

# Advocates for Harvard ROTC

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From: Captain Paul E. Mawn USN (Ret.) H-1963  
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Subject: **Harvard alumni veterans of the American Revolutionary War**

Harvard sons and daughters in recent years 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 Fundamentalism. Based on available records, 899 Harvard alumni 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 Loyalists who served in the British Army against fellow Americans. However at the initial battles of Lexington & Concord, there were 23 Harvard Minute Men and another 8 Crimson warriors fought at the battle of Bunker Hill. In fight for American Independence, 21 Harvard graduates died of who were 71% **Killed in Action**. Among the 18<sup>th</sup> century veterans, military personal records were rare. On a best level of effort basis, this file highlights the following 2 groups of Harvard alumni including 8 generals who served in the Continental Militias, Army or Navy: **Notable Harvard Veterans** & All **Other Harvard Veterans**.

## **I. Notable Harvard Veterans**

### **HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS**

#### **1736**

**Lieut. Colonel Winborn Adams** Continental Militia (2<sup>nd</sup> 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.

#### **1740**

**Chaplain (captain equivalent) Matthew Bridge** Continental Militia **[Died on active duty]**  
Matt volunteered for active duty in 1775 and participated in the siege of Boston. However, he contracted a fever in camp and died in September 1775

#### **1746**

**Brigadier General John Ashe** Continental Militia (North Carolina State Troops) **[Died from disease as a POW]**  
Born to a prominent family in Grovelly, Brunswick County, North Carolina in 1720 as 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, Georgia in late 1778. Ashe's troops were sent north to in early February 1779 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 British casualties. 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.

## I. Notable Harvard Veterans (continued)

### HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

#### 1747

**Captain Issac Gardner** Continental Militia (Brookline Minute Men)

**[Killed in action]**

Issac 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 Ridge Avenues in Cambridge (MA)). While drinking at a well, Issac was killed in action after being shot by 12 British bullets and the pierced by bayonets.

#### 1748

**Major General Artemas Ward** Continental Army (Massachusetts Militia; 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 before 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 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 April 19, 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 Ward 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 March 20, 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.

## **I. Notable Harvard Veterans (continued)**

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

**Major General Artemas Ward** Continental Militia (Massachusetts Militia; Army assistant Chief of Staff) – (continued)  
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

#### **1750**

**Major General Oliver Prescott** Continental Army (Massachusetts Troops)

He went on active duty in 1776 as a surgeon who attended wounded at the battle on the Lexington Green as well as the battles in the Concord Bridge as well as Bunker Hill. He was promoted to brigadier general and later major general and served in the Continental Army until the surrender at Yorktown in 1781.

#### **1752**

**Chaplain Amos Adams** Continental Militia (Colonel D. Brewer's Massachusetts Regiments)  
Joined the Army May 1775 and died in October 1775.

**[Died on active duty]**

#### **1754**

**Major General John Hancock** Continental Militia (Massachusetts 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 and as a child, Hancock 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 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, Hancock 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 becoming a full partner in January 1763. John was of 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, and 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.

## **I. Notable Harvard Veterans (continued)**

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

#### **1754 (continued)**

**Major General John Hancock** Continental Militia (Massachusetts Militia) – (continued)

Hancock began his political career in Boston as a protégé of Samuel Adams, an influential local politician, though the two men later became estranged. As tensions between colonists and Great Britain increased in the 1760s, Hancock 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 but 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. He met with the Royal Governor, Thomas Hutchinson, and the British officer in command, Colonel William Dalrymple, Hancock 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, and so Dalrymple agreed to remove both regiments to Castle William. Hancock was celebrated as a hero for his role in getting the troops withdrawn. His reelection to the Massachusetts House in May was nearly unanimous.

In April 1775, Joseph Warren of Boston dispatched messenger Paul Revere to warn Hancock and 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, wanted to take the field with the Patriot militia at Lexington but 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 Massachusetts 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, Maryland. 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, in the United States, an informal synonym for signature. 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. Hancock got along poorly with Samuel Adams, and missed his wife and newborn son. In July 1778, Hancock 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.

