private soldier under Braddock in 1755. At the beginning of the Revolution he joined the army under Washington at Cambridge and commanded a corps of riflemen. He was with Arnold at Quebec in J775, where he distinguished himself, and was taken prisoner. In November, 1776, he was selected as colonel of the Eleventh Virginia Regiment in which was incorporated his rifle corps. At the Battle of Stillwater, September 19, 1777, he did great service. He was appointed brigadier-general in the Continental Army, October 13, 1780, and for his brilliant victory over Tarleton at the Cowpens January 17, 1781, Congress voted him a gold medal. He served to the close of the war, when he retired to his estate, near Winchester, Virginia. In 1800 he removed to Winchester where he died on July 6, 1802. (Graham, Life of General Daniel Morgan; Lossing, Field Book, Vol. II, p. 431.)

40 Lieutenant W. Digby, serving in Burgoyne's Army says in his Journal, page 289: “Darkness interposed (I believe fortunately for us) which put an end to the action.”


42 Norman Clark, private of a company of minute men at Lexington, 10th April, 1775, and in a Massachusetts regiment, June to December, 1775; lieutenant Massachusetts militia in 1776; wounded at Harlem Plains, 16th September, 1776; captain Massachusetts militia in 1777 and 1778. (Ibid. p. 125.)

43 Benjamin Read, 2nd lieutenant and adjutant 13th Continental Infantry 1st January to 31st December, 1776; 1st lieutenant 1st Massachusetts 1st January, 1777; killed at Stillwater 19th September, 1777. (Ibid. p. 341.)

44 Winborn Adams, captain 2nd New Hampshire 23rd September to December, 1777; captain 8th Continental Infantry 1st January, 1776; major 2nd New Hampshire 8th November, 1776; lieutenant-colonel 2nd April 1777; killed at Bemis' Heights 19th September, 1777. (Ibid. p. 59.)

45 Andrew Colburn, major 4th Continental Infantry 1st January, 1776; wounded at Harlem Heights 12th October, 1776; died 20th September, 1777, of wounds received at Bemis' Heights, 19th September, 1777. (Ibid. p. 130.)

Sunday 21st. This morning came on a smart shower in the height of it happened on the enemy on the move; suspected that they designed a desperate rush with the bayonets; our army girded on theirs and waited to receive them; when the showers were over, manned the lines. The General received an express from Gen'l. Lincoln Col Brown 46 had taken Fort George, 47 the French lines at Ticonderoga 48 and three hundred prisoners, and retook two hundred that was taken from us; 300 balllins, 17 gun-boats, and a large, armed sloop, and made a demand of Fort Independence, 49 when the express came off; took also a large number of cannon: On which thirteen cannon was fired and three cheers through the whole Army, which rang in the ears of the enemy. 50

46 John Brown was a native of Massachusetts. He graduated at Yale College in 1771, and studied law with Oliver Arnold (a cousin of the traitor), at Providence, Rhode Island. After practicing law for a short time at Caughuawaga, New York, he went to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and became active in the patriot cause. He was elected to Congress in 1775, but before the meeting of that body he had joined the expedition against Fort Ticonderoga, in May of that year. He was at the capture of Fort Chambly in Canada, October, 1775. Congress gave him the commission of lieutenant-colonel November 20, 1775 and he participated in the storming of Quebec the following month. In the campaign in Northern New York in the autumn of 1777, Brown was very active. He was colonel of a regiment of New York levies in 1780 and he was killed in an attack on the British near Palatine, New York on the nineteenth of October of that year. (Heitman, Officers Continental Army, p. 102; Lossing, Field Book, Vol. I, p. 280.)

47 Captain Warren is here in error as without doubt he has reference to Lake George, not Fort George. Colonel Brown captured all the British outposts at the north end of Lake George before proceeding to Fort Ticonderoga.

48 Fort Ticonderoga, or Fort Carillon as it was named by the French, was erected by them in 1756, near the present village of Ticonderoga, New York. It was built on a peninsula elevated more than one hundred feet above Lake Champlain, admirably adapted for a place of
defence. The fort was strongly built, its walls and barracks were of limestone. About a mile north of the fort were intrenchments which were known during the Revolution as the French Lines. The fort and outworks were garrisoned by about four thousand French troops, commanded by Montcalm. In July, 1758, General Abercrombie with a large force of English attacked the fort but was compelled to retire with heavy loss. On July 26, 1759, Amherst with nearly eleven thousand troops moved against Ticonderoga; the French despairing of being able to hold out against a vastly superior force, dismantled and abandoned the post, retiring to Crown Point. Amherst, after taking possession, repaired and enlarged the works. On May 10, 1775, Ethan Allen with a small party captured Ticonderoga. It was in the hands of the Americans until July 5, 1777, when Burgoyne and his army appeared before its walls. St. Clair, who was in command, evacuated the post without any attempt to defend it because of the weakness of the garrison. The ruins of the fort may still be seen. (Watson, Hist. Essex Co., N. Y., p. 89; Lossing, Field Book, Vol. I, pp. 117-118; Thacher Military Journal, p. 61.)

