

Advocates for Harvard ROTC

Telephone: (978) 443-9532
E-mail: pemusnr@hotmail.com
19 November 2018

11 Munnings Drive
Sudbury, MA. 01776

From: Captain Paul E. Mawn USN (Ret.) H-1963
To: Advocates for Harvard ROTC

Subject: **Harvard alumni veterans of the American Revolutionary War**

Harvard sons as well as recently daughters have served with distinction in the United States military from the American Revolution to the current struggle for our national security and freedom in the World Wide War against Islamic Fundamentalist Terrorism. Based on available records, 899 Harvard men served on active military duty during American Revolution. However diversity seems to have always been a characteristic in Cambridge since 22% of these Harvard combatants (i.e. 199) were Tories serving in the British Army or local Loyalist regiments fighting fellow Americans and one was a traitor to the Continental Army. As a work in progress, the Advocates have to date identified below 222 Harvard alumni who fought for independence from the then mighty British Empire, which represents a meaningful sample of almost 33% of the total 700 war veterans from Harvard in the Continental armed forces. As to be expected, 80% of these Crimson veterans were from Massachusetts with 9% from New Hampshire, 7 % from Connecticut and 4% from elsewhere. Furthermore, 91% of the below group were soldiers serving in state militias or the Continental Army. Of the other Continental veterans, 5 served in the Navy (including 3 surgeons), 13 aboard Continental Privateer ships plus one alumnus who was **Killed in Action** and served as one of the 131 total Continental Marine Corps officers (note: a few years after the start of the War for Independence, the Continental Forces had only 65 Navy ships but almost 1,700 Privateers sailing under a *Letter of Marque* from the Continental Congress vs. 340 ships of the British Royal Navy plus more privateers than the Americans). Among the Harvard Continental soldiers described below were: 42 field grade officers (i.e. 18 generals, 11 colonels and 13 lieutenant colonels), 68 junior officers and 9 enlisted as well as 92 medical doctors (32% of the total) & 26 chaplains (12% of the total). In the initial battles of the American Revolution, there were 32 Harvard Minutemen at **Lexington** or **Concord** in April 1775 and 2 months later 22 Crimson warriors served in the battle of **Bunker Hill**. During the arduous 6 year fight of the American Revolutionary War, at least 25 Harvard graduates died while on active duty with the Continental military of whom 28% were **Killed in Action**, 16% as Prisoners of War and 56% died from diseases or accidents.

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS

1735

Surgeon (Major equivalent) Edward Duran MA Militia (Col. Mansfield's Regiment) & Continental Army (Hospital Department)
Dr. Durand was from Massachusetts and served in the field from June to October 1775 until he became a surgeon in the Hospital Department from the end of 1776 to 1778.

1736

LT Colonel Winborn Adams Continental Army (2nd New Hampshire Infantry) **[Killed in action]**
Win was from New Hampshire and accepted an Army commission as a Captain in May 1775 and remained on active duty until September 1777 when he was killed in the battle of Stillwater (NY).

1740

Chaplain (Captain equivalent) Matthew Bridge MA Militia **[Died on active duty]**
Matt was from Massachusetts & volunteered for active duty in 1775. He participated in the siege of Boston but contracted a fever in camp and died in September 1775

Chaplain (Captain equivalent) Samuel Langdon MA Militia (Massachusetts troops)
Sam was from Massachusetts. He was on active duty from June 1775 to April 1776 until he became president of Harvard College. When Colonel Prescott's Continental regiment stopped on Cambridge Commons while marching to Charlestown on the night before the Battle of Bunker Hill, President Langdon became famous for uttering a "fervent and impressive prayer" for the troops.

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1740 (continued)

LT Colonel Josiah Torrey Continental Army (2nd Canadian [Colonel's Hazard's] regiment)

Josiah was from Massachusetts & joined the regiment as a Captain in November 1775. He was promoted to Major in January 1777 and then to LT Colonel in May 1782. He retired from the Army in June 1783.

1742

2nd LT John Carnes Continental Army (16th Infantry & 2nd South Carolina Infantry)

John was from Massachusetts & initially volunteered in January 1776 to serve as a chaplain for the 18th Continental Infantry. After a year, he transferred as line officer to the 2nd SC Infantry where he served out of Fort George.

1743

Surgeon (Major equivalent) John Crocker Continental Army (Colonel Scammon's Massachusetts Regiment)

Dr. Crocker was from Massachusetts and served in the Army from May to December 1775

1744

Sergeant Godfrey Malbone RI Militia (Colonel Clary's Regiment)

Sergeant Malbone was a native of Rhode Island served on active duty from March 1778 to May 1779.

Surgeon (Major equivalent) John Wingate Continental Army (13th & 12th Massachusetts Regiments)

Dr. Wingate was from Massachusetts and served in the 13th Ma from January 1777 until May 1778 when he was transferred to the 12th Ma where he served until October 1780

1744

Paymaster General James Warren Continental Army



James was born in Plymouth (MA) in 1726 and was descended from Mayflower passengers Richard Warren and Edward Doty. However, he was not at all closely related to brothers Major General Joseph Warren (HC-1750) and Surgeon John Warren (HC-1771) noted below. After graduating from Harvard in 1745, James succeeded his father as sheriff of Plymouth County in 1747.

James married his second cousin Mercy Otis who like him was also descended from Edward Doty and was the sister of Revolutionary firebrand lawyer and friend James Otis Jr. Jim worked as a farmer, merchant as well as trained as a lawyer. He became an outspoken critic of British governmental policies following the Stamp Act of 1765. He began a twelve-year term in the lower house of the Massachusetts General Court in 1766, and was elected its speaker in 1775. Following the break from Great Britain, James was elected as a member of the Provincial Congress as well as of the Sons of Liberty in 1776.

He fought in the Battle of **Bunker Hill** became the as President of the Provisional Congress after Joseph Warren died in that engagement. James also served as Paymaster General of the Continental Army from 1776 as well as on the Naval Board and worked closely with General George Washington throughout the revolution. After being commissioned as a Major General in the MA militia, he refused to serve under Continental Army officers of lesser rank when he worked as Paymaster General. After claiming an illness, he resigned his state commission in 1777. Jim's son U.S. Navy Lieutenant James Warren Jr. lost a leg in a naval engagement. Another son, Lieutenant Winslow Warren died in the Battle of the Wabash in the Northwest Territory which was the greatest defeat of the U.S. Army by Native Americans in the United States and part of the Northwest Indian War.

After the Revolutionary War, James became controversial as an Anti-Federalist and opposed the new Constitution. His political stance put him at odds with Governor John Hancock (HC-1754) who helped Jim's electoral opponent Lieutenant Governor) and Jim's former ally Samuel Adams. Jim died in Massachusetts at the end of 1808.

Captain Samuel Wood MA Militia (Colonel Ward's Regiment)

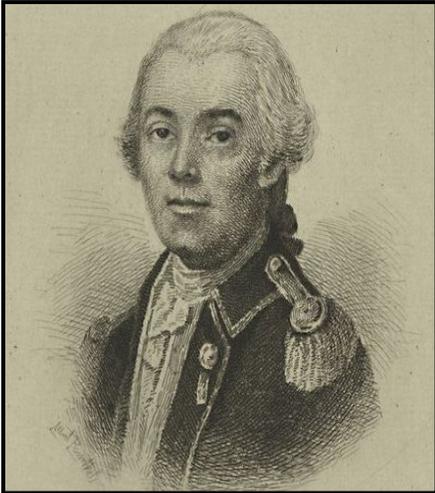
Sam was from Massachusetts and on active duty from May to December 1775

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1746

Brigadier General John Ashe Continental Militia (North Carolina State Troops)

[Died from disease as a POW]



Born to a prominent family in Grovelly (NC) in 1720 was the son of the Speaker of the Colonial Assembly in 1726 & 1727. John's younger brother was Governor Samuel Ashe (1725-1813) for whom Asheville, North Carolina was named. After Harvard, John enlisted in the NC militia during the French and Indian War and was elected Speaker of the colonial assembly from 1762 to 1765. He was an outspoken opponent of the Stamp Act and supported independence from Great Britain. After serving in the NC Provincial Congress, he joined the committees of correspondence and safety as hostilities between the colonies and Great Britain began to rise.

As a militia commander of 500 men, Major Ashe destroyed the British garrison of Fort Johnston near Wilmington (NC) in 1775. As a colonel, he raised and equipped a regiment at his own expense which he led in the American victory at the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge. In April 1776, John was promoted to Brigadier General in the militia and supported Major General Benjamin Lincoln after the British capture of Savannah (GA) in late 1778. Ashe's troops were sent north in early February 1779 which prompted the British to abandon Augusta. In hot pursuit at the battle of Brier Creek, the British approached his camp from the rear on March 3, with Ashe's force having just 15 minutes notice to prepare

for the onslaught. The poorly trained and supplied Continental militia was routed with 150 casualties compared to only 16 for the British. Ashe was then court martialed but found not entirely to blame for the debacle but guilty of setting inadequate guards around his camp. John subsequently returned to Wilmington (NC) where he remained active there in suppressing Loyalist activity in the district. He was captured and held as a prisoner of war following the town's occupation in 1781 by the army of General Charles Cornwallis. John contracted smallpox while imprisoned and then was paroled, but died in Sampson County on October 24 shortly after his release. One of his John's sons, also named John, served as a Captain in the 4th North Carolina Regiment.

1747

Captain Isaac Gardner MA Militia (Brookline Minute Men)

[Killed in action]

Isaac was born in 1726 in Brookline (MA). He was chosen Captain of Militia and commanded the Brookline Minutemen who assembled for the Battle of **Lexington**. He became the first Harvard graduate casualty of the American Revolution in April 1775 when met by British troops at Watkins Corner (i.e. currently the intersection of Massachusetts and Ridge Avenues in Cambridge (MA)). While drinking at a well, Isaac was killed in action after being shot by 12 British bullets and the pierced by bayonets.

Surgeon (Major equivalent) Timothy Minot MA Militia (Massachusetts Troops)

Dr. Minot was also a native of Massachusetts and attended the wounded at the battles of **Lexington, Concord & Bunker Hill**.

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1748

Major General Artemas Ward MA Militia & Continental Army (Army Assistant Chief of Staff)



Artemas was born in 1727 in Shrewsbury (MA) as the sixth of seven children. His father had broad and successful career interests as a sea captain, merchant, land developer, farmer, lawyer and jurist. As a child he attended the common schools and shared a tutor with his brothers and sisters before he graduated from Harvard in 1748. He accepted a teaching position at Harvard and taught there before returning to Shrewsbury to get married and opening a general store. He & his wife, Sarah, had 8 children over the next 15 years. In 1751, he was named a township assessor for Worcester County and then elected a justice of the peace in 1752 and also served the first of his many terms in the Massachusetts Bay Colony's General Court (i.e. legislative assembly). During the French and Indian War in 1755, Artemas Ward was made a Major in the 3rd Regiment of the Massachusetts Militia which mainly came from Worcester County. His unit served as a garrison force along the frontier in western Massachusetts. In 1757 he was promoted to be colonel of his regiment and marched with Abercrombie's force to Fort Ticonderoga in 1758. Ward himself was sidelined during the battle by a gallstone attack. When possible on active duty during this war, Artemas continued with his attendance at the General Court.

By 1762, he was released from active duty and returned to Shrewsbury and was named to the Court of Common Pleas. In the General Court, he was placed on the taxation committee along with Samuel Adams and John Hancock. On the floor, he was second only to James Otis in speaking out against the acts of parliament. His prominence in these debates prompted the Royal Governor Francis Bernard to revoke his military commission in 1767. At the next election in 1768, Bernard voided the election results for Worcester and banned Ward from the assembly. In the growing sentiment favoring rebellion, the 3rd Regiment resigned en masse from British service on October 1774 and marched to Shrewsbury to inform Colonel Ward that they had unanimously elected him their leader. When the governor abolished the General Court later that month, Massachusetts towns set up a colony-wide Committee of Safety. One of the first actions of the Committee was to name Ward as general and commander-in-chief of the colony's militia. After the Battles of **Lexington and Concord** on 19 April 1775, the rebels followed the British back to Boston and started the siege of the city. Ward initially directed his forces from his sickbed but later moved his headquarters to Cambridge. The New Hampshire and Connecticut provisional governments both named him head of their forces participating in the siege of Boston. During this time, most of his efforts were devoted to organization and supply problems. After additional British forces arrived in May 1775, Artemas learned of their plan to attack **Bunker Hill**. He gave orders to fortify the point, setting the stage for the Battle of Bunker Hill on June 17, 1775 which was under the command of General Israel Putnam and Colonel William Prescott. While the Continental Congress was creating a Continental Army, Artemas was appointed as a Major General in June 1775 and second in command to George Washington. Over the next nine months, he helped convert the assembled militia units into the Continental Army. After the British evacuation of Boston on 17 March 1776, Washington led the main army to New York City. Ward took command of the Eastern Department on 4 April 1776 which he held until 20 March 1777, when his health forced his resignation from the army.

