Maine and Canada: A Bibliography of Materials Located in the Special Collections Department, Part II, The American Revolution

Charlotte Huntley
MAINE AND CANADA
A Bibliography of Materials Located in the Special Collections Department of the Fogler Library, UMO

Part II
The American Revolution:
From the Neutral Yankees to the Loyalists
1763 - 1785

Charlotte Huntley, Compiler

Fogler Library
University of Maine
Orono, Maine
1985
Preface

This bibliography has been planned as a sequel to the 1604-1763 section of Maine and Canada: a bibliography of materials located in the Special Collections Department of Fogler Library, UMO. The material covered here deals with the Revolutionary period. It is arranged with internal divisions by subject and concentrates on secondary works, as did the previous section. The current divisions are as follows: (there will probably be overlaps in some areas)

The American Revolution: From the Neutral Yankees to the Loyalists (1763-1785)

Reference Works

General (books or articles which cover more than one topic)

The Margaretta Affair

The Arnold Expedition to Quebec 1775

The Burning of Falmouth, 1775

The War In Eastern Maine and Nova Scotia, 1776-1778: Neutral Yankees, Refugees and Privateers

Penobscot and Castine, 1779-1783

Indians and Missionaries

Loyalists

Maine and Canada

The American Revolution: From the Neutral Yankees to the Loyalists (1763-1785)

One of the most significant pre-Revolutionary movements which linked New England and the Maritimes was the eastward emigration of hundreds of New Englanders to occupy the lands in Nova Scotia vacated by the Acadians. While few of these Yankee immigrants, except for some in the Passamaquoddy area, came from Maine, a number played a role in Maine history during the Revolutionary period.
Several of the military and naval actions of the Revolution involved Maine, the Maritimes and Quebec. The Margaretta affair at Machias, years of privateering and naval action on the eastern coast, Benedict Arnold's march to Quebec, the burning of Falmouth, the Eddy and Allan expeditions against Nova Scotia, the fall of Castine and the disastrous attempt to retake it in 1779, are all part of the history of Maine and Canada during the American Revolution.

The Indians of the region were subject to pressures from both sides. Colonel John Allan, as Superintendent of the Eastern Indians for the rebels, tried to get their help or keep them neutral, while Michael Francklin pressured them to support the British.

Important in the aftermath of the Revolution were decisions about the boundary made at the Treaty of Paris in 1783 (see section on the boundary) and the movement of the Loyalists into Nova Scotia. This immigration accelerated the decision to create a new province from western Nova Scotia. It became New Brunswick in 1784, with its boundary at the St. Croix River. Some of the Loyalists who moved into Nova Scotia during or after the Revolution came from Maine. Some moved to the many Passamaquoddy Bay Islands. Others were from the Kennebec. These and the group of Loyalists who moved from Falmouth to Castine, then at the end of the Revolution to St. Andrews and elsewhere, were among the most prominent.
Maine and Canada

The American Revolution - cont.

Reference Works

The Dictionary of Canadian Biography, IV (1771-1800) and V (1801-1820), and Boatner's Encyclopedia of the American Revolution to be found in the Reference Room have many entries of use for this period. Reference books in Special Collections that are suggested for this topic are:

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<tr>
<td>G 1215 M3</td>
<td>Morris, Gerald, ed.</td>
<td>Text and source section contains bibliographies for further research.</td>
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Maine and Canada

The American Revolution - cont.

General

The following books, articles and theses cover longer periods or more than one topic in Maine-Canadian relations.


### Maine and Canada

#### The American Revolution - cont.

**General**

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<td>(reprinted, Orono, ME: University of Maine, 1974). Ch.</td>
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<tr>
<td>D3</td>
<td>D3</td>
<td>Thorough and scholarly. Well researched. Detailed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>L69.10</td>
<td>Illustrated. Index. Maps.</td>
<td>Margareta capture, Fort Machias or Fort O'Brien, John Allan, 1924.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F77</td>
<td>Collier effort to capture Fort Machias. Fort Pownall - taken by Captain Mowatt. Saltonstall. Discussion, well illustrated, of Maine forts and their history.</td>
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<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Discusses four catastrophic American defeats of the Revolution and the spirit that overcame them and won the final victory. Arnold's march to Quebec, Penobscot Expedition. Semi-fictional. Uses diaries, some original research.</td>
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Maine and Canada

The American Revolution - cont.

General

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Maine and Canada

The American Revolution - cont.

