

New York Freemasons in the Revolutionary War

Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York 1900, pages 294-316

<http://books.google.com/books?id=QoBLAAAAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=editions:LCCN06007447&lr=#PPA301.M1>

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REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN.

R.-W.-.PETER Ross, Historian, presented the following report, which was received and referred to the Committee on Finance:

M.'. W.'. WRIGHT D. POWNAL., Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York.

M.'. W.'. Sir and Dear Brother: In presenting to the Grand Lodge the names of a few — comparatively, a very few — of the heroes belonging to the Craft who fought in the War of the Revolution, it may not be out of place to say something on the record of the Lodges existing in this jurisdiction during the continuance of that memorable conflict which ended in the birth of a new nation and the establishment of an asylum for the oppressed and liberty-loving people of all the earth. The story of the introduction of the Craft into the United States— or what is now the United States — is involved in doubt; but it seems probably certain that it was mainly brought across the sea by people who were connected in some capacity or other with the military forces. Such outbreaks in Great Britain as the Rebellions of 1715 and 1745 had many officers engaged on both sides who belonged to the Fraternity, and it is safe to say that many a "Brother" carried a trooper's sword, or trailed a musket in the ranks. Hundreds of those who were on the losing side in these outbreaks were transported to this side of the Atlantic, or came here voluntarily, to escape persecution and to establish a new home for the one they had lost fighting for the king they believed it their duty to support. That Masonry existed among some of these there need be no question. Of that, however, they have left no fraternal sign. But there were members of the Fraternity here even before that, and it may be worth noticing as an instance that possibly the first Master Mason to visit North America was LORD WILLIAM ALEXANDER, who was made a Mason in 1634, in Mary's Chapel, Edinburgh. He died in 1638 as the result of the hardships he underwent while on a tour of exploration among the then unknown wildernesses and forests of the New World. From that time there were doubtless many brethren settled along the strip of coast which, until after the War of the Revolution, made up the territory which people spoke of as America. But as to their names nothing is now known, nor is it likely that anything will ever be discovered. Certain it is that there were Freemasons in New York— settled in New York — before the advent of DANIEL COXE with his provincial warrant in 1730. There is no record of that, however — his family dwelling and papers at Trenton were burned by the British troops in 1776— and there is no record extant showing that he organized any lodge or lodges in this jurisdiction; but in 1737, seven years later, an article appeared in a New York newspaper regarding the meetings of the Fraternity, and in 1739 an advertisement was inserted in one, signed "By Order of the Grand Master," saying that the "Brethren of the Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons are desired to take notice that the Lodge for the future will be held at the Montgomerie Arms Tavern." The Provincial (Grand Master then was CAPTAIN RICHARD RIAOS. His successor, FRANCIS GOBLET, apparently did nothing to advance Masonry, although probably during his term there were more lodges than one in New York. I base this surmise upon the fact that when his successor was installed, in 1753, "about fifty brethren" attended the services in Trinity Church, and that all our knowledge of early lodges shows that fifteen was a fair average numerical strength.

Prior to 1738 the following army lodges may have been in America:

Lodge No. 13 33d Infantry Warranted about 1732.... Ireland.

Lodge No. 24 27th Infantry Warranted 1734 Ireland.

Lodge No. 86 5th Infantry Warranted 1738 Ireland.

I give this suggestion from McCLENACHAN, without much faith that it proves anything. He says ("History," vol. i., p. 180): "The location of these regiments, or some of their battalions, during the years 1732 to 1737, have not yet been defined by our Masonic historians. Their presence in the Provinces might furnish a partial explanation of lodges meeting in New York anterior to 1737." I give this mainly for the purpose of keeping the question before the Craft. Possibly my venerable predecessor had some reason for believing these regiments were in the North American Provinces which he did not give at the time.

In 1758 the following regimental lodges were in or near New York, according to McCLENACHAN:

Lodge No. 24 27th Regiment 1734 Ireland.

Lodge No. 52 37th Regiment 1756 Ancient.

A New England Lodge.

McCLENACHAN suggests that some of the brethren found in Union, Hiram, Temple, and Trinity Lodges — of whose early history we know practically nothing — may have evolved from these regimental organizations. Still there seems no doubt that Union was a Modern lodge.

We have discovered that prior to 1760 there was a Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2, and, so far as we know to the contrary, a Royal Arch, No. 8, giving rise to the assumption that there was a set of eight lodges bearing that designation in common, distinguished from each other by numbers. There was also Temple Lodge, No. 1, which must have antedated St. John's, No. 2, in 1757 (and now No. 1), and probably Hiram Lodge, Trinity Lodge, and Union Lodge, all of whose early history is so much involved in doubt that we can only approximate the dates of their existence.

GEORGE HARRISON, Provincial Grand Master (1753-1707), issued warrants to eleven lodges, of which at least three (St. John's, No. 2, now No. 1; Royal Arch, No. 8, now No. 2; and Union, No. 1, now Mount Vernon, No. 8) appear to have had an existence as lodges before his warrants were issued. This is certainly the case with Union Lodge, unless we question the validity of the warrant the brethren in Albany received from the Lodge in the First Royals, 2d battalion (Irish Registry, No. 74, 1737), when that regiment left Albany in 1759. HARRISON was succeeded as Provincial Grand Master by Sir JOHN JOHNSON, 1767, and it was during his tenure of the office that the War of the Revolution commenced. He was, from the force of military events, little more than a figurehead, and his deputy, DR. PETER MIDDLETON, performed the actual duties of the office, and strove, as well as he could, to maintain the Provincial Grand Lodge. He, of course, represented the old Grand Lodge of England (Moderns); and it was not until the War of the Revolution began, and New York, after the battle of Long Island, was held by the British, that the Ancient Grand Lodge made much headway in this jurisdiction, unless, as is possible, the eight Royal Arch Lodges might have received their warrants from that body or from lodges warranted by it. It may not be out of place to advert here to the fact that JUDGE COXE was the first man to advocate ID print a union of all the North American Colonies. Till« appeared In a small work published In 1716, entitled, "A Description of ' the English Province of Carolana." WILLIAM PENN, in 1607, had advocated the meeting of an annual Congress to regulate commerce. But Coxe's idea was for a real federal union, subject, however, to the British Crown. His views were practically adopted by another eminent Freemason, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, when he suggested In 1752 1 hat "a Voluntary Union, entered into by the Colonies themselves, would be preferable to one imposed by Parliament." Two years later, at Albany, FRANKLIN'S Ideas still further developed as regards the powers of his Voluntary Union, and they became very much nearer what was ultimately realized in 1776; but we can trace the origin of the events of that most memorable year to the suggestion of JUDGE Coxe, and rightly claim that the first printed declaration pointing to the Independence of the Colonies unwittingly came from a staunch British subject and a zealous member and leader of the Craft — DANIEL COXE.

LIST OF LODGES.