49 Opposite Fort Ticonderoga and about fifteen hundred yards distant is Mount Independence, an eminence in Vermont. Here a star fort was erected enclosing a square barricam. It was strongly garrisoned and well supplied with artillery picketed, and the approaches guarded by batteries. In July, 1777, this fort with the works at Ticonderoga was abandoned by St. Clair. (Watson, Hist. Essex Co., N. Y., p. 178; Stone, Campaign of Gen. John Burgoyne, p. 435.)

Monday 22nd. This morning received orders to strike tents and man the lines which we did; marched on the height near headquarters for a reserve if the enemy attacked: while they received intelligence by an express to Gen. Gates from Gen. Washington, informing that there had been a considerable battle between him and Gen. How, 51 in which ours held the ground and killed one general; one mortally wounded and a third wounded; two thousand of the enemy killed and one thousand wounded; one thousand and three hundred killed and wounded on our side. 52 This afternoon the Indians brought in a number of prisoners from the enemy's quarters.

Tuesday 23rd. This day was warned for guard in morning at troop beating; mounted picket guard of 100 men, properly officered and commanded by Major Whitling; nothing material for the time on guard.

Wednesday 24th. Nothing worthy of notice occurred this day.

Thursday 25th. This morning was relieved half after eight o'clock by Col. Newell; 53 came to camp; breakfasted and went to visit Col. Alden, who arrived yesterday. The Indians brought in 27 regulars and Hessians also Tories who were given up to them to buffet.

Friday 26th. This day some regulars were taken; one officer was killed and scalped, who had quarters offered him by the Indians but refused it.

Saturday 27th. This day received orders to cook three days provisions and hold ourselves in readiness to march at a moments warning. This day Gen. Gamble came in from Bennington; retaken at Ticonderoga; Gen. gave him an order for a suit of clothes.

Sunday 28th. This day had orders to turn out on intelligence that the enemy was on the move; but they not appearing turned in again. Lieut. Gamble to Albany for clothes; sent a letter by him to my uncle in Albany.

Monday 29th. Received a letter from Mr. Warren by Howe.

Tuesday 30th. Sent an answer by Howe and ordered him to receive $180 of mine in the paymaster's hand at half-moon, 54 and carry to my wife.

November, Wednesday 1st. This day received another letter from Plympton 55 by Waterman. Nothing material new.

Thursday 2nd. Was alarmed by moves of the enemy; manned the lines. But only a skirmish.
regiment to march immediately to reinforce; we marched up just as they retreated into their own lines; we marched up on the right of Col. Morgan's riflemen to their lines within ten rods of a strange fort; fought them boldly for better than half an hour when they gave way; left the fort and fled. Our people marched in and took possession of their cannon and 600 tents, standing with baggage &c. The fire was very hot on both sides. The fields are strowed with the dead. Gen. Fraser 56 is amongst the dead; and the devil took Burgoyne's aid de camp. Their loss is by their own confession 1500 killed and wounded; what our loss is I cannot tell, but 17 are killed and wounded in our regiment.

Wednesday 8th. This morning turned out to the alarm posts. The General came and marched us up the road in the low land, till we came within fifty rods of the enemy's lines. Formed on the great height; a smart cannonade ensued on both sides. They being in their lines, and we in the open field. Their Indians ordered to rip up bridge over the river under which were 60 battoes with provision in them; we brought up our brass sixes and twelve and briskly played on them, which soon drove them off; the musketry from the heights continued till after sun set; we had a man wounded and two killed on the fly and Gen. Lincoln had his leg broke and three more wounded on the heights; this day returned to our quarters.

54 Half-Moon, now Waterford, New York, situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, opposite the upper end of Troy. The early name (Half-Moon) was after Henry Hudson's ship.

