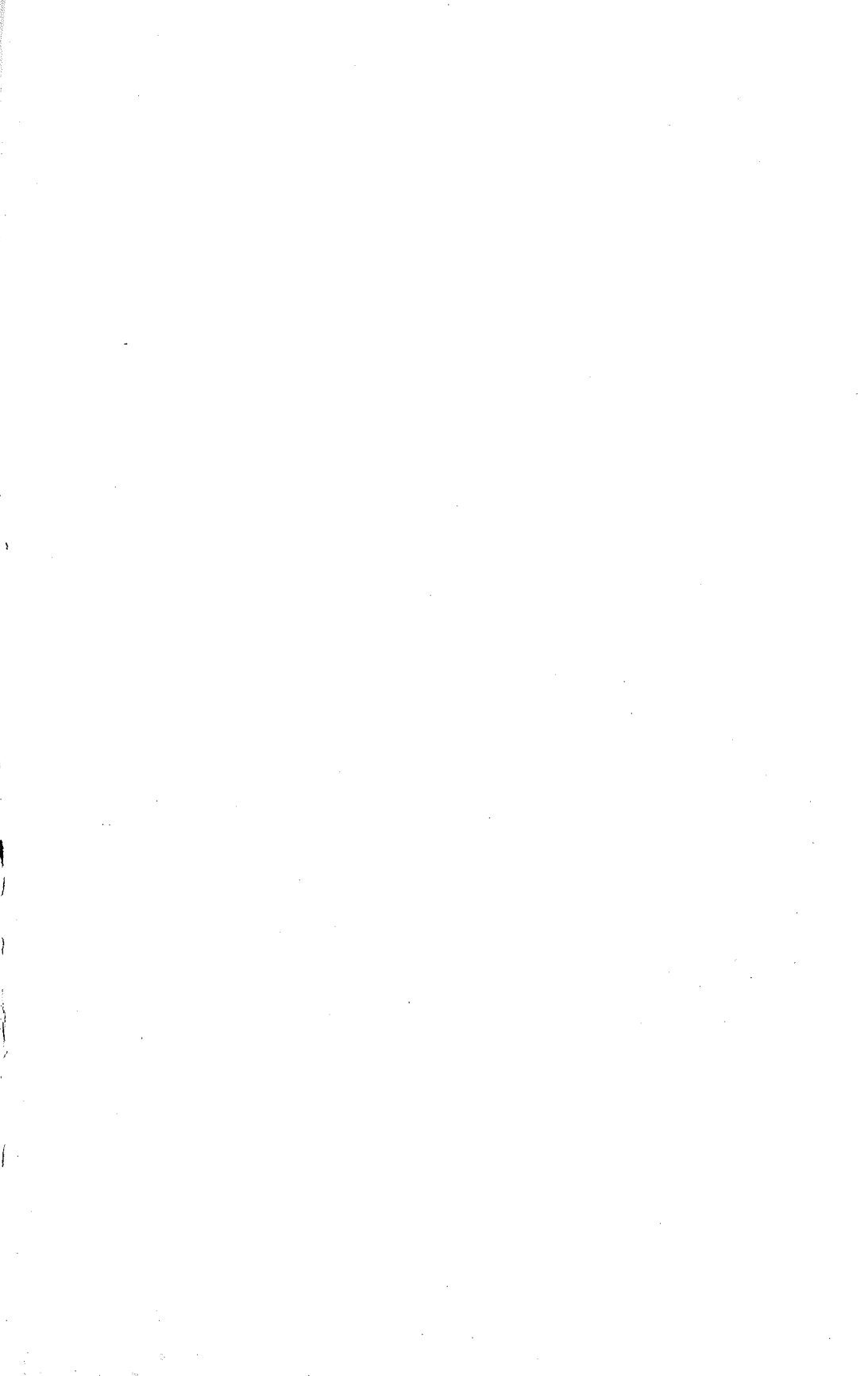


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HISTORY

OF

Col. James Scamman's Thirtieth Regiment of Foot

EIGHT MONTHS' SERVICE MEN OF 1775
FROM YORK COUNTY

WITH A FULL ACCOUNT OF THEIR MOVEMENTS DURING
THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL AND COMPLETE
MUSTER ROLLS OF THE COMPANIES

BY

NATHAN GOOLD

Author of Col. Edmund Phinney's 31st Regiment of Foot, 1775,
and 18th Continental Regiment, 1776, and Col. Jonathan
Mitchell's Cumberland County Regiment of the
Bagaduce Expedition, 1779

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COL. JAMES SCAMMAN'S 30TH REGIMENT OF FOOT, 1775.

BY NATHAN GOOLD.

Read before the Maine Historical Society, March 31, 1899.

COLONEL JAMES SCAMMAN'S 30th Regiment of Foot, the first to leave the District of Maine in the war of the Revolution, was from York County. It was raised in answer to a resolve passed by the Second Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, April 23, 1775, four days after the battles of Lexington and Concord, to raise thirteen thousand six hundred men "immediately," in the colony. April 26, the Congress voted that the regiments authorized should consist of ten companies of fifty-nine men, each to be commanded by a captain and two subalterns. It was a time of the most intense excitement. The rebellion against British tyranny had begun, and the enemy's army must be driven out of Boston, which was the work to be assigned for this army to do. The force was increased to thirty thousand by the other New England colonies. The minute-men, then under arms, had assembled during the Lexington alarm, most of whom soon returned to their homes to become regular soldiers in the service of the colony. The situation at Cambridge at that time is given by the following letter of Gen. Ward :—

Head Quarters, April 24, 1775.

GENTLEMEN :— My situation is such, that if I have not enlisting orders immediately I shall be left entirely alone. It is impossible

to keep men here, excepting something to be done. I therefore pray that the plan may be completed and handed to me this morning, that you, gentlemen of the Congress, issue orders for enlisting men.

I am gentlemen, yours &c

A. Ward.

To the Hon. the Delegates of the Provincial Congress.

American Archives, Volume II, page 384.

The plan was completed, and men thought best fitted for such work were given "beating orders" to raise companies all through the Massachusetts Colony. The following are copies of the "beating orders" sent out by the Committee of Safety from Cambridge:—

In Committee of Safety, Cambridge, April 24, 1775.

To Captain of in the County of
. greeting:

SIR:— You are hereby empowered immediately to enlist a company, to consist of 56 able-bodied and effective men, including sergeants, as soldiers in the Massachusetts service, for the protection of American liberty, and cause them to pass muster as soon as possible.

Jos. Warren, Chairman.

Samuel Freeman, Secretary, P. T.

Cambridge, April 24, 1775.

Whereas, you have this day received orders for enlisting 56 soldiers, including a sergeant, for the Massachusetts service for the protection of the liberties of America, you are hereby acquainted that the commission of a captain in said service shall be made out for you as soon as you have completed the said enlistment; and you will also be allowed to nominate 2 subalterns to serve under you, who will receive commissions accordingly, if the committee shall approve of them.

By order of the Committee of Safety

Joseph Warren, Chairman.

These two orders having been received the several captains proceeded with their enlistments, and, in some towns, more men came than were wanted. In a little over two weeks from the first enlistment, Col. Scamman's regiment was on its march toward Cambridge, as well fitted out as the times and the conditions of the people would admit, and with the necessary field and staff officers. Some of the men came from towns where there was no military organization until after the Lexington Alarm. This prompt response was the result of the intense feeling of indignation of the inhabitants at the attack on their countrymen at Lexington and Concord, on the memorable nineteenth of April. Then our government was but a skeleton, and had little organization. Independence had hardly been thought of, but our forefathers proved themselves equal to the self-imposed task that developed in the progress of events. The people were self-reliant, and rebellion against oppression was rampant in our land. It was success or death. The unselfish devotion of those Revolutionary patriots will command the admiration of the students of our country's history for all time, therefore the smallest details should be welcomed to the story of the nation.

The Committee of Safety adopted, April 21, 1775, the following form of enlistment for the army : —

I, A B, do hereby engage and enlist myself as a soldier in the Massachusetts service, from the day of my enlistment to the last day of December next, unless the service should admit of a discharge of a part or the whole sooner, which shall be at the discretion of the Committee of Safety ; and I do hereby promise to submit

myself to all the orders and regulations of the army, and faithfully to observe and obey all such orders as I shall receive from my superior officer.

At first the regiments were to be of nine companies with seventy privates each, but April 24 they were changed to ten companies with fifty-nine men each, including the three commissioned officers. In the instructions to recruiting officers in July, 1775, they were not to enlist any deserter from the British army, negro or vagabond, or any person under eighteen years of age. They were not to enlist any person not American born, unless such person had a wife and family and was a settled resident of the country. All recruits were obliged to be provided "with good and complete arms." Afterward negroes were enlisted in the army, and did gallant service, as they have later. Peter Salem, a negro, was thought to have killed Major Pitcairn at Bunker Hill.

While the York County regiment was being raised a meeting of the county militia officers was held to select who was, in their opinion, best fitted for the command of the regiment. Their recommendation was Johnson Moulton for colonel, James Scamman for lieutenant-colonel, and David Wood for major. Capt. Moulton, as he was then, went to Cambridge, and with him took the following letter of introduction to Gen. Artemas Ward, then the commander of the army.

Kittery, May 5, 1775.

SIR:—Captain Johnson Moulton, the bearer hereof, who has been a number of years in the service of this Province in the last war, and performed to general satisfaction of all parties and it ap-

pearing by the disposition of our men, who are acquainted with him in the service, that he will be the most likely to raise a regiment of good effective men, therefore do recommend him to your Honour (if you think proper) for a Colonel's commission.

And am your Honour's assured friends and humble servants

James Gowen

Benj Chadburn

Nathan Lord Jr.

N. B. There is a considerable number of good men enlisted already, with a view of said Moulton being their Colonel.

The Honorable Artemas Ward, Esquire.

American Archives, Volume II, page 515.

Hon. James Gowen was a prominent man at Kittery in his time and had served in the General Court and as one of the Governor's councilors. He had been a captain and commanded a company in Col. Jedediah Preble's regiment, in the army of Gen. Abercrombie, in the attack on Fort Ticonderoga, in 1758, when Lord Howe was killed.

It seems evident that James Scamman had already been given orders to raise the York County regiment, but from the representations made to them, the Committee of Safety at Cambridge had become convinced that the command should have been given to Johnson Moulton, Esq., therefore they sent to Col. Scamman the following letter :—

In Committee of Safety, Cambridge

May, 7, 1775.

We are informed by the Field Officers of the First and Second regiments, together with a number of gentlemen of note in the County of York, that it would be most agreeable that Captain Johnson Moulton should have the command of the Regiment to be

raised in that County. The Committee taking these matters into their most serious consideration, and the necessity of an Army being formed as soon as possible, as the salvation of the Country must depend (under God) on our union and exertions; and notwithstanding, sir, you have received orders for enlisting a Regiment, with a prospect of having the command of the same, yet we flatter ourselves that you will, when you view the importance of completing the Army, the delay that might arise in your quarter should you not consent to come under Mr. Johnson Moulton, you will cheerfully comply and rest satisfied as we conceive it is the interest of your Country you aim at, and not any emolument or honours that may respect you as an individual. We doubt not, from these considerations, you will be actuated by that zeal and ardour in the cause of your Country that shall promote its truest interest, and that we shall soon be informed that the Regiment intended to be raised in the County of York is completed to the satisfaction of officers and men.

We are &c.

To Colonel James Scamman.

American Archives Volume II, page 524.

James Scamman became the colonel of the regiment, but, in the light of subsequent events, it would probably have been better had he withdrawn in favor of Johnson Moulton. This was no doubt the beginning of the lack of harmony among the officers which existed in the regiment through its service, but there may have been other reasons which may never be known.

There were other difficulties encountered in the organization of this regiment. James Sullivan, afterwards a governor of Massachusetts, then a lawyer at Biddeford, urged the government to appoint as major Alexander Scammell of Durham, New Hampshire, then

a student in the law office of Gen. John Sullivan, his brother. That Scammell was not a resident of York County was probably the only reason of his failure to receive the appointment.

Alexander Scammell entered the army June 12, 1775, as brigade major of the New Hampshire regiments at Cambridge, and subsequently had a brilliant career, ending his life October 6, 1781, at the siege of Yorktown, when he was shot by a Hessian dragoon after he was captured. He was a most intimate friend of Gen. Peleg Wadsworth, they having been college classmates.

James Sullivan gave Scammell a letter of introduction to Dr. Joseph Warren (president of the Committee of Safety), dated May 21, 1775, in which he stated that the bearer was the gentleman whom he had recommended for major of the York County regiment.

In the same letter Sullivan said that the Cumberland County regiment (Col. Edmund Phinney's) would have but one gun to three men and that it was expected that the Province would arm them. This letter has been preserved in the Massachusetts Archives.

The following letter was written to the Committee of Safety at Cambridge from Berwick six days before Sullivan's : —

Berwick May 15, 1775.

