

**A RECORD OF THE SERVICES OF THE
COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND
ENLISTED MEN OF KITTERY AND ELIOT,
MAINE, WHO SERVED THEIR COUNTRY
ON LAND AND SEA IN THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION, FROM 1775 TO 1783**

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A record of the services of the commissioned officers and enlisted men of Kittery and Eliot, Maine, who served their country on land and sea in the American Revolution, from 1775 to 1783 by Oliver P. Remick

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To the Men of Kittery who gave their lives on land and sea, in battle
or in prison, from 1775 to 1783, that this country might be
free, and that their example may speak to com-
ing generations, this volume is
respectfully inscribed.

By **LIEUT. OLIVER P. REMICK**, Engineer Corps,
U. S. Revenue Cutter Service.
Member of the Maine Historical Society and the
Maine Genealogical Society.

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PREFACE.

Kittery, at the commencement of the war for Independence, was composed of the present towns of Kittery and Eliot, and this record takes in the soldiers and sailors of both towns; but Eliot's soldiers are not mentioned as such in their individual records, but one can tell by the parish or militia company residence of the man, in which town as now constituted he lived; whenever the word "town" occurs in the following pages, it refers to and means the old town of Kittery as it was in 1775.

The town at that time was divided into three parishes, viz., first, or lower; second, or upper; and third, or middle. The first parish was that part of the town south of a line, commencing at Portsmouth Ferry, near the old Rice House, and running north fifty-four degrees east, to the town of York. The second parish was the present town of Eliot, and the third parish comprised that part of the town between the other two parishes.

In 1775, the town had four companies of militia, all belonging to the First Regiment of Infantry of York County, commanded by Col. Edward Cutts, a resident of the town, but in 1776, the militia was reorganized, and the four companies increased to six, all belonging to the Second Regiment of York County, and commanded by Col. John Frost, a resident of the town, also an officer in the last French war. The second major was John Shapleigh of the town, and the adjutant was Lieut. Andrew P. Fernald, also a resident.

The above officers all served with the Continental Army at various times during the war, as did nearly all the company officers.

The officers and location of the six town companies were as follows: the First Company's were Capt. Elisha Shapleigh, First Lieut. James Shapleigh, Second Lieut. Thomas Hammond, and comprised that part of the second parish between Sturgeon Creek, the residence of Miss Farmer, the river, and the town of York.

The Second Company's were Capt. William Holbrook, First Lieut. William Deering, Jr., and Second Lieut. Daniel Billings, and the bounds were that part of the first parish east of Spruce Creek.

The Third Company's were Capt. Richard Rogers, First Lieut. William Haley, Second Lieut. John Godsoe, and comprised those parts of both the first and third parishes, west of Spruce Creek.

The Fourth Company's were Capt. Samuel Leighton, First Lieut. William Raitt, and Second Lieut. Charles Frost, and comprised all of the second parish, north of the First Company bounds.

The Fifth Company's were Capt. Samuel Weeks, First Lieut. William Lewis, and Second Lieut. Nicholas Weeks, and comprised all of the third parish, east of Spruce Creek.

The Sixth Company's were Capt. Parker Foster, First Lieut. William Spinney, and Second Lieut. Timothy Spinney, and comprised that part of the second parish, south of the First Company bounds.

By referring to the above parish and company bounds, the reader can tell where the soldiers lived, etc. Population of town in 1776, in First Parish, 923; in Second Parish, 1457; in Third Parish, 656. Total, 3036. Male residents of the town, over sixteen years old, 618 white, 22 Quakers, and 19 negroes, indians, and mixed. Total males over sixteen years old, 659.

The town on Dec. 13, 1774, chose the following Committee of Inspection, Correspondence and Safety, Capt. John H. Bartlett, William Leighton, Nathaniel Remick, Dea. Jonathan Hammond, Moses Hanscom, William Stacy, Capt. John Frost, William Cottle, William Remick, Robert Morrell, Ezekiel Allen, Samuel Weeks, John Rogers, Dr. Daniel Pierce, Edmund Hammond, Samuel Rice, John Dennett, Jr., William Lewis, Benjamin Fernald, Charles Chauncy, Esq., Elihu Gunnison, Dea. Joseph Gunnison, Joseph Billings, Joshua Staples, and William Holbrook. They were farmers, merchants, shipbuilders, and professional men, also active and retired officers of the militia, but were men of mature age; this committee had a great deal to do in the following years, in looking after the military interests of the town.