## **I. Notable Harvard Veterans (continued)**

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

#### **1754 (continued)**

**Major General John Hancock** Continental Army (Massachusetts Militia) – (continued)

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, Rhode Island, in August 1778. Hancock nominally commanded 6,000 militiamen in the campaign. Although John let the professional soldiers do the planning and issue the orders, battle was a fiasco. French Admiral d'Estaing abandoned the operation, after which Hancock's militia mostly deserted Sullivan's Continentals. Hancock suffered criticism for the debacle but emerged from his brief military career with his popularity intact.

In October 1780, Hancock was elected Governor of Massachusetts in a landslide. Hancock was immensely popular and unquestionably patriotic given his personal sacrifices and his leadership of the Second Continental Congress. 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, Hancock did not have to deal with the Shays' Rebellion, which his successor, James Bowdoin had to face. When he had resigned as governor in 1785, Hancock 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 because he was not interested. He sent Congress a letter of resignation in 1786. After the uprising, Hancock was reelected in 1787, and he promptly pardoned all the rebels. Hancock was reelected to annual terms as governor 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. Hancock was put forth as a candidate in the 1789 U. S. presidential election. Hancock did not campaign or even publicly express interest in the office; he 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 both died as children. His daughter was only 1 year old when she dies in 1777 and his 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 home in October 1793, at age 56.



## **I. Notable Harvard Veterans (continued)**

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

#### **1756**

**Major General Samuel Holden Parsons** Continental Army (Lexington Militia; Army Brigade commander)

Sam was born in Lyme (CT) in 1737 as the son of Presbyterian minister. At the age 9, he moved with his family to Newburyport (MA). 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 the battles of Lexington and Concord in April 1775, Parsons promoted a project to take Fort Ticonderoga from the British secured public and private funds to underwrite the expedition. His regiment then helped General Benedict Arnold capture Fort Ticonderoga. Sam was promoted to Colonel of the 6th Connecticut Regiment 5 years. In June 1775, he was ordered to lead his regiment to Boston, where he fought in the Battle of Bunker Hill and then remained in Boston until the British evacuated the city in March 1776.

In August 1776, Congress promoted Sam to Brigadier General in the Continental Army in command of a brigade of about 2,500 men stationed in Brooklyn (NY). His outfit was in the thick of the fighting at Battle Hill on August 1776. 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 the Connecticut Line to bolster depleted Continental forces. He led raids on Loyalist enclaves on Long Island, and took part in efforts to defend Connecticut towns against raids by British forces. He organized the raid against Sag Harbor the failed assault on Setauket, New York in August 1777. In the winter of 1777, Sam took command of West Point, and began building its fortifications. In December 1779, General Parsons relieved General Putnam's Division and spent the following months recruiting, training, and trying to engage the British in battle. In July 1779, he attacked the British at Norwalk, Connecticut, and, although his force was too weak to prevent the destruction of the fort, he harassed the enemy until they retired for re-enforcements, and finally was compelled to abandon the attempt to penetrate the state any farther. In September 1780, Benedict Arnold became a traitor and tried surrender West Point to the British. Parsons served on the board of officers which tried Arnold's accomplice, Major John André, and ultimately sentenced him to death.

In October 1780, Sam was promoted to Major General helped to suppress the mutinous soldiers in Pennsylvania and New Jersey and took part in efforts to clear out Tory militias in Westchester. After the British surrender at Yorktown in July 1782, General Parsons was 45 years old and broken physically and financially. Due to poor health beginning in 1777, Parsons repeatedly threatened to resign from the army. Parson's ill will against the American government convinced William Heron, a double agent working for both the Americans and the British, to try to get Parsons to switch his loyalties. While he disagreed with many of the actions taken by the Continental and Confederation Congresses, Parsons was a devoted patriot and remained loyal to the American cause. The Confederation Congress refused to accept his resignation until July 22, 1782, as the war was ending. Sam had served continuously since the Battle of Lexington in 1775 and tendered his resignation to Congress.