General

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Maine and Canada

The American Revolution - cont.

General


Falmouth. Eddy's attack. Machias. Seizure of Castine, failure of counter attack. Margareta. Arnold expedition. Churchill comments, "Despite its age and lack of literary merit this remains the most extensive and reliable of anything currently available on the Revolution in Maine. Provides basis of later works."

The Margareta Affair

The well-known capture of HMS Margareta at Machias has often been referred to as the first naval battle of the Revolution. According to some accounts, the vessel was subsequently refitted as a privateer and saw action on the east coast. Accounts of this naval encounter are numerous, but errors of fact and many legends have crept into the retelling. The serious researcher should be aware of this when examining the following citations.


"Minor errors but generally accurate". - Churchill. Story useful addition to Margareta bibliography. Overlooked British records.


Problem of Jones and his lumber. Liberty Pole. Foster's Rubicon. O'Brien, etc. Includes most of the "legends".
The American Revolution - cont.

The Margaretta Affair

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Maine and Canada

The American Revolution - cont.

The Margaretta Affair

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Special Collections

Maine and Canada

The American Revolution - cont.

The Margaretta Affair

Maine


Maine

Murray, Thomas H. The O'Briens of Machias, Me., Patriots of the American Revolution, Their Service in the Cause of Liberty. Boston: The Irish Historical Society, 1904. Index. Illustrated. Essentially a genealogy, but also has story of Margaretta and other O'Brien exploits.

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Maine and Canada

The American Revolution - cont.

The Margaretta Affair

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The Arnold Expedition to Quebec, 1775

Although Benedict Arnold later betrayed his country, many of his early patriotic endeavors were praiseworthy. During the first three years of the war he was considered to be one of the best combat leaders in the Continental Army. His attempt to surprise the British and capture Quebec by trekking through the Maine wilderness in winter, though not successful, demonstrates his courage and tenacity in the face of insurmountable odds and Maine can be proud of the men who took part in that expedition. The researcher will be interested in the following:

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Maine and Canada

The American Revolution - cont.

The Arnold Expedition to Quebec, 1775

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<td></td>
<td>Dingley, Theda C. &quot;When Colonel Arnold was Major Colburn's Guest&quot;. Maine Federation of Women's Clubs. The Trail of the Maine Pioneer. Lewiston, ME: Lewiston Journal, 1916. Ch. XX. Illustrations. Narrative of Arnold's Expedition. Emphasis on stay in Pittston where the army transferred to the bateaux built by Colburn for their trip up the Kennebec.</td>
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### Maine and Canada

#### The American Revolution - cont.

#### The Arnold Expedition to Quebec, 1775

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The American Revolution - cont.

The Arnold Expedition to Quebec, 1775

The Burning of Falmouth

On October 8, 1775, Capt. Henry Mowatt, acting on orders from Admiral Graves, bombarded Falmouth, (now Portland, ME) and burned 75% of the town. Mowatt claimed his orders were to "execute a just punishment" on the town for it's "most unpardonable rebellion" against the king. This event made Maine men more determined than ever to resist the British. It is believed that the reaction of all the colonies to the burning of Falmouth caused Admiral Graves to abandon his plans to shell nine other seacoast towns.

M 974.16 Banks, Charles E. "The Destruction of Falmouth in 1775 and the Responsibility Therefor". Maine Historical Society, Collections. 2nd ser., V, 1894. pp. 408-421. Index. Based on Admiralty and PRO documents. Author thinks people of Falmouth partly to blame. Town was a base of supplies for American troops. Burned as a "military measure". Mowatt was commended and promoted for raid on Falmouth. Admiral Graves gave orders to burn not only Falmouth but other coastal towns.


Special Collections 256-266. Notes. Discusses burning and Loyalists. Based on journals and letters. Gives details leading up to the burning. Claims bombardment was on Admiral Grave's orders in response to Mowatt and Coulson's urging. Author adds stories of the event heard as a child from eyewitnesses.
Maine and Canada

The American Revolution - cont.

The Burning of Falmouth, 1775

Illustrations. Letters. Index.
Includes accounts of the burning of Falmouth. Letters written by Deane, Preble, Fogg and others. Continues with details of military activities during remainder of the Revolution.

Falmouth just before and at the time of the Revolution. Pro-rebel account of burning. Mowatt, Loyalists, Dr. Coffin, General Preble. Town shelled 12 hours. 130 dwellings destroyed.