55 Plympton, Massachusetts.

56 Simon Fraser was the youngest son of Hugh Fraser of Balnain, Inverness-shire, by his wife, a daughter of Fraser of Forgie. In 1755 he was appointed lieutenant in the Sixty-second Royal Americans, which later became known as the Sixtieth Royal Rifles. In January, 1757, he became captain-lieutenant of the Second Highland Battalion; he was appointed to be captain in 1759. He fought in this battalion at the Siege of Louisburg, Cape Breton, and served under Wolfe at Quebec. Several years later he returned to England. In 1776 he accompanied his regiment (the Twenty-fourth Foot), then holding the rank of colonel, to Canada. He was appointed to the command of a brigade composed of his regiment and the grenadiers and light companies of the army. He was attached to Burgoyne's Army of Invasion in 1777, and was present at the first Battle of Saratoga. In the action of October 7 he fell mortally wounded by a riflemen in Morgan's command. Removed to a house near the field of battle, he expired at about eight o'clock the next morning. Late in the afternoon of that day, he was buried with all the honors of war on top of a hill west of the Hudson within one of the intrenchments known as the "Great Redoubt." (Diet. Nat'l Biog. Vol. XX, p. 222; Fonblanque, Life of John Burgoyne, p. 241., note; Lossing, Field Book, Vol. I, pp. 65-66.)

Thursday 9th. This morning it came on to rain hard and continued all day; Lieut. Curtis went off in the morning with a party of 50 men to relieve the Guard; the old Guard returned at day light; discovered the enemy was gone; marched in and took possession of their lines; took about 400 prisoners, sick, wounded and well; took their battoes with provision. They left their wounded in barns and 20 Markees left; apothecary drugs and many valuable things; drew 4 days provision and had it cooked in order to pursue them; our riflemen pursued them; 8 field pieces which makes 17 in number taken from them. Many deserters came in.

Friday 10th. This morning the greatest part of the Army marched up to give them a fatal blow, I being not well, would not go forward with them.

Saturday 11th. This day took physick and kept my tent till orders came to strike our tents and carry our baggage forward; a black fellow was wounded in camp by accident of our men; About eleven o'clock baggage loaded and set off for Saratoga; met 50 or 60 prisoners taken the night before; marched to where the enemy fled from; saw 20 large markees with their wounded, many of them badly; the roads strowed with wagons, baggage, dead carcasses, Amunition, tents &c., as much of it damaged as they could for the time; houses and buildings mostly burnt as they retreated and the bridges though our carpenters repaired them as fast as we marched; Arrived at Saratoga at sun set, near Schuyler's house, which they burnt just as our people got there; set a guard over our baggage and encamped in the night; saw a vision in my sleep, which much surprised me being very remarkable.

Sunday 12th. This morning went up to regiment which laid near the enemy, being poorly; returned to the tent and spent the Sabbath in great adjutation of mind; saw a wounded man of Col. Nixon's brought down to be dressed and had his leg taken off; some prisoners taken and some deserters.

Monday 13th. This morning after breakfast went down to Col. Stacy 57 to the picket; small arm and cannon shot flew thick and fast; returned to the regiment; encamped on the hill south of Col. Nickson's regiment.

Tuesday 14th. This day a flag came out from the enemy in answer to a demand, sent in last night for a surrender. Orders are issued for a cessation of arms; not again to be fired on any pretence, till further notice.

Wednesday 15th. All remains still like Sunday; no firing; still a conference is held and capitulation agreed on between Gen. Gates and Gen. Burgoyn, the particulars not publick. I was ordered on main guard, where we had a number of prisoners before and 18 brought in this day.

Thursday 16th. This morning we learn that the British and Hessian, are to march out at 8 o'clock this morning; some difficulty arising in the capitulations; it was not completed. This day Gen. Gates, uneasy at their evasion, sent in the Adjutant General to demand an immediate decision, on or off. The article was then signed and completed.

57 William Stacey, major of Woodbridge's Massachusetts Regiment May to December, 1775; lieutenant-colonel 7th Massachusetts 1st January, 1777; transferred to 4th Massachusetts 29th September, 1778; taken prisoner at Cherry Valley 11th November, 1778; prisoner of war four years; did not return to army. Died ---- , 1804 (Heitman, Officers Continental Army, p. 378.)

