

Cammock was a nephew of the Earl of Warwick, who was at that time one of the most efficient members of the Council. It was without doubt partly owing to the influence of his noble uncle that Cammock was made sole patentee of so valuable a tract of land ; yet it was not altogether on that account ; for he had been in the service of the Council two years, and had acquired no slight claim to such a reward of his fidelity. Cammock's Patent bears the date November 1, 1631, which was nearly two years after his arrival in New England. He left England early in 1630, and for three years after his arrival in this country was an agent at Piscataqua for Mason and Gorges.

The records of some of the early provincial courts occasionally show how careful he was of his own rights, while they never bear evidence of his neglect of the rights of others. In an action brought before the first general court, of the Province in 1640, Richard Foxwell of Blue Point complains of Cammock for preventing him and others from fishing for bass and lobsters in Black Point River. To this complaint Cammock answered : " that by virtue of his Patent the Royaltie of fishing and fowling belongeth to him, and (is) not to be violently trespassed by force, and hath sustained greate damage by their fishing and cominge on his ground and otherwise.

The next principal settlement within the limits of Scarborough, was that of Blue Point, in 1636. The Council of Plymouth granted Thomas Lewis and Capt. Richard Bonython, a tract of land extending four miles by the sea on the eastern sine of Saco River, and eight miles into the main land. This grant, which was made February 12, 1630, includes the present side of Saco village, and that part of Scarborough which was lately set over to Saco. It was one of the principal considerations moving the Council to bestow this patent, that the patentees had agreed to transport fifty persons within seven years, and settle them upon it. Amongst those brought over in fulfilment of this agreement, were Richard Foxwell and Henry Watts. The date of Foxwell's settlement at Blue Point is fixed at about 1636, by his declaration against Cammock before the General Court of 1640, in which he says, "*yt he hath for these foure yeares or thereabouts lived at Blacke-poynt in the right of Capt. Rich: Bonython, his father-in-law, who settled him there and gave him as much freedome and priviledge as by virtue of his Pattent he could, either for planting, fishing, fowleing or the like, wch was the maine cause of (his) settling there.*"

Foxwell and Watts settled upon what is now known as Blue Point, suaposing themselves to be within the limits of the Lewis and Bonython Patent ; but when the bounds of that Patent were accurately measured, both these planters were found to be outside of it, and within the limits of what was then called Black Point. They both enjoyed the quiet possession of their lands for many years, taking no small part in the affairs of the town, and in those of the Province. On one occasion only does Foxwell appear to have been disturbed in his possession : that was in 1654, when John Bonython, his brother-in-law, who pretended to hold a claim to Foxwell's estate, went so far as to put down one of his buildings. Foxwell appealed to the Court ; and the Judges, so far from supporting Bonython in his alleged claim, only adjudged him to pay for the damage done Mr. Foxwell, and for their own trouble in trying him. John Bonython was the only son of Capt. Richard, the Patentee, and was known throughout the length and breadth of this and the Massachusetts Province as an invincible rebel. None of their laws could be made to reach him. He thought nothing of being outlawed

by the General Court; nor did he show any disposition to regard the authority of government, until Massachusetts also proclaimed him a rebel, and set a good price upon his head; then he submitted rather than lose his life. It was doubtless this troublesome character for whom a rhymer of those days intended the following epitaph:

"Here lies Bonythrew, the Sagamore of Saco;  
He lived a rogue, and died a knave, and went to Hobbowocko."