During his military service, Artemas also served as a state court justice in 1776 and 1777 and President of the state's Executive Council from 1777–1779, which effectively made him the governor before the 1780 ratification of the Massachusetts Constitution. He was continuously elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives for each year from 1779 through 1785 and also served as a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1780 and 1781. Artemas was Speaker of the Massachusetts House in 1785 and was elected twice to the United States House of Representatives where he served from 1791 to 1795. President John Adams described him as "...universally esteemed, beloved and confided in by his army and his country." He died at his home in Shrewsbury on October 28, 1800. The great-grandson of Artemas Ward gave over four million dollars to Harvard University on the condition that they erect a statue in honor of Ward and maintain his home in Shrewsbury. Harvard's initial offer in 1927 of \$50,000 toward the statue was enough for a statue, but inadequate to provide the general with a horse. The statue was completed in 1938 but there is no pedestrian access to the traffic circle where it is located. The base of the statue bears this inscription:
ARTEMAS WARD, 1727-1800, SON OF MASSACHUSETTS, GRADUATE OF HARVARD COLLEGE, JUDGE AND LEGISLATOR, DELEGATE 1780-1781 TO THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, SOLDIER OF THREE WARS, FIRST COMMANDER OF THE PATRIOT FORCES

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1750

Chaplain (Captain equivalent) John Ellis Continental Army (17th infantry & 1st CT Regiment)

John was from Connecticut and served initially in the local militia for the last 6 months of 1775. He then became the chaplain of the 17th Continental Infantry in the following year. He was then promoted to become the brigade chaplain in which capacity he continued to serve until June 1783.

Major General Oliver Prescott Continental Army (Massachusetts Troops)

Dr. Prescott was from Massachusetts and also attended the wounded at the battles of **Lexington, Concord** and **Bunker Hill** as a surgeon. In addition, he participated in the siege of Boston. He subsequently transferred to a line officer position in the Massachusetts Troops where he and rose in rank to Major general & served from 1776 until the surrender at Yorktown in 1781

1751

Surgeon (Major equivalent) William Parker Continental Army (8th Infantry & 2nd New Hampshire Infantry)

Dr. Parker was from New Hampshire and joined the militia as surgeon-mate in January 1776. He was promoted to surgeon in November 1776 and resigned from active duty in November 1778.

Captain William Watson Continental Army (LT Colonel Fellows' Regiment, 21st Infantry & 3rd Massachusetts Infantry)

Bill was from Massachusetts and was appointed as ensign in the militia in April 1775 & participated in the Battle of **Lexington**. In October 1775, he was promoted to 2nd Lt with 21st Infantry and participated in the siege of Boston for the whole year of 1776. In January 1777, Bill was promoted to 1st LT and then to Captain in July 1779. He was captured by the British in the battle of Young's House in February 1780 and held as a POW until January 1983 when he was released on a prisoner exchange. He returned to serve in the 3rd Massachusetts where he remained until the end of the war in June 1783.

Colonel William Williams CT Militia (Regimental commander)

Bill was a Connecticut native and was in the militia during 1775.

1752

Chaplain Amos Adams MA Militia (Colonel D. Brewer's Regiments)

[Died on active duty]

Amos was from Massachusetts & joined the Militia in May 1775 and died in October 1775.

Brigadier General Joseph Cushing MA Militia

Joe was from Massachusetts and joined the Militia in 1775.

Surgeon-Mate (Captain equivalent) Ammi Ruhamah Cutter Continental Army (General Hospital- Eastern Department)

Dr. Cutter was from New Hampshire and joined the Army in April 1777 and resigned from active service in March 1778

Surgeon-Mate (Captain equivalent) John Miller MA Militia

Dr. Miller was from Massachusetts and served in the Militia in 1776 & 1777.

Chaplain (Captain equivalent) Joseph Perry CT Militia (Colonel Wolcott's Regiment)

Joe was from Connecticut and served in the Army from December 1775 to February 1776

Surgeon-Mate (Captain equivalent) Aaron Putnam MA Militia (Col. Frey's Reg.) Continental Army (26th I & 1st MA Infantry)

Dr. Putnam was from Massachusetts and joined the Army in June 1775. He served in the above units until he resigned from active service in October 1777.

Surgeon (Major equivalent) Samuel Wigglesworth NH Militia (Col Wingate's Regiment)

Dr. Wigglesworth was from New Hampshire and served in the Militia in 1776 & 1777.

1753

Captain Benjamin Kimbell MA Militia (Col Mansfield's Regiment) & Continental Army (27th Infantry)

Ben was from Massachusetts and joined the Army in May 1775. He was promoted to Captain in January 1776 with the 27th Infantry where he served until the end of that year.

Chaplain (Captain equivalent) Elias Smith Continental Army (19th Infantry)

Joe was from Connecticut and served in the Army from January to December 1776.

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1754

Surgeon (Major equivalent) Benjamin Church MA Militia (Chief physician & Director of the Hospital Department)

Dr. Church was from Massachusetts and a classmate of Major General John Hancock. He joined the Army in July 1775 and attended the wounded at the battles of both **Lexington** and **Concord**. In November 1775, he was court martialled and convicted of conducting traitorous correspondence in cipher with the enemy and dismissed from the service. His trial was a “celebrated case” and it was reported that he was fortunate as a traitor to escape the death penalty.

1754

Major General John Hancock MA Militia



John Hancock was born in 1737 in Braintree (MA) in a part of town that eventually became the city of Quincy. He was the son of the Reverend John Hancock. As a child, John became a casual acquaintance of young John Adams, whom had baptized by John’s father. The Hancocks lived a comfortable life and owned one slave to help with household work. After John's father died in 1744, he was sent to live with his aunt and uncle who was the proprietor of the House of Hancock, which imported manufactured goods from Britain and exported rum, whale oil, and fish. His uncle, Thomas Hancock was a highly successful businessman and one of Boston's richest and best-known residents. With his uncle and aunt who had several servants and slaves, John lived in Hancock Manor on Beacon Hill. After preparing at Boston Latin School, John enrolled in and later graduated from Harvard before working for his uncle. Thomas Hancock had close relations with the royal governors of Massachusetts, and secured profitable government contracts during the French and Indian War (1754–1763). John Hancock learned much about his uncle's business during these years, and was trained for eventual partnership in the firm. Hancock worked hard but he also enjoyed playing the role of a wealthy aristocrat with a fondness for expensive clothes

From 1760 to 1761, John lived in England to build relationships with customers and suppliers. Upon returning to Boston, Hancock gradually took over the House of Hancock as his uncle's health failed and became a full partner in January 1763. John joined the Masonic Lodge of St. Andrew in October 1762, which connected him with many of Boston's most influential citizens. As the only heir, John inherited the family business, Hancock Manor, two or three household slaves as well as thousands of acres of land after his uncle died in 1764. John was then one of the wealthiest men in the colonies. The household slaves continued to work for John and his aunt, but were eventually freed through the terms of Thomas Hancock's will. There is no evidence that John Hancock ever bought or sold slaves.

After its victory in the Seven Years' War (1756–1763), the British Empire was deep in debt. In seeking new sources of revenue, the British Parliament directly taxed the colonies for the first time in 1764, beginning with the Sugar Act which provoked outrage in Boston, where it was widely viewed as a violation of colonial rights. James Otis and Samuel Adams argued that because the colonists were not represented in Parliament and could not be taxed by that body. Furthermore, the colonists were represented in the colonial assemblies which were the only assemblies that could levy taxes upon the colonies. Hancock was not yet a political activist but he criticized the tax for economic rather than constitutional reasons. Hancock began his political career in Boston as a protégé of Samuel Adams, an influential local politician. As tensions between colonists and Great Britain increased in the 1760s, John used his wealth to support the colonial cause. He became very popular in Massachusetts, especially after British officials seized his sloop Liberty in 1768 and charged him with smuggling. However, the charges against him were eventually dropped. The tensions between British soldiers and civilians eventually resulted in the killing of five civilians in the Boston Massacre during March 1770. Hancock was not involved in the incident but he led a committee to demand the removal of the troops. After meeting with the Royal Governor (Thomas Hutchinson) and the British officer in command (Colonel William Dalrymple), John claimed that there were 10,000 armed colonists ready to march into Boston if the troops did not leave. Hutchinson knew that Hancock was bluffing but the soldiers were in a precarious position when garrisoned within the town. As a result, Colonel Dalrymple agreed to remove both regiments to Castle William. John was celebrated as a hero for his role in getting the troops withdrawn. His reelection to the Massachusetts House in May was nearly unanimous.

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1754 (continued)

Major General John Hancock MA Militia (continued)

In April 1775, Joseph Warren of Boston dispatched messenger Paul Revere to warn Hancock and Sam Adams that British troops were on the move and might attempt to arrest them. Revere reached Lexington around midnight and gave the warning. Hancock still considered himself a militia colonel and wanted to take the field with the Patriot militia at Lexington. However, Adams and others convinced him to avoid battle by arguing that he was more valuable as a political leader than as a soldier. As Hancock and Adams made their escape, the first shots of the war were fired at Lexington and Concord. Soon after the battle, Gage issued a proclamation granting a general pardon to all who would "lay down their arms, and return to the duties of peaceable subjects"—with the exceptions of Hancock and Samuel Adams. Singling out Hancock and Adams in this manner only added to their renown among Patriots. In 1776, John had been appointed as the senior Major General of the MA Militia.

While president of Congress, Hancock became involved in a long-running controversy with Harvard. As treasurer of the college since 1773, he had been entrusted with the school's financial records and about £15,000 in cash and securities. In the rush of events at the onset of the Revolutionary War, Hancock had been unable to return the money and accounts to Harvard before leaving for Congress. In 1777, a Harvard committee headed by his chief political and social rival in Boston (i.e. James Bowdoin) sent a messenger to Philadelphia to retrieve the money and records. Hancock was offended but he turned over more than £16,000 but not all of the records to the college. When Harvard replaced Hancock as treasurer, his ego was bruised and for years he declined to settle the account or pay the interest on the money he had held, despite pressure put on him by his political opponents. The issue dragged on until after Hancock's death, when his estate finally paid the college more than £1,000 to resolve the matter. Hancock served in the Continental Congress for 2 years through some of the darkest days of the Revolutionary War. The British drove Washington from New York and New Jersey in 1776, which prompted Congress to flee to Baltimore (MD). Hancock and Congress returned to Philadelphia in March 1777, but were compelled to flee six months later when the British occupied Philadelphia. Hancock wrote innumerable letters to colonial officials, raising money, supplies, and troops for Washington's army. He chaired the Marine Committee, and took pride in helping to create a small fleet of American frigates, including the USS Hancock, which was named in his honor.

Hancock was president of Congress when the Declaration of Independence was adopted and signed. He is primarily remembered by Americans for his large, flamboyant signature on the Declaration, so much so that "John Hancock" became an informal synonym for signature in the United States. According to legend, Hancock signed his name largely and clearly so that King George could read it without his spectacles. Hancock rejoined the Continental Congress in Pennsylvania in June 1778 but his brief time there was unhappy. In his absence, Congress had elected Henry Laurens as its new president, which was a disappointment to Hancock who had hoped to reclaim his chair. John got along poorly with Samuel Adams, and missed his wife and newborn son. In July 1778, He and the other Massachusetts delegates joined the representatives from seven other states in signing the Articles of Confederation; the remaining states were not yet prepared to sign and the Articles would not be ratified until 1781. Hancock returned to Boston in July 1778, to finally lead men in combat. Since the French fleet had come to the aid of American rebels, General Washington instructed General John Sullivan of the Continental Army to lead an attack on the British garrison at Newport (RI) in August 1778. General Hancock nominally commanded 6,000 militiamen in the campaign. Although John let the professional soldiers do the planning and issue the orders, the resulting battle turned out to be a fiasco. French Admiral d'Estaing abandoned the operation, after which Hancock's militia mostly deserted Sullivan's Continental Army. Hancock suffered criticism for the debacle but emerged from his brief military career with his popularity intact. In October 1780, John was elected Governor of Massachusetts in a landslide and was immensely popular and unquestionably patriotic given his personal sacrifices and his leadership of the Second Continental Congress. Governor Hancock governed Massachusetts through the end of the Revolutionary War and into an economically troubled postwar period, repeatedly winning reelection by wide margins. Hancock governed until his surprise resignation in January 1785 for which cited his failing health since he had been plagued by gout for many years. As result, John did not have to deal with the Shays' Rebellion which had to be faced by his successor (James Bowdoin). When he had resigned as Governor in 1785, John was again elected as a delegate to the Continental Congress, known as the Confederation Congress after the ratification of the Articles of Confederation in 1781. Congress had declined in importance after the Revolutionary War and was frequently ignored by the states. Congress elected Hancock to serve as its president, but he never attended because of his poor health and he was not interested. John sent Congress a letter of resignation in 1786. After the Shay uprising, Hancock was reelected in 1787 and he promptly pardoned all the rebels.

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1754 (continued)

Major General John Hancock MA Militia (continued)

Governor Hancock was reelected to annual terms as for the remainder of his life. In 1787, in an effort to remedy the perceived defects of the Articles of Confederation, delegates met at the Philadelphia Convention and drafted the United States Constitution, which was then sent to the states for ratification or rejection. Hancock, who was not present at the Philadelphia Convention, had misgivings about the new Constitution's lack of a bill of rights and its shift of power to a central government.

In January 1788, Hancock was elected president of the Massachusetts ratifying convention, although he was ill and not present when the convention began. Hancock mostly remained silent during the contentious debates, but as the convention was drawing to close, he gave a speech in favor of ratification. For the first time in years, Samuel Adams supported Hancock's position. Even with the support of Hancock and Adams, the Massachusetts convention narrowly ratified the Constitution by a vote of 187 to 168. Hancock's support was probably a deciding factor in the ratification. John was put forth as a candidate in the 1789 US presidential election. However, he did not campaign or even publicly express interest in the office but instead made his wishes known indirectly. Like everyone else, Hancock knew that George Washington was going to be elected as the first president, but Hancock may have been interested in being vice president, despite his poor health. Hancock received only four electoral votes in the election but none of them from his home state of Massachusetts whose electors all voted for another native son, John Adams. Hancock was disappointed with his poor showing, but he remained as popular as ever in Massachusetts. John and his wife Dolly had 2 children but their only daughter was only 1 year old when she died in 1777 and their son John George Washington Hancock died at age 9 in 1787. With his health failing, Hancock spent his final few years as a figurehead governor before dying, at age 56 in his home during October 1793.