GENTLEMEN: this day our waiting on Majr Wood on his march to Head Quarters we are informed that one Alexander Scammell is appointed major of the Regiment now Raising in the County of York. Mr. Scammell Lives in New Hampshire and has no proper-

ty in Berwick or the County of York. We being military Officers in said County of York not attending the County meeting in advising to the field Officers do approve of the Choice at said meeting that is Johnson Moulton first Colo., James Scamman Lt. Colo. Danl Wood Majr

We are Gentlem with esteem yours &c

Joseph Prime
Jona Hamilton
Joseph Pray Jr.
Mark Lord

the Committee of Safety
at Cambridge &c. &c. &c.

The original of the above letter is in the Massachusetts Archives, Volume CXLVI, page 63.

Daniel Wood of Berwick was appointed major of the regiment, which was but justice, although there is no question but what Scammell would have been a most efficient officer.

May 4, the Congress passed a resolution granting an advance payment of twenty shillings to the non-commissioned officers and privates who should enlist. Four days later they established the following oath to be administered to the Massachusetts army. Later this oath was simplified:—

I, A. B. swear I will truly and faithfully serve in the Massachusetts army, to which I belong, for the defense and security of the estates, lives and liberties of the good people of this and the sister colonies of America, in opposition to ministerial tyranny by which they are or may be oppressed, and to all other enemies and opposers whatsoever; that I will adhere to the rules and regulations of said army, observe and obey the generals and other officers set over me; and disclose and make known to said officers all traitorous conspiracies, attempts and designs whatsoever which I shall know

to be made against said army or any of the English American colonies, so help me God.

May 20, Gen. Artemas Ward was sworn and received his commission as the commander-in-chief of the army, and commissions were issued to some other officers. The organization of the Massachusetts army was entered upon at this date, although troops had been in the service since the nineteenth of April. John Thomas was the lieutenant-general.

By the order of the Committee of Safety at Cambridge the following letter was sent to the colonels of the several regiments : —

Cambridge May 10, 1775.

SIR: As we are meditating a blow against our restless enemies we therefore enjoin you as you would evidence your regard to your country, forthwith, upon the receipt of this order, to repair to the town of Cambridge, with the men enlisted under your command.

We are &c.

This was the order to march, and within a few days Col. Scamman's regiment was on its way to join the army. They were at least four days on the road and were in camp the twenty-third, with all but three companies full to the limit, the regiment then having five hundred and forty-seven men, as is shown by the following return :—

RETURN OF COLONEL SCAMMAN'S REGIMENT, CAMBRIDGE,
MAY 23, 1775.

This return gives one each, colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, adjutant and quartermaster present. The company returns were as follows :—

	<i>Capt.</i>	<i>Lieut.</i>	<i>Ensign.</i>	<i>Rank and File</i>
Capt. Samuel Darby's Co.,	1	1	1	56
" Tobias Fernald's Co.,	1	1	1	56
" Ebenezer Sullivan's Co.,	1	1	1	56
" Samuel Leighton's Co.,	1	1	1	56
" Samuel Sawyer's Co.,	1	1	1	56
" Jeremiah Hill's Co.,	1	1	1	56
" Joshua Bragdon's Co.,	1	1	1	38
" Philip Hubbard's Co.,	1	1	1	37
" Jonathan Nowell's Co.,	1	1	1	45
" Jesse Dormand's Co.,	1	1	1	56
Total,	10	10	10	512
	Line Officers,			30
	Staff "			5
	Total,			547

Original return in Massachusetts Archives, Volume CXLVI, page 163.

May 24, "Col. Scamman having satisfied the Committee [of Safety] that his regiment was nearly full, a certificate was given him thereof, and it was recommended to the Provincial Congress that his regiment be commissioned accordingly." The following is the record for the commissioning of Col. Scamman's regiment by the Provincial Congress.

Watertown, June 2, 1775.

Ordered that commissions be given to the officers of Col. Scamman's regiment (except those captains who have already received their commissions) agreeable to the above list.

Samuel Freeman

Secretary.

Some commissions issued were dated June 2, 1775.

The following is a copy of a commission given to one of the captains of Col. Scamman's regiment:—

In Congress. — The delegates of the United Colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, on the Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, to Samuel Leighton Esquire. We reposing especial trust and confidence in your patriotism, valor, conduct and fidelity, do by these presents constitute and appoint you to be captain of a company in the Thirtieth Regiment, commanded by Col. Scammon, in the army of the United Colonies, raised for the defense of American liberty and for repelling every hostile invasion thereof. You are therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of Captain, by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging. And we do strictly charge and require all officers and soldiers under your command to be obedient to your orders as Captain, and you are to observe and follow such orders and directions, from time to time, as you shall receive from this or a future Congress of the United Colonies or Committee of Congress, for that purpose appointed, or Commander-in-Chief for the time being of the army of the United Colonies, or any other your superior officers, according to the rules and discipline of war, in persuance of the trust reposed in you. This commission to continue in force until revoked by this or a future Congress.

By order of the Congress,

John Hancock,

Attest July 1st, 1775.

President.

Chas. Thomson, Secretary.

Col. Scamman's regiment had been in camp about four weeks when the battle of Bunker Hill was fought. In a return of June 9, the regiment is given as having three hundred and ninety-six men fit for duty, and was in an army that was but a motley crowd of men. Drake says:—

Imagine such an army, without artillery or effective small arms, without magazines or discipline, and unable to execute the smallest tactical maneuver should their lines be forced at any point, laying siege to a town containing ten thousand troops, the first in the world. It was, moreover, without a flag, or a commander having absolute authority until Washington came. Picture to yourself a grimy figure behind a rank of gabions, his head wrapped in an old bandanna, a short pipe between his teeth, stripped of his upper garments, his lower limbs encased in leather breeches, yarn stockings, and hob-nailed shoes, industriously plying mattock or spade, and your provincial soldier of '75 stands before you. Multiply him by ten thousand, and you have the provincial army.

The story of Bunker Hill has been ably told by Frothingham and others. The movements of Col. Scamman's regiment, during the battle, have not been clearly stated in our Maine history. They took no active part in the fighting that day, and it is not probable that any Maine organization did. Frothingham says, in his account of the battle June 17: "Col. Scamman was ordered to where the fighting was and went to Lechmere's Point (East Cambridge). Here he was ordered to march to the hill, which he understood to mean Cobble Hill (McLean Asylum), whence he sent a messenger to Gen. Putnam to enquire whether his regiment was wanted. This delay prevented it from reaching the field in season to do any good," also "James Scamman's regiment from Maine did not advance nearer the battle than Bunker Hill; and its colonel was tried for cowardice and acquitted," and "Col. Scamman with a part of his regiment reached the top of Bunker Hill, but immediately retreated." It must be kept in mind that the battle was fought on Breed's Hill, now called Bunker Hill.



Narrow Pass.
Where the Americans passed over.

Bunker Hill.
The farthest point reached by Col. Scamman's regiment in its advance.

Breed's Hill. Moulton's Point.
Where the battle of Bunker Hill was fought.

VIEW OF CHARLESTOWN IN 1775 BY TRUMBULL.

All that Frothingham says is true of this regiment, but still their movements are not satisfactorily stated. The American army had no supreme commander and but little organization at that time. There was great confusion caused by the knowledge that the British were making a forward movement. Col. Scamman supposed they were to land at Lechmere's Point, and marched his regiment there. Col. Whitcomb, acting as a general officer, ordered him, as he supposed, to Cobble Hill to observe the movements of the floating batteries, and while there the battle was at its height. Col. Scamman despatched two sergeants to Gen. Putnam to find if he was needed, and before their return hurried his regiment forward, but before they reached the top of Bunker Hill the American's were in full retreat from Breed's Hill. During the advance the British bullets fell thick and fast among them. Col. Scamman when urging on his men shouted: "Come, my Yorkshire lads, now let us show our bravery." Meeting the retreating soldiers Scamman's regiment went with them, as would be expected. The Journal of the Massachusetts Provincial Congress says Hon. John Whitcomb was elected "a general officer" February 15, 1775, and was appointed a muster master May 6, 1775, but "on account of his various

vocations could not accept," and Asa Whitcomb was elected in his place May 9. Col. John Whitcomb was elected the first major general June 13, 1775, and Gen. Joseph Warren was the second. In reply to his notification Gen. Whitcomb said he would remain in the service until the army was regulated and properly encamped and then would ask his discharge. The committee were ordered by the Provincial Congress to fill up a commission for Gen. Whitcomb, and June 26 voted to date it June 21, 1775, and the president was desired to administer to Gen. Whitcomb the oath of the general officers of the army and deliver him his commission. This shows that Gen. Whitcomb supposed he had authority to act as a general officer June 17.

Perhaps Col. Scamman should have pushed forward when he first reached Cobble Hill, but under the circumstances he evidently was justified in acting as he did. Four weeks after the event Gen. Whitcomb did not remember of giving the order, but officers and men of Scamman's regiment heard it, and so testified at the investigation.

The time of the battle of Bunker Hill from the first fire of the musketry until the last was about one hour and a half. The general battle, with small arms, began about half-past three and ended about five o'clock. General Washington says that the number of Americans engaged at any one time was about fifteen hundred, but the authorities conflict in their statements as to the numbers engaged on both sides.

Charges were preferred against Col. Scamman for disobedience of orders and for not showing the proper spirit during the battle. A court martial was convened for this trial, July 13, before which those who had knowledge of the facts testified, and after hearing all the evidence, the Court, on the seventeenth, returned the verdict that "Col. Scamman is not guilty of the charge brought against him." This should have settled the matter, but it did not. There was ill feeling against the colonel which did not subside. Some time after the battle Dr. Church published a letter in which he reflected on the conduct of Col. Scamman on the seventeenth of June, in answer to which Scamman sent the following letter and document for publication :—

Mr. Hall,

I have observed when you published Dr. Church's letter, that my name was mentioned to my disadvantage: therefore, in justice to my character, I am constrained to request that you would give the proceedings of a General Court Martial, held at Headquarters, in Cambridge, by order of his Excellency George Washington Esq., General and Commander-in-chief of all the American forces, (with some remarks upon the deposition then taken), a place in your useful paper; that the public may judge how far I deserve the defamation given by the said Doctor. In granting this request, you will oblige many of your constant readers, and in particular

Your humble servant

James Scamman

The following is the report of the court martial, which is no doubt the best evidence extant of the movements of Col. Scamman's regiment during the progress of the battle of Bunker Hill.

(Minutes of the Court, with Comments by Colonel Scammans.)

General Court Martial held July 13th, 1775.

Col. Nixon, President; with one Lieut. Colonel, one Major, and ten Captains.

William Tudor, Judge Advocate.

The Court being duly sworn, proceeded to the trial of Col. Scammans of the Massachusetts forces, who was bro't before the Court, and accused of disobedience to orders and backwardness in the execution of his duty, in the late action on Bunker's-Hill at Charlestown, on the 17th of June last.

The prisoner being arraigned on the above complaint, pleads not guilty.

The Court postponed the examination of the witnesses to Friday 14th of July, at eight of the clock, to which time the Court was adjourned.

Friday, July 14th. The Court being met according to adjournment; present all the members as yesterday.

Lieut. James Donnell deposed, about noon we marched to Lechmere's-Point, where we remained one quarter of an hour. Going from the Point, Charlestown was set on fire. Whilst at the Point General Whitcomb ordered Colonel Scammans to march to the hill. The deponent understood the Hill meant was Bunker's-Hill. Col. Scammans then marched to a small hill, about a mile distant from Bunker's-Hill. Col. Scammans sent two serjeants to Bunker's-Hill, to know if his regiment was wanted. We remained on the small hill three-quarters of an hour, during all which time there was a smart fire on Bunker's-Hill, from small arms and cannon. After three quarters of an hour we marched to the hither edge of Bunker's-Hill, where the shot flew very thick. Before we got to the top of the hill, Col. Scammans ordered a retreat; immediately there was a general retreat of our regiment. Every one made the best of his way off. We were no time that day near enough to engage the enemy. The witness does not know any distinction between Bunker's- and Brewer's-Hill. [*Let it be observed, that this and the foregoing deponent belonged to Old York.*]

The above comment was probably intended to have been inserted after the testimony of the next witness, and was probably put here by mistake.

Ensign Joshua Trafton deposed, about two of the clock (afternoon) we marched from Cambridge to Lechmere's-Point, where we found Gen. Whitcomb who expressed much surprise at finding Col. Scammans take post there. We remained on the Point fifteen minutes and then marched to a small hill below Prospect-Hill. We continued on the small hill about half an hour or more; during which time Col. Scammans sent two Serjeants to Bunker's-Hill, to know if his regiment was wanted. We took the nearest road to Bunker's-Hill, as I suppose; and before we got to the top of the hill, Colonel ordered a retreat. I cannot say whether the breast-work was forced or not at that time. We saw many men retreating down the hill who said they had spent all their ammunition; some told us that the enemy had retreated and begged us to push on. As we turned off the small hill, a regiment marched by us towards Bunker's-Hill. As we marched from Cambridge we heard the regulars were landing at Lechmere's Point and at Charlestown. Col. Scammans made the greatest despatch from the small hill to Bunker's-Hill. I saw no other instance of backwardness in Colonel Scammans, except his long stay at the small hill, which appeared to me unnecessary. As we retreated a number of men advanced up in an irregular manner.