Sorted by Number

The lodges in New York State during the War of the Revolution, say, from 1775 to 1783, were as follows:
(note; This list is in the order in which Historian Ross had it printed;
it has been place in columns to facilitate is reading and reference – g.l.h)

Lodge Name	No	Notes
Ineffable Lodge	x	Albany. 1767. This Lodge is inserted rather as a matter of sentiment than from any desire to suggest that in the years covered by this report it conferred any degrees below that of Secret Master, the Fourth Degree in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. CARSON emphatically asserts it did not (Gould, American reprint, vol. iv., p. 630). Things were rather loosely done in those days, however, and the Grand Lodge prerogative was not as clear cut as now. The old minute book of the Ineffable Lodge ends with December 4, 1774; and its history, so far as minutes are concerned, is a blank until 1821, when, according to CARSON, "its labors were revived by GILES FONDA YATES and others."
King David's	X	New York City. 1769. Harrison. Existed until 1791. Moses M. HAYS, an eminent peddler of "higher degrees," was first Master. Charter removed to Rhode Island, 1780.
Lodge	X	1743. Scotland. This Lodge never seems to have had any place on the Scottish roll. First military lodge in Grand Lodge of Scotland. In Colonel Lee's regiment, afterward 55th Infantry; battle of Brooklyn, 1776. (See No. 7, N. Y. Prov., 1762.)
Sion Lodge	X	New York City. 1773. Ancient. Existed at least until 1778. Nothing of its history known, except two newspaper notices of its attendance at church.
St. John's Regimental Lodge.	X	Traveling warrant, 1775. Johnson. "First Military Lodge warranted by New York or any Provincial Masonic Power." — <i>McClenachan</i> , "History," vol. I, p. 310. McClenachan says: "Subsequent to the war and the disbandment of the troops the warrant for St. John's Regimental Lodge) was carried to Clark's Town, and little heed given to it until a new interest was revived in it by some of the officers in 1784, whereupon, at a Grand Lodge of emergency, New York, held on the 23d June, R.'W .'. WILLIAM COCK, Past Grand Master, in the Chair, Brothers PIE. Past Master, and KNOX, Senior Warden, of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, appeared, and on behalf of that Lodge acknowledged the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge and look their seats accordingly." In 1789 some of the members living at Warwick petitioned that a new warrant be issued for the brethren there. This was done March 26, 1790, the name being the same — St. John's — and in 1815 it received the number, 19, previously held by Erin Lodge, New York City. In 1819 this

Lodge Name	No	Notes
		number was changed to 18. The Lodge became defunct prior to 1825. What became of the warrant held at Clark's Town is not very clear.
Union Lodge	x	New York City. Modern Provincial (?) Hon. R. R. Livingston was Master in 1771, according to minutes of Solomon's Lodge No. 1, Poughkeepsie.
Washington Lodge	X	1779. Massachusetts. Ancient. A military lodge, GEN. John PATERSON (Master). COL. BENJAMIN TUPPER and MAJOR WILLIAM HULL (Gen. in War of 1812), Wardens, organized at New Windsor, near Newburg, N. Y. "Capt. Moses Greenleaf of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment afterward became Master of this Lodge. His son, Simon Greenleaf, late Past Grand Master of Masons, said he had often heard his father mention Washington's visit to this Lodge while Commander-in-Chief, and the high gratification they gave to the officers and members, especially as he went without ceremony, as a private brother." — <i>W. Hayden's</i> "Washington and his Masonic Compeers."
Military Union No. 1	1	1776. Johnson. Originally warranted as American Union Lodge by Massachusetts, confirmed in New York City by Dr. MIDDLETON as Military Union Lodge, No. 1.
Solomon's, No. 1	1	Poughkeepsie. 1771. Harrison. Became No. 5 In 1800, No. 6 in 1819; defunct about 1827.
St. John's Lodge, No. 1	1	Clark's Town, Orange Co. (See St. John's Regimental Lodge.)
Union, No. 1. Albany	1	(now Mount Vernon, No. 3). 1705. Harrison.
Independent Royal Arch, No. 8	2	(now No. 2) New York City (Provincial). (1760?). Harrison.
Masters', No. 2	2	Albany. 1768. Harrison.
St. John's, No. 2	2	New York City (English Registry). No. 273. 1757. Harrison. Removed warrant from city from 1776 to 1783.
Sion Lodge, No. 3	3	In 57th Regiment. 1780. New York Provincial. Ancient. At meeting of Grand Lodge, December 5, 1782, under dispensation from Lodge No. 210, Ancient, warrant (traveling) granted January 2, 1783.
St. John's, No. 4	4	New York City. 1783. Provincial. Ancient. Composed of members of St. John's, No. 2 (No. 1), who remained in New York during the British occupation and presumably favored the mother country. They described themselves as Modern Masons and were healed. Afterward No. 6 and No. 9. Warrant surrendered 1825, the brethren then organizing Bolivar Lodge, No. 386', and Montgomery Lodge, No. 387, the latter still existing and flourishing as No. 68.
St. Patrick's, No. 8	4	(now No. 4). Johnstown, N. Y. 1706. Harrison. [In Vol. I of the GL Proceedings it is listed as No. 9; Restyled No. 11 in 1819.
Lodge Hiram, No. 5	5	Regiment de Knyphausen. 1783. Provincial. A traveling warrant. See Lodge No. 213.
Concordia, No. 6	6	New York City. 1783. Provincial. Ancient. Made up of Ancient brethren, members of various lodges In New York, probably initiates of army lodges.
St. George's No. 1	6	Schenectady. 1774. Johnson. Not represented In Grand Lodge until 1792; No. 7 in 1800; No. 8 in 1819; No. 6 since 1839.
Lodge No. 7	7	In (60th) Loyal American Regiment. 1783. Provincial. A traveling warrant. COL. JOHN YOUNG, Deputy Grand Master of Scotland, was its commander in 1758. The subsequent history of this warrant is unknown.
Lodge Union, No. 8	8	November 29, 1783. Provincial. Ancient. JAMES SAIDLER, the first Master, a merchant, up to the time the warrant was granted was a member of Lodge No. 169. In 1783 he was elected Junior Grand Warden. Declared extinct 1819.
Lodge No. 24	24	1734. Ireland. In Twenty-seventh Infantry. Fought at battle of Brooklyn, 1776.
Lodge No. 35	35	1734. Ireland. In Twenty-eighth Infantry. Fought at battle of Brooklyn, 1776.
Lodge No. 41	41	1755. Ancient. In 57th Infantry; battle of Brooklyn, 1776. (See Sion Lodge, No. 3, N. Y. Prov.)
Lodge No. 42	42	No date. Ancient. In Fortieth Infantry. Battle of Brooklyn, 1776.
St. Patrick's No. 43	43	1769. Ireland. In 43d Infantry; battle of Brooklyn, 1776; in camp on outskirts of Brooklyn, 1780.
Lodge No. 52	52	In H. M. Thirty-seventh Foot. 1756. Ancient. Left the country after July 2, 1783, when it last appeared in Provincial Grand Lodge. Battle of Brooklyn; occupation of New York. In camp at Bedford, Brooklyn, July to November, 1778.
Lodge No. 63 Lodge No. 137	63	1751. Scotland. 1767. Scotland. Both warrants held in Twenty-third Infantry. Fought at battle of Brooklyn, 1776.
Lodge No. 86	86	1738. Ireland. In the Fifth Infantry. Fought at battle of Brooklyn, 1776; occupation of New York.
Lodge No. 90	90	In Thirty-third Regiment. 1761. Ancient. Acknowledged by Provincial Grand Lodge, August 5, 1783. Lord Cornwallis's Division, battle of Brooklyn, 1776.
Lodge No. 106	106	1761. Scotland. In 64th Infantry ; battle of Brooklyn, 1776.
Moriah Lodge, No. 132	132	In H. M. Twenty-second Foot. 1767. Scotland. Present December 5, 1782, at opening of Provincial Grand Lodge, and on January 23, 1781, united in formation of the body of which REV. DR. WALTER became Grand Master. Left at evacuation.
Lodge No. 134	134	In 1st Battery Royal Artillery. 1764. Scotland.
Lodge No. 147	147	1769. Scottish. In the Fourth Infantry. Fought at battle of Brooklyn, 1776; occupation of New York.
Lodge No. 168	168	In Seventeenth Foot. 1771. Scotland.

