

his feet, he perceived that his Whig friends had all decamped, with the exception of the Fondas, Veeders and Visschers. The loyalists also drew off, and Jacob Sammons returned to his father's house, bearing upon his body the *first scars of the Revolutionary contest in the County of Tryon!*—See Stone's "*Life of Brant*," vol. I, pp. 52, 107.

Jacob Sammons' grandson, moreover, the late Colonel Simeon Sammons of Fonda, N. Y., during the late Civil War, equipped, put in marching order, and conducted to Harper's Ferry, eleven hundred men in twenty-nine days. When Colonel Sammons reached Washington and was asked the usual question what he had come for? instead of expressing, as many did, a desire for easy quarters near the Capitol, he answered "to fight, by—"; and as evidence of the sincerity of his purpose and that these were not mere empty words, he brought home, after the war, two bullets in his body. Again, at the springing of a mine in front of Petersburg, Va., he leaped over the parapet, and, though his foot was shattered by a bullet, caught the standard and planted it in triumph over the works of the enemy.

Frederick Sammons, son of Sampson, also served under General Gates at the Battles of Saratoga, and bore himself throughout that campaign as a brave and gallant soldier. He was, moreover, together with Nicholas Stoner (See *Simms' "Border Warfare"*) at the side of General Arnold when that officer was wounded at the Brunswick Redoubt.—See *Stone's "Burgoyne's Campaign and St. Leger's Expedition."*