Chaplain (Captain equivalent) Jacob Foster MA Militia (Colonel Scammon's Regiment & Col. Phinney's Regiment)

Jake was from Massachusetts and served in the Army from May 1775 until he resigned in February 1776

Chaplain (Captain equivalent) Samuel West Continental Army (Massachusetts Troops)

Sam was from Massachusetts and joined the Army in 1775. For General Washington, Chaplain West translated the traitorous cipher letter written by his Harvard classmate, Dr. Church.

1755

Brigadier General Charles Cushing MA Militia (Col. Heath's Regiment) & Continental Army (24th Infantry)

Charlie was from Massachusetts & signed up for the Militia in May 1775 and was promoted to Captain in January 1776 when he joined the 24th Infantry. In 1777, he joined the Massachusetts militia initially as a colonel and was later promoted to brigadier general.

1756

Commissioner General Joseph Trumbull Continental Army (Connecticut Troops)

Joe was from Connecticut and was appointed as the Commissioner General of Connecticut troops in April 1775. He was appointed Commissioner General – Purchases in June 1777 and then Commissioner for the Board of War in November 1777. He resigned from the Army in April 1778 and died 3 months later. The city of Trumbull (CT) is named for him or his brother.

LT Colonel Eleazer Weld MA Militia (1st Suffolk Regiment) & Continental Army

Eleazer was from Massachusetts and joined militia in 1776 and participated in the battle for Dorchester Heights. He served on active duty at different times until 1780.

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1756 (continued)

Major General Samuel Holden Parsons CT Militia (14th Regiment) & Continental Army (6th CT Infantry Regiment)

Sam was born in Lyme (CT) in 1737 as the son of Presbyterian minister who moved with his family to Newburyport (MA) when Sam was 9. After graduating from Harvard College, he returned to Lyme to study law in the office of his uncle, Connecticut Governor Matthew Griswold and was admitted to the bar in 1759 with his own law practice in Lyme.

On the eve of the American Revolution, Sam was actively involved in the resistance against British forces and was a member of New London's Committee of Correspondence. Like most active politicians of the period, Sam also served as a militia leader and was appointed Major of the 14th Connecticut Militia Regiment in 1770. Immediately after fighting in the battles of **Lexington** and **Concord** in April 1775, his militia regiment helped General Benedict Arnold capture Fort Ticonderoga. Sam was promoted to Colonel of the 6th Connecticut Regiment and ordered to lead his regiment to Boston, where he fought in the Battle of **Bunker Hill**. After the British evacuated Boston in March 1776, Sam was promoted in August 1776 to Brigadier General in a brigade with 2,500 men stationed in Brooklyn (NY). After a successful retreat from New York, Sam's brigade fought in the battle of White Plains under the divisional command of General Israel Putnam. In January 1777, he returned to Connecticut to help recruit more soldiers to bolster his depleted Continental forces. At this time, Sam also led raids on Loyalist enclaves on Long Island, and took part in efforts to defend Connecticut towns against raids by the British Army. He organized the raid against Sag Harbor and the failed assault on Setauket, (NY) in August 1777. Sam took command of West Point in the winter of 1777 and began building its fortifications.. In July 1779, he attacked the British at Norwalk (CT) to harass the enemy until they retired for re-enforcements. In September 1780, Benedict Arnold became a traitor and tried to surrender West Point to the British. Parsons served on the board of officers which sentenced Arnold's accomplice, Major John André to death. Newly promoted to Major General Parson helped to suppress the mutinous soldiers in Pennsylvania and New Jersey in October 1780 and also took part in efforts to clear out Tory militias in Westchester. Due to his poor health, Parsons had repeatedly threatened to resign from the army since 1777. Sensing Sam's frustration & anger with Congress, William Heron, a double agent for both the Americans and the British, tried to get Sam to switch his loyalties. However, General Parsons was a devoted patriot and remained loyal to the American cause. After the British surrender at Yorktown in July 1782, General Parsons was 45 years old and broken physically and financially. The Confederation Congress refused to accept his resignation until the war was ending. Sam had served continuously since the Battle of Lexington in 1775 and 7 years later finally tendered his resignation to Congress.

Sam then returned to Connecticut hoping to revive his law practice, political career and his depleted finances. As local celebrity, Parsons was elected to the legislature and was helped to organize the Connecticut branch of the Society of the Cincinnati. Congress appointed him to help with Indian diplomacy on the western frontier and in March of 1787 was named a director of the Ohio Land Company which enabled ex-Revolutionary officers to trade their pay certificates for Ohio lands. Sam helped to persuade Congress to sell land to the company and jockeyed for appointment to a leading position in the territory. He was appointed Chief Justice of Connecticut and was an active member of the Connecticut Convention for adopting the U.S. Constitution. In March 1788, Parsons and his son set out for the Northwest Territory. Two months later they arrived at Marietta (OH) which at the time had about fifty houses. During the following months, Parsons busied himself with surveying the Ohio Company's lands and purchasing choice parcels for himself and his family. In November 1789, Sam drowned when his boat overturned in descending the rapids of the Beaver River in Pennsylvania or Ohio while on a solo exploratory trip during a snow storm. His body was discovered the following spring and buried in a subsequently unmarked grave along the Beaver River. US Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts later described General Parsons as "Soldier, scholar, judge, one of the strongest arms on which Washington leaned, who first suggested the Continental Congress from the story of whose life could almost be written the history of the Northern War".

1757

2nd LT Samuel Tuttle Continental Army (3rd Massachusetts Infantry)

Sam was from Massachusetts joined the Army in January 1777. He retired from active service in October 1778

2nd LT Edward Walker Continental Army (4th Massachusetts Infantry)

Ed was from Massachusetts and served as a paymaster in the Army after he signed up in January 1777 until retiring from from active service in January 1783.

1758

Chief Surgeon (LT Colonel equivalent) Isaac Foster Continental Army (Eastern Medical Dept.) [**Died from service disease**]

Dr. Foster was from Massachusetts and joined the Army in 1775. He performed surgery on the wounded at the battles of **Lexington**, **Concord**, **Bunker Hill** and the Siege of Boston. In October 1775, he was appointed Director *pro tem* of the Army

Hospital Department and received a congressional appointment as Deputy Director of the Eastern Medical Department. He retired from ill health in October 1780 and died in the same month.

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1759

Chaplain Samuel Cotton Continental Army (1st New Hampshire Infantry)
Sam was from New Hampshire and served from 9 April 1777 to August 1777.

Captain Nathan Goodale MA Militia & Continental Army
Nate was from Massachusetts and was captured by the British in New York and later paroled in a prisoner exchange.

Chaplain (Captain equivalent) Abiel Leonard Continental Army (3rd Connecticut Infantry)
Chaplain Leonard was a Connecticut native who volunteered for active duty in May 1775 with the 3rd CT until December 1775 when he was transferred to Colonel Knox's Regiment where he served until December 1776.

Captain Edward Russell CT Militia (Colonel Douglas's Regiment)
Ed was from Connecticut and served from June to December 1776.

LT Colonel Jonathan Trumbull Continental Army (Paymaster general of the Army- Northern Department)
Jonathan was from Connecticut and commissioned by Congress as Postmaster General in July 1775. He was appointed as the Military Secretary to General Washington in July 1778 and served in this capacity until June 1781.

Major General Joseph Warren MA Militia (Massachusetts Troops)

[Killed in action]



Joseph Warren was born in Roxbury (MA) in 1741. His father was a respected farmer who died falling off a ladder while gathering fruit in his orchard when Joe was only 15. He attended the Roxbury Latin School before entering Harvard. After graduating from college, Joe taught for a year at Roxbury Latin before going to medical school. As a physician in Boston, he joined the Masonic Lodge of St. Andrew and eventually was appointed as a Grand Master. He also became involved in politics, associating with John Hancock, Samuel Adams and other radical leaders of the broad movement labeled the Sons of Liberty. In 1768, Royal officials arrested the publishers of a newspaper because of an essay Warren wrote under the pseudonym but no local jury would indict them. As Boston's conflict with the royal government came to a head in 1773, Warren was appointed to the Boston Committee of Correspondence and was appointed President of the Massachusetts Provincial Congress which was the highest position in the revolutionary government. In April 1775, Warren received information from a highly placed informant that the British troops had orders to arrest Samuel Adams and John Hancock. He then directed William Dawes and Paul Revere to take their famous "midnight rides" to warn Hancock and Adams in Lexington about the approaching troops. During that Battle of **Lexington and Concord**, Joe

coordinated and led militia into the fight as the British Army returned to Boston. When the enemy was returning from Concord, he was among the foremost in hanging upon their rear and assailing their flanks. During this fighting, Joe was nearly killed when a musket ball hit part of his wig. He subsequently helped to recruit and organize Continental soldiers for the Siege of Boston and as head of the Provincial Congress negotiated with the local British commander (General Gage). Dr. Warren was appointed a Major General by the Provincial Congress on June 1775. When the militia was forming, he asked where would the heaviest fighting be and General Israel Putnam pointed to Breeds Hill (aka **Bunker Hill**). He volunteered to serve as a private but General Putnam and Colonel William Prescott requested that he serve as their commander. Since Putnam and Prescott were more experienced with war, Joe declined command but helped to inspire the men to hold rank against superior numbers. After running out of ammunition, Joe continued to fight in the redoubt and remained until the British made their third and final assault on the hill to give time for the militia to escape. Joe was killed instantly by a musket ball in the head by a British officer. His body was then stripped of clothing and bayoneted until unrecognizable before being shoved into a shallow ditch. His body was exhumed ten months after his death by his brothers and Paul Revere and reburied in the Granary Burying Ground until 1855 when his casket was moved to his family's vault in Forest Hills Cemetery. Joseph's youngest brother and apprentice in medicine, John Warren (H-1771), served as a surgeon during the Battle of Bunker Hill and the rest of the war and later founded Harvard Medical School and co-founded the Massachusetts Medical Society. General Gage reportedly said Warren's death was equal to the death of 500 men since it encouraged the revolutionary cause because it was viewed by many Americans as an act of martyrdom.

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1760

Major Abiel Abbott NH militia (Colonel Baldwin's Regiment of the New Hampshire Militia)

Abiel was from New Hampshire & joined the Army as a paymaster in September 1776. In March 1777, he was promoted to Major.

General Ebenezer Hancock Continental Army (Deputy Paymaster – Army Eastern Department)



Ebenezer was born in Quincy (MA) in 1741 as the son of Reverend John Hancock II a minister and librarian at Harvard College who in turn was the son of a minister in Lexington (MA). When he was 3 years old, his father died and left the family in poor financial shape. While his older brother John (H-1754) went to live with their rich merchant uncle in Boston, he lived with their grandfather in Lexington (MA) with his sister and mother until his mother later married another minister. When rich Uncle Tom died in 1764, Ebenezer's brother John was left a vast fortune and the family trading business but Ebenezer inherited on £666 which was still a good amount of money at the time as well as 3,000 acres of frontier land in Maine. Ebenezer then abandoned his quest to become a minister and started his own trading firm with his brother's help since he did not want to work for big brother. Unfortunately Ebenezer was not the acute and detailed merchant as his bother and uncle. Due to bad luck, poor judgment in ship captains and a financial depression, Ebenezer went bankrupt but was bailed

out by his brother who advised him to keep a low profile from creditors. He opened up small shop for a few years before brother John was instrumental in having Ebenezer commissioned in June 1776 as the Deputy Paymaster General of the Continental Army for the Eastern Department for \$50 / month under Colonel Palfrey, the former *Aide de Camp* of General Washington. At the time, the Congress required that all the troops be paid in person by the Deputy Paymaster General or his assistants. Ebenezer stayed on active duty until the end of the War of Independence in 1781. He then returned to running a small shop in Boston where he sold tea and chocolates to customers and wholesalers, including his older brother John. Ebenezer's fortune were once again impacted by his brother John who died with no will when he inherited 33% of his brother John's fortune since John's children had previously died. Ebenezer died in May 1818.

1761

Surgeon (Major equivalent) Nathaniel Ames Continental Army (Massachusetts Troops)

Nate was from Massachusetts and served in the Army from January to April in 1776 and participated in the siege of Boston

Chaplain William Emerson MA Militia (Colonel Reed's Concord Regiment)

[Died on active duty - disease]

Bill was born in Concord (MA) in 1740 and lived in The Old Manse at Concord. After college, he became a minister in his home town and served as the chaplain to the Provincial Congress when it met at Concord in October 1774. After the start of hostilities, Bill left his wife and 7 year old child in June 1776 to join the Continental Army as a chaplain. Unfortunately, he died of camp fever while on campaign in October 1776. His only son, William, also graduated from Harvard and became a famous preacher in Boston with 8 children among whom was the famous American poet and philosopher Ralph Waldo Emerson (H-1841). In the Other Harvard Military Veterans section of the Harvard Hall of Heroes is Bill's great-great-great grandson David Emerson (H-1938) who was an Army Air Corps fighter pilot in World War II whose brother Bill was killed in action (KIA). Ralph's great-great-great-great grandson, William Emerson (H-1964) was a Marine helicopter pilot who was KIA in Vietnam and is also listed in the Silver Star recipient section of the Hall of Heroes. In World War I, a William Emerson (H-1916) was also KIA.

LT Colonel John Flagg MA Militia (Minute Men – Colonel Farrington's Company)

John was from Massachusetts and was a private in the Battles of **Lexington and Concord** in April 1775 where he treated and dressed his wounded comrades since he was also a physician. In July 1776, he was later promoted to LT Colonel in Colonel Pickering's Regiment of the Massachusetts Militia

Colonel Elisha Porter - MA Militia (Col. Heath's Regiment)

Elisha was from Massachusetts who served during 1776 and 1777.