Lodge Name	No	Notes
		"Lodge Unity, in the Seventeenth Foot, was originally chartered by the Grand Lodge of Scotland as No. 168, in 1771. The Lodge landed at Boston in 1776, and was at Philadelphia in 1777 and 1778. During the latter period the Lodge (which remained on the Scottish roll until 1816) accepted a warrant (1779) from the Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, under the Ancients, with the local No. 18."— <i>Gould</i> . Warrant 237, Ancient, was also held in the Seventeenth. Its constitution and regalia were lost in a skirmish, and returned in 1779 by Colonel Parsons of American Union Lodge.
Lodge No. 169	169	New York City. 1771. Ancient (Mass. ?). Afterward St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 3 and No. 7; abandoned 1827.
Lodge No. 195	195	1749. Ireland. In 42d Highlanders (Black Watch). At Staten Island, 1776 ; battle of Brooklyn, 1776 ; landed In New York, September 11, 1776; battle of White Plains; capture of Fort Lee ; in camp at Bedford, Brooklyn, July to November, 1778; removed to Pennsylvania; returned to New York, 1780, and remained until close of hostilities. Had previously landed in New York, in June, 1756, and marched to Albany; left, 1761; returned, 1762, and was stationed at Albany till summer, 1763; then it removed to Pennsylvania, embarking for Ireland in 1767.
Lodge No. 205	205	1749. Ireland. In Thirty-fifth Infantry. In battle of Brooklyn, 1776.
Lodge No. 210	210	New York City. 1779. Ancient. Afterward, 1789, Temple Lodge, No. 4; and, 1789, Jerusalem Lodge, No. 4. "From its ashes presumably arose Trinity, No. 10, and Phoenix, No. 11, the former holding under warrant of March 23, and the latter under warrant of March 30, 1795."— <i>McClenachan</i> .
Lodge No. 212	212	New York City. 1780. Ancient. M.'.W.'. WILLIAM COCK, second (Ancient) Provincial Grand Master, was a member of this Lodge. Afterward became Solomon's Lodge, No. 212, and St. Patrick's Lodge, No. 212; defunct about 1789.
Lodge No. 213	213	Fourth Royal Artillery. 1781. Ancient. Members who remained in New York after 1783 were granted a warrant by Grand Lodge to form Hiram Lodge, No. 5; which see.
Lodge No. 215	215	Second Brandenburg Anspach. 1781. Ancient. Only attended meeting at Prov. Grand Lodge, December 5, 1782.
Lodge No. 227	227	1752. Ireland. In 46th Infantry; battle of Brooklyn; in camp at Bedford, Brooklyn, July to November, 1778. "Lodge of Social and Military Virtues," now Antiquity, No. 1, Quebec. First came to America in 1761. "The Masonic chest of the 46th, by chances of war, fell into the hands of the Americans. The circumstance was reported to General Washington, who directed that a guard of honor should take charge of the chest, with other articles of value belonging to the 46th, and return them to the regiment."— <i>Gould's</i> "Military Lodges," p. 139. "During the Revolution its (40th Regiment) lodge chest fell into the hands of the Americans. They reported the circumstance to GENERAL WASHINGTON, who embraced the opportunity of testifying his estimation of Masonry in the most marked and gratifying manner by directing that a guard of honor under a distinguished officer should take charge of the chest, with many articles of value, and return them to the regiment. The surprise, the feelings, of both officers and men, may be imagined when they perceived the flag of truce that announced this elegant compliment from their noble opponent, but still more noble brother. The guard of honor, their flutes playing a sacred march, the chest containing the constitution and implements of the Craft borne aloft, like another Ark of the Covenant, equally by Englishmen and Americans who lately engaged in the strife of war, now inarched through the enfiladed ranks of the gallant regiment that, with presented arms and colors, hailed the glorious act by cheers which the sentiment rendered sacred as the hallelujahs of an angel's song." — "London Freemason's Magazine."
Lodge No. 245	245	1754. Ireland. In the Fifteenth Infantry. Fought at battle of Brooklyn, 1776; occupation of New York.
Lodge No. 299	299	1758. Ireland.
Lodge No. 354	354	1760. Ireland. In 49th Infantry; battle of Brooklyn, 1776.
Lodge No. 370 Lodge No. 226	370	1761. Ireland 1762. England. Both in 52d Infantry; battle of Brooklyn, 1776..
Lodge No. 378	378	1763. Both warrants in the Tenth Regiment. Fought at battle of Brooklyn, 1776; occupation of New York.
Lodge No. 399	399	1763. Ireland. It, is on record that this Lodge was warranted for New York in the year above given, but all trace of it appears to have been lost. The brethren to whom it was issued, however, must have found out some other lodge, if they did not work under the warrant, thus issued.
Lodge No. 441	441	Thirty-eighth Foot. 1765. Ireland. Left with the regiment in 1783. R.'.W.'. JOHN BROWNING , S.'. W.'. of Provincial Grand Lodge, belonged to this body and left the city with It.
Lodge No. 445	446	1765. Ireland. In 45th Infantry ; battle of Brooklyn, 1766.
Lodge No. 478	478	Seventeenth Dragoons. 1769. Ireland.
Lodge No. 512	512	1774. Ireland. In 63d Infantry; battle of Brooklyn, 1776.

ROSTER.
 NAMES OF BRETHREN BELONGING TO LODGES IN NEW YORK STATE WHO FOUGHT
 ON THE SIDE OF LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE IN THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

[The numbers affixed to lodges are those they were known by before the beginning of the present century. This list might have been extended considerably but for the difficulty of identifying many of the names contained in our early lodge lists with those in the rosters of the troops raised in the State of New York. In the rosters, for instance, the name Josiah Smith appears twenty-three times and John Campbell fifteen times. Both of these names appear on our lodge lists of the Revolutionary era. Another difficulty lies in the numerous ways in which a name is spelled. Our good patriots were poor spellers, and recruiting officers and paymasters often wrote a name phonetically or the way they thought it looked prettiest. Thus Reynolds is given throughout the rosters as Ravnals, Rannels, Raynolds, Rennels, Ronnels, Renalds, and Runnels, while Sherwood appears as Cherwood, Sharwood, Shearwood, Sherewood, and Shorwood.]