During the summer of 1782, he returned to Connecticut hoping to revive his law practice, political career and his depleted finances. As local celebrity, Parsons was elected to the legislature, became involved in organizing the Connecticut branch of the Society of the Cincinnati, and was appointed by Congress to help with Indian diplomacy on the western frontier. In March 1787, Parsons became a director of the Ohio Land Company which enabled ex-Revolutionary officers to trade their pay certificates for Ohio lands. Parsons 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. 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".

## I. Notable Harvard Veterans (continued)

### HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

#### 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 and died the same month in October 1780.

#### 1759

**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 served until June 1781.

**Major General Joseph Warren** Continental 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 medicine 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 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. Warren offered to serve General Israel Putnam as a private before the Battle of Bunker Hill. 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, 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, Warren was nearly killed when musket ball striking part of his wig. Dr. Warren subsequently, he then 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 Breed's 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. He fought in the redoubt until out of ammunition, and remained until the British made their third and final assault on the hill to give time for the militia to escape. He 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 afterwards 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.

## **I. Notable Harvard Veterans (continued)**

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

#### **1761**

**Chaplain William Emerson** Continental 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 (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 (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.

**Colonel Edward Wigglesworth** Continental Army (Massachusetts Infantry)

He 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 conditions 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 and stated: "...he uniformly supported the Character of an attentive, brave and judicious Officer".

#### **1763**

**Colonel Timothy Pickering** Continental Army (Massachusetts Militia; Army Quartermaster Corps)

He 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** Continental Army (Capt. Putnam's Company, 19<sup>th</sup> Infantry & 27<sup>th</sup> 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.



## I. Notable Harvard Veterans (continued)

### HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

#### 1763 (continued)

Major General Jedidiah Huntington Continental Army (17<sup>th</sup> Infantry)



Jedediah 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 in 1780 of the one that condemned the British Spy Major André 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 during the War for Independence had participated in the following battles: 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, was a daughter of Governor Trumbull of Connecticut died at Dedham (MA) in 1775. 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 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.

He was one of the first board of foreign missions, and a zealous supporter of charitable institutions. His first wife, Faith, was a daughter of Governor Trumbull of Connecticut and his second wife was the sister of Bishop Moore of Virginia. Jed was one of the organizers of the Society of the Cincinnati. After the warm he became collector of the port of New London in 1789 and held the office 26 years before his death in that town in 1818,

#### 1765

Surgeon (Lt. Commander equivalent) Ezra Green Continental Army (2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry) & Continental Navy (*USS Alexander*)

Ezra 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* under the command of Captain John Paul Jones USN. In November 1777, he was on was part of the wardroom that captured HMS Drake which was the 1<sup>st</sup> 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.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Edward Parson Continental Army (8<sup>th</sup> 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.

## I. Notable Harvard Veterans (continued)

### HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

#### 1766

**Captain John Bowman** Continental Army (1<sup>st</sup> North Carolina Infantry)

**[Killed in action]**

John was from Massachusetts and joined the Army as 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. in November 1775. He was promoted to 1<sup>st</sup> Lt in September 1776 and again to Captain in September 1776. He was wounded in the battle for Charleston (SC) in May 1780 and 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, weakening their support of the British.

#### 1769

**Brigadier General Alexander Scammell** Continental Army (3<sup>rd</sup> New Hampshire Infantry; Army Adjutant Gen.)**[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, later General Sullivan, of Durham, New Hampshire. Sullivan was a member of the Congress of 1774 and 1775, and the following year he was appointed a brigadier general by that Congress. Scammell was with Sullivan during the raid on Fort William and Mary on December 14, 1774.

With the start of the American Revolution, Scammell became a major in the 2<sup>nd</sup> NH Regiment in General Sullivan's Brigade in the Siege of Boston was later sent to reinforce the Continental Army units in the Invasion of Canada. Sullivan's force returned to Fort Ticonderoga by mid July 1776, and Alex became Sullivan's Aide-de-Camp to Sullivan. In September, he 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. Scammell was promoted to colonel in November 1776 and then command of the 3<sup>rd</sup> NH Regiment in December 1776. He marched to join Washington's Army during which he crossed the Delaware with Washington and took part in the Battles of Trenton & Princeton where he came through unscathed with earned reputations as extraordinary battlefield leaders.