Surgeon (Major equivalent) Isaac Rand Continental Army (Hospital Department)

Isaac was from Massachusetts and a physician at the Cambridge Hospital which was established by Congress for soldiers who became infected with small pox.

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1761 (continued)

Captain Stephen Sewall Continental Army (Colonel Lee's Regiment)

Steve was from Massachusetts & joined the Army in March 1777 but then resigned in July 1778. He then returned to active duty in August 1778 and served as the *Aide de Camp* to General Glover until July 1782

Colonel Edward Wigglesworth Continental Army (Massachusetts Infantry)

Ed was from Massachusetts & joined the Army in June 1776 and served under General Benedict Arnold in the Lake Champlain campaign where he commanded a vessel and defeated the British fleet in October 1776. After returning to the Infantry, he participated in the Battle of Monmouth and suffered through the harsh winter at Valley Forge in 1779. He resigned from the Army in 1779 and entered the US Congress. General Washington formally provided Colonel Wigglesworth's with a citation which confirmed his rank as a colonel commanding a regiment a service and stated: "...he uniformly supported the Character of an attentive, brave and judicious Officer".

1762

Chaplain (Captain equivalent) Thomas Allen Continental Army (Massachusetts Volunteers)

Tom was from Massachusetts and served in the Army from 1776 to 1777 and participated in the battles of White Plains, Bennington and Ticonderoga.

Captain George Partridge MA Militia (Minute Men)

George was from Massachusetts and served in 1775 at **Concord & Lexington**.

1763

Chaplain (Captain equivalent) Benjamin Balch MA Militia (Colonel Doolittle's Regiment) & US Navy

Parson Ben was from Massachusetts and served in the Army in 1775 and subsequently as a chaplain in the Navy.

Colonel Timothy Pickering MA Militia (Minutemen) & Continental Army (Army Quartermaster Corps)

Tim was from Massachusetts & participated in the battle of the Minutemen against the British regular troops in **Lexington** (MA) in April 1775 as well as a series of attacks against the British as they subsequently retreated to Cambridge. Tim was promoted to colonel in June 1777 and later promoted to quartermaster general when he participated in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Yorktown.

Ensign Tarrant Putnam MA Militia (Capt. Putnam's Co.) & Continental Army (9th & 27th Infantry) **[Died on active duty]**

Tarrant was from Massachusetts and joined the fight with the Minute Men at **Lexington** in April 1775. He later received his commission from General Washington in November 1775 and was appointed as the regimental adjutant in January 1777. He died in service in April 1776.

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1763 (continued)

Major General Jedidiah Huntington Continental Army (17th Infantry)



Jedidiah was born in 1743 in Norwich, Connecticut. After his Harvard graduation with distinguished honor, he was engaged in commercial pursuits with his father. During this time, Jed also received a master's degree from Yale and was an active Son of Liberty and a member of the Norwich committee of correspondence in 1774. He was appointed Captain in the Connecticut regiment that he raised which joined the Continental Army at Cambridge, Massachusetts just a week after the battle of Lexington in April 1775. His unit later helped to defeat the British at Danbury, Connecticut in April 1776. Jed was cited for fighting courageously during the Battle of **Bunker Hill** and was promoted to Colonel. His regiment was part of the force detailed for occupying Dorchester heights. After the evacuation of Boston by the British, he marched with the army to New York. In May 1777, he joined the main army near Philadelphia in September and in was ordered to Hudson River with General Putnam a year later. In 1778, he was a member of the court-martial that tried Gen. Charles

Lee for misconduct in the battle of Monmouth and 2 years later the court martial that condemned the British Spy Major André for working with the traitor Benedict Arnold. Among his comrades and dining companions were Generals Washington, Lafayette, Steuben, and Pulaski. He shared the hardships of his companions in arms at Valley Forge, through the winter of 1777-8 and had participated in the following battles during the War for Independence: Long Island, White Plains, Kingsbridge, North castle, Sidmun's bridge, Princeton, Trenton, Germantown, and Monmouth. Jed's greatness as a senior officer was intellectual and moral than physical as evidenced in the memorandum commemorating the weight of several revolutionary officers at West Point in August 19, 1788 including: Gen. Washington - 209 pounds, Gen. Lincoln - 224 pounds, Gen. Knox - 280 pounds and Gen. Huntington - 132 pounds.

Jed was a zealous supporter of charitable institutions and foreign missions. His first wife, Faith who died at Dedham (MA) in 1775 was a daughter of Governor Trumbull of Connecticut. His second wife was the sister of Bishop Moore of Virginia and the niece of her uncle Stephen who owned the property now of the now occupied by our Military Academy at West Point which Gen. Huntington had advised should be established there. Jed was one of the organizers of the Society of the Cincinnati. After retiring from the army, Jed resumed business in his native town and was successively chosen as sheriff of the county, treasurer of the state, and delegate to the state convention which adopted the Constitution of the United States. In 1789, he was appointed by President Washington to be the collector of the customs at New London which was then the port of entry for eastern Connecticut and Connecticut River. He retained this office under four administrations and resigned shortly before his death in New London in 1818.

1764

Surgeon-Mate (Captain equivalent) Seth Ames Continental Militia (Colonel Thomas's Massachusetts Regiment)

Seth was from Massachusetts and served in the Army from September 1775 to December 1776.

Surgeon (Major equivalent) William Aspinwall Continental Army

Dr. Spinwall was from Massachusetts and attended the wounded at **Lexington, Concord & Bunker Hill**. He served in the Army from 1775 to 1778.

Colonel Ebenezer Bridge Continental Army (27th Massachusetts Regiment)

Ebenezer was from Massachusetts and joined the Army in April 1775. He participated in the battle of **Bunker Hill** and was wounded twice during his active service.

Surgeon (Major equivalent) Timothy Childs MA Militia (Colonel Patterson's Regiment & Continental Army (15th Infantry)

Dr. Tim was from Massachusetts. He served in the Army from 1775 to 1776.

LT Colonel Thomas Dyer CT Militia (Regiments: Captain Putnam & Col. Durkee) & Continental Army (8th CT infantry)

Tom was from Connecticut and joined the Army as Captain in October 1775. He was promoted to Major in August 1776 and participated in the retreat from Fort Lee to Trenton (NJ). He had to resign from active service in April in 1778 due to ill health.

Chaplain (Captain equivalent) Thomas Lancaster Continental Army (Colonel's Mitchell's Regiment – Massachusetts Militia)

Parson Tom was from Massachusetts and served in the Army from July to September 1779.

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1764 (continued)

Chaplain (Captain equivalent) Thomas Lancaster Continental Army (Colonel's Mitchell's Regiment – Massachusetts Militia)
Parson Tom was from Massachusetts and served in the Army from July to September 1779.

Surgeon-Mate (Captain equivalent) Josiah Langdon Continental Army (5th Continental Infantry)
Dr. Langdon was from Massachusetts and served in the Army from January 1776 to December 1776.

Captain Joshua Orne MA Militia (Col. Glover's Regiment) & Continental Army (1st Infantry & Colonel Lee's Regiment)
Joshua was from Massachusetts. After serving as a private in the battle of **Lexington** in April 1775, he was then promoted to 2nd LT. He served in the 1st Infantry as a 1st LT during the whole year of 1776. In January 1777, he transferred to serve with Col Lee and then resigned from the Army in October 1778.

1765

LT Colonel Dudley Coleman Continental Army (12th Infantry & 13th Massachusetts Regiment)
Dudley was from Massachusetts and commissioned as a 2nd LT in January 1776. He was promoted to Major in January 1777 and 6 months later to LT Colonel. He served in campaigns in both the Hudson Valley and Monmouth as suffered with his troops through the winter of 1777 & 1778 at Valley Forge (PA).

Surgeon (LCDR equivalent) Ezra Green Continental Army (2nd Infantry) & Continental Navy (*USS Alexander*)
Dr. Green was from New Hampshire. For almost all of 1776, he participated in the siege of Boston. Ezra then marched to the New York with the Army and later was in the Ticonderoga & Lake Champlain campaigns with General Arnold. In October 1777, he transferred as surgeon to the Continental Navy and reported on board the *USS Ranger* commanded by Captain John Paul Jones USN. In November 1777, he was part of the wardroom that captured *HMS Drake* which was the 1st great victory for the Continental Navy. In 1789, Dr. Green was ordered to report on the *USS Alexander* where he served until after the fall of Yorktown in 1781. Dr. Green died in 1847 at age 101 years as the oldest Harvard graduate ever up to that point.

LT Colonel Samuel Hunt Continental Army (New Hampshire Militia)
John was from New Hampshire and served from 1777 to 1778.

Colonel Elisha Porter Continental Army (Col. Heath's Regiment - Massachusetts Militia)
Elisha was from Massachusetts and served during 1776 and 1777.

2nd LT Edward Parson Continental Army (8th Infantry) **[Died on active duty]**
Ed was from New Hampshire and joined the New Hampshire Militia in January 1776. He died on active duty in October 1776.

Surgeon (Major equivalent) John Thomas Continental Army (Col. Cotton's Regiment, 25th Infantry, 9th & 3rd MA Infantry)
Dr. Thomas was from Massachusetts and joined the Army in April 1775 as a surgeon's mate. He was promoted to surgeon in January 1777 and continued to serve the close of the war in 1783.

2nd LT Lemuel Williams Continental Army (8th Massachusetts Infantry)
Lem was from Massachusetts and served from January to July of 1777.

1766

Captain John Bowman Continental Army (1st North Carolina Infantry) **[Killed in action]**
John was from Massachusetts and joined the Army as 2nd LT in November 1775. He was promoted to 1st LT in September 1776 and again to Captain in September 1776. He was wounded in the battle for Charleston (SC) in May 1780 and was killed the following month in the battle of Ramsour's Mill (NC) during the British campaign to gain control of the southern colonies in the American Revolutionary War. The battle did not involve any regular army forces from either side and was literally fought between neighbors with about 400 American militia defeating 1,300 Loyalist militiamen. The battle was significant in that it lowered the morale of Loyalists in the south and weakened their support of the British.

Captain Samuel Curtis Continental Army (3rd Continental Infantry)
Sam was from Massachusetts and participated in the battle of **Lexington** in April 1775 and served until December 1776.

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1766 (continued)

Surgeon (Major equivalent) David Cobb Continental Army (Col. Jackson's Regiment & 9th MA infantry)
Dr. Cobb was from Massachusetts and joined the Army in May 1775. He participated in the battles of Springfield (NJ), Monmouth (NJ) & Quaker Hill (RI) in 1778. In June 1781, he was designated as the *Aide de Camp* to General Washington where he served until November 1783.

Captain Joshua Fisher MA Militia (Rehoboth Company)
Joshua was from Massachusetts and participated in the battle of **Lexington** in April 1775 and served through 1776.

Chaplain (Captain equivalent) Thomas Prentiss MA Militia (Roxbury company)
Parson Tom was from Massachusetts and participated in the siege of Boston from April 1775 to March 1776.

1767

2nd LT Zephaniah Briggs CT Militia (5th Infantry)
Zeph was from Connecticut and served in the militia from May to December 1775.

Surgeon (Major equivalent) Samuel Cheney MA Militia (Capt. Pollard's company & Colonels Turner & Lovell regiments)
Dr. Cheney was from Massachusetts and initially enlisted as private in April 1775 in through June of 1776. He joined up again and served as a surgeon in both 1781 and 1782.

Surgeon (Major equivalent) Lamuel Cushing MA Militia (Col. Thomas's Regiment & 23rd Infantry)
Dr. Cushing was from Massachusetts and served from May 1775 to December 1776

Captain Edmund Freeman NH Militia (various units)
Ed was from New Hampshire and served during 1775.

Chaplain (Captain equivalent) Enos Hitchcock Continental Army (3rd Continental Infantry)
Parson Enos was from Massachusetts and volunteered for the Army in March 1776 and served until 1783. He served in the regiments led by Colonels Wigglesworth, Marshall and Francis as well as in General Patterson's brigade. He participated in the battles of Ticonderoga and Stillwater and was present for the surrender of British General Burgoyne.

Chaplain (Captain equivalent) Isaac Mansfield MA Militia (Col. Thomas's Regiment & Continental Army (27th Infantry)
Parson Isaac was from Massachusetts and joined Colonel Thomas's Regiment in May 1775. He transferred to the 6th and then the 27th Infantry regiments where he served until the end of 1776.

Captain William Moore Continental Army (4th Massachusetts Infantry)
Bill was from Massachusetts and joined the 27th Continental Infantry in January 1776 and shifted to the 4th MA infantry in January 1777 where he served until June of 1773

1st LT John Rogers Continental Army (2nd Rhode Island Infantry & Olney's RI artillery battery)
John was from Rhode Island and enlisted as sergeant into the 2nd RI in March 1777, He was promoted to ensign in May 1770 and to 2nd Lieutenant in February 1781. 3 months later, John transferred to the artillery where he served until November 1773. John was back on active duty during the War of 1812 and served as a military storekeeper in the Army until his honorable discharge in June 1821.

Major William Turner MA Militia (Minute Men & Colonel Bailey's regiment) and various Continental Army regiments)
Bill was from Massachusetts and joined Colonel Bailey's regiment in April 1775 at **Concord**. He transferred to Colonel Cary's regiment in January 1776 and participated in the siege of Boston and the battle of Dorchester Heights. He became the *Aide de Camp* of General Gates and served until December 1781.

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1768

Captain Moses Brown MA Militia (Minutemen) & Continental Army (14th Continental Infantry)

Moses was from Massachusetts and joined the Minutemen as a sergeant and took part in the battle of **Lexington** in April 1775. He transferred to the 14th Infantry where he participated in several campaigns in New York & New Jersey until his unit was disbanded at the end of 1777.