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References:

GL 1900 Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York 1900, pages 294-316
<http://books.google.com/books?id=QoBLAAAAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=editions:LCCN06007447&lr=#PPA301.M1>

American Lodge of Research Transactions (ALR) listings:

St. George's No. 6 Vol. 1 No 3 pgs 247-261
 A thru C Vol. V No 1 pgs 125-150
 D Vol. V No 2 pgs 267-271
 E Vol. V No 3 pgs 351-352
 F thru Pen Vol. VI No 1 pgs 063-095 (with abbreviations used for key references)
 Per thru Y Vol. VI No 2 pgs 233-261

Key References from ALR:

- ARL I:3 "Transactions of the American Lodge of Research," Vol. I, No. 3. 1933. Pp 247-261.
- R&C "Members of St. George's Lodge No. 6 in the American Revolution," compiled by Hanford Robison, ALR Transactions, Vol. I, No. 3, 1933. pp 247-261.
- Holland "Historical Sketches of Holland Lodge," by J. N. Balestier. 1862.
- IRA "History of Independent Royal Arch," by William J. Duncan. 1904.
- McC "History of Freemasonry in New York," by Charles T. McClenachan. 1892.
- Mil 93 "History of Military Lodge No. 93, Manlius, NY," by Charles A. Larkin. 1893.
- MO "Masonic Outlook" Magazine
- NYR "New York in the Revolution.
- Troy "History of King Solomon Primitive Lodge No. 91, Troy, NY," by J. B. Anthony. 1892.

Notes:

- An asterisk [*] in the alphabetical table denotes that the Brother is listed in the ALR Transactions.
- Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 2, at the time of the Rev. War, was St. John's Ind. Royal Arch No. 8, Provincial. [8P]
- St. Patrick's Lodge No. 9 (restyled No. 11 in 1819) was St. Patrick's No. 8, 23 May 1766. It is presently (2009) No. 4 on the registry.
- In the below listing, the Brother's Unit and references are partially listed; further details may be seen in their biographical sketch in the main body of this present work. Further details or corrections are fraternally requested.

Abbreviations

Aka	Also known as	Col	Colonel	Gen	General	MM	Master Mason
b.	Born	Cont'l	Continental	Ind	Independent	NH	New Hampshire
Bvt	Brevet(ted)	Cpl	Corporal	Inf	Infantry	QM	Quartermaster
Brig	Brigadier	CT	Connecticut	k.	Killed	POW	Prisoner of War
Bur	Buried	d.	Died	Lt	Lieutenant	Pvt	Private
Ca	Circa	d/o	Daughter of	m.	Married	Regt	Regiment
Capt	Captain	EA	Entered Apprentice	Maj	Major	Sgt	Sergeant
Co.	County/Company	FC	Fellowcraft	Mass.	Massachusetts	VT	Vermont



Alphabetic Roster

~650 Brothers listed

See biographical sketches following.

Many of these Brothers belonged to multiple Lodges or Units.

This list has not been fully verified and could contain some omissions or errors.

Additions or corrections are kindly invited.

A listing by LODGE NAME is in the Appendix of this present compilation

Last Name	First Name	Lodge Name	No.	Unit	Notes	*	Ref Key
Adams	Amasa	Unity	17		Raised 1793		GL 1900
Adams	James	St. George's	6	1st NY Line Regt.	Cpl	*	ALR I:3
Alexander	Robert	St. George's	6	Albany Militia; 2nd Regt	Pvt; Lt	*	ALR I:3
Alger	William B.	St. John's	2	4th NY Line Regt.	Lt		GL 1900
Armstrong	James	Masters'	2	Washington Co. Militia	Pvt		GL 1900
Averill	Isaac	Unity	17		Raised 1791		GL 1900
Babcock	Gurtham	Unity	17				GL 1900
Baldwin	Isaac	Union	30		Col		
Baldwin	Thomas	Union	30		Sgt; wounded at Newtown		
Bancker	Abraham	Masters'	2	1st NY Line Regt.	2Lt		
Barclay	James	St. George's	6	Albany Militia; 2nd Regt		*	ALR I:3
Barhyt	Lewis	St. George's	6	Albany Militia; 2nd Regt		*	ALR I:3
Barker	Zenas	Unity	17		Raised 1794		
Bartlett	Ebenzer	Union	30		Sword at Union No. 95		
Bass	Samuel	St. George's	6	3rd Cont'l Artillery	Lt	*	ALR I:3
Baylies	Hadijah	Masters'	2		Major		
Bedel	Timothy	Union	1	NH Militia	Col		
Best	Jacob	Union	1	Albany Militia, 6th Regt	Pvt		
Bettin	Adam	St. George's	6	Pennsylvania Battalion	1Lt	*	ALR I:3
Billings	Andrew	Solomon's	1	3rd NY Line Regt.	Capt		
Bloodgood	Abraham	Masters'	2				
Bonney	John	St. George's	6	Col. Marinus Willett		*	ALR I:3
Bradshaw	Thomas	St. George's	6	Col. Harper's Regt	1Lt		ALR I:3
Bradt	John Aaron	St. George's	6	Bradt's Rangers	Capt	*	ALR I:3
Brant	Joseph	Hudson	7	Visitor	Thayendanega		
Brindley	Francis	Union	1	Livingston's Regt	Lt		
Brogdon	John	Masters'	2	1st NY Line Regt	Adjutant		
Brown	Prentice	St. John's	Regt				
Burhans	John	Farmers	149	Col. Pawling's Regt	Pvt		
Burnham	Joseph	St. John's	2		POW		
Burrall	Jonathan	Masters'	2	Albany Militia, 6th Regt	Paymaster		
Butler	John	Union	1	Butler's Rangers	Col		
Campbell	David	St. George's	6	Col. Marinus Willett	Pvt	*	ALR I:3
Campbell	Donald	Union	1				
Cartwright	Richard	Union	1	A Tory			
Child	Increase	Solomon's	1		Capt		
Chipman	John	Union	1		Capt; GM of Vermont		
Christie	John	Masters'	2	5th NY Line Regt	Pvt		
Church	Thomas	Masters'	2		Major		
Clinton	George			Governor of NY	See reference		
Clock	Jacob	St. George's	6	Tryon Co. Militia	1Lt	*	ALR I:3
Cochran	Robert	Union	1	Green Mountain Boys	Capt; Major; Lt Col		
Coif	John	Union	1				
Colbreath	William	Masters'	2	3rd NY Line Regt	Ensign		
Cole	John	Union	1	Albany; 14th Regt			
Collins	Tyrannis	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Capt		
Conkling	Ebenezer	Ind Royal Arch	8P	Westchester Militia	Pvt		
Connor	Edward	Farmers'	149	Col. Pawling's Regt	Quartermaster		
Cooke	Richard	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	ALR I:3
Cooper	Ezekiel	Masters'	2	3rd NY Line Regt	Capt		
Cooper	James	St. John's	2	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt		
Corl	Henry	St. George's	6	Albany Militia		*	ALR I:3
Cummings	John	St. George's	6	Col. Dubois' Regt	Pvt	*	ALR I:3
Daly	Philip	Ind Royal Arch	8P	Dutchess Co. Militia			
Danforth	Asa	Holland	8	3rd Cont'l Infantry	Capt	*	Holland
Danforth	Asa	Scipio	58	Land Bounty Rights		*	
Daniels	John	Ind Royal Arch	8P			*	
Darling	John	Union	1	Dutchess Co. Militia		*	McC
Day	Elijah	Union	1	7th Mass.	Lt	*	McC