Scammell commanded the 3<sup>rd</sup> NH regiment at Saratoga, and distinguished himself bravely in the battles of Freeman's Farm and Bemis Heights, and was wounded in the latter battle. After The British general Burgoyne surrendered, the 3<sup>rd</sup> NH regiment moved to winter quarters at Valley Forge where Scammell was appointed adjutant general of the Continental Army by Gen. George Washington. Scammell served in this capacity through 1780. In October 1780, Scammell was appointed as executioner to Major John André which weighed heavily on him. Alex then sent a letter in November 1780 to Washington 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 1<sup>st</sup> NH Regiment in early 1781 and in May given 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 2<sup>nd</sup> brigade of The Light Infantry Division at Yorktown (1781).

On September 30, 1781, while serving as Field Officer-of-the-Day, Scammell was wounded while reconnoitering recently abandoned British fortifications. He had become separated from his scouting party encountered a party of British light dragoons and was shot in the side. He was taken into Yorktown, but because of the gravity of his wound he was paroled to Williamsburg and died on October 6 as the highest ranking American officer killed during the Siege of Yorktown. Alexander Scammell was a tall man for the times (i.e. 6'2" to 6'5" tall 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.

## I. Notable Harvard Veterans (continued)

### HARVARD COLLEGE by CLASS (continued)

1771

**Lt. Isaac Bangs Green** Continental Army (23<sup>rd</sup> Infantry) & later the Continental Navy (*USS Boston*) **[Died on active duty]**

Isaac was from Massachusetts. He joined the 23<sup>rd</sup> Infantry & served during 1776 where he participated in the siege of Boston. In March 1779, he transferred to the Continental Navy and reported on board the frigate *USS Boston*. He died on active duty in 1780.

**Surgeon ( Lt. Col. equivalent) John Warren** Continental Militia (Colonel Pickering's Regiment)



John was born in Roxbury (MA) as the younger brother of Major General Joseph Warren (H-1779). 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 the army hospital there.

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 he was known as an excellent teacher who gave eloquent lectures. Dr. Warren 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. Dr. Warren was married to the daughter of 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.

1776

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Ebenezer Smith** Continental Army (LTC Jackson's Artillery battalion) **[Died on active duty]**

Ebenezer was from Massachusetts joined Army in May 1777 but resigned in January in 1778. However, he signed up again for active duty in 1786 and joined the Artillery where he served until he died on active duty in February 1781

**Lt. James Warren** Continental Navy (*USS Alliance*)

Jim 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* defeating *HMS Serapis* on 23 September 1779. This battle took place in the North Sea at Flamborough Head, England. At the time of this battle, *HMS Serapis* carried 50 guns, with extra six 6-pounders. After the two ships exchanged heavy fire, the *USS Bonhomme Richard* lost most of her firepower but Jones was able to overcome much of Pearson's advantage of greater firepower by attaching the two ships together. "I have not yet begun to fight!" was Jones's response to *HMS Serapis* CO's 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.

1777

**Surgeon ( Lt. 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.

1778

**Surgeon ( Lt. equivalent) Jesse Tucker** Continental Navy **[Died from disease as a POW]**

Jon was from Massachusetts and joined Navy on a privateer as a surgeon. He was captured by the British and died from a fever in 1779 as prisoner in Newfoundland.

## **II. All other Harvard Veterans**

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

#### **1735**

**Surgeon (major equivalent) Edward Duran** Continental Army (Colonel Mansfield's Regiment; 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.

#### **1740**

**Chaplain (captain equivalent) Samuel Langdon** Continental Militia (Massachusetts troops)  
Sam 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.

**Lt. Colonel Josiah Torrey** Continental Army (2<sup>nd</sup> Canadian [Colonel's Hazard's] regiment)  
Josiah 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 1793.

#### **1742**

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. John Carnes** Continental Army (2<sup>nd</sup> South Carolina Infantry)  
John initially volunteered in January 1776 to serve as a chaplain for the 18<sup>th</sup> Continental Infantry. After a year, he transferred as line officer to the 2<sup>nd</sup> SC Infantry where he served out of Fort George.

