

Captain John Small.

I am going to begin my story tonight by telling you about one of our early settlers of Scarborough. He was John Small, the second son of Samuel and Anna Hatch Small, he was born in Kittery in 1722 and soon after his parents moved to Scarborough. In 1728 John with two brothers and two sisters joined the First church of Scar. (Baptized) As he grew older he was spoken of as a cultivated man, and his handwriting was equal to that of the professional scrivener of that period. His father taught him surveying. From the records it shows that during the winter months he did a lot of surveying between 1740-1760, when he was not in military service. The original Proprietors plan of Scar. was made by him. He also made plans of Gorham. His military titles were Ensign, Lt. and Captain, and had he lived until the time of the Revol. he would probably have attained higher rank, since the Revol. army was largely officered by men who had been promoted to important commands after service in the previous wars.

In 1745, when 23, he began his army career. John and his friend and neighbor Paul Atkins were together at the siege of Louisburg under Gen. Waldo. Due to the unsanitary conditions at the camp Paul was taken sick with many others and died there, after receiving John's promise that he would take care of Paul's family, and in 1748 John married his friend's wife. With what Sarah had and the forty acres that John's father gave him, John started his married life.

This marriage was of short duration, for Sarah died in 1752 leaving two small sons, one only a year old. Some time later John married Mary McKenney, a young woman of 21 years, from Falmouth. Just above John's house was one of Scar. Taverns, this was Ring's Tavern, and it was here that John had met Mary.

They made a very nice looking pair, John was tall and dark and considered a very handsome man, Mary was of medium height and dark hair, on her right cheek was the mark of a mole, and this was repeated upon her son Henry and several of her grandchildren.

Mary was very fond of gayety and dancing and tradition has it that many times officers had come clear from Salem and Ipswitch, just to dance with her.

In 1757 John Magain joined up and later after the conquest of Canada a high way was projected by the Gov. to connect Maine with Canada by way of the Kennebec river. Capt. John Howard with a party of 15 men was sent out from Fort Western on the Kennebec river to explore the Immediate country, ascertain the disposition of the Indians and survey the proposed road. Capt. Howard sent two of his men to Falmouth to get Capt. Small and he meet them on Sept. 1, 1761 as First Surveyor. Three weeks later he was accidentally shot by Capt. Howard who mistook him for a bear. The date Sept, 22, 1761 the date of his termination of service was probably the date of his death, at the age of 39 yrs. As a result of this accident Capt. Howard became hopelessly insane. He lived at Fort Western until his death at the age of 71.

John's widow married a Mr. Benj. Haskins and after his death Mary moved to Limington to live with her son Henry. She became known as the fanciful "Grannie Haskins," she lived to be 92 years old. She was buried on the farm and years later she was removed to the new family tomb at "Dundee". Mary always treasured her husband's commission papers, which she kept in his desk as long as she lived. After her death her granddaughter Rebecca, who was an excellent tailoress, and who went from house to house cutting and making mens and boys clothing. She was considered very peculiar and had few friends, carried this paper in the front of her dress.

the most important thing the Indians gained during the war. Upon hearing of this unfortunate affair, a party set out from Great Island, in New Hampshire, under the command of James Fryer. They sailed into the Bay at Black Point, and as things seemed to be quiet on shore, they landed but fell into an ambush of the enemy. Some were killed and others taken alive by the Indians. Fryer was mortally wounded and died a short time later. Among those taken captive was a Mr. Cabot, son of the minister of Ipswich. He was carried to the Indian's winter quarters and was finally redeemed for a red coat. The settlers stayed garrisoned at Richmond's Island until the Indian peace in 1678. Jocelyn appeared at Pemaquid in 1677; and here he died between August 1682 and May 1683, leaving a widow but no children.

Samuel⁴ Small, Sr. House.

The first house built by Samuel 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 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.

These 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 a 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. (Then comes the tradition about the courier appearing the Sunday after the Battle of Lexington; tearing along the road to the church. (The rattle of a 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 march.)) (Story of Capt. John Small.)

King House.

In 1800 young Richard King sold his property on Beech Ridge and built a house on Scottows Hill. This house had four square rooms on the ground with a large hall running through the center. You entered the front door, and at the right were the stairs and the parlor door. The parlor floor was painted yellow

There was one window on the front and one on the end. The door was nearly down to the front door, over half way of the room. Before you came to the window the two story glass hung with a table beneath it, with two leaves to let up, a white table cloth on it, wooden boxes painted around the top, painted yellow and the tips of brown. One half dozen wooden chairs after the fashion of the day. Under the end window set a card table that would unfold. There was no covering on this and it was shiny. The woodwork of the room was not painted.

There was a white curtain on each window, that was put to one side. You pass along by the card table to the door that goes into the entry, and the kitchen was back of the parlor. There was a fire-place in each room and every chamber.

Now to return to the parlor, the dish cupboard door was beside the one into the back entry, and choice dishes and grandmother's medicine were in this

cupboard. The hearth was of large bricks called tile, then the fire place. They used the same shovel and tongs and bellows that they used in the kitchen. The hand irons were iron with heads to them. There were three pictures that hung over the fireplace, they were pictures of Queen Charlot and Wm. Pitt and George III, with a ruffled shirt. A long strip of woven carpet under the glass, a white board was put up in the summer. Now as you step into the middle entry, with an outer door, you pass into the kitchen. On the other side was a place they called the locker, it had two or three shelves with no door. Where Grandfather kept his account books and such.

Then you go into and turn around to the fireplace with its crane and hook large irons, hand irons and tremels. The large brick oven before you, come to the fireplace, with the ash oven under neath, and they set kettles on the other side, and above the kettles there is a locker to the top of the room, to put things in. Chairs, only basket bottomed on the next side of the room, until you come to the door of the entry, then right in the corner was a coffee mill, with the mahogany stand turned back and setting under it. There were two windows in the back of the room and a large mahogany table with eight legs, between the windows, a looking glass over it, and between the table and the corner, the dresser went to the top of the room. On the upper shelf were several large platters of pewter, seldom used, but they used earthen dishes. They baked bread in the small sized pewter plates. On the next shelve, were middle sized nice platters. Across the end of the room was a window and under it was a sink. Cyrus lived in the other 2 rooms long after he was married. Fidelias father and mother slept over the kitchen and the girls had two beds over the parlor. The boys slept in the bedroom over the front entry, and they used to weave in the other front chamber, and in the back chamber they kept things, those two were not plastered but had doors.

Grandmother had a case of drawers which went to the top of the room. The

girls had one in their room with pigeon holes and in the upper hall. They kept the garret full of corn.

Aunt Eliza once brought home a piece of Balm of Gilead and stuck it down in the garden joining the cow yard, and when it had grown they could see it from Stroudwater. The front steps were wooden and the others rock.

They used watches in that neighborhood for the time. Mother says they used to go to the shore near by for sand, which they washed and covered the floor and her mother would mark it off with the broom in figures, and they used to play odd and even, and handy bandy sugary candy, upper hand or lower with corn. One day along came a peddler with a wagon full of earthen dishes, and the girls getting their mother's consent, stripped the dresser of its shining row of pewter plates. The chamber where the flax wheel, and spinning wheel, and loom, the four sisters worked together to see who would get their stint out first, and the blankets and webs of cloth they wove for the governor's wife, and how sister Eliza and grandmother took the chaise and drove over to Bath to deliver them safely into their Aunt's hands.