Captain Jeremiah Fogg Continental Army (1st New Hampshire Infantry)

Jerry was from Massachusetts and participated in the battle of **Lexington** in April 1775 and served until December 1776.

Surgeon (Major equivalent) Lamuel Hayward Continental Army (Hospital Department)

Dr. Hayward was a Massachusetts native and served during 1775 & 1776.

Surgeon-Mate (Captain equivalent) Gad Hitchcock MA Militia (Regiments: Colonel Thomas & Colonel Cary)

Dr. Hitchcock was from Massachusetts and served as an assistant to Surgeon Cushing (HC- 1767) in regiment in 1775 and then was reported to Colonel Cary with whom he served until the end of 1776.

Surgeon (Major equivalent) Samuel Nutting Privateer *Independence* & MA Militia (Colonel Webb's Regiment)

Dr. Nutting was a Massachusetts native who initially served from May 1776 to July 1777 on the Privateer ship *Independence* with a *Letter of Marque* from the US Congress. He was captured by the British and later exchanged after which he took to sea again on the Privateer ship *Rhodes* until August 1781. He then joined the Army with Colonel Webb in August 1781.

Chaplain (Captain equivalent) Nathaniel Porter NH Militia (Colonel Wingate's Regiment), Continental Army (3rd NH Infantry)

Parson Porter was from New Hampshire and signed up for Colonel Wingate's NH militia regiment in July 1776. 4 months later he was transferred to the 3rd NH where he served until July 1777.

Chaplain (Captain equivalent) Joseph Thaxter MA Militia (Regiments: Minutemen, Colonels Lovell, Prescott & Robinson)

Parson Joe was from Massachusetts and was with the Minutemen at the **Concord** Bridge in April 1775. He later served in other various militia regiments. In addition to Concord, Joe also participated in the battles of **Bunker Hill**, White Plains, Princeton and Trenton.

1769

Major William Jonathan MA Militia (Colonel Sargent's Regiment) & Continental Army (16th Infantry)

Bill was from Massachusetts and joined the Militia as a Captain in April 1775. He joined the Continental Army as a Major in January 1776 and served at Castle Island. For unspecified reasons, he was dishonorably discharged in November 1776 but rejoined the Continental Army 2 years later and served until his honorable discharge in April 1779

Surgeon (Major equivalent) Timothy Childs MA Militia (Colonel Patterson's Regiment) & Continental Army (15th Infantry)

Dr. Childs was a Massachusetts native who joined the militia for 6 months in June 1775. He then transferred to the Army in January 1776 where he served for a year.

Major Peter Coffin NH Militia (Colonel Gilman's Regiment)

Peter was from New Hampshire and joined the Militia in December 1776 and served until March 1777.

Chaplain (Captain equivalent) Noah Cooke Continental Army (8th Infantry)

Noah was from New Hampshire and signed up for the Army in January 1775 and served until October 1770.

Surgeon-Mate (Captain equivalent) Nathaniel Harrington MA Militia (Colonel Glover's regiment)

Dr. Harrington was a Massachusetts native who joined the militia for 6 months in May 1775.

Captain Joseph Lee Continental Army (14th Infantry)

Joe was from Massachusetts and served from January to December 1776

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued) **1769 (continued)**

Surgeon mate (Captain equivalent) Nathaniel Harrington MA Militia (Colonel Glover's regiment)

Dr. Harrington was a Massachusetts native who joined the militia for 6 months in May 1775.

Brigadier General Alexander Scammell Continental Army (3rd NH Infantry; Army Adjutant General) **[Killed in action]**



Alex was born in 1747 as the son of a doctor in the part of Mendon (MA) which eventually became Milford (MA). His father died in 1753 and Alex and his older brother were placed under the care and guidance of Reverend Amariah Frost. After graduating from Harvard College, moved to Plymouth (MA) where he taught school. In 1772, he moved to Portsmouth, NH where he worked surveying and exploring the lands of the Royal Navy Timber. He also assisted Captain Samuel Holland in making surveys for his topographical map of New Hampshire. Subsequently, Scammell began to read law with John Sullivan who was a member of the Congress from 1774 to 1775 and the following year he was appointed a brigadier general by that Congress.

With the start of the American Revolution, Alex became a Major in the 2nd NH Regiment in General Sullivan's Brigade in the Siege of Boston. He later became General Sullivan's *Aide-de-Camp* and

participated in the on Fort William and Mary on 14 December 1774. His unit was subsequently sent to reinforce the Continental Army in the Invasion of Canada. After returning to Fort Ticonderoga by mid July 1776, In the following September, Alex was ordered to New York City and fought at the Battle of Long Island. In October 1776, he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General for Charles Lee's Division and promoted to colonel in November 1776 and given command of the 3rd NH Regiment in December 1776. He marched to join Washington's Army and crossed the Delaware with Washington to take part in the Battles of Trenton & Princeton where he came through unscathed and earned a reputations as an extraordinary battlefield leader.

As commander of the 3rd NH regiment at Saratoga, Alex again distinguished himself by is bravery in the battles of Freeman's Farm as well as at Bemis Heights where he wounded. After The British general Burgoyne surrendered, the 3rd NH regiment moved to winter quarters at Valley Forge where Alex was appointed adjutant general of the Continental Army by Gen. George Washington and served in this capacity through 1780. In October 1780, Alex was appointed as executioner to British spy Major John André. T Since this execution task weighed heavily on him. Alex then sent a letter to General Washington in November 1780 in which he requested permission to resign his post and take command of a regiment of the line. Alex was re-assigned as commander of the 1st NH Regiment in early 1781 and 5 months later he assumed command of a light infantry detachment that became known as Scammell's Light Infantry. This regiment fought at the Battle of King's Bridge and was the vanguard for the Army's march South to Yorktown. Once at Yorktown, the regiment was organized as part of the 2nd Brigade of The Light Infantry Division at Yorktown (1781).

On 30 September 1781, Alex was Field Officer-of-the-Day and wounded while reconnoitering a recently abandoned British fortifications. He had become separated from his scouting party and encountered a party of British light dragoons who shot him in the side. He was taken by the British into Yorktown, but was paroled to Williamsburg due to the gravity of his wound. Alex died on 6 October as the highest ranking American officer killed during the Siege of Yorktown. Alexander Scammell was a tall man for the times (i.e. 6'5" 1 with blue eyes and a fair complexion). As a member of Washington's inner circle for three years, he was known for having an easy manner and being one of the few people who could lighten the moods and make George Washington laugh with his humorous stories and jokes. General Washington considered Scammell to be one of the funniest men in the army. He had the rare ability to lead and inspire loyalty. For example at the Siege of Yorktown, one of his captains sacrificed his own honor by threatening the life of the captured British Major Campbell to avenge the death of Col. Scammell. However, Alexander Hamilton, who commanded the American assault, interceded to save Major Campbell.

LT Colonel William Tudor MA Militia (Colonel Henley's regiment) & Continental Army (Judge Advocate General Corps)

Bill was from Massachusetts and joined the Militia in July 1775 until he switched to the JAG Corps in January 1777 where he served to April 1778 when he resigned his commission.

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1769

Major General James Varnum Continental Army (9th Infantry) & RI Militia



Jim was born in 1748 in Dracut (MA) and matriculated at Harvard College only to later make the terrible mistake of transferring to the College in the English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations (i.e. later named Brown University), where he graduated with honors in 1769 and 2 years later was admitted to the bar.

At age 27 in 1775, he joined the Kentish Guards in the Rhode Island militia along with future General Nathaniel Green. Later in the Revolutionary War, Jim was promoted to brigadier general in the Continental Army serving from 1777 until 1779. He advocated allowing African Americans to enlist in the Continental Army, which resulted in the reformation of the 1st Rhode Island Regiment as an all-black unit. After resigning his Continental Army commission because of personal business matters and a disagreement with Inspector General Baron Von Steuben, Jim was appointed a Major general in the Rhode Island militia. In July & August of 1780, he served under Comte de Rochambeau who commanded allied troops sent by King Louis XVI of France.

Jim served in the following engagements: Siege of Boston, battles at: Long Island, Harlem Heights, White Plains, Red Bank, Valley Forge and Rhode Island. He resigned his commission in 1779 at thirty-one to successfully run for Congress to represent Rhode Island for one term. After resuming his law practice for 4 four years, he was re-elected to Congress again for one more 2 year term. His brother, Joe, was eventually to be elected as Speaker of the United States House of Representatives. In 1787, Jim was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territory, and moved to Marietta (OH) to take up his duties and become one of the early pioneers to the Northwest Territory. He died less than two years later of consumption at age 40 and was buried in the Oak Grove Cemetery in Marietta. Jim was an original member of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnatus and served as president of the Society from 1786 until his death in 1789. The General James Varnum House is a tourist attraction today in East Greenwich (RI).

Brigadier General Peleg Wadsworth MA Militia (Colonel Cotton's Regiment) & Continental Army (23rd Infantry/MA Troops) Peleg was born in Duxbury (MA). After graduating from Harvard College, he received his A.M. from Harvard in 1772 and then taught school for several years in Plymouth (MA) with his former classmate, later General Alexander Scammel. Peleg and his new wife lived in Kingston (MA) until 1775, he recruited a company of minutemen and which was chosen captain. In April 1775 in response to the alarms generated by the Battles of Lexington and Concord, his company mustered with the Plymouth County battalion and marched to Marshfield (MA) to attack a garrison of British troop. The attack was delayed for two days, allowing the British time to escape Marshfield by sea. Frustrated with the delay, Captain Wadsworth advanced his company to within firing range of the British encampment and nearly instigated combat.

Pelag then served as aide to General Artemas Ward (H-1748) in March 1776 and later as an engineer under Gen. John Thomas in 1776, assisting in laying out the defenses of Roxbury (MA). He was present at the Battle of Long Island on 1 August 776 and promoted to brigadier general of militia in 1777 and later Adjutant General of Massachusetts in 1778. Peleg's finest military engagement during the Penobscot Expedition in the summer of 1779 was in one of the worst American military defeats of the war. He was 2nd in command to General Solomon Lovell of the land forces which were sent to make a combined arms attack on the British fort at Castine (ME). Saltonstall was in command of the naval forces and LT Colonel Paul Revere the commander of artillery. While General Lovell remained aboard the Commodore's vessel, Peleg and Revere landed with the infantry and artillery and laid siege to the fort for about two weeks. Due to the reluctance of the Commodore to launch a naval attack in support of the ground forces, the British garrison held out until ships of the Royal Navy arrived from New York and drove the American Navy up the Penobscot River where all 43 American warships were sunk or scuttled and burned which comprised most of the existing American fleet. This battle became the worst American naval disaster prior to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941. With the forces on shore organized, Peleg led a successful overland retreat through the Maine frontier. Colonel Revere and Commodore Saltonstall were both court-martialed for their roles in the debacle which resulted in the acquittal of Revere but Saltonstall was dismissed the Naval service.

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1769 (continued)

Brigadier General Peleg Wadsworth Continental Army (Col. Cotton's regiment; 23rd Infantry, Mass Troops) – **continued**

In March 1780, Peleg was then given command of all the troops raised for the defense of the Province of Maine. On 17 February 1781, British soldiers overran his headquarters in Thomaston (ME) and captured General Wadsworth. He was imprisoned in Fort George in Castine (ME) which was the same fort he had attacked in the summer of 1779. However, Peleg and fellow prisoner (Major Benjamin Burton) eventually escaped by cutting a hole in the ceiling of their jail and crawling out along the joists. Wadsworth then returned to his family in Plymouth where he remained until the war's end.

In April 1784, Wadsworth returned to Maine, purchased land in Portland where he engaged in surveying and opened a store. He headed the committee that organized the first convention to discuss independence for Maine from Massachusetts which was held in January 1786. He and his wife had ten children, one of whom later gave birth to the poet and Harvard Professor Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

In 1792, Wadsworth was chosen a presidential elector and a member of the Massachusetts Senate was the first representative in Congress from the region of Massachusetts that later became Maine from 1793 to 1807. In 1807, he moved to Hiram (ME) where he incorporated the township and served as selectman, treasurer and magistrate. For the remainder of his life he devoted himself to farming and local concerns. He died in Hiram in July 1829 and is buried in the family cemetery at Wadsworth Hall.

1770

Surgeon (Major equivalent) Samuel Adams MA Militia (Minutemen , MA Troops & various military hospitals)

Dr. Adams was a Massachusetts native who attended the wounded at **Lexington & Concord** in April 1775 and was later at **Bunker Hill**. He served in the Army until March 1778 but was forced to leave due to poor health from which he never recovered to again practice medicine. He died in January of 1788.

Colonel Loammi Baldwin MA Militia (Minutemen & (Continental Army (26th Infantry)



Loammi was born in 1744 in Woburn (MA) where he attended local grammar school prior to Harvard. As a Harvard undergraduate, he would often walk from North Woburn to Cambridge to attend lectures at Harvard. He enlisted in a militia regiment in 1774 but was soon promoted to Major. On 19 April 1775, he rushed to the **Lexington Green** with the Woburn militia but arrived too late for the fight. After leaving Concord later in the day, the British Army was ambushed several times on the road from Concord back to Boston. Major Baldwin led the first of these ambushes at Bloody Angle where he was exposed to several British rifle shots as well as flying cannon balls. During this battle 8 Brits were killed with only 1 Woburn Minuteman casualty. After the formal start of hostilities with Britain, Loammi joined the 26th Continental Regiment and he rapidly advanced to LT Colonel and later Colonel. In April 1776, Baldwin was ordered to take his regiment from Boston to New York City where he took part in the Battle of Pell's Point. On the night of 25 December 1776, Loammi crossed the Delaware River with General Washington in the face of a violent and extremely cold storm of snow and hail and fought the

Battle of Trenton Colonel Baldwin and his regiment participated in both the crossing and this historic fight. In 1777, Baldwin resigned from the Army due to ill health resulting from his extensive military service.