#### **1743**

**Surgeon (major equivalent) John Crocker** Continental Militia (Colonel Scammon's Massachusetts Regiment)  
Dr. Crocker was from Massachusetts and served in the Army from May to December 1775

#### **1744**

**Sergeant Godfrey Malbone** Continental Militia (Colonel Clary's Rhode Island State 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 (13<sup>th</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Regiments)  
Dr. Wingate was from Massachusetts and served in the 13<sup>th</sup> Mass from January 1777 until May 1778 when he was transferred to the 12<sup>th</sup> Mass where he served until October 1780

#### **1747**

**Surgeon (major equivalent) Timothy Minot** Continental militia (Massachusetts Troops)  
Dr. Minot was also a native of Massachusetts and attended the wounded at the battles of Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill.

#### **1750**

**Chaplain (captain equivalent) John Ellis** Continental Army (17<sup>th</sup> Continental infantry & 1<sup>st</sup> Connecticut 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 17<sup>th</sup> Continental Infantry for 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 who also attended the wounded at the battles of Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill as surgeon. In addition, he participated in the siege of Boston. He subsequently transferred to a line officer position in the Massachusetts Troops where he served from 1776 to 1781 and rose in rank to major general.

## **II. All other Harvard Veterans (continued)**

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

#### **1751**

**Surgeon (major equivalent) William Parker** Continental Army (8<sup>th</sup> Infantry & 2<sup>nd</sup> New Hampshire Infantry)

Dr. Parker was from New Hampshire and joined the militia as surgeon's 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 (LTC Fellows' Regiment, 21<sup>st</sup> Infantry & 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt with 21<sup>st</sup> Infantry and participated in the siege of Boston for the whole year of 1776. In January 1777, Bill was promoted to 1<sup>st</sup> 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 1783 when he was released on a prisoner exchange. He returned to serve in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Massachusetts where he remained until the end of the war in June 1783.

**Colonel William Williams** Continental Militia (Connecticut Militia)

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

#### **1752**

**Brigadier General Joseph Cushing** Continental Militia (Massachusetts Militia)

Joe was from Massachusetts and was in 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** Continental Militia (Massachusetts Militia)

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

**Chaplain (captain equivalent) Joseph Perry** Continental 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** Continental Army (Col. Frey's Regiment, 26<sup>th</sup> Infantry & 1<sup>st</sup> Mass 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** Continental Militia (Col Wingate's Regiment of the NH Militia)

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

#### **1753**

**Captain Benjamin Kimbell** Continental Army (Col Mansfield's Regiment & the 27<sup>th</sup> Infantry)

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

**Chaplain (captain equivalent) Elias Smith** Continental Army (19<sup>th</sup> Infantry)

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



## **II. All other Harvard Veterans (continued)**

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

#### **1754**

**Surgeon (Major equivalent) Benjamin Church** Continental 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 martialed 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.

**Chaplain (captain equivalent) Jacob Foster** Continental Militia (Col. 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** Continental Army (Col. Heath’s Regiment - Massachusetts Militia & 24<sup>th</sup> Infantry)  
Charlie signed up for the Militia in May 1775 and was promoted to captain in January 1776 when he joined the 24<sup>th</sup> Infantry. In 1777, he joined the Massachusetts militia initially 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 dies 3 months later. The city of Trumbull, Connecticut is probably named for him or his brother Joseph.

**Lt. Colonel Eleazer Weld** Continental Army (1<sup>st</sup> Suffolk company Regiment - Massachusetts Militia)  
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.

#### **1757**

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Samuel Tuttle** Continental Army (3<sup>rd</sup> Massachusetts Infantry)  
Sam was from Massachusetts joined the Army in January 1777. He retired from active service in October 1778

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Edward Walker** Continental Army (4<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Infantry)  
Ed was from Massachusetts and served as a paymaster in the Army after he signed up in January 1777 and retired from active service in January 1783.

#### **1759**

**(Rank unknown) Samuel Cotton** Continental Army (1<sup>st</sup> New Hampshire Infantry)  
Sam was from New Hampshire and served from 9 April 1777 to August 1777.