Colonel William Stacey as a soldier in the Massachusetts line, attained rank as a Lieut. Colonel. He was captured by a band of Indians and Tories, and for four years was as held a prisoner. It is said that on one occasion he was saved from torture at the stake, due to the intervention of a Mason among his enemies, the famous Brant, who had recognized a signal given in desperation by Stacey. In 1789 Col. Stacey moved to Marietta. Here he attended the construction and strengthening of the fortifications at the "Point," an area bounded by Front and Butler Sts. and the Ohio and Muskingum rivers. A son of his was killed in the Big Bottom Massacre, Jan. 2, 1791, and another son, captured at this massacre died a prisoner. Brother Stacey became a member of American Union Lodge as reorganized in 1790, and when in Marietta was a regular attendant. He died in Marietta in 1804.

END OF DIARY AT SARATOGA.
Diary of Captain Benjamin Warren at Massacre of Cherry Valley

24 Jul 1778 – 23 Nov 1778

http://www.newrivernotes.com/ny/cherryvalley.htm

Remarkable Narrative of the Fearful Massacre Led by the Tories and Indians in American Revolution
-- Written by a Captain on the Battlefield in 1778 –
Transcribed from the Jared Sparks
Collection of Manuscripts Deposited in the Library at Harvard University

by DAVID E. ALEXANDER, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Originally Published in the Journal of American History, 1909

This is the remarkable narrative of a soldier's experience at the massacre of Cherry Valley, in the American Revolution, in 1778. It was recently revealed while searching through the manuscripts of the priceless Jared Sparks collection, in the library at Harvard University, and by permission of the curator is accurately transcribed and recorded in these pages. This is undoubtedly one of the most valuable contributions to American history, bringing, as it does, new evidence to bear upon one of the most terrible massacres in American warfare. Moreover, the witness is one of the great Americans of the Revolution-Captain Benjamin Warren, who, it is said, refused a generalship to fight in the ranks. His experiences on the battlefield of Saratoga, one of the fifteen decisive battles of the world, were recorded from his own manuscript in the preceding issue of THE JOURNAL OF AMERICAN HISTORY, with a brief biography of Captain Warren. His experiences at the massacre of Cherry Valley add a new chapter to his brave career. It was on the tenth of December, in 1778, that the village of Cherry Valley, in central New York, was attacked and destroyed by seven hundred Tories and Indians. About fifty inhabitants were murdered without regard to age or sex. Many persons of refinement were among the victims, and it was such an atrocity as this, with that of the Wyoming massacre, that thoroughly aroused the patriots against the Tories. The testimony of this eye witness brings new and overwhelming evidence against the methods of warfare that have been the subject of discussion among historians ever since the American Revolution. The ancient manuscript is transcribed with the orthography of the times.

July-Friday 24th, 1778. This morning drew provision, cooked and took waggons on the south side river; loaded our baggage and marched for Cherry Valley soon after we began our march, came on a heavy rain; about four o'clock arrived at the garrison, which was a meeting house picketed in with a large number of distressed inhabitants crowded in men, women and children; drew some rum for the men and placed them in their several quarters; the inhabitants received us with the greatest tokens of joy and respect and it was like a general goal delivery; they began to take the fresh air and move into the nearest houses, from their six weeks confinement in that place.

Saturday 25th. This morning shifted my linen and went out, having a very good nights rest after our fatigue, having marched now one hundred and eighty miles, with stopping but two days during the whole march paraded our men: called the roll; took breakfast and went down to the garrison; consulted with the officers the best method of fortifying and covering our men, they being distributed in barns.

Sunday 26th. This morning after roll call, went down to the garrison and from thence to the Col's quarters; about eleven o'clock returned to the garrison, where we had a sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Johnson from these words; “Be of good courage and play the man for our people and to the cities of our God, and the Lord will do what seemeth him good.”

Monday 27th. I was officer of the day to inspect the guards and relieved Capt. Coburn.

Tuesday 28th. This morning it rained; did not go on the parade; about 12 o'clock, Ensign Charles went with a party to guard the waggons down to the river after provision. Nothing material or worthy of notice until August 10th; in the interim Col. [Ichabod] Alden arrived.

August 10th On this day received intelligence of Brant with his party's design of attacking this garrison by an express from Gen. Stark, in consequence of which Capt. Ballard with a party of 60 men was sent out to make discovery, who went to the butternuts. Took 14 tories of Brant's party, collecting cattle, and about 100 head of cattle and horses, 40 sheep; all the troops on the ground were employed fortifying.

August 16th. A small scout of six men went out near Tunaelefs; told in with a small party of the Indians; killed one, but the rest escaped.

" 19th. On receiving intelligence by one of our scouts, that Brant and his party was to be at Tunaelis, a party of 150 men, commanded by Col. Stacy, marched by the way of Lake Osage came to houses about 17 miles, and lodged there.