In 1780, Loammi was appointed High Sheriff of Middlesex County and was the first to be democratically elected and hold office after the adoption of the Massachusetts constitution. He next represented Woburn in the Massachusetts General Court from 1778 to 1784. During this time, Baldwin briefly returned to Harvard where he also earned and received a Master of Arts degree in 1785. In the following year, Colonel Baldwin strongly opposed the his fellow Revolutionary comrade leading the Shay's Rebellion and was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1794 when he received all the votes cast in Woburn but one. At this same time, Loammi surveyed and was responsible for the construction of the Middlesex Canal which was completed in 1803 and provided a marine highway from Lowell to Boston. Baldwin was elected as a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1782 as a result of his several experiments and scientific papers focusing on electricity. However today, Colonel Baldwin is perhaps best remembered for the Baldwin apple which he developed at his farm and propagated throughout the Northeast and became the role model for "Johnny Appleseed". Loammi has 5 sons and one daughter before his death in October of 1807

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1770 (continued)

Surgeon (Major equivalent) Joseph Hunt MA Militia (Regiments: Colonel Brook's, Colonel Reed's & Colonel Gerrish's)
Dr. Hunt was from Massachusetts who joined the Militia in June 1775. He served on active duty in the above noted Militia regiments as well at the Cambridge Hospital until his release from active duty in December 1778.

Major Samuel Osgood MA Militia (Minutemen & Massachusetts troops)
Sam was from Massachusetts and served as a Captain with the Minute Men at **Concord** in April 1775. That summer he was promoted to Major and became the *Aide de Camp* to General Artemas Ward (H-1748). He was honorably discharged in April 1776 from the Army and became a member of the Board of War.

Surgeon (Major equivalent) David Townsend MA Militia (Colonel Brewer's Regiment) & Continental Army (6th Infantry)
Dr. Townsend was from Massachusetts & joined the militia in July 1775 and later attended the wounded at the battle of **Bunker Hill**. He transferred to the Continental Army in January 1776 and served until the end of the war. Among other campaigns, he was involved in the invasion of Canada in October 1770.

1771

Chaplain (Captain equivalent) Moses Adams MA Militia (Colonel Brooke's Regiment & Mass Troops)
Moses was from Massachusetts and served from September to November 1776.

Colonel Ebenezer Allen VT Militia (Colonel Warner's Green Mountain Boys & Colonel Herrick's NH Rangers)
Ebenezer was born in Northampton (MA) in October 1743. After graduating from Harvard, he immigrated to Poultney (VT) and became a 2nd lieutenant in of Green Mountain boys which was later led by his cousin Ethan Allen. Ebenezer moved to Timnouth (VT) in 1775 and was a delegate from that town to the several conventions in the New Hampshire grants in 1776 that declared the state independent and formed the state constitution during the following year. He was appointed a Captain in Colonel Herrick's battalion of rangers in July 1777 and distinguished himself at the battle of Bennington (VT). In September of the same year, he helped to capture Mt. Defiance by assault. On the retreat of the British from Fort Ticonderoga, 50 British soldiers were captured. Ebenezer subsequently was promoted to major in the rangers and became a brave and successful partisan leader. In 1783, he again moved to South Hero (VT) until 1800 when he went to Burlington (VT) where he remained until his death in March 1806.

Surgeon-Mate (Captain equivalent) Jacob Bacon MA Militia & Continental Army ((Col. Scammon's Regiment & 7th Infantry)
Jacob was from Massachusetts and joined Militia in May 1775. He transferred to the Army in January 1776 and participated in the Battle of **Bunker Hill** and the Siege of Boston. He was taken prisoner for over a year and was exchanged in October 1778.

Surgeon (Major equivalent) Isaac Bangs Continental Army (23rd Infantry & Navy (*USS Boston*) **[Died on active duty]**
Dr. Bangs was from Massachusetts. He joined the 23rd Infantry as a lieutenant & served during 1776 where he participated in the siege of Boston and the battle of Bunker Hill. In March 1779, he transferred to the Continental Navy as a surgeon and reported on board the frigate *USS Boston*. He died on active duty in 1780.

1st LT Andrew Bradford MA Militia & Continental Army (14th MA & 7th MA Infantry)
Andrew was from Massachusetts & joined militia as an ensign & paymaster in January 1776. He was promoted to 1st LT and transferred to the Mass 7th Infantry in October 1776 served on active duty until he resigned his commission after the end of the war in April 1782.

Surgeon Benjamin Curtis Continental Militia
Dr. Curtis was from New York joined Militia in March 1776 and served until November of that same year.

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1771 (continue)

Colonel Thomas Edwards Continental Army (16th & 9th Massachusetts Infantry)

Tom was born in Boston in 1753 and went to Boston Latin prior to Harvard. After college, he read law in the offices of a prominent Boston lawyer prior to his admittance to the bar. In May 1776, he was commissioned a 2nd lieutenant in the Army in the 16th Massachusetts Infantry which was considered to be one of the finest regiments in the Continental Army. LT Edwards participated in the New Jersey battles of Monmouth & Springfield as well as Quaker Hill (RI). He was appointed Deputy Judge Advocate of the Army in April 1780 and promoted to Judge Advocate in October 1782 for which he was paid \$75 per month plus \$12.66 for subsistence and \$6.66 for a servant. He resigned from the Army in November 1783 and returned to Boston to practice law and hold various municipal offices. In 1784, the remnants of the Continental Army were disbanded which left a permanent standing Army of only 80 enlisted and officers. Thus, no one succeeded Colonel Edwards as Judge Advocate General until the adoption of the US Constitution in 1787.

Surgeon (Major equivalent) Samuel Kinsley MA Militia, Continental Privateers & Continental Army (Hospital Department)
Dr. Kinsley was from Massachusetts and joined the militia as a surgeon's mate at the end of 1775. He also spent some time at sea as a ship surgeon on various Continental privateers with a *Letter of Marque* from the Continental Congress. He rejoined the Army in 1778 and served until the end of the war in 1782.

Surgeon (Major equivalent) Walter Hastings MA Militia (Colonel Bridge's Regiment) & Continental Army (8th MA Infantry)
Dr. Hastings was from Massachusetts and joined the militia in June 1775 and he treated the wounded at the battle of **Bunker Hill**. He then transferred to the 8th Mass Infantry in January 1775 where he served until 1781 which included the winter in Valley Forge (PA) with General Washington.

Major Israel Keith MA Militia

Israel was from Massachusetts and joined the militia and in 1778 became *Aide de Camp* to General John Hancock

Major Peres Morton MA Militia

Peres was from Massachusetts and was another *Aide de Camp* to General John Hancock

Surgeon (LCDR equivalent) Samuel Nye Continental privateer (*Vengeance*) & US Navy (*USS America*)

Dr. Nye was from Massachusetts and served as the surgeon on the *Vengeance* with a *Letter of Marque* from the Continental Congress from August 1778 to June 1779. He then transferred to the *USS America* where he served until August 1780.

Chaplain (Captain equivalent) David Osgood NH Militia (1st Infantry)

David was from New Hampshire and served from May to December 1775.

1st LT Crocker Sampson Continental Army (14th & 7th Massachusetts Infantry)

Crocker was from Massachusetts joined the Army as a quartermaster in July 1777 with the rank of ensign. He was promoted to 1st LT in 1781 and served until June 1783.

General Winthrop Sargent MA Militia & Continental Army (3rd Continental Artillery)



Winthrop was born in Gloucester (MA). After Harvard College, he was a sea Captain on a merchant ship owned by his father until July 1775 when he enlisted as a lieutenant in a militia artillery regiment. After transferring to the Continental Army as a Captain in January 1777, he served as the *Aide de Camp* of General Howe and participated in the following combat engagements: Siege of Boston (MA), Long Island (NY), White Plains (NY), Harlem Heights (NY), Trenton (NJ), Princeton (NJ), Brandywine (PA), Germantown (PA), Monmouth (NJ) and finally at the surrender at Yorktown (VA) in 1781. He stayed in the Army and was promoted to Major in 1783 and surveyed the first lands under the Ohio Land Ordinance of 1785. With inside knowledge of the area, he formed the Ohio Company of Associates where served as secretary in 1787. The Congress of the Confederation appointed Winthrop as the first Secretary of the Northwest Territory in 1788 which he was the 2nd in command of both civil and military affairs in the area. In 1791, he was promoted to Adjutant General of the US Army and wounded twice at the Battle of the Wabash & carried the 2 bullets in his body for the rest of his life. Winthrop then served for 2 years in the Indian Wars starting in 1794 before being named

as acting Governor of the Northwest Territory until being named by President John Adams as the first Governor of the Mississippi Territory in May 1798. Being a Federalist, Winthrop was dismissed from his position as territorial governor in 1801 by incoming president Thomas Jefferson. He then became a plantation owner in Natchez (MS) until his death in 1820 in New Orleans.

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1771 (continue)

Surgeon (Major equivalent) John Barnard Swett Continental Army (Massachusetts Troops)

Dr. Swett was from Massachusetts who returned to the Colonies from overseas in 1778 to join the Army as a surgeon. He participated in the expedition to Penobscot (ME) in 1779 and received a letter of thanks from General Sullivan.

Surgeon-Mate (Captain equivalent) William Vinal MA Militia (Colonel Gardner's Regiment & Continental Army (25th Infantry)

Dr. Vinal was from Massachusetts and joined the militia as a surgeon's mate in May 1775. He transferred to the Army in January 1776 where he served until end of the war in 1781.

Surgeon (Major equivalent) John Warren MA Militia (Colonel Pickering's Regiment) & Continental Army



John was born in Roxbury (MA) as the younger brother of Major General Joseph Warren (H-1759). John studied at Roxbury Latin School prior to Harvard College. After graduating from college, he studied medicine under his elder brother Joseph. In 1773, John joined Colonel Pickering's Regiment as an army surgeon was in Cambridge tending to the wounded coming in from the Battle of **Bunker Hill** on Breed's Hill in June 17, 1775. Warren went to search for his brother at Bunker Hill after the battle was over but was bayoneted him as a warning by a British sentry who would not let him pass. After his brother's death, Warren volunteered for service and was made a senior surgeon at the hospital in Cambridge. He became surgeon of the general hospital on Long Island in 1776 during General Washington's defense there and also served at the Battles of Trenton Princeton. In 1777, Dr. Warren returned to Boston to continue his medical practices while still serving as a military surgeon in an army hospital. After the war, Dr. Warren became very successful and performed one of the first

abdominal operations in America. In 1780, he began teaching a course on dissections and founded Harvard Medical School in 1782 where was an excellent teacher and lecturer. John was of middle height and carried himself with a military bearing of a gentleman and was described as having an agreeable nature by his contemporaries. He married to the daughter of the Rhode Island Governor John Collins and their son (Dr. John Collins Warren) succeeded him as professor of surgery and anatomy at Harvard Medical School. John suffered from heart disease for many years but died from inflammation of the lungs in April 1815.

Surgeon (Major equivalent) Abraham Watson MA Militia (Colonel Gardner's Regiment)

Dr. Watson was from Massachusetts who served from June to December 1775.

2nd LT John White MA Militia (Colonel Nixon's Regiment) & Continental Army 14th Infantry & 6th MA Infantry)

John was from Massachusetts joined the Army as a quartermaster in April 1775. He was promoted to 2nd LT in 1781 and served until June 1781.

Surgeon mate (Captain equivalent) Amos Winship Continental Army (Hospital Department)

Dr. Winship was from Massachusetts who served from 1776 to 1777.

1772

Captain Phineas Bowman Continental Army (15th & 5th Massachusetts Infantry)

Phineas was from Massachusetts & joined the 15th MA in 1 January as a 1st LT and paymaster. He was promoted to Captain in April 1779 and transferred to the 5th MA in 1781 where he served until the end of the war.

Chaplain (Captain equivalent) John Eliot Continental Army (2nd Connecticut Infantry)

John was from Massachusetts and served from May 1777 to February 1778.

Surgeon (Major equivalent) William Eustis MA Militia (Colonel Gridley's Regiment) & Continental Army

Dr. Eustis was from Massachusetts and attended the wounded at **Lexington, Concord** and **Bunker Hill** from May to December 1776. In 1780, Dr. Eustis became a hospital surgeon in the Continental Army where he remained until the end of the war.

Major John Hastings MA Militia (Colonel Lee's Regiment) & Continental Army (16th MA, 9th & 7th MA Regiments)

John was from Boston and joined the Army in 1775 and was promoted to Captain in 1777. He transferred to the 9th MA in 1781 and then to the 7th MA in 1783 where he served until the end of the war.

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1772 (continued)

Surgeon (Major equivalent) Martin Herrick MA Militia (Colonel Glover's Regiment) & Continental Army

Dr. Herrick was from Massachusetts & joined the MA Militia in May 1775 and fought with the ranks at **Bunker Hill**. In 1776, he joined the Continental Army and was a surgeon at the battles of Long Island, Brandywine and Germantown.

Surgeon (Major equivalent) John Homans MA Militia (Col. Woodbridge's Reg.) & Continental Army (2nd Infantry & 2nd Dragoons)

Dr. Homans was from Massachusetts & joined the MA Militia in August 1775. He also attended the wounded at **Bunker Hill**. John joined the Continental Army in 1776 and served until 1781. He was participated as a surgeon in the following combat engagements as a surgeon: Harlem Heights, White Plains & Ticonderoga.