Maine and Canada
The American Revolution - cont.

The War in Eastern Maine and Nova Scotia, 1776-1778: Neutral Yankees, Refugees and Privateers

Many settlers in Eastern Maine and Nova Scotia preferred to remain neutral during the Revolutionary War. Others, who let their political preferences be known, were forced to flee from their homes or chose to move to more congenial localities. The Loyalists who moved to Castine and made life difficult for the Maine rebels, and the Canadians, Eddy and Allan, who resettled in the Machias area and contributed so much to the American cause, are examples of the political turmoil prevalent during this period.

Maine men served the Colonies in various ways. One of the most important was privateering. This prevented the English troops from obtaining supplies and reinforcements from Canada and England. Maine coastal towns sent out privateering expeditions, with mixed results, and the Canadians retaliated.

Many of the materials listed in other sections of this bibliography contain references to the difficulties encountered by Maine rebels, neutrals and loyalists during the Revolution and most town histories include the effect of the War on the townspeople, sometimes mentioning those who took refuge there or who left for political reasons. The petitions of a town's requests for funds, food, and supplies from Mass. may be included in these histories, as well as the names of privateering vessels and the Captains and crews that sailed them.

A bibliography of Maine town histories may be obtained in the Special Collections area. For other materials related to the above mentioned subjects, one may wish to consult the following:

Maine and Canada

The American Revolution - cont.

The War in Eastern Maine and Nova Scotia, 1776-1778: Neutral Yankees, Refugees and Privateers

|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Periodical | Maine and Canada
| Maine | F
| 27 and S2 | F27 S2 D3 1974
| Maine | F
| 24 | A4 D3 1975
| Cole | F
| 104 | M99 L6
| Maine | E
| 263 and M4 | K4 1971b
Maine and Canada

The American Revolution - cont.

The War in Eastern Maine and Nova Scotia, 1776-1778: Neutral Yankees, Refugees and Privateers

Special Collections Periodical
Notes.
Comments on John Allan's account book, which was one of the items exhibited at the Dennysville Centennial celebration. The book mentions Eastern boundary line and Benedict Arnold as a businessman in Canada.

Special Collections Periodical
Discusses problem of security for Maine towns. Loyalists everywhere, British troops at Castine, and Massachusetts unable or unwilling to help because of financial difficulties. Defense was up to the local militia. Peleg Wadsworth, John Allan, Samuel Thompson, Daniel Sullivan and other prominent colonists led the defense effort. Some towns voted for neutrality but reconsidered.

Special Collections Periodical

Special Collections Periodical
This is a fairly substantial article on Eddy. Also gives Eddy family background. Cites Allan's diary, Kidder, Eddy and other sources.

Maine E

Special Collections Periodical
Biography. Useful. Was with Eddy. Born in Massachusetts, moved to Nova Scotia. Fled to the colonies when war broke out.
Maine and Canada

The American Revolution - cont.

The War in Eastern Maine and Nova Scotia, 1776-1778: Neutral Yankees, Refugees and Privateers

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>R263 1943</td>
<td>Attitude of settlers during the War. Allan, Eddy, Privateers.</td>
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Special Collections

"Rebels in Nova Scotia During the Revolutionary War". Maine Historical Magazine. IX (April-June, 1894), pp. 61-70.

Periodical

More "Rebels" in Canada than acknowledged. Eddy's efforts on behalf of Nova Scotia refugees.

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<td>P3</td>
<td>A mimeographed life of Colonel John Allan's lieutenant, Lewis F. Delesdernier. Discusses Eddy attack on Cumberland.</td>
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<tr>
<td>R69 1976</td>
<td>Resulting reprisals on &quot;Rebel&quot; families. Reasons why more Canadians didn't rebel.</td>
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<td>917.15 Sp7 V.2</td>
<td>Notes. Index. Bibliography.</td>
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Author feels Allan much more important to victory than given credit for. Not involved in major battles, but played invaluable part in defense of Eastern Maine and one of Washington's most trusted officers.
Maine and Canada

The American Revolution - cont.

The War in Eastern Maine and Nova Scotia, 1776-1778: Neutral Yankees, Refugees and Privateers

Special Collections

Periodical
"Some errors, still the account is basically accurate and very readable.": Churchill. Author states that Nova Scotia stayed in the Empire thanks chiefly to the instrument of the Royal Navy. Background of Eddy. Mentions John Allan. Attack on Cumberland. Defense at Machias.

