

The date of the birth of Samuel Small can only be approximated by his own depositions, as about 1664 to 1667, yet it is evident that he was one of the younger sons of Francis² and Elizabeth (****)Small.

Of his early life little is known, but from his testimony in May, 1737, we learn that he, with "John Heard & Stephen Toby... all of seventy years of age & upwards ... sixty years ago... lived at Kittery at Maj^r Shapleys House." This was at a period (1675-77) when the Indians were engaged in active warfare; and it is probable that these families had huddled together for safety in Major Nicholas Shapleigh's garrison-house. Samuel Small was then about thirteen years of age.

Subsequently, he removed to Pemaquid with Henry Jocelyn, as shown by his further affidavit, November 11, 1737, that he, "Samuel Small aged about 73 years ... was in his youth a servant to Henry Joslin, Esq., then magistrate in the eastern parts, and lived with said Joslin several years at Pemaquid."

In 1677, an effort was made to rehabilitate the settlement at Pemaquid, which had been abandoned at the first out-break of the Indians, in 1675. Troops were sent there, and a few of the former settlers returned, among the latter Henry Jocelyn, who was appointed Justice of the Peace. During all the changes of proprietorship and government in Maine, prior to 1675, Jocelyn had held the most important offices, and "nothing ever occurred to cast reproach upon his character." In his old age, when almost without means, he was provided with an office of some dignity.

So much has been erroneously written of Jocelyn at this period that it is quite pertinent to quote from a letter, under date of September 15, 1680, which Gov. Edmund Andros sent from New York to Ensign Sharp, commander of the fort at Pemaquid, showing that Jocelyn was at Pemaquid after 1675, and indicating some of the conditions under which he lived there.

"Ensigne Sharpe.

"I have by Mr Wells, and one writt by Mr West, answered yours of the

7th instant, except what relates to M^r Jocelyn, whom I would have you use with all fitting respect, considering what he hath been & his age. And if he desire and should build a house for himself, to lett him choose any lott & pay him ten pounds towards it, or if he shall desire to hyre soe to live by himselfe, then to engage & pay the rent, either of which shall be allowed you in your account, as alsoe sufficient provisions for himself and wife, as he shall desire out of the stores, letting me know per this return, how he desires it or what, that I may settle it...

E.A."

(New Eng. Hist. and Genealogical Register, vol. 11:32)

Extended research has failed to reveal more than this one glimpse (as it appears in his affidavit) of the life of Samuel Small with Jocelyn at Pemaquid, during those "several years" that probably terminated with the death of the latter in 1682 or 1683. It was eminently fitting that this aged man of nearly eighty years, since he had no children, should have chosen the son and grandson of his old friends and contemporaries to be a companion and assistant in his declining years.

Henry Jocelyn son of Sir Thomas Jocelyn of Kent, Eng. was sent over by Capt. Mason to make "a more complete discovery" and examination of his grant. He arrived at Piscataqua in the summer of 1634, but did not long remain. After the death of Mason, in 1635, he became a member of the new government established by Sir Ferdinando Gorges. Following the death of Capt. Thomas Cammock, in 1643, Jocelyn married his widow, Margaret, and succeeded to the Cammock Patent at Black Point. Upon the departure of Sir Richard Vines for Barbados, in 1645, Jocelyn became Deputy Governor. Later on, 1658, when the jurisdiction of Mass. had extended over the people east of the Saco River, "Our right trusty Henry Jocelyn Esq." was appointed a commissioner with full power "for the trial of all causes without a jury within the liberties of Scarborough and Falmouth not exceeding the value of L50," and with Jordan and Shapleigh, Rishworth and Abraham Preble, was invested with "magistratrical

powers throughout the whole county of York."

"Henry Josslyn Esq^r of good parts & conuersation well beloved of thein-habitants and allways A uindicator of Kingly Gouernment both Ciuill & Eclesiasticall liuing at Black Point" was chosen President "of those who were Instituted by his Majet^s Commissioners to gouerne the Prouince of Mayn In New England.July 1665 & were turned out by the Commissioners of Boston July 1668."(Mass. Archives,vol. 3,300.)

In October,1676, the Indians one hundred strong,made an attack on Black Point.The inhabitants fled for protection to the garrison of Jocelyn,from which he went out to negotiate a treaty with Mugg,their leader.While he was gone,the inhabitants fled to their boats,leaving Jocelyn alone with his family to breast the storm.He appeared at Pemaquid in 1677;and here he died between August,1682, and May,1683, leaving a widow,but no children.