Mr. Foxwell continued to reside at Blue Point until the time of his death, which was in the latter part of the year 1676. He lived to the ripe old age of seventy-three years, more than forty of which were spent in carefully improving his estate at Blue Point, which was one of the largest and most valuable in town. Mr. Foxwell was not so active in the political contests of his day as some others of the principal townsmen, yet he bore no small share of public honors and duties. His first public service was as a member of the "General Assembly of Lygonia" in 1648. He also served as one of the Commissioners for the town in 1664 and 1668, and was "Clerk of the writs" for Scarborough during the years 1658 and 1665, and was again elected in 1668, but being contented with the superior office of Commissioner, he declined the clerkship. He appears to have been a quiet, peaceable man, and by no means desirous of office. His wealth, his honorable connection with the family of Capt. Bonython, and above all his many good qualities, enabled him to exert a considerable influence in the Province. John Jocelyn has recorded in his "Voyages to New England" the following singular story, which he had from the lips of Foxwell himself. "Foxwell having been to the eastward in a shallop, on his return he was overtaken by the night, and fearing to land on the barbarous shore, put off a little farther to sea. About midnight they were awakened by a loud voice from the shore calling 'Foxwell! Foxwell! come ashore!' three times. Upon the sands they saw a great fire and men and women hand in hand dancing round about it in a ring. After an hour or two they vanished, and as soon as the day appeared Foxwell put into a small cove and traced along the shore, where he found the footsteps of men, women and children *shod with shoes*, and an infinite number of brands' ends thrown up by the water; but neither Indians nor English could he meet with on the shore nor in the woods!" This incident savors much of fairy mythology. It was doubtless well for Foxwell that he did not answer the call by going ashore; else he might have found that Puck himself, the very ringleader of mischievous spirits had followed him over from England. But the Fairies never emigrated with the early settlers of this country, and therefore our explanation will not do. We will leave each reader of the story to solve its mystery for himself, only reminding him how true it has often proved to be, that, as Jocelyn remarks, "there are many stranger things in the world than are to be seen between London and Stanes." Of Foxwell's three sons, John, Richard, and Philip, only John left issue. He had one child, Nathaniel, at whose death the male branch of the family became extinct. Philip was one of the town's selectmen for the year 1681. He removed to Kittery in 1690, and died there the same year. Richard died in 1664. Our worthy settler's five daughters were all of them married, and many of their descendants live in this vicinity.\*

\* Of these daughters Esther married Thomas Rogers of Goose-fair in 1757, who left two sons, Richard and John. Lucretia married James Robinson of Blue Point, and removed to Newcastle, N. H. about 1676. Their children were four daughters, three of whom married. Susannah, the third daughter, married John Ashton, of Blue Point, afterwards of Marblehead. Mary married George Norton, of York; Sarah, Joseph Curtis, Esq., of Kittery, High Sheriff &c., 1678; and their daughter Eunice married Richard Cutts of Kittery, by whom she had seven sons and three daughters.

It appears from the following interesting letter, copied from Vol. 29 of the Massachusetts Historical Collection, that Foxwell returned to England soon after his first arrival in this country, which was probably during 1630:

PASCATAQUE, April 18, 1633.

SIR: There arrived a fishing ship at Pascataque about the 15th of this present moneth wherein is one Richard Foxwell, who hath formerly lived in this cuntry—he bringeth nuse that there were tow (2) shipes making ready at Barnstaple whoe are to bring passengers and cattell for to plant in the Bay he hath letters for Mr. Wearon and divers others at Dorchester which he intends to bring into the bay so soone as possible he can—likewise he heard from Mr. Alerton whoe was making ready at Bristol for to come for this cuntry—other nuse he bringeth not that I can heare of only Mr. Borowes purposeth to come for this cuntry from Lonon &c. &c."

WILLIAM KILTON."

For a transcript of the above, and for many other particulars relating to Foxwell, the writer is indebted to the kindness of J. Wingate Thornton, Esq. of Boston.

24

For a few years Foxwell and Watts were the only settlers upon Blue Point. The first planters who went to settle near them were George Dearing and Nicholas Edgecomb, who came in 1639, and were joined during the next year by William Smyth. Smyth affirms, in a deposition given in 1670, that when he went to live at Blue Point in 1640, there were then there four plantations, those of Richard Foxwell, Henry Watts, George Dearing, and Nicholas Edgecomb; and that some time after came Hilkiah Bailey and Edward Shaw. There was also one Tristram Alger living there about the same time with these last. Of George Dearing we can find no account whatever.