"21st. This morning about daybreak, paraded; marched through low and swampy ground; about ten o'clock crossed two creeks and twelve o'clock arrived on a mountain, looking down on Tunaelis house; made no discovery of the enemy; sent a party each way to the right and left to surround the house; we then rushed down, found none of them, though a sumptuous dinner prepared for the enemy, who, on our arrival at the house, fired a gun in the woods near us and some was seen to run off; the women would give us no information but a lad, being threatened, informed that some Indians had been there that morning; we made good use of the victuals and proceeded to the foot of Scuyler's lake; forded the creek and marched down to Scuyler's house about nine miles made no discovery of the enemy: lodged there.

August 22nd. About six o'clock this morning, paraded and marched down by Young's lake, through Springfield that was burnt, to Cherry Valley about 60 miles lower; received intelligence that the French fleet was gone to Rhode Island to cover the landing of their
troops, and to lay siege to that place. On the British General receiving intelligence there of the English fleet pursued them; on which an engagement ensued, in which the English fleet came off with loss and returned to York.

"28th. This day was informed by a letter from Albany that the French fleet had returned to Rhode Island and had brought in 25 sail of vessels, prizes; viz; one sixty-four two frigates a number of tenders and transports to make up that number. By an English paper in the House of Lords in June it appeared that in 1777, the King of Britain had in the sea and land service in America 60 odd thousand and that by the returns it appeared that his army by being killed, wounded, and taken, deserted and sickness had diminished in America 28 thousand.

September 1778. We sent a scout down to Tunadilla, who took three prisoners out of their beds and came off discovered; who gave information, on examination, Brant was to muster and arm his men the next day, and march for this place or the flats; that his party was about four or five hundred strong. The Col. on getting this intelligence, sent dispatches to the Gen. at Albany, to Germon Flats and to Schoharry: which intelligence proved true: for about a week after the enemy came and attacked the flats in the night of the 17th burnt most of the houses and barns with grain, and drove off most of their cattle; killed or wounded but few of the inhabitants, they fled to the fort; and notwithstanding the timely notice, through the negligence of Capt. Clark, they had few men in the fort and his still greater negligence in not giving us timely notice, when they did come, the enemy escaped with part of their plunder. Immediately on our receiving intelligence, which was 24 hours after it was done, though but 12 miles distant, Major Whiting went out with 180 men; who pursued them as far as the butternuts, but could not overtake them; he took three of their party, Tories and brought them in, with some stock they left in their hurry; meanwhile the enemy were at Germon flats, a party of our Oneida Indians went down from fort Stanwix: fell on Tunadilla, burnt and took the spoil and brought off a number of prisoners; some Continentals they retook that were prisoners there. Brant's party fearing the country would be upon their backs, made what haste they could; a division of them arrived first at Tunadilla and found the place had been beset with our people, and put off immediately: the other coming in, found part of their party gone off: left all and followed them to Niagara, Col. Butler of Schoharry sent down a scout and found they had fled: he marched with his regiment and riflemen and Indians to the number of 500 men immediately for Susquehanna.

October 1st Col. Alden received orders to arrange his regiment agreeable to the new establishment, which will take place from 14 inst. Oct. in the following order:

6th Capt. Lane, Lieut. Peabody, Enro and Q. Master Kindry.
7th Capt. Lieut. Parker, Lieut. Trowbridge.

Lieut. Billings requested a discharge and Ensign Charles was dropt. Mr. Heckler was chosen paymaster and had an appointment in the lines, but declined; on which Ensign Tucker's was chosen.

By intelligence from Albany we learn that the Brest fleet had arrived on our coast. By a young man belonging to the river, who was retaken at Tunadilla, we learn that Lieut. Maynard was very ill treated by the Indians, Ensign arrived from Albany, who brings us information that our regiment was talked of to take Gansworth's place at Fort Stanwix, but he thought that Vansoits would and we should march down in about three weeks. Mr. Smith, the Commissary of Massachusetts stores arrived, which was a welcome visitor. At the sale of the Tory effects, I bought a horse for 85 dollars. Gave Lieut. Billings an order on Tobez Elwell to take my mare and dispose of her for me, if said Elwell had not sold her; if he had, Billings was to receive the pay for me and keep it till called for, or pay it to my wife at Plymouth.

October 10th. It began raining and snowed so that considerable was left on the ground.