The causes which led to the scattering of the Small family commenced with the outbreak of King Philip's War,in the summer of 1675.This war was especially disastrous to the Maine settlements,so widely separated along the coast, and particularly ill-fitted to resist an invasion from Indians or any other foe.All business was suspended,harvests were ungathered, and homes deserted.Those who lived on the outskirts of the towns crowded into garrison or into the larger houses,which had been as strongly fortified as possible.Every able-bodied man was a soldier,or contributed in some manner to the public weal.It was a severe struggle for bare existence.With the beginning of cold weather,hostilities ceased,only to be renewed in the spring.This condition continued,at intervals,for nearly twenty years.It was truly an age of terror.Many families,thoroughly disheartened, removed to Massachusetts,New Hampshire,or Connecticut, and never returned.

April 11,1711,Francis² Small conveyed to his son,Samuel³ ,by deed of gift his undivided half of the "Ossipee tract," also placing in his hands the original deed which he had obtained in 1668,from Captain Sandy.During his life

time, Samuel³ Small made no attempt to prove his claim to these lands, deterred, it may be, by the disturbances in the country, or by the difficulties that would doubtless arise owing to the confusion of titles resulting from conflicting grants in that and other sections of the state. It remained for his children and grandchildren to claim and settle upon this tract of land, after almost endless litigation.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century, the sons of Francis² Small were widely dispersed. Edward³, who was apparently the eldest, after residing a number of years in Dover, N.H. became one of the founders of Chatham, on Cape Cod. Francis³, Junior, was for a time at Portsmouth, N.H., thence removing to the Cape. Daniel³ went to Truro, taking his aged parents with him. Benjamin³ removed to Connecticut, where his distinguished descendants appear in Lebanon, Berlin, and elsewhere in the state.

Samuel³ alone remained in the "home place", Kittery. Here he cast his lot, and no discouragements could dislodge him. Although never filling any prominent public offices, he shows himself to have been a reliable and active townsmen, who did his part well.

Samuel⁴ Small, born April 17, 1700, at Kittery, Maine, was the elder of the two sons of Samuel³ and Elizabeth (Heard) Small. He took to himself a wife before he had quite reached the age of sixteen years. He was appointed to the office of Deacon Samuel Small July 24, 1729. The five children of Samuel⁴ and Anna (Hatch) Small born in Kittery were baptized in the First Church of Scarborough, September 22, 1728. These were Samuel, Anna, John, Joshua, and Elizabeth. Those born in Scarborough--Sarah, Benjamin, James, and Mary--were baptized in the same church in infancy. As Deacon of this First Church, he appears to have been quite as zealous in church affairs as in those of the town. He was one of the three chosen to "Lay out y^e personage Land," and

he was active in the erection of the first meeting-house "40 foot Long 35 foot wide and Twenty foot post." The second meeting-house, so vigorously discussed in the earlier town meetings, was finally built at Dunston, and "Dea. Samuel Small and Joseph Moody being dismissed from the Church at Black-point" were received into the Second Church, June 5, 1748. One of the grants for three hundred and thirty acres, to be divided "equally" to Daniel Fogg and Samuel⁴ Small was made by the Proprietors in 1750. Two months later, Small conveyed for £92 all his interest in this land to Captain Daniel Fogg. Samuel⁵ Small, Jr. also received from his father fourteen acres as a "Deed of Gift," which he conveyed to Captain Fogg for £28, in 1753.

The first house built by Samuel⁴ Small, Sr. in Scarborough, was undoubtedly constructed of logs. The ancient one-story frame house believed by antiquarians of the town to have been his later homestead, though known for many years as the "Robinson House," was situated east of the Nonsuch River upon the main road, not far from the present Scarborough Beach railroad station.

Across the road, about eight or ten hundred feet to the north of it, stood the "Old Black Point Meeting-house," long since demolished.

The old house at one period showed great age, but within forty years it had been repaired; and a new barn was then built which, though badly scorched survived the fire of 1897, when the house was burned to the ground. Facing the south, with the high-pitched gable toward the street, there was at the front a large room on each side of the small "entry." This was the main entrance. A precipitous stairway led to the second story with its one finished room, the rest being left open. Three large fireplaces were connected with the huge centre chimney: two in the front rooms, with the third in one of the three rear rooms. In the end toward the street there was originally a door in the middle with a window on each side of it; but when the house was renovated, a window was put in its place and a new door cut through on the north, leading from the middle room. A rather unusual feature

of the house was a small window in the angle of the gable, above the two windows of the second or attic story, toward the street, which was adorned with a strong blind of very old design; and all the blinds were of a similar pattern. On the westerly side a long ell or shed extended to the barn; during the fire it was pulled down to save the barn.