Maine

Illustrations. Genealogies. Appendix. Index. Background on the Revolution and various townsmen who were involved.

Maine


Maine

Maine and Canada

The American Revolution - cont.

Penobscot and Castine, 1779-1783

Penobscot and Castine

The defeat of the Penobscot Expedition in August of 1779 is considered by some historians to be the biggest defeat in American naval history up to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

This ignoble fiasco was the source of some of the problems the settlers in Maine had to endure during the Revolution. Some settlements were abandoned because of close proximity to the British and Loyalists. Other rebels lived in dread of retaliatory raids, capture, and confiscation of their property. However, because of the remote location of the naval defeat, it had little influence on the outcome of the War.

Maine


Cole

Clowes, William L. ed. The Royal Navy: A History from the Earliest Times to the Present. 5 vols. London: Low, Marston, 1897-1903. IV. Ch. XXXII. Illustrations. Index. Appendix. A rather technical account of the Penobscot Expedition, details of British ships, little about the background of the expedition.

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Maine and Canada

The American Revolution - cont.

Penobscot and Castine, 1779-1783

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974.1951 P386

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974.16 M28

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974.1905 G732

Maine

E 263 M2 G7

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E 235 G46

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974.195 M928

Special Collections

**Maine and Canada**

**The American Revolution - cont.**

**Penobscot and Castine, 1779-1783**

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<tr>
<td>Maine 974.1952</td>
<td>Williamson, Joseph. History of the City of Belfast in the State of Maine from its First Settlement in 1770 to 1875. Portland, Loring, Short and Harmon, 1877. I, Ch. XI-XIII. Notes. Index. A detailed account of the British attack from the settlers point of view. Also rather extensive account of the Penobscot expedition.</td>
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Indians and Missionaries

Good relations with the Indians were vital to the colonists during the Revolution. The Indian agent, John Allan, worked diligently against great odds to persuade the Maine tribes to aid the Americans or at least to remain neutral. Lack of money for food, clothing, ammunition and other supplies for the Indians hampered his efforts and the recurring requests for a priest to administer to their spiritual needs was more difficult for Allan to fulfill than obtaining scarce supplies.

With help from Chief Orono, John Marsh and others Allan kept the Maine tribes friendly to the colonists and the Micmacs and Malecites from Canada remained neutral. Maine was spared the horrors of Indian massacres during the Revolution.


Maine and Canada

The American Revolution - cont.

Indians and Missionaries

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(an earlier article, Maine Catholic Historical Magazine, III V. 5 Dec., 1914. pp. 46-52, Special Collections Periodical.) 

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Biography of Marsh. Includes his work as Indian interpreter during the Revolutionary War. Claims he was interpreter for Arnold and Allan.

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Maine and Canada

The American Revolution - cont.

Indians and Missionaries

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Maine and Canada

The American Revolution - cont.

The Loyalists

Maine's Loyalists, like those elsewhere in the colonies, came from many walks of life. They represented the conservative and official class. Many held crown appointments or were important in the social life of the colonies serving as lawyers, clergy, teachers, physicians, merchants and large land holders. William H. Nelson in The American Tory (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1961), believes that they were "A religious and cultural collection of conscious minorities who were more afraid of America's untried political philosophy of popular democracy based on the common good than they were of the existing British imperial administration." Others feel that in reality the Loyalists were victims of American aggression and British incompetence. Whatever the reason, they remained loyal to the English crown and received a variety of treatment by the colonists who were fighting for independence.

During or after the Revolution, the Loyalists found sanctuary in a number of British possessions, particularly the Canadian provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. It is with those who settled in the Maritimes that the books and articles listed below are concerned.

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Maine

974.16
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2nd ser.
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Maine and Canada

The American Revolution - cont.

The Loyalists

Maine


# Maine and Canada

## The American Revolution - cont.

### The Loyalists

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Maine and Canada

The American Revolution - cont.

The Loyalists

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Special Collections Periodical


Special Collections Periodical


Special Collections Periodical


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### The American Revolution - cont.

#### The Loyalists

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The American Revolution - cont.

The Loyalists

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Detailed account of British at Castine, Fort George. Unsympathetic to Tower. Has section on New Ireland. Comments on Loyalists.

Maine


Maine


Quite a bit about John Wiswell, Thomas Wyer, Jeremiah Pate, and Robert Pagan. All Loyalists.