Last Name	First Name	Lodge Name	No.	Unit	Notes	*	Ref Key
Day	Luke	Union	1	7th Mass.	Capt	*	McC
Deane	Walter	Masters'	2	3rd Mass.	Capt	*	McC
DeGrave	Michael	Ind Royal Arch	8	Albany Militia; 12th Regt		*	McC
Delavan	Samuel	Solomon	1	3rd Westchester Militia	Captain	*	McC
Dennis	John	Lodge No. 1	1	Patton's Cont'l Regt	Captain; d. 13 Jan '78	*	GL NJ
Dennison	Daniel	St. Patrick's	4	1st NY Line Regt		*	T
Dennison	Daniel D.	Masters'	2	4th NY Line Regt	Lt	*	McC
Dennison	James	Union	1	Ulster Co. Militia		*	McC
Dewarkin	Albert van	St. Patrick's	4	Tryon Co. Militia		*	
DeWitt	John	St. George's	6	Col. Platt's Regt		*	R&C
DeWitt	John L.	Solomon's	1	NY Regt	Capt	*	McC
DeWitt	Levi	St. George's	6	2nd NY Line Regt	Quartermaster	*	McC
DeWitt	Levi	Solomon's	1	Pawling Levies		*	McC
Diamond	Thomas S.	Masters'	2	Albany Militia; 1st Regt	Pvt	*	McC
Diamond	Thomas S.	Union	1	Albany Militia; 1st Regt		*	McC
Dickinson	Charles	Masters'	2			*	
Diffendorf	Henry	Union	1	Militia	Capt	*	McC
Dodge	Levi	American Union		10th Mass.	Lt	*	GL MA
Dolson	Abraham	Little Britain	6	Orange Co. Militia		*	
Donaldson	James	St. George's	6	Col. Hathorn	Lt	*	R&C
Doolittle	George	Amicable	23		Pvt; Brig Gen	*	
Doty	David	Solomon's	1	Gen. Gates	Wagon Master	*	McC
Douglas	Wheeler	Union	1	Albany Militia; 1st Regt		*	McC
Douglas	William	Ind Royal Arch	8	Ulster Co. Militia		*	McC
Drake	Benjamin	Ind Royal Arch	8	Orange Co. Militia		*	McC
Drake	Joshua	Union	1	3rd Cont'l	Capt	*	McC
Driskill	Joseph	Union	1	3rd Cont'l Army	1Lt	*	McC
Dubois	Benjamin	Union	1	Albany Militia	Capt	*	McC
Dubois	Louis	Solomon's	1	Ulster Co. Militia		*	McC
Dubois	Lewis	St. Patrick's	4	Dutchess Co. Militia		*	
Dummer	Nathaniel	St. George's	6	NY Cont'l Line	Pvt	*	R&C
Dunlap	James	Union	1	1st Regt, The Line		*	McC
Dunn	William	Union	95		Pvt	*	
Dunning	Michael	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Lt; Capt	*	R&C
Dyckman	William	Ind. Royal Arch	2	2nd Regt, Tryon Militia		*	McC
Edwards	Isaac	St. John's	90		Pvt	*	
Eldred	Samuel	Union	1	2nd Mass.	1Lt	*	McC
Ellice	James	Union	1	Albany Militia; 2d Regt		*	McC
Ellison	Rev. Thomas	Masters'	2	4th NY Line Regt		*	McC
Ellison	William	Masters'	2	Orange Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Ellsworth	Peter	Amer Union		4th NY Line Regt	Capt; Visitor	*	
Else	John	St. John's	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Quartermaster	*	McC
Evans	Thomas	Ind Royal Arch	8	2nd NY Line Regt		*	McC
Everett	Pelat(h)iah	Masters'	2	1st Mass.		*	McC
Fairchild	Jesse	Masters'	2	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Fairchild	Matthew	St. Patrick's	4	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	
Fardon	Thomas	Ind Royal Arch	8	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Farrington	Patrick	Richmond?	384			*	
Fay	Jonas	Masters'	2	VT Militia	Surgeon	*	McC
Feagan	William	St. Patrick's	4	5th NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	
Finck	Andrew	Union	1	1st NY Line Regt	Capt	*	McC
Fisher	Frederick	St. Patrick's	4	Tryon Co. Militia	Col (aka Visscher)	*	
Flower	Samuel	Union	1	Mass. Militia	Major	*	McC
Fonda	Dow	St. Patrick's	4	3rd NY Line Regt	Ensign	*	
Fonda	Jelles A.	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Capt. (d. 27 Aug 1824)	*	ALR 1:3
Fondey	Dow	Masters'	2	12 US Infantry ?	Major (aka Fonda)	*	McC
Fondey	John	Masters'	2	NY Line Regt	Ensign (aka Fonda)	*	McC
Foote	Ebenezer	Steuben	18	Newburgh?		*	MO
Forbush	William	Solomon's	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Fort	Jacob	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Lt	*	McC
Fowler	William	Union	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Francis	Turbott	St. Patrick's	4	NY Line Regt	Lt	*	
Franks	John	Union	1	4th NY Line Regt	Paymaster	*	McC
Fraser	Hugh	St. Patrick's	4	NY Line Regt	Lt	*	
French	Abner	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Lt	*	R&C
French	John	Ind Royal Arch	8	Green Mountain Boys	Pvt	*	McC
Frey	John	St. Patrick's	4	NY Line Regt	Major (d. 19 Apr 1833)	*	
Frost	Samuel	Masters'	2	6th Mass.	Captain d. Nov 1817	*	McC