A tradition connected with this house, brought to light by an unknown writer; (Portland Evening Express, June 20, 1903) :

"The Sunday after the Battle of Lexington a courier, hatless and coatless, was seen tearing along the road in Scarborough to the church. As he reached the church, just after the close of the morning service, he reined in his horse and drew up to where the people were gathered about the entrance and hurriedly informed them of the march of the British regulars from Boston to destroy the arms and ammunition which the patriots had stored at Concord.

"There was the wildest excitement among the members of Parson Lancaster's flock during the remainder of the day; and the afternoon sermon was of a patriotic character.

"As soon as these services were concluded, all the men repaired to the residence of Deacon Samuel Small, who lived nearly opposite the church, and listened to addresses by Deacon Small, Captain McDaniel, and others of the older men, many of whom had seen service in the French and Indian wars.

"It was late in the afternoon when the little band of patriots dispersed to their homes to look after their arms and accoutrements and catch a few hours sleep, for at the break of day they were to meet at Deacon Small's house, from which they were to start on their long march.

The sun was just peering over the bluffs of Cape Elizabeth when the rattle of the drum called them into line; and to the inspiring strains of a fife played by a veteran of the French war who marched about twenty feet in advance, the little band of patriots began their long and weary march to the

camp of the American Army at Cambridge.

"At Dunston, another company under command of Capt. John Rice marched for Cambridge at about the same time.

When he was sixty-eight years of age, Samuel⁴ Small, with his wife, Anna, conveyed to Benjamin⁶, the eldest son of their son Samuel⁵, "all my Estate which I now have in the Town of Scarborough afors^d. both real and Personal Excepting my Household goods...in consideration of his the said Benjamin Small's obligation to me for the Care Support & Comfortable maintainence for me and my wife Anna Small during our Natural Life."

John⁵ Small, second son to Samuel⁴ and Anna (Hatch) Small was born in Kittery, Maine, Jan. 30, 1722-23 and baptized in the First Church of Scarborough Sept. 22, 1728, with two brothers and two sisters. The educational advantages of a frontier town were limited, yet he was a cultivated man, and his handwriting was equal to that of the professional scrivener of that period. From his father he learned surveying, and some of his most creditable work is in that field. In York and Cumberland counties deeds of land are frequently mentioned "as surveyed by John Small." The town books of Scarborough record his surveys in almost every year from 1740 to 1760; and this was evidently his occupation during the winter months, or when not engaged in military service.

Between 1740 and 1745, John Small made a plan of the original allotment of lands in Scarborough, which has been carefully kept in the archives of the organization known as "The Original Proprietors of Scarborough." Small also made a plan of Gorham. John Small is mentioned as "Gentleman" or "Surveyor," but no other occupation or profession is attributed to him, except the military titles of Ensign, Lieutenant, and Captain. In 1745 he began his career in the army, at the age of twenty-three, and probably as a private. Few lists of men engaged in the siege of Louisburg are preserved; and although two companies from Scarborough are known to have served there

under General Waldo, the only proof of John Small's participation in that campaign lies in his signature as a witness to the will of John King, of Casco Bay, dated at "Louisburg on Cape Breeton... Febr^{ry} 27, 1745-6." By a succession of events most fortunate for the English, the French became disheartened and capitulated on June 17, the forty-ninth day of the siege.

Pepperell, probably the most widely known resident of Kittery to this day was knighted and became Sir William Pepperell. This exploit "greatly enhanced the military repute of New England," says Parkman, and "the news was received in England with bonfires and illuminations."

Some of the troops were retained to garrison the fort; others awaited tardy transportation to their homes. John Small was still there in the following February, at the time of witnessing the will of John King. The unsanitary condition of the extemporized camp caused much illness, and resulted in many deaths. Paul Atkins, neighbor and friend of Small in Scarborough, never returned to his family. His widow was probably the Sarah Atkins who became the wife of John Small, April 1, 1748. They were married by Rev. William Tompson, pastor of the First Church in Scarborough, of which church Sarah Atkins had become a member May 5, 1743.

Sarah Sawyer was married to Paul Atkins by Rev. William Tompson, September 22, 1741, in Scarborough. Paul and Sarah had two children, John and Mary.

The inventory of Paul Atkins, presented November 5, 1746 (Samuel Libby, Fergus Haggins, and Samuel Small, appraisers), mentions his "Wearing apparrell @ L70.4.5.... one gun L4., (and) his Wages due from the Province Supposed to be L50." It also mentions "one p^r Silver Shoe Buckles and 2 other Small Silver Shoe Buckles -L7.10:one p^r Silver Sleeve Buttons -12 shillings;" together with real estate to the value of L110. and "Cash-old Tenor -L55.5" The total valuation was about L500.