October 12th. Cleared up cold and froze hard-13th it continued cold and blistering; yesterday Serjeant Bartlett joined the company from West Point; informed that the regiment was likely to be removed from here soon: Mr. Hicklen left the regiment to go down after October 12th. Cleared up cold and froze hard-13th it continued cold and blustering; yesterday Serjeant Bartlett joined the company from West Point; informed that the regiment was likely to be removed from here soon: Mr. Hicklen left the regiment to go down after money for the regiment, by which means the Artillery company was put under my charge.

About the first of November Gen. Hand, who was ordered to the command of the Northern Department came to direct us to determine on the expediency of quartering the troops here the winter. He called for a return of what ordinance stores, ammunition, &c, I had in the garrison; meanwhile an express arrived from Fort Stanwix, informing that one of the Onedias was at a Council of war of the enemy's, in which it was determined to visit Cherry Valley. The General had the regiment turned out and reviewed them; he paid us a high compliment in orders and in consequence of the express, he went down and ordered Col. Klock of Scoharry to visit the place at Fort Stanwix, but he thought that Vansoits would and we should march down in about three weeks. Mr. Smith, the Commissary of Massachusetts stores arrived, which was a welcome visitor. At the sale of the Tory effects, I bought a horse for 85 dollars. Gave Lieut. Billings an order on Tobez Elwell to take my mare and dispose of her for me, if said Elwell had not sold her; if he had, Billings was to receive the pay for me and keep it till called for, or pay it to my wife at Plymouth.

November 12th. No reinforcements till about 9 or 10 o'clock. The Indians came on again and gave a shout for rushing on, but our cannon played brisk; they soon gave away; they then went round the settlement burnt all the buildings mostly the first day and collected all the stock and drove the most of it off; killed and captivated all the inhabitants, a few that hid in the woods excepted, who have since got into the fort.
November 13th. In the afternoon and morning of the 13th we sent out parties after the enemy withdrew; brought in the dead; such a shocking sight my eyes never beheld before of savage and brutal barbarity; to see the husband mourning over his dead wife with four dead children lying by her side, mangled, scalp, and some their heads, some their legs and arms cut off; some torn the flesh off their bones by their dogs—12 of one family killed and four of them burnt in his house.

Saturday 14th. The enemy seemed to be gone; we sent out to collect what was left of cattle or anything; found some more dead and buried them.

Sunday 15th. This day some provision arrived being the first supply after the first attack when we had not a pound for man in garrison, for four or five days, but a trifle of meat. In the afternoon a scout we thought had been taken by them, a serjeant and eight men arrived in safe. By some they took prisoners they let go again; informed they had a number wounded and we saw a number of them fall, so that we have reason to think we killed more of them than they killed of our regiment, though they butchered about 40 women and children that has been found. It came on to storm before the engagement began: first with rain, but for this day past, it has been a thick snow storm.

Monday 16th. The snow continued falling & is almost knee deep on a level.-The Col. was buried the 13th with - - - under arms with all the honors of war.—Though there was 300 men, between this and the river, most of them together before we were attacked, yet they came within four miles and laid there until they were assured the enemy was gone off. Col. Butler, though near 40 miles off, marched and got near and, would have been the first to our assistance, had we not sent him word they were gone off: we are here in a shocking situation, scarcely an officer that has anything left, but what they have on their back.

Tuesday 17th. The weather continued stormy; scouts were sent off, but no discovery made of the enemy near.

Wednesday 18th. Nothing material; still stormy.

Thursday 19th. A party of our men out discovered tracks on the mountains, not far off.

Friday 20th. Some stores and ammunition arrived from the river.

Saturday 21st. This day a scout from Col. Butler's came in from the river; informed that Eight houses were burnt south west from fort Planks & 3 men made prisoners by the enemy: still stormy: Major Whiting got him a new house built and moved in this day: Having cartridge paper come employed the Artillery men making cannon cartridges; received intelligence of Capt. Coburn's arrival at Albany with clothing for the regiment. I wrote by Major Desine to bring them forward immediately unless the Gen. should order us from this place, in consequence of our request for that favor.

Sunday 22nd. This day by request of the Major, I took charge of a party to fix the guard house with chimney &c; wrote to the Gen. by request of the Major for a relief of the regiment and to have us join our Brigade.

Monday 23d. From this to the end of the month, fatigue parties making --- round the fort.

The above copied from Captain Warren's Original Diary lent to me by Mr. Daggetts, of New York. J. S.
NOTES

59 Cherry Valley, a village in Otsego County, New York, about sixty eight miles west of Albany. The present County of Otsego, is a portion of the Tryon County of the revolution.