**Captain Nathan Goodale** Continental Army (Massachusetts Militia)  
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 (3<sup>rd</sup> Connecticut Infantry)  
Chaplain Leonard was a Connecticut native who volunteered for active duty in May 1776 with the 3<sup>rd</sup> CT until January 1777 when he was transferred to Colonel Knox’s Regiment where he served until December 1776.

**Captain Edward Russell** Continental Militia (Colonel Douglas’s Connecticut State Regiment)  
Ed was from Connecticut and served from June to December 1776.

## **II. All other Harvard Veterans (continued)**

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

#### **1760**

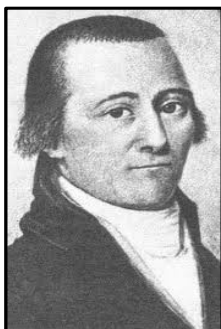
**Major Abiel Abbott** Continental Army (Colonel Baldwin's Regiment of the New Hampshire Militia)

Sam was from New Hampshire and joined the Army as a paymaster in September 1776. In March 1777, he was promoted to major.

**Lt. Colonel John Flagg** Continental 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

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



Ebenezer was born in Quincy (MA) in 1741 as the son of a 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, 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 Col. 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 went back into business. 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

**Private John Flagg** Continental Militia (Captain Farrington's Minute Men & Lt. Col Pickering's Regiment Mass Militia)

John was a Massachusetts physician who dressed wounded comrades at Lexington & Concord in April 1775 and joined the Mass Militia in February 1776.

**Colonel Elisha Porter** Continental Army (Col. Heath's Regiment - Massachusetts Militia)

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 as established by Congress for soldiers who became infected with small pox.

**Captain Stephen Sewall** Continental Army (Colonel Lee's Continental 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

## **II. All other Harvard Veterans (continued)**

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

#### **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** Continental Militia (Minute Men)

George was from Massachusetts and served in 1775.

#### **1763**

**Chaplain (captain equivalent) Benjamin Balch** Continental Militia & US Navy (Colonel Doolittle's Regiment)

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

#### **1764**

**Surgeon mate (captain equivalent) Seth Ames** Continental Militia (Col. 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. Bill was from Massachusetts and attended the wounded at Lexington, Concord & Bunker Hill. He served in the Army from 1775 to 1778.

**Colonel Ebeneser Bridge** Continental Army (27<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Regiment)

Ebeneser 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** Continental Army (Colonel Patterson's. Regiment & 15<sup>th</sup> Infantry)

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

**Lt. Colonel Thomas Dyer** Continental Army (Captain Putnam's CT Regiment, Col. Durkee's CT Regiment & 8<sup>th</sup> 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.

**Surgeon mate (captain equivalent) Josiah Langdon** Continental Army (5<sup>th</sup> Continental Infantry)

Josiah was from Massachusetts and served in the Army from January 1776 to December 1776.

**Captain Joshua Orne** Continental Army (Col. Glover's Regiment, 14<sup>th</sup> Continental Infantry & Col. 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 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. He served in the 14<sup>th</sup> Infantry as a 1<sup>st</sup> 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 (12<sup>th</sup> Infantry & 13<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Regiment)

Dudley was from Massachusetts and commissioned as a 2<sup>nd</sup> 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).

**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 who served during 1776 and 1777.

## **II. All other Harvard Veterans (continued)**

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

#### **1765 (continued)**

**Surgeon (major equivalent) John Thomas** Continental Army (Col. Cotton's Regiment, 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 9<sup>th</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> MA infantry )  
Dr. John 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.

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

#### **1766**

**Surgeon (major equivalent) David Cobb** Continental Army (Col. Jackson's Regiment & 9<sup>th</sup> MA infantry)  
Dr. Dave 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 Samuel Curtis** Continental Army (3<sup>rd</sup> Continental Infantry)  
Sam was from Massachusetts and participated in the battle of Lexington in April 1775 and served until December 1776.

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

**Chaplain (captain equivalent) Thomas Prentiss** Continental Army (Roxbury Militia)  
Parson Tom was from Massachusetts and participated in the siege of Boston from April 1775 to March 1776.