Ensign Nathan Lord deposed, we were one quarter of an hour near Lechmere's Point; we then marched to a small hill below Prospect-Hill, where we tarried a quarter of an hour, then marched to Bunker-Hill, the nearest way and with as much despatch as we could go. We staid 20 minutes on the small hill, whilst the fire continued on the further part of Bunker's Hill we got to the top of Bunker's-Hill; After which Gen. Putnam came up, and ordered the regiment to advance, within hearing of Col. Scammans; part of the regiment then advanced, but the deponent does not know if Col. Scammans was with them. I heard several persons, whom I took to be officers, order a retreat before Col. Scammans did. After we got over Charlestown Neck, going up Bunker's-Hill, Col. Scammans

cried, Come my Yorkshire lads, now let us show our bravery ; the deponent does not know the distinction between Bunker's and Brewer's-Hill.

Major Daniel Wood deposed, we marched from near Lechmere's-Point, to a small hill, nearly opposite to Prospect Hill, where we remained near three quarters of an hour, during most of the time, we were on that Hill, there was a smart fire on what I take to be the easterly part of Bunker's-Hill. [*Remarks, That the Major could not say any more upon the case, for he was not so happy as to reach Bunker's-Hill for the whole day.*]

Capt. Ebenezer Sullivan deposed and said, we continued on the small hill half an hour ; some considerable part of the time we were there, there was a heavy fire from the further part of the hill in Charlestown. After we retreated, Col. Scammans encouraged the men to advance. The regiment was not near enough to engage the enemy.

Capt. Philip Hubbard deposed, the reason of our going to Lechmere's-Point was, because we met expresses, who told us the regulars were landing at that place ; when we got to Lechmere's-Point, Gen. Whitcomb told Col. Scammans, he had better go and watch the floating batteries, and then marched to the small hill, where we staid half an hour. As soon as Col. Scammans discovered Charlestown meeting-house on fire he marched the regiment with all possible dispatch, towards Bunker's-Hill, we met great number's retreating down. The confusion was so great before he got to the top of the hill, it was impossible to form. I saw nothing of irresolution or backwardness in Colonel Scammans anytime of the day.

Lieut. Cuzons deposed, that at Lechmere's-Point, Gen. Whitcomb told Col. Scammans he had better go to that hill, meaning, as the deponent took it, the small hill, which they marched to, and watch the motions of the floating batteries. As soon as Colonel Scammans heard the firing of the small arms, at the hill in Charlestown, he said he would stay there no longer, and ordered the regiment to march for Bunker's-Hill, which he did. I know nothing of Col. Scamman's behaviour at Bunker's-Hill.

Lieutenant Morgan Lewis deposed and said I saw nothing of cowardice or backwardness in Col. Scammans that day.

Lieut. Thomas Cutts in substance as Lieut. Lewis.

Serjeant Amaziah Goodwin agrees with Lieut. Cutts.

Serjeant Samuel Goodale deposed, that General Whitcomb ordered Col. Scammans from Lechmere's-Point to take possession of the small hill, and watch the motions of the floating batteries; I was sent by Col. Scammans to General Putnam, to know if his regiment was wanted; and before I got back, Col. Scammans was on his march towards Bunkers'-Hill. I saw Colonel Scammans two-thirds of the way up the hill, but knew nothing of his conduct there.

John Littlefield deposed, that as we marched down, we heard the regulars were landing at Lechmere's-Point. I know nothing of Col. Scamman's behaviour.

Jonathan Love deposed and said, when we were upon Bunker's-Hill, an officer ordered us to retreat as the enemy had forced the entrenchment, after which Col. Scammans ordered us to retreat.

Joseph Parsons, drummer, deposed and said, we were three-quarters of an hour on the little round hill, and the firing of the small arms lasted half-an-hour, when we marched off towards Bunker's-Hill. I know nothing of Col. Scammans's behaviour at Bunker's-Hill.

The Court then called on Col. Scammans to make his defence, upon which the following evidence was produced:

Capt. Jeremiah Hill deposed and said that down by the bridge near Lechmere's-Point we met Gen. Whitcomb, who told Col. Scammans that he was sufficient to guard that Point and told Col. Scammans that he had better go round to the little hill and watch their motions there, we accordingly went and stayed there half-an-hour.

Col. John Whitcomb, who is styled by the foregoing deponents General, deposed and said, I met Col. Scammans with his regiment about fifty rods from Lechmere's-Point. I asked him what brought him there, he replied by asking me where he should go. I told him where he could do the most service. I am positive I never ordered him to the little hill, if my memory serves me, because men could be of no service in such a place except in the night.

[*N. B. Colonel Whitcomb then acted as a general officer, and as there was then no general officer that commanded on Bunker's-Hill,*

was it not his duty to have been there? We may also observe, that he is positive if his memory served him, which (by the deposition of others) did not.]

The Court then adjourned till Saturday morning, 8 o'clock.

Saturday A. M. The Court met according to adjournment.

Col. Scammans begged liberty to produce the four next witnesses, who were admitted and sworn accordingly.

Henry Foss, drummer, deposed, that as we marched down Cambridge road, we met two men on horseback, who told us the regulars were landing at Lechmere-Point. We then marched very fast, towards the point where we met Gen. Whitcomb, who told Col. Scammans to go round to the hill, which hill I understood to mean the little round hill, we marched to. I was within ten feet of General Whitcomb, when these orders were given.

Ichabod Smith deposed and said I was about ten feet from Gen. Whitcomb, at Lechmere's-Point, when I heard him desire Colonel Scammans to march round, and observe the motions of the floating batteries which lay near the little hill. We marched to the little hill and continued there about twenty minutes. As soon as Col. Scammans found out where the firing of the small arms was, he immediately marched the regiment towards Bunker's-Hill, with the utmost dispatch.

Samuel Hubbard deposed and said, I was within ten feet of Gen. Whitcomb, and heard him order Col. Scammans to go to the hill. But the deponent does not know what hill. I heard Colonel Scammans ask the General if he could go across the marsh, which was the nearest way to the little hill. Gen. Whitcomb replied, that he could not, but must go up, and round by the roads.

Frethy Spencer agrees with Hubbard exactly, being close to him during the conversation between General Whitcomb and Col. Scammans.

Adjutant Marsden was sworn at the desire of the complainants and deposed that we were three-quarters of an hour on the little hill and continued about twenty minutes after we heard of the firing on the hill in Charlestown. I went half-way up Bunker's hill with Col. Scammans when I left him and went to the breastwork, where I got before the enemy forced it; the confusion was so great when

we got to Bunker's-Hill we could not form the regiment. [*It is observable that the Adjutant would insinuate by his deposition that the regiment arrived at Bunker's-Hill time enough to reinforce the breast-work before it was forced by the enemy, but if the public will only consider that those regiments which were stationed only two miles distance, did not arrive seasonable enough, and that the deponent had heretofore perjured himself by his desertion from the enemy, and by his common deportment discovers no regard to the Deity, his deposition will have but little weight with them.*]

The prisoner then made a few remarks on the evidence and withdrew.

The Court being cleared, entered upon the examination of the evidence collectively, and after debate, adjourned to Monday 17th July, eight o'clock A. M.

[Monday] July 17. The Court being met according to adjournment, and resumed the consideration of the case of Col. Scammans, and have duly weighed the allegations and proofs brought against the prisoner with his defence and evidence, are of the opinion that the said Col. Scammans is not guilty of the charge brought against him.

A true copy of the proceedings,

Attest

John Nixon, President.

William Tudor, Judge Advocate.

The above report is as published in the New England Chronicle or Essex Gazette in 1776, which was reprinted in The Historical Magazine, Volume III, Second Series, page 400, *verbatim et literatim*. The remarks within the brackets, in italics, were inserted by Col. Scamman. What is printed in the testimony as Brewer's Hill evidently meant Breed's Hill, where the battle was fought.

The Dr. Church letter referred to was the traitorous one dated July 23, 1775, which was published in the New England Chronicle or Essex Gazette January 4,

1776. What he said in reference to Col. Scamman was, when writing of the Americans defeat at Bunker Hill, "which together with the cowardice of the clumsy Col. Gerrish and Col. Scamman were the lucky occasion of their (the Americans) defeat." The newspaper was published at Cambridge in 1776, by Ebenezer and Samuel Hall, Samuel retired and Ebenezer disposed of his interest before June of that year, he being succeeded by Edward Eveleth Powers and Nathaniel Willis. Dr. Benjamin Church was banished from the country a few months after the date of the letter for his treachery to the patriots of the early days of the Revolution.

From one of the remarks made by Col. Scamman in the foregoing report it is quite evident that he expected unfavorable criticism from some of the officers of his regiment, especially those from the town of York. He was not himself free from all appearances of enmity toward them. The reason for the feeling of the York officers was probably the fact that Scamman did not withdraw from the colonelcy at the formation of the regiment. Then perhaps Scamman may have been favorable for Scammell to have been the major, instead of Wood, as James Sullivan, who recommended Scammell, was from the same locality as Col. Scamman, whose remark in the report shows ill-feeling against Major Wood. Probably this feeling may have had some influence in preventing Scamman from obtaining another commission to command a regiment. Most of the other officers were again commissioned in the army.

Henry Dearborn, who was a captain in Stark's regiment, in the battle of Bunker Hill, wrote, in 1818, of the battle : —

Nothing like discipline had entered at that time. No general officer except Putnam appeared in sight, nor did any officer assume command, undertake to form the troops, or give any orders that I heard except Col. Stark, who directed his regiment to reserve their fire on the retreat of the enemy until they advanced again. Every platoon officer was engaged in discharging his own musket and left his men to fire as they pleased, but never without a sure aim at some particular object, which was more destructive than any mode which could have been adopted with troops who were not inured to discipline and never had been in battle, but were still familiar with the use of arms from boyhood, and each having his peculiar manner of loading and firing, which had been practised upon for years with the same gun ; any attempt to control them by uniformity and system, would have rendered their fires infinitely less fatal to the enemy. Not an officer or soldier of the Continental troops engaged was in uniform, but were in the plain and ordinary dress of citizens, nor was there an officer on horseback.

Frothingham's table of the American losses in the battle of Bunker Hill gives two men wounded in Col. Scamman's regiment, when and where is not stated, but probably it was when they marched up Bunker's Hill in their advance toward the battlefield.

Gen. Washington took command of the army at Cambridge, July 3, and the following is an extract from his order organizing the regiments into an army.

Headquarters, Cambridge, July 22, 1775.

Regularity and due subordination being so essentially necessary to the good order and government of an army, and without it the whole must soon become a scene of disorder and confusion. The general finds it indispensably necessary, without waiting any longer

for despatches from the general Continental Congress, immediately to form the army into three grand divisions, and of dividing each of those grand divisions into two brigades.

According to the above order the army was organized into six brigades, and they into three divisions. Col. Scamman's regiment was assigned to Gen. William Heath's brigade, which was assigned to Gen. Israel Putnam's division, which formed the center of the army. The regiment was stationed at Cambridge, and manned Fort No. 1, and the redoubt on the flank of Fort No. 2, where Col. Edmund Phinney's 30th Regiment of Foot, which was in the same brigade, was stationed. Fort No. 1 was on the Charles River, in Cambridge, and was south of Fort No. 2 and Cambridge Village. Cambridge Common was the grand parade ground of the army. On July 10, the aggregate strength of the troops in Cambridge was a little over eight thousand.

In those days the soldiers' guns were not stacked but were rested on wooden horses for the purpose, and in wet weather were taken into their quarters. Offenders against military law were generally punished by lashes on the naked back, the number given being according to the crime committed. Incorrigible offenders were drummed out of camp. There was no attempt made for the uniformity of the clothing of the army until the coats were issued in the fall of 1775. The undyed cloth coats, with facings of the same material, that had pewter buttons with the number of the regiment upon them, are what the "Coat Rolls," so often mentioned in the records of the Revolutionary soldiers of 1775, have reference to. Those

coats were furnished the army in the fall of 1775. If a soldier had a coat suitable to keep him comfortable he was not required to take the one from the government, but was allowed to draw twenty-five shillings from the treasury instead.

To distinguish the rank of the officers, an order was issued to the army about Boston, as early as July 23, 1775, for the officers to wear the following marks:—
Field officer—Red or pink cockades on their hats.
Captains—Yellow or buff on their hats. Subalterns—Green on their hats. Sergeants—Stripes of red cloth sewed on the right shoulder. Corporals—Stripe of green on the right shoulder.

On November 4, 1775, Congress voted that the cloth for the army should be dyed brown, and the distinction of the regiments was to be made in the facings. The idea was that the soldiers should wear waistcoats, knee breeches, and stockings which were covered with leggins in winter, haversacks made of duck, and wooden canteens. Each man was to carry a tomahawk. The poverty of the colonies prevented the uniforming of the army until the latter end of the war. Most of the soldiers were thankful for any kind of comfortable clothing.

The Committee of Safety at Cambridge voted, July 7, 1775, "that it be and is hereby recommended to his Excellency General Washington that an order be issued to suppress retailers of spirituous liquors within or near the camps in such manner as to him seems meet." This was done because a number of soldiers had been "observed to be much disguised with

spirituous liquors." They said effectual measures should be taken to put a stop to this, as "not only the morals and health, but also the lives and liberties of this people will be endangered."