Last Name	First Name	Lodge Name	No.	Unit	Notes	*	Ref Key
Frost	Thomas	Masters'	2	Dutchess Co. Militia		*	
Fryer	Peter	Union	1	Willett's Levies	Pvt	*	McC
Gansevoort	Conradt	Union	1	Albany Militia; 1st Regt	Lt		
Gansevoort	Conradt	Masters'	2	Albany Militia; 1st Regt	Lt	*	McC
Gansevoort	Leonard	Union	1	NY Line Regt	Paymaster (d. 1810)	*	McC
Gansevoort	Leonard, Jr.	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt		
Gansevoort	Peter	Union	1	3rd NY Line Regt	Col (d. 2 Jul 1812)	*	McC
Gardeiner	Dirck	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Gardner	Benjamin	Masters'	2	5th Mass.	Captain	*	McC
Gardner	James	Ind Royal Arch	8	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Gardner	William	Ind Royal Arch	8	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Garland	George	Ind Royal Arch	8	A. Hamilton's Artillery	Pvt		
Gibson	Jon	Ind Royal Arch	8	2nd Canadian Regt	Lt	*	IRA
Gilbert	Benjamin	St. George's	6	NY Line Regt	1Lt	*	R&C
Gilbert	Elisha	Unity	17				
Gilbert	Michael	Union	1	2nd Canadian Regt	Captain	*	McC
Gilbert	Samuel	Union	1	NY Line Regt	Capt	*	McC
Gilbert	Thomas	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Gilchrist	Adam	St. John's	1	5th PA	Ensign	*	McC
Giles	James	Solomon	1	2nd Regt. Artillery	Lt	*	McC
Gillett	Jonathan	Masters'	2	17th Cont'l Infantry	1Lt	*	McC
Goes	John D.	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt		
Gold	John D.	Union	1	Albany Militia; 7th Regt	Pvt	*	McC
Gorsline	William	Masters'	2	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Graham	Charles	St. John's	1	Van Cortlandt's	Capt (d. 12 Feb 1838)	*	McC
Graham	John	Solomon's	1	NY Line Regt	Major (d. 7 May 1832)	*	McC
Grant	Eleazer	Union	1	Albany Militia	Lt	*	McC
Graves	Benjamin	Holland	8	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Gray	Silas	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Greaton	John	Masters'	2	Cont'l Army	Brig. Gen.	*	McC
Green	Daniel	Union	1	Orange Co. Militia	Capt	*	McC
Gregg	James	St. Patrick's	4	NY Line Regt	Capt	*	
Grey	Robert	Union	1	NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	McC
Groot	Derick	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	R&C
Hagan	Francis	Masters'	2	Hospital Dept.	Surgeon	*	McC
Hall	Daniel	Ind Royal Arch	8	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Hall	James	Masters'	2	3rd Cont'l Artillery	Capt-Lt d. 3 Apr 1819	*	McC
Hallett	Jonah	St. John's	1	4th Cont'l Lt. Dragoons	Lt (Adjutant)	*	McC
Hambleton	Waltham	Union	1	2nd NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	McC
Hambleton	William	Union	1	Willett's Regt	Pvt		
Hamilton	Alexander	X	X	See sketch	Capt; Col.		
Hamilton	Hosea	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Hammer	Francis	Union	1	5th NY Line Regt	Lt	*	McC
Hammond	Abijah	St. George's	6	3rd Cont'l Artillery	Lt	*	R&C
Hammond	Eliakim	Solomon's	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Hammond	Elisha	Masters'	2	5th Mass.	1Lt	*	McC
Hanna	Rev. William	St. Patrick's	4	Tryon Co. Militia		*	
Hanson	Dirck	St. George's	6	1st Canadian Regt	Capt	*	McC
Hanson	Richard	Union	1	Tryon Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Harrison	Joseph	St. Patrick's	4	Col. Harper's Levies	Capt	*	
Hart	John	Union	1	Suffolk Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Hasbrouck	Zachariah	Solomon's	1	Ulster Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Hatch	John	St. George's	6	Col. Pawling's Levies	Ensign	*	R&C
Henderson	M.	St. George's	6		Capt		
Henderson	William	Holland	8	NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	McC
Henderson	William	St. George's	6	4th Pa.	Ensign; 1Lt; Capt	*	R&C
Hendrickson	Stephen	Solomon's	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Capt	*	McC
Henry	David	Ind Royal Arch	8	Willett's Levies	Pvt	*	McC
Henry	Hugh	Ind Royal Arch	8	Harper's Levies	Pvt	*	McC
Henry	John Sinclair	St. John's	2		Commissary General	*	
Herkimer	Nicholas	St. Patrick's	4	Tryon Co. Militia	Brig. Gen	*	GL 1900
Heury	Robert Jr.	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Hewson	Casparus	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Hilton	Jonathan	Union	1	Willett's Levies	Lt	*	McC
Hitchcock	Lyman	Union	1	Willett's Levies	Major (d. 1819)	*	McC
Hodge	John	Solomon's	1	Malcolm's Levies	Capt	*	McC
Hodge	Ralph	Ind Royal Arch	8	Col. Pawling's Levies	Pvt	*	McC
Hoffman	Anthony	Solomon's	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC

Last Name	First Name	Lodge Name	No.	Unit	Notes	*	Ref Key
Hoffman	Martin	St. Andrews	3	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Hoffman	Robert	Solomon's	1	NY Militia	Major; Lt Col (d. 1790)	*	McC
Hogan	William	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Holbrook	Nathan	Masters'	2	6th Mass.	QM d. 8 Sep 1819	*	McC
Holden	John	Masters'	2	6th Mass.	Captain	*	McC
Holland	Ivory	St. John's	2	5th Mass.	Lt & QM		
Holland	Park	Masters'	2	5th Mass.	Lt d. 21 May 1844	*	McC
Hooghkirk	John	Union	1	4th NY Line Regt	1Lt	*	McC
Hooker	Zibeon	Masters'	2	5th Mass.	1Lt	*	McC
Hopkins	Reuben	Solomon's	1	Orange Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Hoyt	Benjamin	St. Patrick's	4	Westchester Co. Militia	Pvt	*	
Hubbard	Jeremiah	Union	1	Albany Militia	Ensign	*	McC
Hubbell	Isaac	St. John's	1	Nicholson's Regt	1Lt	*	McC
Hughan	John	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	R&C
Hughes	John	Union	1	1st NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	McC
Hughes	Timothy	Union	1	1st Canadian Regt	Capt	*	GL 1900
Hull	William	Washington	X	War of 1812	Major General		
Humphreys	Benjamin	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Hunt	David	Ind Royal Arch	2	5th NY Line Regt	QM	*	IRA
Hunt	Edward	Ind Royal Arch	2	Graham's Levies	QM	*	McC
Hunter	Robert	St. John's	1	NY Militia	Capt	*	McC
Husted	Peter	Solomon's	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Hyatt	Abraham	Regimental	X	4th NY Line Regt		*	
Hyer	William	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Isaac	Isaac	Ind Royal Arch	2	1st NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	McC
Ivers	Thomas	?	?	NY Artillery	Capt	*	
Jamieson	Samuel	Masters'	2	5th Mass	QM	*	McC
Jeroleman	Nicholas	Union	1				
Johnson	Barent	?	29	Kings Co. Militia	Capt	*	
Johnson	Isaac	Ind Royal Arch	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Johnson	John	St. Patrick's	4	1st NY Line Regt	Capt	*	
Jones	Israel	Union	1	Westchester Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Kennedy	Thomas	Ind Royal Arch	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Kincaid	Crownage	St. Patrick's	4	Tyron Co. Militia	Pvt	*	
Kincaid	Crownage	Masters'	2	Tryon Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
King	Alexander	Union	1	Suffolk Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
King	Gideon	Union	1	2nd NY Line Regt	1Lt	*	McC
Kirkland	Rev. Samuel	St. Patrick's	4	X	Chaplain	*	
Knox	George	Masters'	2	X	Sgt. Major		
Lambert	John	St. George's	6	Capt. Jellis Fonda	Pvt; Sgt	*	R&C
Lansing	Abraham	Union	1	Col. Willet's Regt	Capt		GL 1900
Lansing	Abraham G.	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Lansing	Gerrit	Masters'	2	3rd NY Line Regt	Ensign d. 27 May 1831	*	McC
Lansing	Jacob G.	Union	1	Albany Militia; 1st Regt	Capt	*	McC
Lansing	Jacob J.	Masters'	2	Albany Militia; 3rd Regt	Capt		GL 1900
Lansing	John (Jr.)	Masters'	2	Secy to Gen Schuyler	d. 12 Dec 1829	*	McC
Lansing	John A.	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Lawrence	John	St. John's	1	Cont'l Army	Judge Advocate d1810	*	McC
Leacycraft	George	St. John's	1	2nd Regt Artillery	Lt	*	McC
Ledyard	Benjamin	Scipio	58	'Hairy Cap' Cont'l	Capt	*	
Lewis	Morgan	GM	GL		Major General	*	McC
Lewis	Robert	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt		
Lewis	Samuel	Union	1	1st NY Line Regt	1Lt (d. 25 Aug 1823)	*	McC
Little	John	St. Patrick's	4	Tryon Co. Militia	Capt	*	
Livingston	Abraham	Union	1	Willet's Levies	Capt	*	McC
Livingston	Gilbert J.	Solomon's	1	Pawling's Levies	Capt	*	McC
Livingston	Gilbert R.	Union	1	3rd NY Line Regt	Lt	*	McC
Livingston	Henry Beekman	Master's	2	Gen. Schuyler	Aide-de-Camp	*	McC
Livingston	James	Solomon's	1	1st Canadian Regt	Col	*	McC
Livingston	Philip	Solomon's	1	Signer, Declar. of Indep.		*	McC
Livingston	Robert Henry	Solomon's	1	Cont'l Artillery	Lt	*	McC
Livingston	Wm. Smith	Ind Royal Arch	2	Webb's Cont'l Regt	Lt. Col	*	IRA
Lloyd	Richard	Union	1	2nd Canadian Regt	Capt	*	McC
Lockwood	Daniel	St. Patrick's	4	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	
Loop	Peter Jr.	St. George's	6	Col. Willett's Levies	Lt	*	R&C
Louden	Samuel	Ind Royal Arch	8	Orange Co. Militia	Pvt		
Lounsbery	Edward	Masters'	2	2nd NY Line Regt	Capt (d. 1801)	*	McC