With the share of his wife, Sarah, in the estate of her late husband, and

the forty acres given to him by his father, the month before his marriage, "in consideration of the love goodwill & Parental Affection which I do bear ... towards him," John Small's responsibilities as a married man began.

Without doubt his house, like those of his brothers, was built of logs; the first frame house among them was that of Samuel built in 1766. The dwelling in which John Small reared his little family and which is also said to have been retained as their home after the second marriage of his widow, disappeared years ago, but the site is indicated in a most picturesque spot, by a depression that was once the cellar.

Leaving two sons, the younger an infant one year old, Sarah Small died September 1, 1752. Captain John was a "large, dark complexioned, stately, courtly, and handsome man." After the death of his first wife, the marriage intention of "John Small of Scarborough to Mary⁴ McKenney of Falmouth" was published October 12, 1752, at Falmouth. She is said to have been a "very beautiful, graceful and bewitching" person, fond of gayety and dancing. The mark of a mole on her right cheek was repeated upon her son Henry, and several of her grandsons and great-grandsons. Mary was born in 1731, and was twenty-one years of age at the time of her marriage to John Small. (John was about 30)

After his death in 1761, she was married to Benjamin Haskins, a farmer of Scarborough, May 1, 1765, and they had one daughter Sally Haskins.

Widowed a second time by the death of Mr Haskins, she removed to Limington, where she spent the last years of her life in the home of her son Henry⁶.

She lived to a great age, and was known to young and old alike as the eccentric and fanciful "Grannie Haskins," of whom queer stories are told to this day. Her death occurred at the home of her son, Henry⁶ Small in 1823, when she was ninety-two years of age. Many years later her remains were removed to the family tomb, which was built in 1848 by her grandsons over the cellar of the first frame house erected by her son Henry in Limington, on a private road leading to the homestead of Sewall Thompson and "Old Dundee."

In 1757, John Small with the rank of Ensign, again entered military service as a member of the local "Train band and Alarm list" under command of Captain Daniel Fogg, of Scarborough. The Ensign of a company or regiment was a commissioned officer, who carried the ensign or flag. As the exigencies of war became more pressing, John Small enlisted March 13, 1758, in response to a further demand for troops "for the reduction of Canada." He was a member of Captain John Libby's company in Colonel Jedidiah Preble's regiment and was a "2nd Lieutenant."

Governor Shirley, in his message to the General Court, in 1756 recommended that a fort should be built and maintained on the Penobscot River. Three years later, Governor Thomas Fownall urged its necessity, and four hundred men were collected and embarked under Brigadier-General Jedidiah Preble, on an expedition to that point. It was three months before the expedition sailed owing to the time consumed in providing the necessary supplies and equipment the latter including "Whale boats well equipt with oars and fit for service!"

Lieut. John Small was hired as Surveyor. After this he returned home.

With sturdy, unconquerable New-England strength and patriotism, he returned to the service as Captain of the First and Second Battalions in Brigadier-General Timothy Ruggles's Regiment of Foot, entering service April 2, 1760.

(The commission paper of Captain Small,³ time-worn document, yellowed and stained with age, was found at Limington, after her death, among the effects of Rebecca⁷ Small, daughter to Edward⁶ and granddaughter to Captain John⁵ Small. The paper was folded, and worn on the edges, - one piece entirely gone, - and the supposition is that it had been carried upon her person for many years. It is remembered that this paper reposed, with many others, in the old desk belonging to Captain John, which was so dearly treasured by his second wife, Mary, and lay there as long as she lived. After her decease, the grandchildren of her son, Henry, destroyed nearly every paper in the desk. How this

escaped is unknown. Rebecca Small never married. She was an excellent tailor-
ess, who went from one house to another, cutting and making men's and boys'
clothing, as was then customary. She was not an amiable person, was very
peculiar, and had few friends. The spirit which prompted her to cherish this
bit of parchment, therefore, merits more than passing mention; it deserves the
thanks of every descendant of "Captain John."

At the expiration of his military duties, January 12, 1761, Capt. Small
returned to his home in Scarborough with the wages due him-L91. 12. 7.

Captain John Howard with a party of fifteen men, was sent out from Fort
Western on the Kennebec River to explore the immediate country, ascertain
the disposition of the Indians and survey a new proposed road. John Small
joined these "scouts", September 1, 1761, as "First Surveyor." The official
record indicates that Captain Howard had sent special messengers to bring
Small to him, as he "paid two men for bringing Capt. Small to Fort Western;
and four men for bringing said Small from Cape Elizabeth to Maquato. Three
weeks later, while in the almost impenetrable forests of northern Maine,
Captain Howard shot at what he supposed to be a bear, and was horrified to
find that he had taken the life of one of his own men, - his first surveyor.