#### **1767**

**2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Zephaniah Briggs** Continental Army (5<sup>th</sup> Connecticut Militia)  
Zeph was from Connecticut and served from May to December 1775.

**Surgeon (major equivalent) Samuel Cheney** Continental Army (various militia and Army units)  
Sam was from Massachusetts and initially enlisted as private in April 1775 in Capt. Pollard's company through June of 1776. He joined up again and served as a surgeon in the regiments of both Colonels Turner & Lovell in 1781 and 1782.

**Surgeon (major equivalent) Lamuel Cushing** Continental Army (Col. Thomas's Regiment & 23<sup>rd</sup> Continental infantry)  
Lamuel was from Massachusetts and served from May 1775 to December 1776

**Captain Edmund Freeman** Continental Militia (various militia and Army units)  
Ed was from New Hampshire and served during 1775.

**Chaplain (captain equivalent) Enos Hitchcock** Continental Army (3<sup>rd</sup> Continental Infantry)  
Parson Enos was from Massachusetts and volunteered for Army service 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** Continental Army (27<sup>th</sup> Continental Infantry)  
Parson Isaac was from Massachusetts and joined Colonel Thomas's Regiment in May 1775. He transferred to the 6<sup>th</sup> and then the 27<sup>th</sup> Infantry regiments where he served until the end of 1776.

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

## **II. All other Harvard Veterans (continued)**

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

#### **1767 (continued)**

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. John Rogers** Continental Army (2<sup>nd</sup> Rhode Island Infantry)

John was from Rhode Island and enlisted as sergeant into the 2<sup>nd</sup> RI in March 1777, He was promoted to ensign in May 1770 and to 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant in February 1781. 3 months later, John transferred to Olney's RI battery 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** Continental Army (Minute Men militia and various Continental regiments)

Bill was from Massachusetts and joined Colonel Bailey's regiment in April 1775. 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.

#### **1768**

**Captain Moses Brown** Continental Army (14<sup>th</sup> Continental Infantry)

Moses was from Massachusetts and joined the Minute Men as a sergeant and took part in the battle of Lexington in April 1775. He transferred to the 14<sup>th</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> 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. Lamuel was a Massachusetts native and served during 1775 & 1776.

**Surgeon mate (captain equivalent) Gad Hitchcock** Continental Army (Colonel Cary's Regiment)

Dr. Gad was from Massachusetts and served as an assistant to Surgeon Cushing in Colonel Thomas's regiment in 1775 and then was reported to Colonel Cary with whom he served until the end of 1776.

**Surgeon (major equivalent) Samuel Nutting** Continental Army (Colonel Webb's Regiment)

Dr. Samuel was a Massachusetts native who initially served supporting the Navy from May 1776 to July 1777 on the Privateer ship *Independence*. He was captured by the British and later exchanged after which he took to see 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** Continental Army (3<sup>rd</sup> New Hampshire 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 3<sup>rd</sup> NH where he served until July 1777.

**Chaplain (captain equivalent) Joseph Thaxter** Continental Army (Colonel Lovell's regiment)

Parson Joe was from Massachusetts and was with the Minute Men at the Concord Bridge in April 1775. He later served in other various militia regiments including those commanded by: Colonels Prescott, Robinson and Lovell. In addition to Concord, Joe also participated in the battles of Bunker Hill, White Plains, Princeton and Trenton.

#### **1769**

**Major William Jonathan** Continental Army (Colonel Sargent's militia regiment; 16<sup>th</sup> 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 joined the Continental Army 2 years later and served until his honorable discharge in April 1779

**Surgeon (major equivalent) Timothy Childs** Continental Army (Colonel Patteron's militia regiment; 15<sup>th</sup> 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.



## **II. All other Harvard Veterans (continued)**

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

#### **1769 (cont.)**

**Major Peter Coffin** Continental militia (Colonel Gilman's New Hampshire 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 (8<sup>th</sup> 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** Continental 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 (14<sup>th</sup> Infantry)

Joe was from Massachusetts and served from January to December 1776

**Chaplain (captain equivalent) Noah Cooke** Continental Army (8<sup>th</sup> 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** Continental Militia (Colonel Glover's regiment)

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

**Lt. Colonel William Tudor** Continental Army (Colonel Henley's regiment; 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.