In the journal of the Committee of Safety of the Provincial Congress, is the following record of the delivery of guns to Col. Scamman's regiment, June 30, 1775:—

Fifty-one small arms were delivered Col. James Scamman, for the use of his regiment, amounting, as by appraisement, to ninety-seven pounds eighteen shillings and eight pence, for which guns a receipt was taken in the minute book.

July 7, 1775, forty more were delivered, which were valued at seventy-four pounds thirteen shillings and four pence.

The following was the formation of Col. Scamman's regiment on the first of August:—

THE ROSTER OF COL. JAMES SCAMMAN'S 30TH REGIMENT OF FOOT
AT CAMBRIDGE, 1775.

Colonel,	James Scamman,	Pepperrellboro (Saco)
Lieut. Col.,	Johnson Moulton,	York
Major,	Daniel Wood,	Berwick
Adjt.,	George Marsden,	Londonderry
Chaplain,	Jacob Foster,	Berwick
Quartermaster,	Samuel Nasson,	York
Surgeon,	John Crocker,	Richmond
Surgeon's Mate,	Jacob Baron,	Plymouth

Total, 8 men.

CAPT. SAMUEL DARBY'S COMPANY.

Captain,	Samuel Darby,	York
Lieutenant,	James Donnell,	"
Ensign,	Joshua Trafton,	"

Total, 66 men.

CAPT. TOBIAS FERNALD'S COMPANY.

Captain,	Tobias Fernald,	Kittery
Lieutenant,	Thomas Cutts,	"
Ensign,	Parker Foster,	"
Total, 59 men.		

CAPT. EBENEZER SULLIVAN'S COMPANY.

Captain,	Ebenezer Sullivan,	Berwick
1st Lieut.,	Thomas Butler,	"
2d Lieut.,	Nathan Lord, 5th,	"
Total, 64 men.		

CAPT. SAMUEL LEIGHTON'S COMPANY.

Captain,	Samuel Leighton,	Kittery
Lieutenant,	William Fernald,	"
Ensign,	William Frost,	"
Total, 47 men.		

CAPT. SAMUEL SAWYER'S COMPANY.

Captain,	Samuel Sawyer,	Wells
1st Lieut.,	William Cossens,	"
2d Lieut.,	Jeremiah Littlefield,	"
Total, 66 men.		

CAPT. JEREMIAH HILL'S COMPANY.

Captain,	Jeremiah Hill,	Biddeford
Lieutenant,	Samuel Merrill,	Buxton
Ensign,	Peter Page,	Pepperrellboro
Total, 60 men.		

CAPT. JOSHUA BRAGDON'S COMPANY.

Captain,	Joshua Bragdon,	Wells
Lieutenant,	Morgan Lewis,	Sanford
Ensign,	Moses Sweet,	"
Total, 57 men.		

CAPT. PHILIP HUBBARD'S COMPANY.

Captain,	Philip Hubbard,	Berwick
1st Lieut.,	Jedidiah Goodwin,	"
2d Lieut.,	James Roberts,	"
Total, 64 men.		

CAPT. JONATHAN NOWELL'S COMPANY.

Captain,	Jonathan Nowell,	York
Lieutenant,	Thomas Nowell,	"
Ensign,	Edward Low,	"
Total, 50 men.		

CAPT. JESSE DORMAN'S COMPANY.

Captain,	Jesse Dorman,	Arundel
Lieutenant,	Daniel Merrill,	"
Ensign,	Jacob Curtis,	"
Total, 60 men.		

SUMMARY.

Field and Staff Officers,	8 men
Capt. Samuel Darby's Company,	66 "
" Tobias Fernald's "	59 "
" Ebenezer Sullivan's "	64 "
" Samuel Leighton's "	47 "
" Samuel Sawyer's "	66 "
" Jeremiah Hill's "	60 "
" Joshua Bragdon's "	57 "
" Philip Hubbard's "	64 "
" Jonathan Nowell's "	50 "
" Jesse Dorman's "	60 "
Total,	601 "

The service of Col. Scamman's regiment at Cambridge, after the arrival of Gen. Washington, was not an eventful one. There were no battles. The firing between the lines was desultory, and the encounters with the enemy were in the nature of skirmishes. The American army was in a destitute condition to maintain the siege of Boston, and confront the British regulars. Washington, realizing his weakness, only hoped that the British would not make an attack on

his lines until they could be strengthened, but from what source help was to come he then could not tell. As this regiment was in the same brigade with Col. Edmund Phinney's 30th Regiment of Foot, the details in their history, in relation to the events from day to day, are equally as interesting in the service of these men, for their service was the same.

Col. Scamman's regiment served until December 31, 1775, and that army is known as the eight month service men at Cambridge, in 1775. Col. Scamman returned home at the expiration of his term of service, but most of the other commissioned officers reenlisted January 1, 1776, in the Continental army, for that year, in Col. Phinney's 18th Continental and Col. Prescott's 7th Continental regiments, while others joined different companies in the service of the colony. Probably nearly all of the men of Scamman's regiment entered the service again sometime during the struggle for our independence.

Col. Scamman's regiment did its duty. The misfortunes at the battle of Bunker Hill were something that might be liable to happen to any regiment similarly situated, at such a time, in an army without a commander and little organization and with no discipline, as now understood. No insinuation has ever been made that the men of this regiment were anything but brave patriots of the Revolution. In the subsequent campaigns they showed their gallantry, and the records of these sons of York are found in the histories of all the important battles of the Revolutionary War. Maine cherishes their memory.

Old York County has an enviable war record. In the early Indian wars, her sons, with her Major Charles Frost, and others, drove back their savage enemies. They were at Louisburg, with their own Pepperell, in 1745; at Ticonderoga, with Abercrombie and Lord Howe in 1758; through the siege of Boston with Washington; in the battles of Long Island, Hubbardton, Stillwater and Saratoga, and witnessed the surrender of Burgoyne's army. They spent that winter at Valley Forge, and were at Monmouth, Quaker Hill, and other battles, following the fortunes of the army, and saw the surrender at Yorktown in 1781. Since we became a nation they have never been found wanting in their devotion to their country. It has been the same with our whole state. Our troops in the Rebellion were the peer of any in the army. One of our regiments was engaged in the greatest number of battles and another had the highest percentage of loss in a single battle. In the late Spanish war no more earnest and willing soldiers left any state. They begged to be put in the forefront of the battle where would be the greatest danger. They were of our best, and left their homes and vocations without a murmur, to battle for the liberty of an oppressed people, that they might enjoy with us the blessing of liberty. The history of the sons of Maine is something for us to be proud of.

The following muster rolls, taken from the originals in the Archives of Massachusetts, give the names of the men who composed Col. Scamman's regiment, August 1, 1775.

A Muster Roll of the Field & Staff Officers Commanded by Col. James Scammans from the Day of Engagement to the 1st Day of August, 1775.

			<i>Enlisted.</i>
			1775
James Scamons, Col.,	Pepperrellboro,		April 26
Johnson Moulton, Lt. Col.,	York,		May 2
Daniel Wood, Major,	Berwick,		"
George Marsden, Adjnt.,	Londonderry,		April 29
Jacob Foster, Chaplain,	Berwick,		May 3
Samuel Nasson, Qt Master,	York,		" 2
John Crocker, Surgeon,	Richmond,		" 18
Jacob Baron, Surg'n's Mate,	Plymouth,		June 3

Original Roll in Massachusetts Archives, Volume XXVI, page 251.

Col. James Scamman was born in Saco, March 16, 1742, and was the son of James Scamman, who was born August 1, 1721, and died in 1753. His mother was married in 1741, and she was Hannah Plaisted, a daughter of Col. Elisha and Hannah (Wheelwright) Plaisted, and was born at Berwick, May 20, 1725. She married (2) July 4, 1754, Major Ebenezer Ayer from Haverhill, and had by him six children. By James Scamman she had two sons and three daughters.

Col. Scamman married about 1761, Hannah Page, a daughter of Joshua and Hannah (Dustin) Page, who was born in Dunbarton, New Hampshire, February 20, 1742, and died at Saco, January 24, 1821. She was a great granddaughter of the famous Hannah Dustin of Haverhill, Massachusetts. They had the following children :—

1. James, born January 30, 1763 ; married December 20, 1785, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. John Fairfield, and had two sons. He

died October 4, 1789, and his widow married May 19, 1793, John Storer of Wells, and had four daughters.

2. Daniel, sea captain, born December 12, 1764; married September 10, 1790, Sarah Nason, who had one son and one daughter; both died unmarried. His widow married (2) May 18, 1796, Ichabod, son of Rev. John Fairfield, and had seven children, the oldest being Gov. John Fairfield of Maine. Daniel Scamman died at Demerara of yellow fever April 25, 1795.

3. Nathaniel, sea captain, born March 3, 1767; married in Scarboro, February 19, 1795, Abigail, daughter of Solomon Burnham, but had no children. He died March 23, 1810, aged 43 years. His widow married (2) January 3, 1811, Shubal Woodman and died February 27, 1853.

4. Sarah Andrews, born October 16, 1768; married August 2, 1789, Foxwell Cutts, a son of Col. Thomas and Elizabeth (Scamman) Cutts, and died August 1, 1806. She had no children.

5. William, born September 17, 1770, and died January 2, 1788. In Rev. John Fairfield's dairy under date of March 23, 1788, he says: "call^d between meetings to Col^o Scammans, he at Boston—had news of ye death of his Son W^m fr. W. Indies—on B^d his Schooner, Nathl. Commander."

The Scamman pedigree was Humphrey¹, Capt. Humphrey², James³, Col. James⁴.

It is thought Col. Scamman early went to Haverhill, Massachusetts, as he was of that place July 9, 1764. In the Biddeford town records is the following:—

This Indenture of Agreement made & concluded upon 7th of Jan. A. D., 1771 by & between Jas. Scamman & Nathl Scamman witnesseth—That whereas the said Jas. Scamman & Nathl Scamman have sold sundry goods from the 2nd day of Ap. last to this 7th day of Jan. aforesaid it is agreed by the said Jas. & Nathl. that they do enter into joint Partnership from said date & do mutually agree to make & discharge all debts in equal halves until they agree to dissolve said Partnership, that it is to be understood the

said James & Nathl are jointly concerned in all the trade they may carry on together in Pep^o (now Saco) & not to extend to any trade or business the said Jas. does or may carry on in Haverhill where the said James now dwells—it is further agreed that if the said Jas does not remove to Pep^o the next Spring ensuing to assist the said Nathl in carrying on said trade as aforesaid then the said Jas. does agree to allow the said Nathl annually for his services in doing the whole of said business—to the time &c &c.

The above indicates that James Scamman came to Saco about 1772, and was on the Committee of Correspondence there November 9, 1774, also in 1782. After the war service in 1775 he is thought to have returned to Pepperrellboro and entered into trade, again with his brother, Nathaniel. He was a representative from Saco in 1781-83, and 1787. From 1790 to 1796 he lived at Buxton, where he was engaged in trade, but returned to Saco, where he died October 11, 1804, aged sixty-two years. The following was his epitaph, written by the Hon. Cyrus King:—

A man of infinite jest; of most excellent fancy.

This stone to strangers may impart,
The place where Scamman lies;
But every friend consults his heart,
For there he never dies.

Col. James Scamman enlisted April 26, 1775, with, no doubt, the distinct understanding that if he succeeded in raising a full regiment, he should be commissioned its colonel. That there was strong opposition to him there is no question, but there seems to have been no fault with his personal character, and he is spoken highly of by those among whom he lived

Folsom, in the History of Saco, said "he was well fitted to shine in the military profession; possessing vigor of mind and body, and a gaiety of temper which secured the good-will and attachment of all such as were under his command. We have been assured by persons who served with him that his bravery could not be justly questioned, and yet a misdirection of his regiment on the memorable 17th of June has been made the occasion of reproach." Then he said: "Attempts were, however, made to injure his reputation by individuals who aspired to his commission, &c."

Col. Scamman, after the expiration of his term of service, returned to private life, but he felt keenly the injustice done him. When the three years' regiments were being formed, in the fall of 1776, he applied for permission to raise one of them with which he might vindicate himself before his countrymen. The following is a copy of his original petition to the General Court:—

"To The Honorable the Council and House of Representatives of the State of the Massachusetts Bay—

Humbly shews James Scamman that whereas his conduct has been called in question respecting the Battle of Charlestown in June 1775 wherein the Disposition made was such as could render but Little prospect of success and he being willing to shew his Country that he is ready at all Times to risque his Fortune and Life in defence of it would readily engage again in the service thereof and begs leave to inform your Honours that he has no doubt that he can raise a Regiment immediately for the service of the Continent and therefore prays to be indulged with a Commission for that purpose and this he does not with a view to any emolument but for to take

off any objection now resting in the mind of any of his Countrymen against him—& he will ever pray &c

JAMES SCAMMAN

Pepperrelboro

Nov 14th 1776.

The original is in the Massachusetts Archives. The petition was written by some other person, but signed by Col. Scamman.