Nicholas Edgecomb was a member of the younger branch of the noble family of Edgecomb, of Mount Edgecomb, England. Sir Richard Edgecomb received a grant from Gorges in 1637 of 8000 acres of land, which was for a long time after his death a subject of controversy. A descendant of Nicholas Edgecomb, probably his grandson, acted as agent for Lord Edgecomb of Mount Edgecomb, at the time when the claim of Sir Richard's heirs was first entered in the Massachusetts Book of Claims.\* Mr. Edgecomb remained at Blue Point twenty years, and then removed to Saco. His plantation at Blue Point consisted of fifty acres which he rented of Capt. Richard Bonython. He was a man of good sense and fair abilities, but had not enjoyed, or at least had not improved, the common advantages of education. His failing in this respect accounts in a good degree for the small part he shared in the early government of the Province. His sons were Robert, John, and probably Michael and Christopher, who were living here in 1675. Robert was married to Rachel Gibbins of Saco, where he died in 1730 aged seventy four. John was one of the Selectmen of Saco in 1686. Of our townsman's daughters, Mary married George Page of Saco, and after his death John Ashton of Blue Point, afterwards of Marblehead, Massachusetts. The other daughter, Joanna, married a Puncheon of Boston.

William Smyth first settled at Blue Point in 1640. He afterwards removed to Black Point, where he resided at the time of his death. He and Foxwell were the appraisers of Capt. Cam-

\* It is not a little remarkable that three of the earliest settlers of Scarborough were members of English families of high rank. Cammock, as we have seen, was nephew of the Earl of Warwick; Jocelyn, was son of Sir Thomas Jocelyn Kt; and Edgecomb was connected as above.

The third principal settlement within the town was that made at Dunstan about the year 1651, by the brothers Andrew and Arthur Alger.\* They bought a large tract of land of the Indians residing here, and retained their possession of it by virtue of their Indian title. Andrew Alger was living upon *Stratton's Island* as early as 1645, at which time he had a company of men there engaged in the fisheries. He afterwards removed to Saco, whence he came to this town about 1654, and settled with his brother Arthur upon their purchase.

That part of the town which lies back from the sea coast was at this time in the possession of the Indians. Their proprietorship seems to have been generally acknowledged by the first English settlers. The inland part of the town was left unoccupied, except by the Indians, until after the second settlement, when the excellent quality of the soil led many to settle in that part. The Algers gave their tract of land the name of *Dunsten* in remembrance of their native town in the County of Somersetshire England. Dunster soon became corrupted to "Dunston," and then to "Dunstan." This name, at first given to the whole tract purchased of the Indians, afterwards distinguished the settlement at the Landing, and still later was transferred to the village which now bears it. The houses of the Algers were near the present landing road where it turns towards the south, within a field now owned by Horatio Southgate. Arthur's house was on the northern side of the deep "run" that extends towards the marsh, and Andrew's was on the opposite side. Next to Andrew lived his son John Alger, and below him towards the landing were the houses of Andrew's three sons-in-law.

1650 the colonists of Massachusetts' Bay, by a wonderful stretching of the limits of their charter, declared themselves the rightful proprietors of the Province of Maine. This was an astounding discovery to the people of Maine, and one which they were by no means prepared for. So Maine again became a bone of contention.

Before 1659 all the towns in the Province had submitted to the authority of Massachusetts, and for a short time continued in their submission.

The King soon required of the Governor of Massachusetts to make immediate restitution of the Province to Gorges, or to show good reason for their occupation of it. They did neither. Gorges did not effect a complete restoration of his rights until 1676, when the Massachusetts Colony yielded up the Province to him by the positive command of the King. The next year she bought back the Province for £1250 sterling. And thus ended the long contest for a jurisdiction, which after all, was esteemed of no more value than a few hundred pounds.

Soon after Cammock's settlement at Black Point, the number of inhabitants increased quite rapidly, until, as we have seen, in 1671 it had come to be nearly three hundred. Of these the majority of the men were undoubtedly engaged in the then profitable fisheries along the coast, while a few were left to cultivate the plantations. Few of the descendants of these early settlers are residing amongst us. The breaking up of this settlement by the Indians, as will hereafter appear, scattered the early inhabitants of the town in almost every direction.