Last Name	First Name	Lodge Name	No.	Unit	Notes	*	Ref Key
Low	John	Masters'	2	NY Line	Lt	*	McC
Low	Samuel	Holland	8	Orange Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Luffberry	Abraham	Ind Royal Arch	8	NY Line	Pvt	*	
Lush	Stephen	Masters'	2	Aide to Gov. Clinton	Major	*	McC
Machin	Thomas	Amer. Union	X	Artillery	Capt	*	ALR VI:1
MacLeod	Normand	St. Patrick's	4	NY Line	Capt	*	
Magee	Peter	Union	1	1st NY Line Regt	Lt	*	McC
Main	William	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	R&C
Malcolm	William	St. John's	2	Deputy Adjutant Gen.	Col.	*	McC
Maley	John	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Maloy	Hugh	x	X				
Mann	Matthew	Masters'	2	3rd NY Line Regt	Pvt		
March	Stephen	Masters'	2	Tryon Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Marsh	John	St. George's	6	NY Cont'l Line	Sgt; Ensign	*	R&C
Marshall	Elihu	Amer. Union	1	Gen. Poor's Brigade	Capt	*	McC
Martin	James	Ind Royal Arch	8	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Marvin	Benjamin	North Star	Vt	4th NY Line Regt	Capt; (d. 26 Jun 1822)	*	
Marvin	Ebenezer	Masters'	2	Cont'l Army	Captain	*	McC
Maynard	John	Union	1	3rd Mass.	QM	*	McC
Maynard	Jonathan	Masters'	2	7th Mass.	Captain d. 17 Jul 1835	*	McC
McAdams	Hugh	Masters'	2	Albany Militia; 3rd Regt	Pvt	*	McC
McClennan	Thomas	Union	1	3rd NY Line Regt	Lt	*	McC
McConnell	Hugh	St. John's	2	4th NY Line Regt	Sgt; Ensign	*	McC
McCrea	Stephen	Masters'	2	2nd NY Line Regt	Surgeon	*	McC
McDougall	Duncan	First Lodge	LI	Albany Militia	Pvt; Grand Tiler	*	McC
McKenzie	John	Hiram	449	Ulster Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
McKinney	John	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	R&C
McKinstry	John	Hudson	13	NY Militia	Major; Col.	*	
McKoron	James	Masters'	2	1st NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	McC
McWharton	James	St. George's	6	Col. Wisner's Regt	Pvt	*	R&C
Mead	William	Union	1	Albany Militia	Surgeon	*	McC
Mercer	Alexander Jr.	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Pvt		ALR I:3
Merrill	Caleb B.	Military	93	9th Mass.			
Miller	Christopher	St. George's	6	Col. Malcolm's Regt	Capt	*	R&C
Miller	David	Ind Royal Arch	8	3rd NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	McC
Miller	Jeremiah	St. George's	6	NY Cont'l Line	Ensign	*	R&C
Miller	John	St. George's	6	1st NY Line Regt	Pvt		
Miller	William	St. George's	6	1st NY Line Regt	Lt	*	GL 1900
Mitchell	Samuel	Ind Royal Arch	8	NY Line	Pvt	*	McC
Mitchell	Uriah	St. John's	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Mitchell	William	St. George's	6	Col. Henry Livingston's	Pvt	*	R&C
Moffit	John	St. Patrick's	4	Col. Graham's Levies		*	McC
Montgomery	Richard	Amer. Union	1	Cont'l Army	Major Gen.	*	
Moers	Benjamin	X	X	Col. Hazen's Regt	Ensign; Lt; Major Gen.		
Mooney	William	Holland	8	1st NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	McC
Moore	James	Masters'	2	NY Artillery	Capt (d. Jan 1777)	*	McC
Moorehouse	Andrew	Ind Royal Arch	8	NY Militia	Lt Col (d. 1801)	*	IRA
Morgan	Jacob	Scipio MS	198	X	X	*	
Morgan	John	St. Patrick's	4	Tryon Co. Militia	Pvt	*	
Morgan	Joseph	Ind Royal Arch	8	1st NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	McC
Morris	F. A.	Steuben	18			*	MO 1933
Morse	Joseph	Masters'	2	14th Mass.	Major (d. 15 Dec 1779)	*	McC
Mott	Henry	Solomon's	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Lt	*	McC
Mott	John	Union	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Moyston	Robert	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	R&C
Murdoch	Jonathan	Unity	17	X	Col		
Myer	John	First Lodge	LI	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Myer	Michael				see Meyer		
Myers	Michael	Amicable	23	3rd NY Line Regt	Sgt; Maj. Gen.	*	McC
Nesbit	Peter	Steuben	18	NY Artillery	Capt	*	MO 1933
Nestell	Peter	Steuben	18			*	MO 1933
Neukerck	Charles	St. Patrick's	4	Ulster Co. Militia	Capt	*	
Newkirk	Benjamin	St. George's	6	Col. Houghtaling Regt	Pvt	*	R&C
Newman	Charles	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Nichols	Noah Jr.	Union	1	Steven's Artillery	Capt (d. 30 Jun 1833)	*	McC