60 The Reverend William Johnston, was the first settler of Sidney, New York. In 1778, he with four other "rebel" families, were warned by Brant to leave the settlement within forty-eight hours, which they did, removing to Unadilla. On the arrival of Colonel Alden's regiment at Cherry Valley, he was made chaplain. He died sometime during 1783. (Halsey, Old N. Y. Frontier, p. 58; Stone, Life of Brant, vol. 1, p. 180, et seq.) 61 Asa Coburn, 1st Lieutenant of Danielson's Massachusetts Regiment, May to December, 1775; 1st Lieutenant, 5th Continental Infantry, 1st January, 1777, and served to June, 1783. (Heitman, Officers Continental Army, p. 129.)

62 Joseph Charles, Ensign 7th Massachusetts, 19th November, 1777; resigned 30th September, 1778. (Ibid, p. 121.)

63 Joseph Brant was a Mohawk of pure blood. His parents made their home at the Canajoharie Castle, in the Mohawk Valley; but he was born while his parents were on a hunting expedition, in 1742, on the banks of the Ohio. Brant was well educated, having attended the school of Doctor Wheelock, in Lebanon, Connecticut. From 1762 to 1765, he was a missionary interpreter, and did much for the religious instruction of his tribe. At the outbreak of the Revolution, Brant was head war chief of the Six Nations, and he
espoused the British cause. Toward the close of 1775, he went to Canada, and then to London, England, where he was received with great courtesy by the nobility; due in a great measure to his intimacy with Sir William Johnson. After a sojourn of several months there, he returned to America. During the revolutionary war, he was mostly engaged in border warfare in New York and Pennsylvania, with the Johnsons and notorious Walter Butler. He held a colonel’s commission from the King, but was generally known as Captain Brant. After the conclusion of the war, he again visited England, and upon his return devoted himself to the social and religious improvement of the Mohawks, who were then settled in Upper Canada. He died at his residence, at the head of Lake Ontario, November 24, 1807. (Stone, Life of Joseph Brant: Lossing, Field Book, vol. 1, p. 256 note.)

64 John Stark was born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, August 28 1728. While on a hunting expedition in 1752, he was taken prisoner by a party of St. Francis Indians, and was ransomed by a friend for the sum of one hundred and three dollars. During the French and Indian war, Stark was a first lieutenant in Roger’s corps of rangers, which was raised in New Hampshire. After the disastrous battle at Fort Ticonderoga, in 1758, in which he participated, he returned to his home, and saw but little active service again during the war. He hastened to Cambridge on hearing of the battle of Lexington, in April, 1775, and was appointed colonel of one of the regiments organized soon after. He fought with great bravery at the battle of Bunker Hill. In 1776, he was with Washington in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and in March, 1777, he resigned his commission. Later in the same year, he was selected to command the New Hampshire militia, ranking as a brigadier-general; and in August of that year, he decisively defeated the British and Hessians at Bennington. For this victory Congress appointed him brigadier-general in the Continental army. He commanded the Northern department in 1781, with headquarters at Saratoga. He was made major-general, by brevet in 1783. General Stark died May 8, 1822. (Headley, Washington and his Generals, vol. 2, p. 200; et seq : State of New Hampshire, Memoir of General John Stark.)

65 William Hudson Ballard, Captain Frye’s Massachusetts Regiment, May to December, 1775; Captain 6th Continental Infantry, 1st January to 31st December, 1776; Captain 7th Massachusetts, 1st January, 1777; Major 15th Massachusetts, 1st July, 1779; resigned 1st January, 1781. (Died December, 1814.) (Heitman, Officers Continental Army, p. 73.)

66 The Butternuts, a creek so named from the great number of butternut trees growing along its banks.

67 The house of John Tunaeliffe stood in what is now a part of Richfield, New York. He was one of the early settlers of that village.

68 Lake Otsego.

69 Springfield, a small town situated at the head of Otsego Lake, ten miles west of Cherry Valley.

70 Tunadilla was the Indian name of the present town of Unadilla, New York. It is situated on the Susquehanna River, about forty-three miles north-east of Binghamton. Schoharie, the county seat of Schoharie County, situated about thirty-eight miles west of Albany. Soon after the battle of Monmouth, Lieutenant-Colonel William Butler, with one of the Pennsylvania regiments and a detachment of Morgan’s riflemen, was ordered north, and stationed at Schoharie. Butler was a brave and experienced officer, especially qualified for the service upon which he was appointed. (Stone, Life of Joseph Brant, vol. 1, pp. 355-56.)