68 One of John and Susannah Foxwell Ashton's daughters married a Libby. Their son Joseph was one of the three cousins kidnaped by pirates. He fell in with the pirates and was hanged.

John Libby, the first of the name who settled in Scarborough, and probably the first in New England, came to this country from Broadstairs, in the county of Kent, England, a small seaport fifteen miles distant from Canterbury. The precise year of his settlement here is not known, though there is good reason for supposing it to have been either 1659 or 60. In 1663 he was living here in his own house.

80

James Robinson of Blue Point was the "cooper" tried for the murder of Collins and acquitted in 1666. He lived near his father-in-law Richard Foxwell, whose second daughter, Lucretia, was his wife. He continued here until the war of 1675 broke out, when he removed to New Castle, N. H., where he and his wife died. They left four daughters in New Castle, three of whom were married.

82

At Dunstan, besides the brothers Alger, there lived a number of planters, most of whom were connected with the family of the proprietors. John Alger, the eldest son of Andrew, lived next his father. Next to him was John Palmer who settled in 1660, upon fifty acres near the Landing, which he purchased of the Algers. He was soon afterwards married to Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Alger. In 1680 he removed to Boston, where he spent the remainder of his life.\* At the Landing lived John Ashton (sometimes spelt Austin) whose first wife was also a daughter of Andrew Alger. He remained at the Landing a few years, and then went to live with Richard Foxwell, at Blue Point, whose daughter Susanna was his second wife. After the death of this wife, Ashton removed to Great Island, thence to Marblehead, where he took as his third wife Mary Page daughter of Nicholas Edgecomb of Blue Point. At Marblehead he ended his days. A third daughter of Andrew

From a book written by a traveler John Jocelyn.

A number of valuable and interesting facts follow, respecting the appearance and habits of the Indians then inhabiting this part of the Province. All of Jocelyn's descriptions of the natives have a clearness and quaintness about them that render them highly satisfactory and pleasing to the reader. They contain, besides, much information regarding a people, whose cruelty to the English settlers, and whose final unhappy fate, will ever render them subjects of melancholy interest. He thus writes of them: "As for their persons they are tall and handsome-timbered people, out-wristed, pale and lean Tartarean-visaged, black-eyed, and generally black-haired, both smooth and curled, wearing it long. Their teeth are very white, short and even; they account them the most necessary and best parts of man.

"The *Indesses* that are young are some of them very comely, having good features, their faces plump and round, and generally plump of their bodies, as are the men likewise; and as soft and smooth as a mole-skin; of reasonable good complexions, but that they dye themselves tawney; many pretty Brownettos and spider-fingered Lasses may be seen among them. The old women are lean and ugly. All of them are of a modest demeanor, considering their savage breeding, and indeed do shame

our English rustics, whose rudeness in many things exceedeth theirs"—“Their Wigwams are built with poles pitched into the ground, of a small form for the most part, square. They bind down the tops of their poles, leaving a hole for smoke to go out at, the rest they cover with barks of trees, and line the inside of their Wigwams with mats made of rushes painted with several colors. One good post they set up in the middle that reaches to the hole in the top, with a staff across before it at a convenient height; they knock in a pin on which they hang their kettle, beneath that they set up a broad stone for a back, which keepeth the post from burning. Round by the walls they spread their mats and skins, where the men sleep whilst the women dress their victuals. They have commonly two doors, one opening to the South, the other to the North, and according as the wind sets they close up one door with bark, and hang a Deer's skin or the like before the other. Towns they have none, being always removing from one place to another for conveniency of food. I have seen half a hundred of their Wigwams together in a piece of ground, and they shew very prettily; within a day or two, or a week, they have all been dispersed. They live for the most part by the sea-side, especially in the Spring and Summer quarters; in Winter they are gone up into the country to hunt deer and beaver—Tame cattle they have none, excepting *Lice*, and doggs of a wild breed that they bring up to hunt with.”