Surgeon (Major equivalent) Thomas Kittredge MA Militia (Col. Frye's Regiment)

Dr. Kittredge was from Massachusetts & joined the MA Militia in December 1775

Surgeon (Major equivalent) Samuel Tenny MA Militia (Col. Gridley's Regiment) & Continental Army (11th Infantry & 2nd RI)

Dr. Kittredge was from Rhode Island & joined the MA Militia in June 1775 where he served at **Bunker Hill**. In December 1776, he transferred to the Continental Army 1st Infantry and later the 2nd RI and in 1783 to Colonel Olney's RI Battalion. Dr. Tenny was present at the surrender of British Generals Burgoyne and Cornwallis

2nd LT Joshua Thomas MA Militia (Colonel Cotton's Regiment) & Continental Army (23rd Infantry)

Joshua was from Massachusetts & joined the MA Militia in May 1775. Seven month later, he transferred to the Continental Army where he served for all of 1776 initially as an adjutant and later as the *Aide de Camp* to General Thomas.

Surgeon (Major equivalent) Thomas Welsh MA Militia ("Minuteman") & Continental Army (27th Infantry)

Dr. Welsh was from Massachusetts & joined the MA Militia in April 1775 and attended the wounded at **Lexington, Concord & Bunker Hill**. Later that year, he joined the Continental Army where he served for 12 months.

1773

Surgeon (Major equivalent) Moses Bernard MA Militia (Regiments: Col. Whitcomb & Fuller) & Continental Navy

Dr. Herrick was from Massachusetts & joined the MA Militia in May 1775 and attended the wounded during the siege of Boston., In August 1776, he went to sea as surgeon on the Continental Navy sloop *Republic* and was honorably discharged in November 1776.

Chaplain (Captain equivalent) Jeremiah Barnard MA Militia (2nd Regiment)

Jeremiah was from Massachusetts and joined the MA militia in August 1776. He was at Ticonderoga serving the troops under General Schuyler.

Major William Bradford RI Militia (Regiments- Colonel Chester's & Tallman's) & Continental Army (11th Infantry)

Bill was from Rhode Island & joined the RI Militia in 1775 as a 2nd LT. He joined the Continental Army in the beginning of 1776 and served as an adjutant and later as an *Aid de Camp* to General Lee. He retired from the Army in 1781.

Paymaster (1st LT equivalent) William Caldwell Continental Army (26th Infantry)

Bill was from Massachusetts & joined the Continental Army in August 1776 and served for 6 months.

Able seaman Stephen Crosby Continental Privateer *Venus*

[Died on active duty]

Steve was from Massachusetts & joined the crew of a privateer with a *Letter of Marque* from the Continental Congress. He died at sea near York (ME) in July 1780.

LT Colonel Thomas Farrington Continental Army (16th Infantry & 5th MA 2nd Infantry)

Tom was from Massachusetts & joined the Continental Army in October 1775. He participated in the expedition against Quebec and was promoted to LTC in January 1777. Tom served until May 1777 until he was "cashiered" out of the Army in May 1777 for some unknown reason...

Surgeon (LCDR equivalent) Martin Levitt Various Privateers

Dr. Levitt was from Massachusetts & served as a surgeon on various privateers under a *Letter of Marque* from the Continental Congress during the American Revolution for an undetermined amount of time.

Major Abner Morgan MA Militia (Colonel Potter's Regiment)

Abner was from Massachusetts & joined the MA Militia in 1775 and served until 1778.

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1773 (continued)

Ensign Daniel Parker Continental Army (8th MA Infantry & 10th MA Infantry)

Abner was from Massachusetts & enlisted in the Continental Army in March 1777 and was promoted to sergeant in 1778 and again to Ensign in January 1781. He was “cashiered “out of the Army in August 1782 for some undetermined reason.

Major Warham Parks MA Militia (Colonel Danielson’s Regiment) & Continental Army (3rd Infantry & 4th MA Infantry)

Warham was from Massachusetts & joined the MA Militia in May 1775. Eight month later, he transferred to the Continental Army 3rd Infantry and later to the 5th MA where he was promoted to Major in January 1777 and participated in the was wounded in the decisive victory at the Battle for Sarasota in October 1777. He resigned from the Army in July 1778.

Surgeon (LCDR equivalent) Theodore Parsons Continental Privateer “*Bennington*”

[Lost at sea]

Dr. Parson was from Massachusetts & served as a surgeon on the Privateer “*Bennington*” under a *Letter of Marque* from the Continental Congress. He was lost at sea while serving on active duty in July 1779.

LT Colonel Nathan Rice MA Militia (Colonel Heath’s Regiment) & Continental Army (24th Infantry, 4th MA & 14th Infantry)

Nathan was from Massachusetts & joined the MA Militia as an adjutant in May 1775. Eight month later, he transferred to the Continental Army and participated in the siege of Boston. In May 1777, he was promoted to Major and served as *Aide de Camp* to General Lincoln. He took part in the siege at Yorktown (VA) in 1781 and commanded the regiment after the death of Colonel Scammell. Nathan was promoted to LTC in March 1799 and was honorably discharged in June 1800.

Surgeon (Major equivalent) Ebenezer Rockford MA Militia (Regiments: Colonel Francis & Colonel Thatcher)

Dr. Rockford was from Massachusetts & joined the MA Militia as a surgeon mate in September 1776 and 3 months transferred to Colonel Thatcher’s regiment.

Chaplain (Captain equivalent) Manasseh Smith MA Militia (Colonel Whitcomb’s Regiment)

Manasseh was from Massachusetts and joined the MA militia in May 1776 and served until the end of that year

Major John Trumbull Continental Army (1st CT Infantry)

John was from Connecticut & joined the Continental Army as an adjutant in 1775. He became the 2nd *Aide de Camp* to General Washington in July 1775. SE later served as the Deputy Adjutant on the staff of General Gates and participated in the battles of Crown Point and Ticonderoga. He resigned from the Army in February 1777.

1st LT Robert Williams MA Militia (Minuteman) & Cont. Army (regiments–Col Jackson’s & Lee, 14th, 9th & 4th MA Infantry)

Robert was from Massachusetts & joined the MA Militia in the battle of **Concord** in April 1775. Five month later, he transferred to the Continental Army and was promoted to Ensign in April 1777. Robert was promoted to the regimental paymaster two months later and to 1st LT in 1782. He served until June 1784.

1774

1st LT Jonathan Allen MA Militia (Colonel Brewer’s Regiment) & Continental Army (2nd MA Infantry)

Jonathan was from Massachusetts & enlisted in the MA Militia in May 1775 and was promoted to 1st LT in the Continental Army in 1777. He was resigned from the Army in June 1778.

Private Fisher Ames MA Militia (Regiments: Colonel Danielson & Colonel McIntosh)

Fisher was from Massachusetts & joined the MA Militia in March 1778 and served for a few weeks.

Captain John Bradford MA Militia (Colonel Cotton’s regiment)

John was from Massachusetts & joined the MA Militia in April 1774 and participated in the battle on the **Lexington** Green. John was promoted to captain in 1777 and served until 1779

Captain Joseph Crocker MA Militia (Colonel Greaton’s regiment)

Joe was from Massachusetts & joined the MA Militia as a paymaster in January 1777. He was promoted to 1st LT in 1778 and again to captain 2 years later. He served until resigning from the militia in 1781

1st LT Samuel Jennison Continental Army (6th MA Infantry)

Sam was from Massachusetts & joined the Continental Army as a 2nd LT in January 1777. He was promoted to 1st LT in July 1778 and then appointed as the regimental Quartermaster. He resigned from the Army in July 1779.

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1774 (continued)

Sergeant William Jennison MA Militia (Minuteman & Colonel Reed's Regiment)

Bill was from Massachusetts & joined the MA Militia in April 1775 and fought at the battle on the **Lexington Green**. He was promoted to the regimental quartermaster and served until December 1775.

Surgeon (Major equivalent) Nathan Morley MA Militia (Colonel Walker's Regiment) **[Died as POW of the British]**

Dr. Morley was from Massachusetts & joined the MA Militia in October 1777 initially as a chaplain. He later served as both a surgeon and as a private on the firing line when he was captured by the British. He was taken to a POW camp in Halifax (NS) where he died in 1778.

Chaplain (LT equivalent) Benjamin Muzzy Continental Privateer "*Revenge*" **[Lost at sea]**

Reverend Parson was from Massachusetts & in 1777 became a chaplain on the Privateer "*Revenge*" under a *Letter of Marque* from the Continental Congress. Later that year, he was lost at sea while serving on active duty.

Surgeon (Major equivalent) Benjamin Putnam Continental Army (4th CT Infantry & 5th CT Infantry)

Dr. Morley was from Connecticut & joined Continental Army in March 1776 and served as a surgeon until May 1778.

Surgeon (Major equivalent) Abjah Richardson Continental Army (3rd MA Infantry & 5th MA Infantry)

Dr. Richardson was from Massachusetts & joined the Continental Army in January 1777. He was taken prisoner by the British at Fort Fayette (PA) in June 1779 and 3 months later was paroled in a prisoner swap. He returned to the 5th MA in July 1780 and retired from the Army in January 1781.

1st LT John Tucker MA Militia (Colonel Mansfield's Regiment) & Continental Army (27th Infantry)

John was from Massachusetts & joined the MA Militia as a sergeant in May 1775. Eight months later, he transferred to the Continental Army and was promoted to ensign and again to 1st LT in January 1777. He resigned his commission in July 1779.

1st LT Jacob Walsh Continental Army (6th Infantry & LT Steven's Artillery Battalion)

Jacob was from Massachusetts & joined the Continental Army as an ensign in January 1776. He resigned his commission in November 1778.

Private Bela Whipple RI Militia

Bela was from Rhode Island & joined the RI Militia in June 1775 where he served for six months.

1775

Surgeon (Major equivalent) Henry Adams MA Militia (Regiments: Colonel Wesson & Col. Tupper) & Continental 3rd MA
Dr. Adams was from Massachusetts & joined the MA Militia as a surgeon mate in January 1777. He transferred to the 3rd MA Infantry in January 1781 and returned to the MA Militia in May 1781 where he served until January 1783.

LT Colonel Ebenezer Battelle MA Militia (LT Colonel Gardner's Regiment)

Ebenezer was from Massachusetts & joined the MA Militia in May 1775 and served for 7 months.

Ensign Benjamin Bourne RI Militia (Regiments: Colonel Babcock & Colonel Lippitt)

Benjamin was from Rhode Island & joined the RI Militia

1st LT Francis Brinley NY Militia (Col. Nicholson's regiment) & Continental Army (1st Canadian/ Col. Livingston's regiment)

Frank was from New York & joined the NY Militia in April 1776 and transferred to Continental Army 7 months later. He was promoted to 1st LT in December 1776 and served until his retirement from the Army in 1781.

Private Samuel Chandler MA Militia (Captain Saunder's 2nd Company)

Sam was from Massachusetts & joined the MA Militia in April 1776 and served for 7 months

2nd LT Samuel Dogget MA Militia (LT Colonel Gridley's regiment) & Continental Army (LT Knox's Artillery regiment)

Sam was from Massachusetts & joined the MA Militia in May 1775. Seven months, he transferred to the Continental Army where he served until December 1776.

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1775 (continued)

Captain Isaac Hall MA Militia (Captain Gardner's Regiment)

Isaac was from Massachusetts & joined the MA Militia in April 1775 and served at the Battle of **Lexington** and served for 8 months

Captain Benjamin Heywood MA Militia (LTC Nixon's regiment) & Continental Army (4th Infantry & 6th MA Infantry)

Ben was from Massachusetts & joined the MA Militia in May 1775. He transferred to Continental Army in January 1776 as a 2nd LT and 8 months later was promoted to regimental paymaster. Ben was promoted to Captain and participated in the Burgoyne campaign in 1779 and served in the Army until June 1783.

Surgeon (Major equivalent) Peter Hobart Continental Army (25th Infantry & Hospital Department)

Dr. Hobart was from Massachusetts & joined the Army as 1st LT in Infantry regiment in January 1776. Two years later, he became a surgeon mate later a surgeon in the Hospital Department until 1779.

Captain Nathaniel MacClintock Continental Army (8th Infantry & 2nd NH) & Continental Marine Corp **[Killed in Action]**

Nate was from New Hampshire and joined the 8th Infantry as a 2nd LT in January 1776. He was promoted to Major in April 1777 and participated in the following battles: Bemis Heights, Stillwater, the surrender of Burgoyne and Trenton. In November 1778, Nate resigned from the Army and accepted a commission as one of only 131 Continental Marine Corps officers. He was assigned as commander of Marines on the privateer brigantine "*General Sullivan*" which sailed under a *Letter of Marque* from the Continental Congress. Nate was deployed in the North Atlantic for over 5 months during which time his ship attacked and captured 8 British privateer ships. Nate was placed second in command of one of prize ships which was ordered to continue sailing with the "*General Sullivan*". However, this prize ship was later attacked by 2 other British privateers in late march 1779 and Captain MacClintock was killed by a musket shot during this battle.

Captain Jonathan Maynard MA Militia (LT Colonel Nixon's regiment)

Jonathan was born in Framingham (MA) in 1751 & joined the MA Militia in May 1775. He fought at **Bunker Hill**, and later in the war was captured by Indians allied with the British. He would have been burned at the stake by the Indians except the Indian chief (Joseph Brant) was a fellow Mason who recognized the secret distress signal of the Masonic brotherhood.

After the war, Jonathan married and built a large home on Pleasant Street in Framingham (MA) which is now the centerpiece of the Jonathan Maynard Historic District. He then launched into a career of public service that including: serving as a justice of the peace, selectman, town clerk, state representative and state senator. He was also Framingham's first postmaster became the first master of the Middlesex Lodge, which was founded in his home in 1795 with a ceremony conducted by the state Grand Master, Paul Revere. Jonathan died in 1835 at the age of 83.