71 Benjamin Billings, Lieutenant 7th Massachusetts, 1st January, 1777; discharged 30th September, 1778. (Heitman, Officers Continental Army, p. 86.)

72 William Hickling, Paymaster 7th Massachusetts, 1st January, 1777; resigned 30th September, 1778. (Ibid, p. 219.)

73 Jonathan Maynard, Lieutenant of Nixon’s Massachusetts Regiment, May to December, 1775; 1st Lieutenant 7th Massachusetts, 1st January, 1777; taken prisoner at Young’s House, 3d February, 1780; exchanged 22d December, 1780; Captain 25th January, 1781; retired 1st January, 1783. (Died 17 July, 1835.) (Ibid, p. 289.)

74 Peter Gansevoort, was a native of Albany, where he was born, July 17, 1749. In June, 1775, he was commissioned major of the Second New York, and later in that year accompanied Montgomery in the campaign against Canada. On November 21, 1776, he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and for his successful defense of Fort Schuyler, against St. Leger’s force in August 1777, he received the thanks of Congress. In March, 1781, Gansevoort was appointed brigadier-general of the New York militia, which he held until the close of the war. After the war, he was for many years military agent of the Northern department. On February, 1809, he was commissioned brigadier-general in the United States Army. He died July 2, 1812, aged sixty-two years. (Goose Van Schaick, Colonel 2d New York, 28th June, 1775; Colonel 1st New York, 8th March, 1776. By the act of 10th May, 1779; it was “Resolved, that the thanks of Congress be presented to Colonel Van Schaick, and the officers and soldiers under his command, for their activity and good conduct in the late expedition against the Onondagas.” Brevet Brigadier-General, 10th October, 1783; served to November, 1783. (Died 4th July, 1787.) (Heitman, Officers Continental Army, p. 409.)

75 Plymouth, Massachusetts.

Edward Hand was a native of Kings County, Ireland. In 1774, he came to this country with his regiment (the Eighteenth Royal Irish), then serving as a surgeons-mate. He resigned his commission shortly after, refusing to fight against an oppressed people. Upon leaving the regiment, he proceeded to Pennsylvania, where he practiced medicine for a short time. At the commencement of hostilities, he offered his services to this country, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of Thompson’s Pennsylvania rifle battalion. He was promoted to be brigadier-general in the Continental Army April 1, 1777, and early in 1781, to be adjutant- general. After the war he held several civil offices of trust, and his name is attached to the Pennsylvania Constitution of 1790. In 1798, his name appears as major-general in the United States Army, he was honorably discharged July 15, 1800. General Hand died on September 3, 1802.

81 Jacob Klock, Colonel of Tryon County militia.
Aaron Holden, 2d Lieutenant 6th Continental Infantry, 1st January to 31st December, 1776; 1st Lieutenant 7th Massachusetts, 1st January, 1777; taken prisoner at Cherry Valley, 11th November, 1778; Captain, 1780; was a prisoner when retired, 1st January, 1781. (Died, 1810.) (Heitman, Officers Continental Army, p. 224.)

Andrew Garrett, Ensign 7th Massachusetts, 1st October, 1778; taken prisoner at Cherry Valley, 11th November, 1778; Lieutenant 25th October, 1778; transferred to 6th Massachusetts, 1st January, 1783, and served to 3d June, 1783. (Ibid, n. 787.)

The Mohawk.

Fort Plank was established in 1776, and was situated two and a half miles west of Fort Plain. The fort was in reality the house of Frederick Plank, which was palisaded by a square inclosure, with a block-house on each corner. Troops were constantly stationed here during the Revolution, and it was considered a post of importance. (Simms, Frontiersmen of New York, pp. 573-74.)

Note: Colonel William Stacey as a soldier in the Massachusetts line, attained rank as a Lieut. Colonel. He was captured by a band of Indians and Tories [at Cherry Valley - 1778], and for four years was as held a prisoner. It is said that on one occasion he was saved from torture at the stake, due to the intervention of a Mason among his enemies, the famous Brant, who had recognized a signal given in desperation by Stacey. In 1789 Col. Stacey moved to Marietta. Here he attended the construction and strengthening of the fortifications at the “Point,” an area bounded by Front and Butler Sts. and the Ohio and Muskingum rivers. A son of his was killed in the Big Bottom Massacre, 2 Jan 1791, and another son, captured at this massacre died a prisoner. Brother Stacey became a member of American Union Lodge as reorganized in 1790, and when in Marietta was a regular attendant. He died in Marietta in 1804.