“They have prodigious stomachs, devouring a cruel deal, *meer voragoes*, never giving over eating as long as they have it; between meals spending their time in sleep till the next kettle-full is boiled. When all is gone, they satisfy themselves with a small quantity of the meal, making it serve as the frugal bit among the old Britains, which taken to the mounenance of a Bean would satisfie both thirst and hunger. If they have none of this, as sometimes falleth out, they make use of Sir Francis Drake's remedy for hunger, *go to sleep*”—“Wives they have two or three.” “They live long, even an hundred years of age, if they be not cut off by their children, War and the Plague, which together with the small pox hath taken away abundance of them.”—“Their manner is, when they have plague or small pox amongst them, to cover their Wigwams with Bark so close that no air can enter in, lining them within, and making a great fire, they remain there in a stewing heat till they are in a top-sweat, and then run out into the Sea or River, and presently after they come into their huts again they either recover or give up the ghost.”

102

The Indians and English in Maine were generally at peace with each other until 1675, the year of general warfare in New England. Before that time the Indians showed so signs of hostility to the settlers here; on the contrary they had lived on terms of intimate friendship with them, sharing their fireside hospitality, and enjoying their unimpaired confidence. Such was the happy condition of affairs here, when the famous King Philip devised his plan for exterminating every New England colony. The natives and inhabitants of this town were bound by a peculiar “treaty of amity and tribute,” in which it was stipulated that the Inhabitants of Black Point should annually give Madockawando, Sagamore of Penobscot, and Bashaba of the Indian Tribes, “a peck of corn each” as an acknowledgment of his supremacy.\* This was undoubtedly given merely as a peace-offering. The settlers in Maine were exposed to peculiar suffering in case the Indians became hostile. They were far from the help of Massachusetts, and were few in number, while the Indians were many. Massachusetts perceiving the great danger of their situation, ordered each town of the Province, in 1671, to provide themselves with the means of defence. Some of these, and amongst them this town, perceiving little cause for alarm, neglected the order. In 1672, Scarborough was called to account “for not providing a stocke of powder and bullets.” King Philip used every means in his power to bring over the Maine Indians to his party; but there is little reason to doubt that they would have remained friendly to the English in spite of his devices, but for some unfortunate events about this time, which excited the suspicions of the Indians. Their confidence in the English once impaired it was almost impossible to close the breach. One of these rash acts on the part of the English nearly concerned our own inhabitants, and was the first rupture of the long peace between them and the Saco Tribe. At this time Squando was Sagamore of Saco. He was a chief of great influence with the other Tribes, and had long resisted the entreaties of Philip, who considered it necessary to his success to engage him against the English. Cotton Mather speaks of him as a “strange, enthusiastical Sagamore, who some years before pretended that God appeared to him in the form of a tall man, in black clothes, declaring to him that he was God, and commanded him to leave his drinking of strong liquors, and to pray, and to keep Sabbaths, and to go to hear the word preached; all which things the Indian did for some years with great seeming conscience observe.” Just at this crisis some reckless English seamen overset a canoe in which Squando's wife and papoose were crossing the Saco. This is said to have been done by them for the purpose of testing the truth of the common report at that time, that Indians were naturally swimmers. John Jocelyn remarks concerning Indians that they “swim naturally, striking their paws under their throat, like a dog, and not spreading their arms as we do.” But unhappily for the child, and our innocent settlers, the report proved unfounded in truth. The child sank in the water, and was saved from drowning only by the efforts of its mother. Soon afterwards the child died, and Squando, attributing its death to the upsetting of the canoe, immediately declared himself the enemy of all Englishmen. The eastern Indians had been similarly excited against the settlers on the Kennebec, and therefore were at once ready for an alliance with Squando. The affairs of the Province now wore a gloomy aspect; there was no hope for the scattered colonists but in the oversight of Providence, and their own strong arms. In these they trusted.