Surgeon (Major equivalent) Daniel Shute Continental Army (Hospital Department & 4th MA Infantry)

Dr. Shute was from Massachusetts & joined the Army as a surgeon mate in October 1777. Two years later, he was transferred to the Hospital Department where he practiced until 1779. Dan was *Aide de Camp* to General Lincoln and participated in the Siege of Boston. He was promoted to surgeon in April 1782 and served until June 1783.

Paymaster (1st LT equivalent) William Weeks Continental Army (3rd Infantry)

Bill was from New Hampshire & joined the Continental Army in November 1776 and served until June 1778

Surgeon (Major equivalent) Levi Willard MA Militia (Colonel Reed's regiment)

Dr. Willard was from Massachusetts & joined the MA Militia as a surgeon in June 1775 and served for 6 months.

1776

1st LT John Child MA Militia (LT Colonel Gardner's regiment) & Continental Army (LT Colonel Jackson's regiment)

John was from Massachusetts joined MA Militia as a 2nd LT in May 1775 and was promoted to 1st LT in May 1777 when he joined the Continental Army. John resigned his commission in October 1778.

Surgeon (LCDR equivalent) Aaron Dexter Several Continental Privateers

Dr. Dexter was from Massachusetts and served as the surgeon on the several privateer ships with a *Letter of Marque* from the Continental Congress. He was captured by the British and imprisoned in Halifax (NS) until his eventual exchange.

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1776 (continued)

1st LT Ebenezer Smith Fowle Continental Army (LTC Jackson's Regiment & an Artillery Battalion) [**Died on active duty**] Ebenezer was from Massachusetts & joined Army as a 2nd LT in May 1777. He resigned in January in 1778 but signed up again in October 1786 for active duty in an artillery battalion where he remained until his death on active duty in February 1791.

Surgeon (LCDR equivalent) John Haven Continental Marines
Dr. Haven was from Massachusetts and served as the surgeon with the Continental Marines

Surgeon-Mate (Captain equivalent) Aaron Hill Continental Army (Colonel Lee's Regiment & 5th MA Infantry)
Aaron was from Massachusetts & joined the Continental Army as an ensign in April 1777. He resigned his commission in January 1778. Aaron again rejoined the Army with the 5th MA in September 1778 and served until again resigning in January 1779.

Surgeon (Major equivalent) Isaac Hurd MA Militia
Dr. Hurd was from Massachusetts and joined the militia as a surgeon in June 1776 until December 1776 during which time he attended the wounded at **Bunker Hill**.

Surgeon (Major/ LCDR equivalent) Samuel Lee Continental Army (4th CT Infantry) & Continental Navy
Dr. Lee was from Connecticut & joined the Army as a surgeon in January 1777. He resigned from the 4th CT in April 1778 and until later signed up as a surgeon in the Continental Navy.

Surgeon (LCDR equivalent) Thomas Leverett Continental Privateers: "*Hazard*" & "*Protector*"
Dr. Leverett was from Massachusetts. In May 1779, he signed on as a surgeon on the Privateer Brigantine "*Hazard*" and on the "*Protector*" in October 1779, both of which sailed under a *Letter of Marque* from the Continental Congress. He participated in the 44 American ship Penobscot Expedition (ME) in August 1779. Tom was captured by the British in May 1781 and was a POW until he was exchanged in August 1782.

Ensign James Lovell Continental Army (Regiments: Colonel Lee's & Colonel Jackson's & Colonel Brook's)
James was from Massachusetts & joined Colonel Jackson's Regiment as an Ensign in May 1776. A year later, he was transferred to Colonel Lee's Infantry Regiment for a year when he flipped back to Colonel Jackson's Regiment an Adjutant. In the following year, he was made the adjutant to Colonel Lee's Light Dragoon Battalion where he remained until the end of the war. Among his combat engagements were: Eutaw Springs, General Lincoln's campaigns in South Carolina. He was taken prisoner in the British Siege of Charlestown which began in April 1780. Later in the year, he was exchanged and returned to Colonel Brook's Regiment in January 1781.

Surgeon (Major equivalent) James Mann Continental Army (Colonel Shepard's regiment /MA 4th)
James was from Massachusetts & joined the army as a surgeon in July 1779 and served until the end of December 1780. Dr. Mann also served in the War of 1812.

2nd LT John Remington Continental Army (9th Infantry)
James was from Rhode Island joined Army as an Ensign in January 1776 and a year later was promoted to 2nd LT. He served for resigned for an undetermined amount of time.

Surgeon-mate (Captain equivalent) Benjamin Upham Continental Army (3rd Artillery)
James was from Massachusetts & joined the army as a surgeon-mate in March 1778 and served until his resignation in May 1782.

LT James Warren Continental Navy (*USS Alliance*)
Jim was from Massachusetts & joined the Navy in 1776 and served at sea for 3 years until he was wounded in action while assisting his squadron commander Captain John Paul Jones on the *USS Bonhomme Richard* while engaging and defeating *HMS Serapis* on 23 September 1779. This battle took place in the North Sea at Flamborough Head, England. After the two ships exchanged heavy fire, the *USS Bonhomme Richard* lost most of her firepower but Jones was able to overcome much of the British advantage of greater firepower by attaching the two ships together. "I have not yet begun to fight!" was Jones's response to the captain of the *HMS Serapis* premature call for *Bonhomme Richard* to surrender. The battle raged on for three hours as the crew of *USS Bonhomme Richard* tenaciously fought *HMS Serapis*, raking her deck with gunfire. Eventually, the *USS Alliance*, a frigate in Jones's squadron with LT Warren on board, began firing at both the attached ships indiscriminately. The *USS Bonhomme Richard* began to sink, but the CO's of *HMS Serapis* was unable to aim his guns at the frigate because he was tied to Jones's ship. Eventually, the *HMS Serapis* surrendered to the Americans.

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1776 (continued)

Surgeon-mate (Captain equivalent) Samuel Woodward Continental Army (4th MA Infantry & 3rd Artillery Battalion)
Samuel was from Massachusetts & joined the army as a surgeon-mate in April 1780. He was transferred to an artillery battalion in May 1782 after which he resigned from the army in the following month.

1777

LT Colonel Hodijah Baylies Continental Army (LT Colonel Jackson's regiment)
Hodijah was from Massachusetts & joined Continental Army as a 1st LT in March 1777. He promoted to Major and served as *Aide de Camp* to General Lincoln. In 1779, he served in the battles of Stono Ferry (SC), Savannah (GA) as well as the siege of Charleston (SC) where he was taken prisoner after the surrender of this city to the British. In May 1782, Hodijah was promoted to LT Colonel and became the *Aide de Camp* to General Washington with whom he served until after the surrender of the British General Cornwallis at Yorktown (VA).

Surgeon (Major equivalent) Ebenezer Crosby Continental Army (General Washington's HQ staff)
Dr. Crosby was from Connecticut & joined the Continental Army as a surgeon in March 1775 and participated in the siege of Boston. In October 1776, he was appointed as "Surgeon to His Excellency's Guards". He resigned from the Army in January 1781.

Surgeon (Major equivalent) Samuel Crosby Continental Army (21st Infantry) & MA Militia
Dr. Crosby was from Massachusetts & joined the Continental Army as a surgeon from January to December 1776. After finishing Harvard College in 1777, he volunteered to serve again as surgeon in the MA Militia until 1779.

Surgeon-mate (Captain equivalent) John Eliot Eaton Continental Army (5th MA Infantry)
Dr. Eaton was from Massachusetts & joined the Continental Army as a surgeon-mate in March 1775 and resigned at the end of November 1777.

Captain Nathan Healey MA Militia (Colonel Learned's regiment)
Nat was from Massachusetts joined MA Militia as a Captain in May 1775 and served until 1779.

Captain Rufus King MA Militia (*Aide de Camp* to General Glover)
Rufus was from Massachusetts joined MA Militia as a Captain in August 1778 and participated in the expedition to Rhode Island

Ensign Benjamin Lincoln Continental Army (General Lincoln's HQ staff)
Benjamin was from Massachusetts and the son of General Lincoln. At his father's request he took a leave of absence from Harvard College and served on his father's staff until the end of the war.

Captain Thomas Noyes MA Militia (Minuteman)
Thomas was from Newburyport (MA) & joined the MA Militia in April 1775. He marched his company over 80 miles in 4 days initially to Cambridge and then participated in the battle on the **Lexington Green**.

Surgeon (LCDR equivalent) Jonathan Porter Continental Navy **[Died on active duty]**
Jon was from Massachusetts and joined Navy as a surgeon but died on active duty at sea.

2nd LT Ephraim Smith MA Militia (Minuteman) &
Ephraim was from Massachusetts & joined the MA Militia in April 1775. He marched participated in the in the battle on the **Lexington Green** on 19 April 1775.

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1778

Private Aaron Bancroft MA Militia (Minuteman)

Aaron was from Massachusetts. While in College, He fought with the Minutemen at **Lexington, Concord & Bunker Hill**

Surgeon-mate (LT equivalent) Richard Perkins Bridge Continental Privateer “*Tyrannicide*”

Dr. Bridge was from Massachusetts. In March 1777, he signed on as a surgeon-mate on the Privateer Brigantine “*Tyrannicide*” which sailed under a *Letter of Marque* from the Continental Congress. He returned from sea and entered private practice in at the end of August 1777.

Surgeon-mate (Captain equivalent) Amos Holbrook MA Militia (Regiments: Colonel Greaton & Colonel Vose)

Dr. Holbrook was from Massachusetts. In March 1777, he signed on as a surgeon-at with the MA Militia in August 1775 and a year later transferred to Colonel’ Vose’s regiment where he served until March 1777.

Private William Spooner MA Militia (Regiments: Colonel Crane & Colonel Nichols)

Bill was from Massachusetts and served on active duty for 3 years. He was wounded and lost his arm at the battle of Brandywine which was the largest land battle of the American Revolutionary War in September 1777. After his recovery, Bill transferred to Colonel Nichols Regiment where he served as a bombardier. After 3 years of military service, Bill was honorably discharged from the militia.

Major Job Summer MA Militia (Colonel Gardner’s Regiment) & Continental Army (25th Inf., 6^{3rd} MA & Col. Jackson’s Reg.)

Job was from Massachusetts & left college to enlist in the MA Militia in May 1776. He transferred to Continental Army in January 1776 as a 1st LT and year later was again promoted to captain and to major in October 1782. He switched back to the MA Militia in November 1783 where he served with the permanent rank of Captain until June 1784.

Surgeon (LCDR equivalent) Jesse Tucker Continental Privateer

[Died from disease as a POW]

Jon was from Massachusetts and signed up as a surgeon a privateer which sailed under a *Letter of Marque* from the Continental Congress. He was captured by the British and died from a fever in 1779 as prisoner in Newfoundland.

2nd LT Nathaniel Weare Continental Army (3rd NH Infantry & 1st NH Infantry)

Nat was from New Hampshire and enlisted in the Continental Army as a sergeant in April 1777. He was promoted to ensign in October 1777 and again to 2nd LT in in July 1780 He transferred to the 1st NH Infantry in January 1781 where he served until March 1782.

1779

Surgeon (LCDR equivalent) Abijah Cheever MA Militia & Continental Privateer “*Tartar*”

Dr. Cheever was from Massachusetts. In July 1779, he signed on as a surgeon-mate for 6 months with the MA Hospital Medical Department. In May of 1782, he signed up to go to sea as the surgeon for 6 months on the Privateer “*Tartar*” which sailed under a *Letter of Marque* from the Continental Congress under the command of Captain Cathcart.

Surgeon (LCDR equivalent) Nathaniel Appleton Continental Privateer (unnamed)

Dr. Appleton was from New Hampshire. After his college graduation, Nat signed on as a surgeon-mate a Privateer which sailed under a *Letter of Marque* from the Continental Congress. His ship was captured by the British and He was taken prisoner for a period of time until later returned home in a prisoner exchange.

Able seaman John Hosler Continental Navy Frigate “*Hague*”

John was from New Hampshire and joined the Continental Navy in September 1782 as an ordinary seam on the frigate *Hague*” under the command of Captain John Manley. During a trip to the West Indies, his ship made a spectacular escape from a superior naval force and during this same deployment took the last significant prize of the American Revolutionary War when the Continental Marines embarked on the *Hague* boarded and captured war British privateer “*Baille*”. John was released from active duty in the Navy during June 1782.

HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1781

Captain James Sever Continental Army (Regiments: 7th MA & 4th MA Infantry & Colonel Jackson's regiment) & US Navy
Jim was from Massachusetts and joined Continental Army as an ensign in February 1781. He transferred to the 4th MA in June 1783 and five months later moved again promoted to captain in Colonel Jackson's regiment where he remained until June 1784. Jim was later commissioned into the Continental Navy and promoted to Captain in 1798 after which he continued to serve in the Navy until he retired in 1801.

Private Jeremiah Smith NH Militia (Captain Osgood's company in Colonel Bidell's Regiment)
Jeremiah was from New Hampshire & enlisted into the militia in March 1776. He was wounded in August 1777 at the Battle of Bennington which was part of the Saratoga campaign that actually took place in Walloomsac (NY) which was about 10 miles from its namesake Bennington (VT). At this battle, a detachment of British General John Burgoyne's army was decisively defeated by Continental force of 2,000 militiamen from NH & MA which were reinforced by the Green Mountain Boys.

1782

Private Joseph Estabrook MA Militia (Colonel John Parker's Company of Minuteman)
Joe was from Lexington (MA). While preparing to enter Harvard College, he carried a musket in the battle on the **Lexington**.

Veritas,



Paul E. Mawn

Captain USN (Ret.)

Chairman – Advocates for Harvard ROTC

Sources: "Harvard Soldiers and Sailors in the American Revolution"- Harvard Alumni Graduates Magazine 1920 and miscellaneous other biographic sources.