Tradition has it that Captain Small had on the towering bearskin cap
which was then almost universally worn in the army, and was also a part of
the regulation military dress for a century later. September 22, 1761,
the date of his termination of service was probably the date of the untimely
death of Captain John Small. A career of great promise was thus abruptly
ended, at the age of thirty-nine.

No blame was imputed to Howard, but the occurrence so affected his mind
that he sank into hopeless insanity. "He lived long at the Fort, gentle, in-
offensive and kind," during the French war, he was second in command at
Fort Western. In 1759, he had carried despatches for the government two hun-

dred miles through an unbroken wilderness, from Fort Western to Quebec. He died at the fort, July 30, 1804, aged seventy-one years. At the death of the first surveyor, Captain John Small, since Captain Howard, the commander of the expedition, was entirely unfitted to carry on the work, the project for constructing a military road to Quebec was at once abandoned, -never to be resumed.

Issue by first wife:

- 1 -John⁶- b.June 27,1748.
- 2 -Edward⁶-b.Aug.12,1751.

Issue by second wife:

- 3 -Zaccheus⁶-bap.Jan.20,1754,in First Church of Scar; died young.
- 4 -Francis⁶-bap.Nov.26,1755 " " " " " He was venturesome

When about nineteen, he left Scar. and sailed for Eng. and his family heard nothing of him for twenty-five years or more. Meanwhile, his brothers, Henry⁶ and Daniel⁶, with their mother, moved to Limington.

5 -Henry⁶ -b.Oct.29,1757,in Scar.was bap. April 2,1758,in the First Church of that town. He lived the quiet life of a farmer, and enlisted for three years in the Continental Army(1777)from "Captain Benjamin Larabee's Company, Colonel Reuben Fogg's Regiment, belonging to the town of Scar."

He was married July 16,1778,by Rev.Lancaster,to Elizabeth Dam, who was born Nov.23,1758,in Scar. and died June 13,1841,in Limington,aged eighty two

Henry⁶ Small purchased Dec.23,1786,from his uncle ,Samuel⁵ Small,a tract of one hundred acres of land at Limington,for L37:10, Lot 8, Range H. To this spot, later known as the "first farm west of Shaving Hill," he brought, in the spring of 1787,his wife and four young children;their earliest shelter being an old hunting-camp.Soon he built a log house. He was unfortunate with his houses,as the road was made through the north end of his farm instead of the south as had been expected;but his first frame house, the cellar of which is now the family tomb,was built upon it. When the road was later changed to the southward,he erected another house,in which he spent his

remaining years. To Henry and his descendants the town of Limington is largely indebted for its growth and prosperity. He was town constable in 1796 and afterward, and contributed liberally toward the support of schools.

He died November 9, 1826, aged sixty-nine, and was buried in the field on the south side of the road, a few rods east of his house. Fifteen years later his widow, Elizabeth was placed beside him; but on the completion of the family tomb, in 1849, both were removed to that last resting-place. The military chest that had belonged to his father, Captain John Small, descended through Henry to his grandson, Sewall Thompson.

Henry's second daughter, Mary⁷ called Polly married in 1801 to William Thompson. Both are buried in the tomb. Their sons were Harry and Sewall. The latter built a large square house, which stands on the hill above "Old Dundee." His heirs are in possession of Captain John Small's military chest. This ancient chest is about four feet nine inches long, and about eighteen inches high at the corners, the rounding top bringing it two inches higher lengthwise through the middle. It was originally covered with skin, from which the hair had not been removed, but became so worn that a dark green leather was long ago substituted and studded as formerly about the edges with brass nails. The large, hand-wrought iron lock and key are the only remarkable features remaining.

Henry's 5th child, Humphrey⁷ born in 1787 in Limington, bought a small field on the northwest corner of his father's farm, which because of its extreme rockiness he named "Dundee."

6 -Daniel⁶, twin to Rachel, b. Nov. 17, 1759, in Scar. At the age of seventeen he enlisted as a private 1776 Capt Benjamin Larrabee's Co.

7 -Rachel⁶, twin to Daniel. married 1777 to Andrew Brown.

8 -Dorcas, In the Town Books the record of her birth is as follows: Dorcas (or Donas) Small the Daughter of Capt. John Small & Mary his wife was Born the 27th Day of March 1762-Born after the Decease of its Father.