The above application shows no lack of spirit or patriotism. The question suggested to the minds of his countrymen is whether it might not have been better for the regiment and himself had he consented to have been the lieutenant colonel, as he was asked to be at the time, instead of the colonel in the face of such opposition.

Col. James Scamman was deputy adjutant general on the staff of Maj. Gen. Goodwin in the militia, in 1788, and several years after. He was a successful man in business and left considerable property to his heirs. His name is one that will always be connected with the history of those times in Maine, and will receive the reverence it justly deserves.

Lieut. Col. Johnson Moulton of York was a captain in the French and Indian war, and at the reception of the news from Lexington raised a company in his town, which was into New Hampshire before the next night, armed and equipped. This was the first company out of the province of Maine in the Revolution. He enlisted May 2, 1775, and was appointed lieutenant colonel of Col. Scamman's regiment, although he had received the recommendation of the militia officers

of York County for the coloneley. His commission was dated May 29, 1775. After his services in this regiment, he was the lieutenant colonel of Col. William Prescott's (he of Bunker Hill fame) 7th Continental regiment, in 1776, serving through the siege of Boston, and then joined Gen. Nixon's brigade in Gen. Nathaniel Greene's division, and took part in the Long Island campaign. After the war he was the sheriff of York County and served several years.

Lieut. Col. Moulton was the son of Ebenezer Moulton of York, where he was probably born. His first wife died August 4, 1782, her name and age to me unknown. He married for his second wife Mary Bragdon (intention October 11, 1783), who died December 23, 1794. He died June 13, 1793, and left children, Johnson, jr., Elizabeth Woodbridge and Mary.

Johnson Moulton made a will October 11, 1791, and said, "being weak in body and not knowing how few days remains to me in this world" &c, &c. Among the articles that appear on the inventory of his estate were a "gun and bayonet, 1 pair pistols, 1 pair spurrs, 1 pair old ditto, a hanger (sword), and an espontoon," a kind of halberd or pick used in the British army. Col. Moulton's name should be revered in the town whose Revolutionary history he aided so much in making illustrious.

Major Daniel Wood enlisted from Berwick, May 2, 1775, and is said to have raised the company that was commanded by Capt. Ebenezer Sullivan. He served in Scamman's regiment in 1775, and, January 1, 1776,

joined Col. Loammi Baldwin's 26th Continental regiment and served through that year. He served through the siege of Boston and was in the Long Island campaign in Gen. James Clinton's brigade, in Gen. Putnam's division.

Major Wood was living in Shapleigh, in 1793, where he made a will in 1811, which was probated in September, 1819, in which he mentions his wife, Mary, and children, Daniel, jr., his executor, Job, Enoch and Elias, who had died.

Adj. George Marsden of Londonderry was, according to a remark of Col. Scamman, a deserter from the British army. He enlisted in this regiment, April 29, 1775, and served through the year. January 1, 1776, he enlisted in the same capacity in Col. William Prescott's 7th Continental regiment, serving until their term expired. He became first lieutenant in Col. Henry Shurburne's Additional Continental regiment October 1, 1777, and resigned, August 10, 1778.

Chaplain Jacob Foster of Berwick, where he was ordained in 1757, and preached twenty-one years, enlisted as the chaplain of this regiment, May 3, 1775, and served through the year. He joined Col. Edmund Phinney's 18th Continental regiment, January 1, 1776, and resigned, February 28, 1776.

Quartermaster Samuel Nasson of York enlisted, May 2, 1775, in this regiment and was an ensign and quartermaster in Col. William Prescott's 7th Continental regiment from January 1 until December 31, 1776. He served through the siege of Boston and took part

in the Long Island campaign. He was the town clerk and a selectman of Sanford for several years.

Samuel Nasson married, first, Mary Shores, daughter of Peter, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and second, Joanna, widow of Jotham Moulton, March 3, 1778. He moved to Sanford after his second marriage, where, it is said, he had four children. He had, at least, Samuel, born October 12, 1760, died young; G. Hodgkins and Samuel, twins, born October 15, 1761; Peter, born April 15, 1766; William, born August 15, 1767; Susannah, born November 6, 1768, these by first wife and there were probably others. It is said he died in Ballston Spa, New York, in 1800, where he went for his health.

Surgeon John Crocker of Richmond enlisted May 13, 1775, in this regiment, and was also the surgeon of the brigantine Hazard, commanded by John Foster Williams, having been commissioned June 29, 1778, and was discharged April 20, 1779. As early as May 7, 1775, the Committee of Safety recommended to the Provincial Congress to allow the colonel of each regiment to nominate the surgeon, and he his mate, unless there were some material objections made against them.

Surgeon's mate, Jacob Baron, of Plymouth, joined this regiment, June 3, 1775, and was probably the same person who was the surgeon of the brig Freedom, commanded by Capt. John Clouston. He was commissioned September 4, 1777, and was captured by the British and exchanged for Dr. Joseph Mills of

the ship *Maesgwin*, on a list of prisoners, dated February 24, 1778.

CAPT. SAMUEL DARBY'S COMPANY.

Capt. Samuel Darby of York, afterwards called Derby, was the first lieutenant of Capt. Johnson Moulton's York company, enlisting April 21, 1775, which was the first out of the province of Maine in the Revolutionary war, and served four days. On his return he raised this company, enlisting May 2, 1775, and served through that year. He was a captain in Col. William Prescott's 7th Continental regiment in 1776, serving through the siege of Boston, and took part in the Long Island campaign. On January 1, 1777, he joined Col. John Bailey's 2d Massachusetts regiment, and spent the winter of 1777-78 at Valley Forge. He was commissioned major in Col. Ichabod Alden's, afterwards Lieut. Col. John Brook's 7th Massachusetts regiment, November 1, 1778. Col. Alden was killed in the Cherry Valley massacre, in November, 1778. Afterward he served in Col. Michael Jackson's 8th Massachusetts regiment and served to the end of the war on the Hudson River, near Peekskill and West Point. He acted at one time as brigade inspector and was on furlough by Gen. McDougall from December 3, 1781, to March 1, 1782. His record is a certificate of his gallantry.

Major Darby died intestate, in 1807, and Reuben Derby was appointed administrator July 7, 1807. His wife's name was Mary.

"A Muster Roll of the Company under the Command of Captain Samuel Darby in Colonel James Scamman's Regiment to the first of August, 1775."

<i>Enlisted, all 1775.</i>			
Samuel Darby,	Capt.,	York,	May 2
James Dunnell,	Lieut.,	"	" 2
Joshua Trafton,	Ensign,	"	" 2
Joshua Grant,	Sergt.,	Barwick,	" 3
Abraham Pray,	"	York,	" 4
John Kingsbury,	"	"	" 3
Benjamin Lee,	"	"	" 3
John Tinney,	Corp.	"	" 3
Jotham Webber,	"	"	" 3
John McCasline,	"	"	" 3
Jotham Donell,	"	"	" 3
Joseph Parsons,	Drummer	"	" 5
Willm Conway,	Fifer	"	" 3
<i>Privates.</i>			
James Austing,		"	" 4
John Beal,		"	" 4
Stephen Baker,		"	" 4
Arthur Bridges,		"	" 4
Joshua Bridges,		"	" 4
Samuel Baker,		"	" 4
Daniel Bain,		"	" 3
Nehemiah Booker,		"	" 4
Edmund Bridges,		"	" 4
Mathies Bail,		"	July 21
Obediah Donell,		"	May 4
David Davis,		"	" 4
James Dempsy,		"	" 4
Richd Dean,		"	" 4
James Fitzgerald,		"	" 4
Rubin Freeman,		"	" 3
Jonathan Farnum,		"	" 4
Daniel Grant,		"	" 3
Peter McGee,		Georgetown,	" 5
Jesper Grant,		York,	" 5
Cornelius Hill,		"	" 3
Elikam Hilton,		"	" 4
Thomas Horn,		"	" 4
Daniel Lunt,		"	" 4

Joshua McLucas,	York,	May 3
Theodor Lovejoy,	"	" 4
Tarrance McMehone,	Georgetown,	" 5
Josiah Moore,	York,	" 3
Ephriam Moore,	"	" 4
Richard Morris,	"	" 3
Amos Maine,	"	" 3
Peter Nowill,	"	" 3
Shubal Nasson,	"	" 5
Paul Nowell,	"	" 5
Spencer Pirkins,	"	" 3
Jeddiah Pribble,	"	" 4
David Pribble,	"	" 4
Edwd Pribble,	"	" 4
Nathaniel Ramsdell,	"	" 5
Joseph Standley,	"	" 5
John Sutton,	"	" 4
William Sergeant,	"	" 5
William Simpson,	"	" 4
William Worster,	"	" 4
Eliphet Trafton,	"	" 4
Daniel Webber,	"	" 4
Samuel Welsh,	"	" 3
John Young,	"	" 3
Seasor, a Negro,	"	" 3
Josiah Parsons,	"	" 3
John Davis,	"	" 3
James Sellars,	"	" 3
Jeremiah Holt,	"	" 3

Original roll in Massachusetts Archives, Volume XIV., page 74. Total, 66 men. All supplied themselves with guns and equipments. Those from York were allowed 80 miles travel and Georgetown 180.

CAPT. TOBIAS FERNALD'S COMPANY.

Capt. Tobias Fernald of Kittery was the son of Tobias Fernald, and was born February 1, 1744; married, in 1780, Dorcas McIntire of York, Maine, and had two daughters, Harriet and Julia. His widow

married Capt. Richard Rogers of Kittery, a Revolutionary soldier. He died August 15, 1784, aged forty years.

Capt. Fernald enlisted in Scamman's regiment May 3, 1775, and was commissioned June 2. He entered Col. Phinney's 18th Continental regiment January 1, 1776, and served until November 6, 1776, when he was appointed major of Col. Samuel Brewer's 12th Massachusetts regiment, promoted to lieutenant-colonel of Col. Michael Jackson's 8th Massachusetts regiment, March 6, 1779, transferred to Col. Thomas Marshall's 10th Massachusetts regiment January 1, 1781, and retired January 1, 1783. He lived on land now occupied by the navy yard at Kittery.

Capt. Tobias Fernald's regiments served through the siege of Boston, reenforced the Northern army in the fall of 1776, and was at Stillwater and Saratoga, witnessed the surrender of Burgoyne's army, spent the winter at Valley Forge, where he signed the oath of allegiance, and fought in the battle of Monmouth. The balance of his service was probably spent on the Hudson River.

"A Muster Roll of the Company under the Command of Captain Tobias Fernald in Colonel James Scamman's Regiment to the first of August 1775."

<i>Enlisted, all 1775.</i>			
Tobias Fernald,	Capt.,	Kittery,	May 3
Thomas Cutts,	Lieut.,	"	" 3
Parker Foster,	Ensign,	"	" 12
John Chase,	Sergt.,	"	" 3
Nathan Coffin,	"	"	" 3
Thomas H. Lewis,	"	"	" 12
John Pray,	"	"	" 16

William Cole,	Corp.,	Kittery,	May 3
Noah Cutts,	"	"	" 3
Timothy Remmick,	"	"	" 8
Benjamin Akerman,	"	Portsmouth,	" 15
James McIntire,	Drummer,	Boston,	July 3
Jeremh Grover,	Fifer,	York,	" 23

Privates.

Soloman Staple,	Kittery,	May 3
Josiah Brooks,	"	" 3
Charles Fernald,	"	" 3
Joseph Beal,	"	" 3
John Kelley,	"	" 3
Samuel Brooks,	"	" 3
Cato Black,	"	" 3
Elisha Hamman,	"	" 3
James Fernald,	"	" 3
Isaac Moore,	"	" 3
John Stacy,	"	" 3
George Fernald,	"	" 3
Enoch Davis,	"	" 3
William Wherren,	"	" 8
David Rogers,	"	" 24
William Brooks,	"	" 8
Andrew Lystone,	"	" 8
William Welch,	"	" 8
Amos Paul,	"	" 8
John Caverly,	Portsmouth,	" 8
Nathaniel Staple,	Kittery,	" 8
Peletiah Hanscom,	"	" 8
Lawrence Ellis,	"	" 11
Benjamin Fernald,	"	" 3
Thomas Spokasfield,	"	" 12
Nathl Hooper,	"	" 13
Joseph Fernald,	"	" 13
John Main,	York,	" 13
Moses Willson,	Kittery,	" 14
John Smart,	"	" 14
Joseph M. Fitsgerl,	Portsmouth,	" 15
Rubin Spinney,	Kittery,	" 15
Simon Libby,	"	June 11
Ebenezer Clarke,	Pepperrelboro,	" 11

Phillip Davis,	Durham (N. H.),	June 18
Moses Amee,	Kittery,	" 23
Daniel Dell,	"	" 23
John Gunnison,	Portsmouth,	July 2
Noah Hutchins,	Kittery,	" 2
James C. Benson,	"	" 2
George Spinney,	"	" 2
Abraham Senter,	Portsmouth,	" 2
Daniel Pribble,	York,	" 2
Rubin Hanscom,	Kittery,	May 22
Thomas Knight,	"	" 22
Isaac Staple,	"	" 22
Tobias Fernald, Capt.		