The militia of the town, as such, was not ordered upon any duty with the Continental armies or by themselves, and although historians and writers of the Revolution speak about the militia of the colonies as being on duty at various times, the writer has been unable to find but few instances of the State Militia being ordered on duty as such: what were called militia were properly State troops; they were enlisted and drafted for a certain duty or time *from the militia*, officers and men.

That is, regiments would be formed of companies from several counties. Companies from men of several different militia regiments,

so that the troops when organized for field service would be State troops, differing only from the Continental or Regular Troops in time of service.

These State regiments were always called by the name of their colonels. The Continental regiments were often called by the name of their colonels also; but they had a number or State name, and this number is used by the writer, because some of the Continental regiments, had several colonels during the war, and thus would confuse the reader.

An abstract of each Continental and State organization services in which men from the town served during the war, will save repetition in the individual records, and is here given for reference.

Four days after the battles of Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts issued a call for volunteers, and Kittery nobly responded by raising two companies, commanded by Captains Tobias Fernald and Samuel Leighton, both residents of the town; the men enlisted to serve until Jan. 1, 1776, and both companies were mustered into the Thirtieth Regiment of Infantry of the United Colonies, commanded by Col. James Scammon. During its time of service the regiment marched to Cambridge, in May, 1775, and had been in camp about four weeks when the Battle of Bunker Hill was fought, in which it took part; after the battle it was stationed at Cambridge, and manned Fort No. 1, and the redoubt near it, and was in Gen. William Heath's brigade, of Gen. Israel Putnam's division, forming the centre of the American army, under General Washington, surrounding the British army in Boston, and so the regiment remained until Dec. 31, 1775, when it was mustered out of service.*

June 5, 1775, the town voted to have a watch of twenty men on duty every night until further orders, and as many men by day as the commanding officers of the militia companies thought proper.

Capt. John Shapleigh's company of Coast Guards were authorized by the Massachusetts Legislature, June 28, 1775, and were enlisted to serve until Dec. 31, 1775; they were stationed in the town and performed the duty of preventing parties from the British men-of-war landing and looting the town; they also helped construct Fort McClary and Sullivan; and guarded against any surprise from the enemy by way of the sea; this company was under the directions of the field officers of the First York County Regiment of Militia, and the men were mostly residents of the town.

* For a more detailed account of the services of this regiment the reader is referred to Nathan Gould's History of the Regiment.

There appears to have been no fort or fortification in the town at the commencement of the war, except Fort William, an earthwork, now called Fort McClary. Fort Sullivan, on Fernald's Island, in the river, now a part of the United States Navy Yard, was built in this year, and garrisoned by the State of New Hampshire, but the men were about all residents of Kittery. Fort William, now Fort McClary, appears to have been repaired and reconstructed also this year by the Committee of Safety, but probably had no permanent garrison during the war; it had two 12-pound cannon mounted there by June 10, 1776, also some 9-pounders.

There were also men from the town in the forts on the New Hampshire side of the river, Washington and Hancock.

Capt. R. Follett's Artillery Company at Kittery Point in November, 1775, was probably a volunteer association, as no doubt were also Capt. Wm. Deering's company of carpenters, and Capt. Samuel Stacy's company of militia.

The British war ships "Scarboro," Captain Barclay, and "Canceau," Captain Mowatt, lay off the town during the summer of 1775, and doubtless their crews had several skirmishes with the above named local companies.

The State of New Hampshire employed some vessels in the river this year as a State navy, and some men from the town were on them.

The Eighteenth Continental Regiment of Infantry, Col. Edmund Phinney, in which were about all the men from the town in the regular army in 1776, was raised in the latter part of 1775 to serve for one year from Jan. 1, 1776; the regiment in January, 1776, was in Brig.-Gen. Wm. Heath's brigade, of Maj.-Gen. Israel Putnam's division, under General Washington at Cambridge; they marched into Boston upon its evacuation by the British army in March, 1776, and remained on duty in the city, until Aug. 8, when they started on their way for Ticonderoga, arriving Sept. 2, 1776, at Mount Independence, opposite Fort Ticonderoga; here they were in the brigade of Gen. B. Arnold, and some of the regiment was in the naval battle of Oct. 13, on Lake Champlain, between the British and American fleets, where several men belonging to the regiment were killed. Major-Gen. Philip Schuyler commanded the whole American army around Ticonderoga. The regiment remained at Mount Independence until Nov. 20, when they were transferred to Fort George, on Lake George, where they remained until Dec, 31, 1776, when it was