The first attack upon any of our townsmen by the Indians was in Sept. 1675, at the house of Robert Nichols, who lived on the upper part of Blue Point near Dunstan. They had just made an attempt to take the garrison of Maj. Phillips of Saco, which proved altogether unsuccessful. It was noticed that when the Indians retired from Phillips's they went in the direction of Blue Point, where they expected to find weaker garrisons, which unfortunately they found. When they arrived at Blue Point they found Nichols and his wife alone in their house; and both being too old to offer much resistance, the savages murdered them and burned the house. Their only child Robert, a full-grown man, was away from home at the time of the attack, and so was saved. He removed to Marblehead

Their next visit was in October of the same year, when they attempted to destroy the Alger's garrison-house. This house was near the Landing, distant from the two principal settlements at Black and Blue Point. At the time of the attack these brothers with two of their relatives, were in the house collecting their goods to carry to Black Point. The Indians soon gave up the attempt to capture the garrison, and after venting their spite by burning the empty houses of Alger's sons-in-law, they went back into the woods. But they effected more by their attack than they themselves were aware of, brief as it was. One of their shots proved fatal to Andrew, and another wounded Arthur so that he died soon afterwards.\* The following narrative of the circumstances, by one who was on the ground immediately after the attack, has fortunately been preserved amongst the invaluable treasures of the old Records.

"The deposition of Peter Withum aged 72 years, testifies that I about 52 or 3 years ago, then being in the Country's service under the command of Capt. John Wincoll, and being posted with other soldiers at Blue Poynt at Mr. Foxwell's garrison, went up to Dunston to guard Andrew and Arthur Alger, and we assisted them to carry off their grain. Some days after which the said Andrew and Arthur with some of their relations went from Shelton's garrison (Shelden's at Black Point) to Dunston to bring off some of their goods, and were beset by the Indians, and said Andrew was killed, and said Arthur Alger was mortally wounded. And I did help to carry one off, and also to bury them both."

Besides his large estate in the upper part of the town Andrew Alger owned six acres near the Neck, on which there was a large double house where his family lived during the fishing season, when the brothers were engaged in their shallop. The widow of Arthur Alger, having no children, removed to Marblehead, Massachusetts. Andrew left two daughters and three sons. Of the sons, John was married to Mary Wilmot, daughter of Nicholas Wilmot of Boston, and at his death left two children by her, John and Elizabeth the wife of John Milliken of Boston, who removed here and took possession of the Alger Estate, in 1727. The other sons of Andrew Alger were Andrew and Matthew. Andrew was killed by the Indians September 21st, 1689, while fighting under Col. Church at Falmouth. His only child was married. The Indian leader was a famous chief called Mugg, who had been much in the society of the English, and was well acquainted with many of our settlers. He had been on familiar terms with Jocelyn, and was now ready, like the true savage that he was, to make use of his former friendship against the stronghold and its occupants. He appeared before the garrison alone, and proposed a parley with Jocelyn, who was then commanding in the absence of Capt. Scottow. Jocelyn assented to a proposal, apparently offered with much good will on the part of the Indians, and went out of the garrison, and remained a long while in conversation with Mugg. The chief proposed that he should surrender the garrison, offering the condition that the English should be allowed to depart in safety, and carry with them all their goods. Jocelyn did not immediately agree to this, but went back to garrison for the purpose of consulting with the inhabitants as to the answer he should give Mugg. When he reached the garrison he found, to his utter astonishment, that all the occupants, excepting his own family and servants, had put off in boats, leaving him to exercise his own choice in the matter of defending or surrendering the garrison. Goodman Jocelyn was too old, and too little fond of fighting, to think of resisting the enemy under such circumstances. He at once put himself and family into the hands of the Indians, who treated them very kindly during their brief captivity. Jocelyn was probably amongst the captives returned to Massachusetts the following spring, and being wholly unfit for a life of such warfare, as he would have experienced at Black Point, he is said to have removed to Plymouth Colony where there was less danger of a second captivity.