**Major General James Varnum** Continental Army (9<sup>th</sup> Infantry)



Jim was born in 1748 in Dracut (MA) and matriculated at Harvard College only to 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.

General Varnum served at the siege of Boston, the battles at Long Island, Harlem Heights, White Plains, Red Bank, Valley Forge and the battle of 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 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 Cincinnati 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).

## **II. All other Harvard Veterans (continued)**

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

#### **1769 (cont.)**

**Brigadier General Peleg Wadsworth** Continental Army (Colonel Cotton's regiment; 23<sup>rd</sup> Infantry, Massachusetts 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.

Wadsworth 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 served present at the Battle of Long Island on August 1, 1776 and promoted to brigadier general of militia in 1777 and later Adjutant General of Massachusetts in 1778. Wadsworth's finest military engagement was in one of the worst American military defeats of the war. In the summer of 1779, he served as second in command to General Solomon Lovell over the land forces sent to make a combined arms attack on the British fort at Castine, Maine in the Penobscot Expedition. Commodore Dudley Saltonstall was in command of the naval forces and Lt. Colonel Paul Revere also served in this expedition as commander of artillery. While General Lovell remained aboard the Commodore's vessel, Wadsworth 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 American fleet, making it 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 at Revere was acquitted and Saltonstall was dismissed the service.

In March 1780, Peleg was then given command of all the troops raised for the defense of the Province of Maine. On February 17, 1781, British soldiers overran his headquarters in Thomaston (ME) and was captured General Wadsworth. He was imprisoned in Fort George in Castine (i.e. the same fort he had led the attack against in the summer of 1779). However, he 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 poet 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** Continental Army (Massachusetts 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.

**Surgeon (major equivalent) Joseph Hunt** Continental militia (Cambridge Hospital & various Massachusetts militia regiments) Dr. Hunt was from Massachusetts who joined Colonel Brook's regiment in June 1775. He later served on active duty with both Colonel Reed's & Colonel Gerrish's regiments until his release from active duty in December 1778.

## **II. All other Harvard Veterans (continued)**

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

#### **1770 (cont.)**

**Colonel Loammi Baldwin** Continental Army (26<sup>th</sup> 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 with his younger friend and childhood neighbor, Benjamin Thompson who later became Count Rumford as well as a famous spy, Loyalist officer in the British Army and world renowned scientist. Loammi enlisted in a militia regiment in 1774 but was soon promoted to major. On 19 April 1775, he was approaching Lexington as the commanding officer of a 180 Minute Men in the Woburn militia when he heard gun shots by the British Army Regulars who were firing upon and killing a large number of people in Lexington. He rushed to the Lexington Green and discovered eight or ten dead with many wounded. After the fight on the Lexington Green, the British Army met with opposition on their way to Concord and was later ambushed several times on the road from Concord back to Boston. The first of these ambushes occurred at Bloody Angle by the 3 companies of the Woburn militia under the leadership by Major Baldwin who was personally exposed to several British rifle shots as well as flying cannon balls.

This battle resulted in eight dead British soldiers with only one fatal causality among the men from Woburn. As a result, Major Baldwin and his militia succeeded in disorganizing the redcoats and sending them running. After the formal start of hostilities with Britain, Loammi joined the 26th Continental Regiment and he rapidly advanced to lieutenant colonel and soon after to colonel. Until the end of 1775, Baldwin and his men remained near Boston but he was ordered in April 1776 to take his regiment to New York City where he took part in the Battle of Pell's Point. On the night of 25 December 1776, General Washington and his army crossed the Delaware River to the New Jersey side and fought the Battle of Trenton in the face of a violent and extremely cold storm of snow and hail. 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, former 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 through out the Northeast and became the role model for "Johnny Applesed". Loammi has 5 sons and one daughter before his death in October of 1807

**Major Samuel Osgood** Continental Army (Massachusetts Militia, 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** Continental Army (6<sup>th</sup> Infantry)

Dr. Townsend joined Colonel Brewer's militia regiment in July 1775 and later attended the wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill. He joined 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.

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.