Original roll in Massachusetts Archives, Volume XIV, page 90. Total, 59 men. Those from Kittery were allowed 70 miles travel, Portsmouth 65, York 73 and 74, and Pepperrellboro 110. All had guns and cartridge boxes, but six had bayonets, which they supplied themselves.

CAPT. EBENEZER SULLIVAN'S COMPANY.

Capt. Ebenezer Sullivan, of Berwick, was commissioned June 2, 1775. It is said that he was in the Northern army in 1776, and later served in Rhode Island, rising to the rank of major, also that at one time he was a prisoner of war. He was an aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. Goodwin in the militia in 1788 and 1792. It is stated that he commanded a company against the Indians in the West.

Capt. Sullivan was the son of Master John Sullivan, of Berwick, and a brother to Benjamin, Gen. John, Gov. James and Capt. Daniel Sullivan. He had a sister Mary, who married Theophilus Hardy, and had a distinguished posterity. He was at Berwick in 1795 and was a justice of peace. Willis says, "He was one

of the earliest lawyers in Berwick, and the only one there for several years. His inordinate use of ardent spirit diminished his practise, and he left the state, went to New York city, where he died shortly after." A man who knew Ebenezer Sullivan said, "He was a man of a very fine frame and figure, straight, and about six feet high, and his walk, looks, speech, and every motion of him were indications of being an active, energetic military commander."

"A Muster Roll of the Company under the Command of Capt. Ebenezer Sullivan in Colonel James Scamman's Regiment to the first of August 1775."

All enlisted May 5, 1775, unless otherwise specified.

Ebenezer Sullivan,	Capt.,	Berwick
Thomas Butler,	1st Lieut.,	"
Nathan Lord, 5th,	2d "	"
Richard Yeaton,	Sergt.,	Somersworth
Thomas Hardison,	"	Berwick
Eliphalet Jones,	"	"
Daniel Grant,	"	"
Simeon Chadbourn,	Corp.,	"
Wentworth Lord,	"	"
John Scates,	"	"
Stephen Frost,	"	"
Noah Goodwin,	Drummer,	Somersworth
Philip Worster	Fifer,	Berwick

Privates.

John Abbot,	Berwick
Elisha Andros,	"
John Bracket,	"
Joseph Bracket,	"
John Butler,	"
James Butler,	"
Francis Brock,	"
Scamman Chadbourn,	"
William Chadbourn,	"
David Cook,	Lebanon
Daniel Cook,	"

David Farnham,	Lebanon
Caleb Frost,	Berwick
Jacob Chadwick,	"
Ephriam Goodwin,	"
Abraham Hodsdon,	"
James Hamilton,	"
John Hardison,	"
Stephen Hardison,	"
Benjamin Guptil,	"
Samuel Jones,	Somersworth
John Jeames,	Lebanon
Nathan Libby,	Berwick
Jeremiah Libby,	"
Stephen Nock,	"
Nicholas Nock,	"
James Nock,	"
Zachariah Nock,	"
Joshua Quint,	"
Samuel Pray,	"
William Pierce,	"
Love Roberts,	"
John Rankins,	"
Jeremiah Roberts,	Somersworth
George Ricker,	"
Thomas Rines,	Berwick
Gabril St——e,	"
Mark Tate,	Somersworth
John Witherwell,	"
James Whitehouse,	Lebanon
Miles Thompson,	Berwick, Enlisted June 20, 1775
Miles Ford,	"
Nathan Lord,	"
Enoch Whitehouse,	Somersworth
Benjamin Evans,	"
Ebenezer Guptail,	Berwick
Jonathan Ross,	" Enlisted July 17, 1775
Benjamin Heard,	" do.
Nathan Bracket,	" do.
Nathaniel Butler,	" do.
Ezekiel Ricker,	"

"N. B. The Town & the Captain Billeted the men up to Head Quarters, which amounts to £19—16s—1d."

Original roll in Massachusetts Archives, Volume XVI, page 44. Total, 64 men. This roll returns 36 cartridge boxes and 4 guns furnished by the province. The men had been advanced on their pay £2 each.

CAPT. SAMUEL LEIGHTON'S COMPANY.

Capt. Samuel Leighton was born in Kittery, March 16, 1740, married, in October, 1767, Abigail Frost, daughter of John Frost, and they had nine children. She was born Oct. 5, 1744, and died Nov. 30, 1826. He died suddenly, Feb. 27, 1802, aged 61 years.

Capt. Leighton enlisted May 3, 1775, and was commissioned in Col. Scamman's regiment, June 2, 1775, serving the year out with him. He was the captain of the York County company in Col. Ebenezer Francis' militia regiment, who served in the garrison at Dorchester Heights from August until December, 1776, about three months. He was the captain of the seventh company in the 2d York County militia regiment, in 1776, and was commissioned second major in the same regiment, under Col. Ichabod Goodwin, June 10, 1778.

Capt. Samuel Leighton was a son of Lieut. John Leighton, and his mother was Mary, a daughter of Major John Hill, of Berwick. Capt. Leighton was a prominent man and possessed of considerable property, being the largest tax-payer in the town in 1780.

"A Muster Roll of the Company under the Command of Captain Samuel Leighton in Colonel Scamman's Regiment to the first of August 1775."

Enlisted, all in 1775.

Samuel Leighton,
William Fernald,

Capt.,
Lieut.,

Kittery.
"

May 3
" 3

William Frost,	Ensign,	Kittery,	May 3
William Cole,	Sergt.,	"	" 3
John Johnson,	"	"	" 5
Josiah Paul,	"	"	" 3
Thomas Savage,	"	Portsmouth,	" 5
Enoch Meloon,	Corp.,	"	" 5
Moses Witham,	"	Kittery,	" 14
Stephen Nason,	"	"	" 3
Joshua Fernald,	"	"	" 5
Henry Foss,	Drummer,	Portsmouth,	" 5
John Frost,	Fifer,	Kittery,	" 14

Privates.

Tobias Leighton,	Kittery,	" 3
Simon Frost,	"	" 3
Samuel Neal,	"	" 3
Robert Patch,	"	" 3
Daniel Adams,	Sanford,	" 4
John Ferguson,	Kittery,	" 3
Jonathan Nason,	"	" 3
Daniel Green,	"	" 3
Pelatiah Wittum,	"	" 3
Stephen Forguson,	"	" 3
Charles Frost,	"	" 3
John Manley,	"	" 3
Joshua Emery,	"	" 3
John Goold,	"	" 3
Daniel Lord,	Berwick,	" 3
Charles Caverly,	Portsmouth,	" 3
Tobias Hanscomb,	Kittery,	" 5
John Chick,	"	" 5
Ebenezer Hammond,	"	" 6
John Witelock,	"	" 5
James Remick,	"	" 5
Alexander Goold,	"	" 5
Lemuel Smith,	"	" 7
James Emery,	"	" 3
John Jordan,	Portsmouth,	" 5
Charles Sergeant,	"	" 5
James Smart,	Kittery,	" 5
William Nutter,	Portsmouth,	" 5
Frederick Paverly,	"	" 5
Zebedee Sears,	York,	June 10

Thomas Mehaney,	Kittery,	July 4
James Davis,	Sanford,	May 4
William Goold,	Kittery,	" 3
Jeremiah Wittum,	Berwick,	Aug. 1

" Cambridge Decmr 1775

Samuel Leighton Capt."

Original roll in Massachusetts Archives, Volume XV, page 54. Total, 47 men. Each man had a gun, and nearly all cartridge boxes. Only eight had bayonets. Those from Kittery were allowed from 70 to 72 miles travel, Portsmouth 65, Sanford 100, Berwick 76, and York 70. Shirts were charged at 5s. 6d., and shoes at 6s. 8d.

CAPT. SAMUEL SAWYER'S COMPANY.

Capt. Samuel Sawyer, then written Sayer, of Wells, was the first lieutenant in Capt. Noah M. Littlefield's company in the Lexington alarm, where he served five days. He enlisted in Col. Scamman's regiment, May 3, 1775, and was commissioned June 2, serving until December 31. He was a captain in Col. John Patterson's 15th Continental regiment in 1776, who after the siege of Boston, marched to New York, where they proceeded on transports up the Hudson River to Albany, and helped reinforce the Northern army, then near Lake Champlain. He was a captain and then major of the York County battalion in the Bagaduce Expedition in 1779. He enlisted July 7, 1779, and was reported as died August 3, 1779. He, according to Moody's journal, was wounded July 31, and died the next day. Gen. Solomon Lovell, the commander of that expedition, wrote in his journal that Capt. Sawyer was "a brave and worthy good man." The

History of Wells says his "loss was deeply felt throughout the town." He married Mary Littlefield, April 21, 1768.

"A Muster Roll of the Company under the Command of Capt. Samuel Sayer in Colo James Scamman's Regiment to the first of August 1775."

Samuel Sayer,	Capt.,	Wells	{ <i>All Enlisted May 3, 1775, unless otherwise specified</i> }
William Cossens,	1st Lieut.,	"	
Jeremiah Littlefield,	2d Lieut.,	"	
Samuel Stevens,	Sergt.,	"	
George Jacobs,	"	"	
John Littlefield,	"	"	
Samuel Goodwell,	"	"	
Joel Stevens,	Corp.,	"	
Jonathan Low,	"	"	
Stephen Jonson,	"	Sanford	
Nathan Kimbal,	"	Wells	
Joshua Tayler,	Drummer,	"	
Joseph Kilgore,	Fifer,	Sanford	

Privates.

Abraham Barnes,	Sanford
Jonathan Banks,	Wells
Timothy Boston,	"
Jonathan Boston,	"
Timothy Barrons,	"
Danl Chaynea,	"
John Cram,	Sanford
Robert Day,	Wells
Nathaniel Day,	"
William Jillison,	"
Paul Goodwin,	"
Zachariah Getchell,	"
Abner Fisk,	"
Francis Hatch,	"
Abraham Hatch,	"
Joseph Horn,	"
Jonathan Jacobs,	"
Hezekiah Kimball,	"
Ebenezer Loward,	"
Nason Lord,	Sanford
Ebenezer Littlefield,	Wells

Josiah Morrison,	Wells		
Benjamin Morrison,	"		
John Morrison,	"		
Willm Dialing,	"		
John Mitchell,	"		
John Muldram,	"		
Aler Perry,	Sanford		
Joseph Stevens,	Wells		
Reuben Stuart,	"		
Ebenezer Storer,	"		
Abraham Storer,	"		
Henry Tibbetts,	Sanford		
Elephilet Tayler,	Wells		
John Trow,	"		
Seth Tayler,	"		
James Wormwood,	"		
Francis Winn,	"		
Ely Wormwood,	"		
Thomas Goold,	"		
Pelitia Penny,	"		
Simon Chace,	"		
Joseph Wilkins,	"	enlisted July 5, 1775	
Stephen Annis,	"	" " 5, "	
Samuel Williams,	"	" " 5, "	
William Gowen,	"	" " 5, "	
Josiah Credetor,	"	" " 5, "	
Peletiah Penny Jr.,	"	" " 5, "	
Stephen Andros,	"	" " 5, "	
Gideon Hatch,	"		
Edmund Welch,	"	" " 5, "	
Joseph Welch,	"	" " 5, "	
Sippo, Black,	"	" " 5, "	

Original roll in Massachusetts Archives, Volume XVI, page 27. Total, 66 men. All had guns and cartridge boxes. Those from Wells were allowed from 87 to 97 miles travel, and Sanford 98.

CAPT. JEREMIAH HILL'S COMPANY.

Capt. Jeremiah Hill, of Biddeford, was born April 30, 1747, and married, September 6, 1772, Mary Emery,

born March 26, 1752, the daughter of Obed and Sarah (Dyer) Emery, of Biddeford. This is a correction in his wife's name, as given in the History of Col. Phinney's regiment. Capt. Hill was the son of Jeremiah and Mary (Smith) Hill, and died June 11, 1820, aged 73 years.

Capt. Hill, beside his service in Scamman's regiment, was a captain in Col. Edmund Phinney's 18th Continental regiment and January 1, 1777, was commissioned as captain in Col. Joseph Vose's 1st Massachusetts regiment, and resigned November 4, 1777. He was commissary of prisoners in Rhode Island, in 1778, and was the adjutant general of the Bagaduce Expedition in 1779. His service covered the siege of Boston, the march to Fort Ticonderoga in the fall of 1776, the Saratoga campaign, in Rhode Island, and at Bagaduce served until the eighth of October. He lost his commission in that retreat and applied for another. He was town clerk, a representative to the General Court, a justice of peace, and was the first collector of Saco, 1789 to 1809. He had the honorary degree of A. M. from Harvard in 1787. He was the first Master of Saco Lodge of Masons, 1802-1806, and again 1808-1810.

"A Muster Roll of the Company under the Command of Captain Jeremiah Hill in Colonel Scamman's Regiment to the first of August 1775."