The names of the occupants of Jocelyn's garrison at the time of the surrender, and of those living in the neighborhood, are preserved in the following interesting document entitled, "A list of the Inhabitants at Black Point Garrison Oct. 12, 1676.

" In ye Garison Daniel Moore	Edward fairfield
John Tenny	Hampton & Salisbury
Henry Brookin	Soldiers
Nathaniell Willett	In ye hutts wth out ye Garrison but
Charles Browne	joining it
Robert Tydey	francis Sholet
Richard Moore	Anthony Roe
James Lybbey	Thomas Bickford
John Lybbey	Goodman Luscome
Anthony Lybbey	Tymothy Collins
Samuel Lybbey	Andrew Browne sen.
George Taylor	Andrew Browne
James Ogleby	Joseph Browne
Dunken Chessom	Ambrose Bouden
William Sheldon	Constable
John Vickens	* Tho. Cuming
Rrd Bassen	* John Herman
Ro'rt Elliot	Sam'l Oakman sen.
francis White	John Elson
Richard Honeywell	Peter Hinkson
John Howell	Ried Willin
Living muskett shott from ye Garri-	John Symson
son	Tho. Cleavely
Ralphe Heison	John Cooke
Mathew Heyson	R'rd Burroughs
Joseph Oliver	A list of ye names of those yt ware
Chris'r Edgecome	prest by vertue of Capt. Hartherne's
John Edgecome	order to be for ye service of ye Garri-
Michael Edgecome	son of ye inhabitants aforesaid.
Living thre muskett shott from ye	francis Shealett
Garrison	Edward Hounslow
Robert Edgecome	James Ogleby
Henry Etkins	John Cooke
John Ashden	Daniel Moore
John Warrick	Dunken Chessom
	Richard Burrough
	William Burrage."*

The Indians remained in the neighborhood of Black Point but a short time, the English had entirely abandoned the town. We infer from this last extract that the Indians did not burn the garrison house at Black Point, as they were wont to burn those falling into their hands. Early in the next year we find the inhabitants mostly returned to Black Point. Soon after the surrender of the garrison the same party of Indians captured a vessel, lying near Richmond's Island, with eleven persons, amongst whom was Capt. Gendall, whose captivity, as will hereafter be seen, proved a source of more trouble to him after it had ceased than while it lasted. The Indian Chiefs, having in their possession about sixty captives, whose ransom promised to be more profitable to them than the continuance of the war through the coming winter, now sent Mugg to treat for peace with the Massachusetts Government. While on his way to Boston, he was seized at Piscataqua and carried to the end of his journey as prisoner. By this event Mugg was constrained to make a treaty on terms less advantageous to the Indians than he had anticipated. It was for this reason, undoubtedly, that the savages were so generally dissatisfied with the treaty, and paid so little regard to it after they had redeemed their favorite leader from the hands of the English. Mugg signed an agreement, and consented to remain as a pledge of its fulfilment, until the English prisoners were restored. But once out of the hands of the English, he was as willing and ready to violate the treaty, by which he had recovered his freedom, as he had been to make it. Peace was now declared, and the inhabitants again set themselves to the work of providing food for their households; but it proved to be only a rumor of peace. The fortification at Black Point was now entrusted to the command of Lieut. Tippen,\* an officer noted for his courage, and for his skilful management against the Indians. On the 13th of May, 1677, a body of Indians, headed by Mugg, appeared before the garrison, and commenced an assault upon it, but soon discovered the disagreeable difference between parleying with Jocelyn, and fighting with Tippen. For three successive days the Indians continued to besiege the garrison, and at the end of the third day had succeeded in killing but three men, and taking one prisoner. The event which decided the contest is thus narrated by an early historian of New England: "On the 16th, Lieut. Tippen made a successful shot upon an Indian that was observed to be very busy and bold in the assault, who at that time was deemed to be Symon, the arch-villain and incendiary of all the Eastern Indians, but proved to be one almost as good as himself, who was called Mugg."