Jeremiah Hill,	Capt.,	Biddeford,	} <i>Beating Orders.</i> April 24, 1775 May 3, " 4,
Samuel Merrill,	Lieut.,	Buxton,	
Peter Page,	Ensign,	Pepperrellboro,	
Wad Eddy,	Sergt.,	Buxton,	
John Treworgy,	"	Biddeford,	

Simeon Goodwin,	"	Pepperrellboro,	"	3,
Phineas Towle,	"	Buxton,	"	3,
John Elden,	Corp.,	"	"	3,
Daniel Townsend,	"	Littlefalls,	"	4,
Mathias Redlon,	"	Buxton,	"	3,
John Foss,	"	Pepperrellboro,	"	3,
Mathew Richardson	Fifer,	Woburn,	June	6,

Privates.

John Davis,	Biddeford,	May	5
John Cole,	Buxton,	"	3
Nathan Woodman,	"	"	3
Samuel Merrill,	"	"	3
Robert Brooks,	"	"	3
William Andros,	"	"	3
James Redlon,	"	"	3
Ezekiel Bragdon,	"	"	3
Samuel Woodsom,	"	"	3
John Sands,	"	"	3
Micah Whitney,	"	"	3
Jonathan Fields,	"	"	3
Levi Foss,	Pepperrellboro,	"	4
John Kennick,	"	"	4
Nicholas Davis,	Littlefalls,	"	4
Robert Williams,	Mast Camps,	"	5
Timothy Rolfe,	Biddeford,	"	5
Mathew Phillips,	Deer Warden,	"	5
Aaron Gray,	Biddeford,	"	5
David Crage,	"	"	5
Ebenezer Sawyer,	"	"	5
James McCormick,	"	"	5
James Uran,	"	"	5
John Lee,	Deranged (discharged)		
Joseph Goodwin,	Buxton,	"	3
Joseph Plaistard,	Pepperrellboro,	"	3
Jonathan Norton,	"	"	3
Robert Martin,	"	"	3
Robert Arnold,	"	"	3
John Carll,	"	"	3
Anthony Starbird,	"	"	3
Peltiah Ross,	"	"	3
Nehemiah Goodwin,	Buxton,	"	3
James Scamman Jr.,	Pepperrellboro,	"	3

Joseph Carll,	"	"	3	
Elijah Littlefield,	Biddeford,	"	5	
Simeon Tibbetts,	Pepperrellboro,	"	3	
Daniel Bradbury,	"	"	3	
Daniel Hill,	Biddeford,	July	13	
John Richardson,	Woburn,	June	25	
Daniel McNemarra,	Cambridge,	May	26	deserted June 12
Aaron Randall,	Pepperrellboro,	"	3	deserted May 30
Phillip Goldthwait,	"	"	3	entered in ye Train May 21
Edward Nason,	"	"	3	do.
Jesse Pene,	"	"	3	died Aug. 5th
John Roak,	Biddeford,	"	5	discharged June 21
Edward Cumpston,	Pepperrellboro,	"	3	
——— Langdon,	Cambridge,	June	3	"Langdon comes in Cumpston's room"

"All Errors excepted
Jeremiah Hill, Capt."

Original roll in Massachusetts Archives, Volume XV, page 28. Total, 60 men. Those from Biddeford were allowed 100 miles travel, Buxton 120, Pepperrellboro (Saco) 110, Little Falls 117 and Woburn 8. Col. Scamman supplied twelve of the men with guns and forty-four cartridge boxes were reported.

CAPT. JOSHUA BRAGDON'S COMPANY.

Capt. Joshua Bragdon, of Wells, went from York there before the Revolution. He was an enterprising man and a shipbuilder. He was on a committee at Wells who, on March 28, 1774, in relation to the crisis then impending, reported the following as their first resolution.

Resolved that freedom is essential to the happiness of a State, which no nation can give up without violating the laws of nature, reason and religion, ruining millions, and entailing the deepest misery on posterity.

Capt. Bragdon enlisted April 21, 1775, in the Lexington alarm, and served five days. On his return he raised a company for Scamman's regiment. He resigned August 19, 1775, and returned home. His commission was dated June 2, 1775. In 1778 he was chosen by the town of Wells "to prosecute traitors to the confederation." After the war he was a selectman several years, and, in 1785, was a representative to the General Court. The town's history says that he "was an efficient laborer in all war measures, was a man of courage and resolution" and that he was "a solid temperate man."

Joshua Bragdon made a will April 4, 1792, and said he had "apprehensions of approaching death." It was probated November 30, the same year. The children mentioned were Joshua Jr., his executor, Thomas, Daniel, Hepzibah, wife of Josiah Clark, and Hannah and Martha, then unmarried.

Lieut. Morgan Lewis, of Sanford, became captain of the company after the resignation of Capt. Bragdon. He served as selectman, 1774-1779, and was a major in the militia, beside his service in Col. Scamman's regiment.

Capt. Lewis' wife was named Sarah, and she died December 28, 1819, aged 79 years. He died November 17, 1784, aged 47 years, and they both were buried in the Alfred village cemetery. He was the first person buried there. In the inventory of his estate, which amounted to £838, 2s., 2d., were two cartridge boxes, 3 shillings, and a powder horn, 8 pence. Their children mentioned then were Jeremiah, the oldest

son and administrator, Daniel, the second son, Morgan, Jr., the "third son now living" in 1792, John, who died before 1792, Sarah, eldest daughter and wife of Jeremiah Trafton, Doras, wife of David Bean, Katherine, wife of Benjamin Trafton and the third daughter, with Patience, Abigail and Dolly.

"A muster Roll of the Company under the Command of Captain Joshua Bragdon."

Enlisted, all 1775.

Joshua Bragdon,	Capt.,	Wells,	April 21
Morgan Lewis,	Lieut.,	Sanford,	May 3
Moses Sweet,	Ensign,	"	" 3
Abraham Barens,	Sergt.,	Wells,	" 3
Enoch Hale,	"	Sanford,	" 3
William Patton,	"	Wells,	" 3
Jedidiah Pebody,	"	Sanford,	" 3
Simeon Hatch,	Corp.,	Wells,	" 3
Samuel Cluff,	"	Sanford,	" 3
Peter Cram,	"	Wells,	" 3
Ephriam Gile,	"	Sanford,	" 3
Joseph Thompson,	Drummer,	"	" 3
Josiah Harmon,	Fifer,	"	" 3

Privates.

John Adams,		Sanford,	" 3
Jonathan Adams,		"	" 3
William Banks,	(dis. Nov. 30)	"	" 3
Nathan Butland,		Wells,	" 3
William Boston,		"	" 3
Elijah Boston,		"	" 3
Daniel Boston,	(dis. Sept. 19)	Sanford,	July 2
Richard Blabon,		Wells,	" 2
John Clarke,		Sanford,	May 3
Isack Coffin,		"	" 3
John Emons,		"	" 3
Pendleton Emons,		Wells,	" 3
Nathaniel Edwards,		"	" 3
Steven Edwards,		"	" 3
Daniel Eastman,		Sanford,	" 3
James Ford,		Wells,	June 25

Samuel Harmon,		Sanford,	May	3
Teamo Hall,*	(dis. July 5)	Wells,	"	3
Joseph Hibbard,		Sanford,	"	3
Isac Jones,		"	"	3
Thomas Jepson,		Wells,	"	3
Saml Jelson,		Sanford,	"	3
Charles Jellson,		Berwick,	July	1
Abram Kimble,		Sanford,	May	3
Joseph Knight,		Berwick,	July	1
Jedediah Low,		Wells,	May	3
John Lord,		Sanford,	"	3
Thomas Neenly,		Wells,	"	3
Abra Pribel,		Sanford,	"	3
Moses Pettey,		"	July	1
William Powers,		"	"	1
Jeremiah Smith,		"	May	3
Jeremiah Steward,		Wells,	"	3
Masters Treadwell, (dis. Sept. 27),		"	"	3
Nathaniel Treadwell,		"	"	3
Samuel Whitehous,		"	"	3
Charles White,		Sanford,	"	3
George Whales,		"	"	3
Nathl Folsom York,		"	"	3
Paul Giles,		"	"	3
Daniel Giles,		"	"	3
Israel Smith,		"	"	3
Noah Merrill,		Wells,	"	3
Israel Hilbon,		Sanford,	"	3

Original roll in Massachusetts Archives, Volume XIV, page 9. Total, 57 men. Those from Wells were allowed 93 miles travel, and from Sanford 100 and 106. All had guns, all furnished by themselves but two, and 39 had cartridge boxes.

CAPT. PHILIP HUBBARD'S COMPANY.

Capt. Philip Hubbard lived in South Berwick and was born in 1718. He married in 1740, Hannah Plummer, by whom he had fourteen children, namely

* Perhaps James.

— Philip, Jr., Benjamin, Mrs. Elizabeth Neal, John, Mrs. Hannah Hodsdon, Mrs. Abigail Goodwin, Moses, Aaron, Mrs. Sarah Goodwin, Richard, Jonathan, Eben, Ichabod and Stephen. His home farm was that of his father and grandfather, and after him came his two sons, John and Ichabod. At least seven generations of his family have lived in that neighborhood.

Capt. Hubbard was the eldest son of Philip Hubbard and Elizabeth Roberts. His father died in 1723, and was supposed to have been killed by the Indians. His mother came from Dover, N. H., and she was the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Roberts. His paternal grandparents were Philip Hubert, as the name was then written, and Elizabeth Goodwin; she was a daughter of Daniel Goodwin, of Kittery. His grandfather Hubert was the emigrant to what has since become South Berwick, the locality is about a mile from what is now the Eliot line, and he was the son of Jean Hubert of the parish of St. Savior, in the Isle of Jersey. The family were Norman French.

Philip Hubert, the emigrant, was granted twenty acres of land in old Kittery, May 16, 1694, fifty acres May 24, 1694, and fifty acres May 10, 1703. The twenty acres were laid out to him January 10, 1710, at the "Beaver Dam" and the one hundred acres were laid out November 21, 1706 at "ye Great Lot, Nine Notches." The Hubbard loghouse was called "Hubbard's Garrison," and was standing as late as 1826, when it was taken down and a frame house built in the rear of the site of the garrison. The family burying ground, where Captain Hubbard was buried in

1792, at the age of seventy-four years, is in the field opposite where the old garrison stood. This was also the field of the emigrant, Philip Hubert, or Hubbard, which he bought of James Emery, January 25, 1697, for £120, and was described as forty acres, more or less, with buildings, fruit trees and all other appurtenances.

Capt. Philip Hubbard made his will November 13, 1787, in which he said "Being in sound health," etc., which was probated September 8, 1792. His sons, John and Ichabod, were the executors. He left an estate of £1031, 18s., 8d., in which were a gun and bayonet valued at 20 shillings, an old sword at 4 shillings, and a cartouch box 2 shillings. He owned land also in the town of Shapleigh. Thirteen children were named in his will, but evidently Philip, Jr., and Eben died before that date.

Capt. Hubbard was a prominent man in his town, serving as moderator and selectman, also on important committees. A marble monument has lately been erected at his grave, but the original split stone, with his initials cut upon it, was left as his most fitting memorial. His life work was such that his "memory is held in the greatest respect by all his descendants," as one of his posterity writes. Who can hope to do more?

Capt. Philip Hubbard was commissioned June 2, 1775, in Col. Scamman's regiment, and the commission is still in existence. Besides that service, he was the captain of a seacoast company at Kittery Point and York in 1776. When he joined Scamman's regiment

he was about fifty-seven years of age and no doubt had seen service in the French and Indian wars.

"Muster Roll of the Company under the command of Capt. Phillip Hubbard in Colo Scamman's Regiment to the first of August 1775."

<i>Enlisted, all 1775</i>			
Phillip Hubbard,	Capt.,	Berwick,	May 2
Jedidiah Goodwin,	1st Lieut.,	"	" 2
James Roberts,	2d "	"	" 2
Simeon Lord,	Sergt.,	"	" 5
Joshua Nason,	"	"	" 5
Richard Plummer,	"	"	" 5
Tristram Fall,	"	"	" 20
Samuel Hubbard,	Corp.,	"	" 5
Freethy Spencer,	"	"	" 5
Samuel Worster,	"	"	" 5
Joseph Hubbard,	"	"	" 5
Samuel Stevens,	Drummer,	Lebanon,	" 20
<i>Privates.</i>			
Moses Hubbard,		Berwick,	" 5
Aaron Goodwin,		"	" 5
Moses Spencer,		"	" 5
John Shorey,		"	" 5
Benjamin Row,		"	" 5
Daniel Lord,		"	" 5
Stephen Wood,		"	" 5
Daniel Hubbard,		"	" 5
Jeremiah Lord,		"	" 5
William Stone,		"	" 5
Daniel Grant,		"	" 5
James Wentworth,		Rochester,	" 5
Richard Pirkins,		Lebanon,	" 5
Benjamin Horsham,		Berwick,	" 5
Elisha James,		Lebanon,	" 5
William Davis,		Berwick,	" 5
Benjamin Goodwin,		"	" 5
James Grant,		"	" 8
Daniel Wadlin,		"	" 8
Bartholomew Nason,		"	" 8
Ichabod Smith,		"	" 8
Abel Getchell,		"	" 8

Walter Abbot,	Berwick,	May 8
Morrel Hobbs,	"	" 8
Benjamin Weymouth,	"	" 8
Theophilus Abbot,	"	" 8
Daniel Abbot,	"	" 8
Simeon Lord Junr.,	"	" 8
Aaron Hubbard,	"	" 8
Moses Couson,	Lebanon,	" 15
Dodifer Garland,	Rochester,	" 15
Jonathan Garland,	"	" 15
Nathaniel Blewet,	Berwick,	" 15
Daniel Hodsdon,	"	" 8
Moses How,	"	" 15
John Davis,	"	" 15
Ralph Farnum,	Lebanon,	" 15
Thomas Downs,	Berwick,	" 15
Landras Heast,	"	" 8
John Pugsley,	"	" 20
Francis Pierce,	"	" 20
James Smith,	"	" 20
Ichabod Downs,	"	" 20
John Cousens,	Lebanon,	" 20
Jonathan Burrows,	"	" 20
Paul Welch,	Berwick,	" 20
John Pierce,	"	" 20
Joseph Goodwin,	"	June 28
Gilbert Perkins,	Lebanon,	Aug. 12
Silas White,	"	July 11
Moses Lord,	Berwick,	" 20
Philip Hubbard Jr.,	"	" 20

Original roll in Massachusetts Archives, Volume XV, page 33. Total, 64 men. All had guns, all but six supplied by themselves. Only 24 cartridge boxes returned in the company and no bayonets.

CAPT. JONATHAN NOWELL'S COMPANY.

Capt. Jonathan Nowell, of York was commissioned in Col. Scamman's regiment June 2, 1775, was a captain in Col. William Prescott's 7th Continental regiment

in 1776, that served through the siege of Boston and took part in the Long Island campaign. He became brigade major of the York county militia March 7, 1780. His wife was named Elizabeth, and he died Jan. 5, 1821, aged 74 years. He was a pensioner.

"A Muster Roll of the Company under the Command of Captain Jona Nowell in Colonel Scamman's Regiment to the first of August 1775."

			<i>Enlisted, all 1775</i>
Jonathan Nowell,	Capt.,	York,	May 2
Thomas Nowell,	Lieut.,	"	" 2
Edward Low,	Ensign,	"	" 2
Edward O'Brien,	Sergt.,	"	" 3
Job Winchell,	"	Berwick,	" 3
John Frost,	"	"	" 3
John Haley,	"	York,	" 3
Moses Weymouth,	Corp.,	Berwick,	" 3
William Tripe,	"	Sanford,	" 3
Francis Weymouth,	"	Berwick,	" 3
Aulden Warren,	"	"	" 3
Simeon Whitham,	Drummer,	York,	" 3
Roger Plaisted,	Fifer,	"	" 3

Privates.

Joseph Welch,	York,	" 3
Arthur Bragdon,	"	" 3
Nathaniel Brackett,	Georgetown,	" 3
Thomas Perkins,	York,	" 3
Amos Hasty,	"	" 3
Jotham Booker,	"	" 3
Thomas Welch,	"	" 3
Warren Bragdon,	"	" 4
Daniel Jacobs,	"	" 3
Lemuel Pierce,	"	" 3
William Nasson,	"	" 3
Nathaniel Young,	"	" 4
Thomas Shepard Jenkins,	"	" 4
David Merry,	Berwick,	" 3
Aaron Abbott,	York,	" 3
Eliphalet Kingsbury,	Kittery,	" 3

Josiah Trafton,	York,	May	4
John Freeman,	"	"	4
William Murphy,	"	"	5
John McLucas,	Mount Desert,	"	5
Edward Clarke,	"	"	6
Curtis Pierce,	York,	"	4
John Perkins,	"	"	3
Edward Paskins,	"	"	3
John Tuttle,	Berwick,	"	4
James Randall,	"	"	3
---tham Ricker,	"	"	3
Caleb Ford,	"	"	3
Alexander Jillison,	"	"	3
Jonathan Thompson,	York,	"	3
Able Thompson,	"	"	3
Edward Moore,	"	June 10	
Joseph Jones,	"	May	5
Ebenezer Gubtail,	Berwick,	"	4
Peter Nason,	York,	"	4
Jonathan Welch,	"	"	3
Pharaoh, Negro,	"	"	3

"Errors Excepted. Cambridge Jan'y 20th 1776."

Original roll in Massachusetts Archives, Volume XV, page 83. Total, 50 men. All had guns, but 34 furnished their own, and 19 had cartridge boxes. Shirts were charged the men 8s. 3d. each. Those from York were allowed 80 miles travel, from Berwick the same, excepting Caleb Ford, who was allowed two miles more. Those from Sanford 100 miles, Georgetown 150 and Mount Desert 230.

CAPT. JESSE DORMAN'S COMPANY.

Capt. Jesse Dorman, of Arundel, was the son of Jabez Dorman, who came from Boxford, Massachusetts, to Arundel, now Kennebunkport, about 1715. Capt. Dorman's wife was Eunice Averill, a daughter of Samuel and Ruth (Watson) Averill. Her father

was cast away on Mount Desert and drowned in 1747. Their eleven children were Josiah, Israel, Elizabeth, Daniel Towne, Abiel, Daniel Shackley, Stephen, Jedediah, Sarah, Jesse, Jr., and Thomas. Three of his sons served in the army. In 1793, a violent tornado unroofed his house, and he with his bed and bedding were blown several rods from the house. He died about the year 1800

Capt. Dorman was a lieutenant in Gen. Abercrombie's army at Lake George when Lord Howe was killed and the army met with a crushing defeat, in 1758. He was then in command of a company, and was struck in the breast by a musket ball, the force of which was checked by a silk handkerchief which he had placed inside of his vest for convenience in wiping his face. He enlisted in Col. Scamman's regiment May 3, 1775, and was commissioned June 2. His name appears among the soldiers at Louisberg, in 1745, with Sir William Pepperrell.

"A Muster Roll of ye Company under ye Command of Capt. Jesse Dorman in Collonell James Scammons Regiment To the First of August 1775."

<i>Enlisted, all 1775</i>			
Jesse Dorman,	Capt.,	Arundel,	May 3
Daniel Merrill,	Lieut.,	"	" 3
Jacob Curtis,	Ensign,	"	" 3
John Goowin,	Sergt.,	"	" 8
Abner Credeford,	"	"	" 12
Ezekiel Wakefield,	"	Wells,	" 12
Joseph Cluf,	"	Arundel,	" 8
Lemuel Miller,	Corp.,	"	" 8
Nathaniel Daviss,	"	"	" 12
Richard Thompson,	"	Wells,	" 8
Ephriam Wilde,	"	Arundel,	" 12
Moses Blaisdell,	Drummer,	Wells,	" 12
John Hubbard,	Fifer,	"	" 12

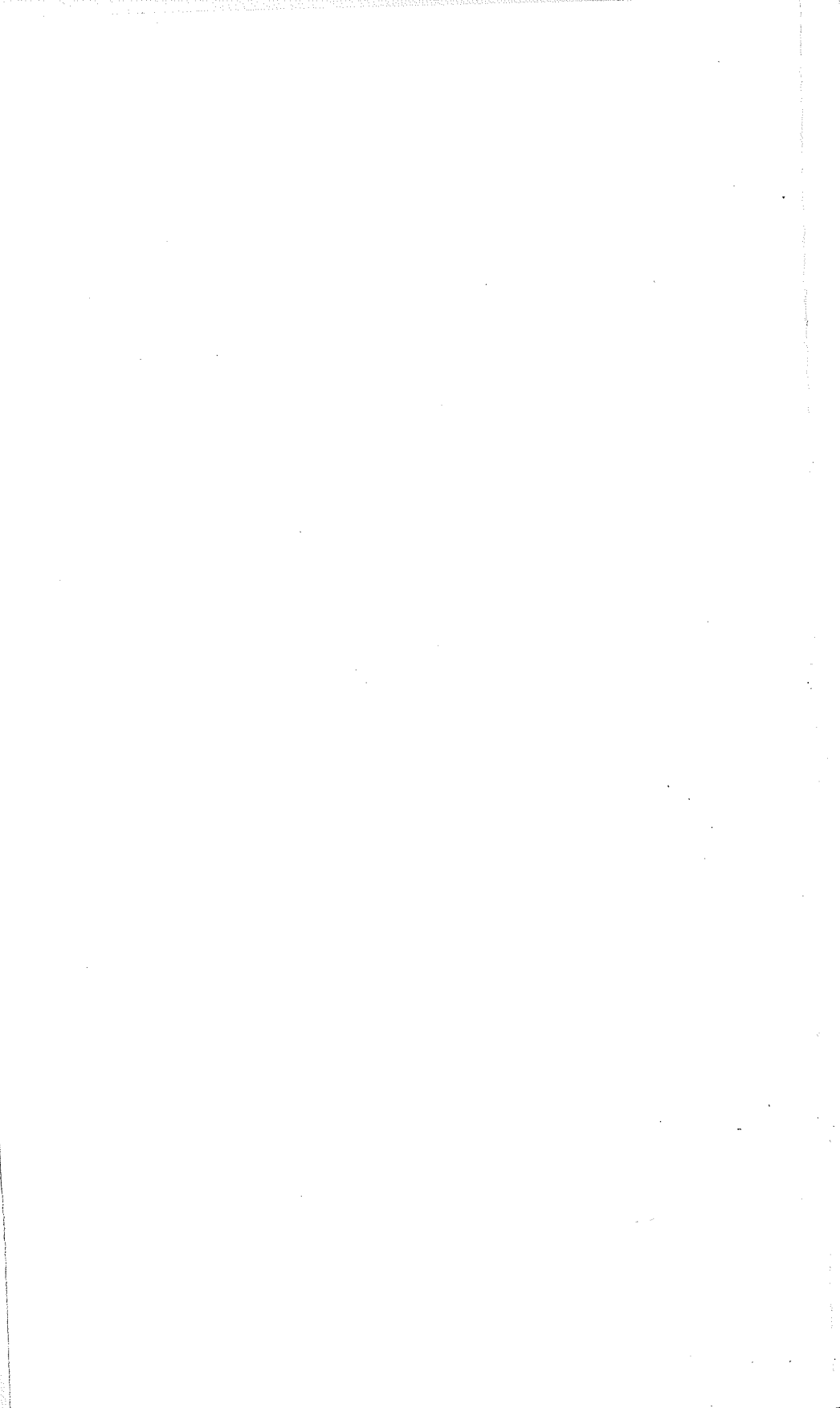
Privates.

Pierce Murphy,	Arundel,	May	8
Noah Cluf,	"	"	8
Harrison Downing,	"	"	8
John Woster,	"	"	8
Easman Huchings,	"	"	8
Nathaniel Lord,	"	"	8
Josiah Dorman,	"	"	3
John Watson,	"	"	8
Benjamin Lord,	"	"	8
Abell Merrill,	"	"	8
Asa Huchings,	"	"	8
Benjamin Rhodes,	"	"	8
Israel Murphy,	"	"	8
Mark Goodwin,	"	"	8
William Fellows,	Biddeford,	"	8
Benjamin Nason,	Arundel,	"	8
Joshua Nason,	"	"	8
Enoch Clough,	"	"	8
Forest Burnham,	"	"	8
Richard Michell,	"	"	8
Thomas Bickford,	"	"	8
Moses Stevens,	"	"	8
Seth Peobody,	Wells,	"	8
James Smith,	"	"	8
Francis Varney,	"	"	8
Edmond Littlefield,	"	"	8
Richard Shackley,	"	"	8
Simeon Huchins,	Arundel,	"	8
Edward Nason,	"	"	8
Andrew Stone,	"	"	8
Samuel Smith,	"	"	8
Jeremiah Bettess,	Biddeford,	"	8
Roger Smith,	"	"	12
Joel Jones,	Conetticut,	"	12
Abijah Woomwood,	Wells,	"	8
Moses Drown,	"	"	12
Stephen Webber,	"	"	12
Daniel Meader,	"	"	12
John Fisk,	"	"	12
Joseph Dennet,	"	"	12
Moses Norton,	"	"	12
Samuel Bickford,	Arundel,	"	12

Dudley Stone,	Arundel,	May 12
Alexander English,	"	" 12
Benjamin Miller,	"	" 8
Ephriam Dorman,	"	" 8
John Baxter Car,	"	" 8

Original roll in Massachusetts Archives, Volume XIV, page 75. Total, 60 men. Those from Arundel were allowed 110 miles travel, Wells 108, and Biddeford 117. Fifty-five had guns and 7 bayonets which they furnished themselves, and 49 had cartridge boxes. Shoes were charged to the men at 6sh. 8d. and they had £2 advance wages.

The story of the regiments of the period of the rebellion against England in the Revolutionary war, gives us to-day a lesson in the indignation felt by our patriot forefathers against the mother country for her injustice to them as colonists. They felt the justice of their cause and believed, sooner or later, it must prevail. Trusting in Providence, they buckled on their armor, and with little money and but a quarter of a pound of powder to a man, they began what then appeared an unequal contest. Events forced them to declare their independence, and through many a long month and year, they struggled on and on, exhausting their resources more and more, passing through many periods of despair, until their heroic efforts were crowned with success. The records of nearly every town meeting show their solicitude for the approval of their posterity. No people have had more noble and unselfish ancestors than ourselves, so let us emulate their examples and make our country what they intended it to be, a paradise of freedom.



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