There were few events of the war which afforded the English more relief than the death of Mugg, their dreaded foe. His previous acquaintance with the persons and habits of the English, gave him an advantage as their enemy, which no other of the Indians possessed, excepting perhaps Simon the "arch-villain," who was with him at the time of his death. The fall of their leader was the signal for a general retreat of the Indians, who took to their canoes, and sailed away towards York, seeking by the way a favorable opportunity to revenge themselves upon the English. After this fortunate issue of the siege the inhabitants were favored with a short season of peace, if that may be called peace, which was only the absence of an enemy daily expected.

There can be nothing of importance to object to Scottow's management of the Boston soldiers, sent to Black Point for the defence of the inhabitants, if this Journal discloses the whole truth with regard to his conduct. But nothing in this "narration" will account for the course taken with Scottow by a large number of the most respectable inhabitants of Scarborough, and of other towns interested. He was presented before the General Court of 1676 and tried upon the charge of "improving" the soldiers for his private aggrandizement, and allowing the inhabitants to suffer for want of the assistance which he had been directed to afford them. He was, however, acquitted by the Court, and the complainant was ordered to pay the costs of the trial. This decision and the absence of part of the evidence on which it was based, forbid our presenting many undoubted facts in our possession tending to implicate Scottow. The feeling of our townsmen had been strongly against him from the time of Nichol's death at Dunstan, and remained for a long time unchanged notwithstanding the decision of the Court. In 1679, when Scottow petitioned the General Court for remuneration, by a tax upon our townsmen, for money expended while in charge of the Boston soldiers at Black Point, the following counterpetition was also presented.

"Wee whose names wee have underwritten, doe declare that wee were never in ye least privie to ye sending for ye souldiers which came from Boston to Black Point, neither during ye time of their stay did we in any sort receive advantage by them; but yt they were maintained upon ye acct. of Mr. Scottow: for all the while his fishermen were thereby capacitated to keep at sea for the whole season; and much worke was done by them which was greatlie turned to his profit; as removing of a great barn, (planting) before his house, and cutting of Palisado stuff for a pretence of fortification where there is no occasion nor need. And many more such courtesies as these Mr. Scottow (got) by the soldiers. And that other men should pay for his work, done under pretence of defending ye country, wee hope in behalf of the rest of ye sufferers in these sad times. you will please to take it into your serious consideration, and heape noe more upon us than wee are able to bear—but where the benefit has been received, there order ye charge to be levied.

RICHARD FOXWELL—GILES BARGE  
RAL: ALLANSON—JOSEPH OLIVER  
WILLIAM SHELDON—JOHN COCKE  
JOHN TINNEY."

On the 15th of May, 1690, a force of between four and five hundred French and Indians destroyed the garrison houses at Falmouth. The next day they besieged Fort Loyal, where most of the inhabitants were collected, and at the end of five days compelled the occupants to surrender. Many of the captives were barbarously murdered, and some carried by the French to Quebec. Thus in the brief space of a week, was the flourishing settlement at Falmouth completely destroyed. Two

\* John Parker, Jr., the son of our direct ancesors John and Mary Crocome Parker, and John's son, James were killed at Fort Loyal where they had fled their home on Parker's Island (Georgetown) in search of safety.

years afterwards as Sir Wm. Phipps and Major Church were passing on an expedition east, they stopped where Falmouth once stood, and "buried the bones of the slain as they were bleaching upon the soil."† Mather well describes the utter desolation of the scene in the two words, "*deserted Casco.*"

The destruction of Falmouth was the signal for a general retreat of the inhabitants of Scarborough. Knowing their weakness against five hundred such enemies, they wisely resolved to save at least their lives by flight. Had they remained, it is probable that they would have withstood the foe for a few days by the great strength of the fortification, but doubtless the result would have been as unfortunate as in the case of Fort Loyal.

Other ancestor family members killed by the Indians: John Bonython, his son and wife and four of their children, Nathaniel Foxwell. Mark Pitman may have been killed at Bloody Brook. The surviving Bonythons, Foxwells, and Ashtons, and David and Grace Oliver left Parker's Is; and and lived in Marblehead before returning.