Last Name	First Name	Lodge Name	No.	Unit	Notes	*	Ref Key
Noble	Cornelius	Union	1	3rd NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	McC
Noble	David	Union	1	Cont'l Infantry	Capt	*	McC
Nottingham	William	St. George's	6	1st NY Cont'l Line	Pvt; Sgt; Ensign	*	R&C
Noyes	John	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
O'Brian	John	Masters'	2	Wyncoop's Regt	Pvt	*	McC
Ogden	John	St. George's	6	Albany Militia; 2nd Regt	Cpl	*	R&C
Oliver	Richard	Solomon's	1	Malcolm's Cont'l Regt	1Lt	*	McC
Oliver	Robert	Masters'	2	2nd Mass.	Lt. Col d. May 1810	*	McC
Olmsted	Ashbel	Eastern Light	126				
Ostrander	Abraham	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Ostrom	David	Amicable	23				
Ottersen	Andrew	St. John's	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Owen	Oliver				See Joseph Burnham		
Paine	Edward	Scipio	58	CT; NY	General	*	
Palmer	Beriah	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Parsons	Charles	St. George's	6	NY	Capt	*	McC
Paulding	Henry	Solomon's	1	5th NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	McC
Pawling	Henry	Solomon's	1	NY	Capt (d. 1836)	*	McC
Peck	Oliver	Ind Royal Arch	2	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Peebles	Hugh	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt (1762-1840)	*	McC
Peek	Christopher	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Lt; QM; Ensign	*	R&C
Peek	Cornelius	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	R&C
Pendleton	Daniel	Hiram	5	Conn. Regt	Major	*	
Pendleton	Solomon	Union	1	5th NY Line Regt	Lt	*	McC
Penny	Jonathan	Ind Royal Arch	2	5th NY Line Regt		*	IRA
Perry	Joseph	Union	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Lt	*	McC
Pettingal	Joseph	Steuben	13	Tryon Co. Militia	Pvt	*	MO 1933
Phelps	Othneil	Masters'	2	1st Mass.	QM	*	McC
Phillips	Jonas	Registry of NY	4	GF of M.W. Isaac Phillips	d. 28 Jan 1803		
Phyn	George	St. Patrick's	4	21st Regt of Foot	Lt; Capt		
Pierce	John	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Pike	Benjamin	Masters'	2	6th Mass.	Captain	*	McC
Pixley	David	Masters'	2	Mass. Militia	Lt	*	McC
Planck	John	St. Patrick's	4	Tyron Co. Militia	Pvt	*	
Platt	Nathaniel	Solomon's	1	Suffolk Co. Militia	Capt	*	McC
Poole	Thomas	Solomon's	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Pooley	Thomas	Solomon's	1	2nd Cont'l Dragoons	Lt (d. 26 Jan 1826)	*	McC
Post	John	Amicable	22	NY Brigade	Commissary of Issues	*	McC
Potan (Pottin)	Matthew	Union	1	3rd NY Line Regt	Ensign	*	McC
Potts	Jonathan	Masters'	2	Northern Dept.	Dir. of Hospitals	*	McC
Pray	John	Ind Royal Arch	2	1st Mass. Regt	Capt (d. 1812)	*	IRA
Preston	Levi	Unity	17				
Prevost	Augustine	St. Patrick's	4	NY Line	Lt	*	
Price	Elijah	Ind Royal Arch	2	Artillery Regt	Pvt	*	McC
Purvis	George	St. John's	Rgt	Delaware Regt	Capt	*	
Putnam	David	Holland	8	Willett's Levies	Pvt	*	McC
Putnam	Rufus	Amer. Union	X	Cont'l Army	Brig. Gen d. May 1804	*	McC
Putnam	Tarrant	Union	1	27th Cont'l Infantry	Lt (d. 16 May 1776)	*	McC
Pye	Daniel	St. John's	Rgt			*	MO 1933
Quackenbush	Isaac	St. George's	6	Col. Fisher's Regt	Pvt	*	R&C
Ray	Benjamin	Union	1	4th Mass.	Lt	*	McC
Reab	George	Union	1	4th Mass.	Lt	*	McC
Read	Thomas	St. Patrick's	4	2nd NY Line Regt	Ensign	*	
Read	Thomas C.	Union	1	3rd New Jersey	Surgeon's Mate	*	McC
Reid	James R.	Union	1	Canadian Regt.	Major	*	McC
Remsen	Henry	Holland	8	NY City Militia	Col (d. 1792)	*	
Reynolds	James	Solomon's	1	4th NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	McC
Rice	Nathan	Masters'	2	Gen. Lincoln	Aide-de-Camp	*	McC
Richards	Peter H.	Masters'	2	Mass. Militia	Capt; k. Groton Hghts	*	McC
Richardson	Abijah	Masters'	2	5th Mass.	Surgeon d. May 1822	*	McC
Richardson	William	St. Patrick's	4	Levies	Pvt	*	
Richardson	William	Holland	8	DuBois' Levies	Pvt	*	McC
Ripley	Hezekiah	Union	1	2nd Mass.	QM (d. 18 Oct 1841)	*	McC
Ristine	John	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Roberts	Benjamin	St. Patrick's	4	NY Line	Lt	*	McC
Rodgers	James	Ind Royal Arch	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC

Last Name	First Name	Lodge Name	No.	Unit	Notes	*	Ref Key
Rodman	John	Holland	8	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Roorback	John	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Roosevelt	Nicholas J.	Holland	8	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Root	Josiah	Masters'	2	Northern Dept	Storer (d. 1841)	*	McC
Rosa	Elias	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Sgt	*	R&C
Rosa	Isaac	St. George's	6	Capt Simrall's Co.	1Lt	*	R&C
Rosa	Richard	St. George's	6	Col. Pawling's Levies	Pvt	*	R&C
Roseboom	Barent	St. George's	6	Col. Harpers Regt	Lt & QM	*	R&C
Roseboom	Henry	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	
Roseboom	Jacob J.	Union	1	Albany Militia	Capt	*	McC
Rosekranz	James	Solomon's	1	3rd Line Regt	Major	*	McC
Rouse	Oliver	Masters'	2	12th Mass.	Bvt Captain	*	McC
Row	Joseph	Union	1	Albany Militia	Ensign	*	McC
Russell	Samuel	Union	1	Albany Militia	Ensign	*	McC
Rutgers	Anthony	NY Curacao	X	Privateers Naval Svc	Capt	*	McC
Rynex	Andrew	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	R&C
Sackett	Buel	Unity	17	Conn. Militia	Capt		
Salisbury	Abraham	Union	1	Vermont Militia	Capt	*	McC
Salisbury	Barent Staats	Union	1	1st NY Line	Lt; Capt	*	McC
Sandford	John	Amer. Union	X	4th NY Line	Capt (d. 1808)	*	McC
Satterlee	William	Masters'	2	2nd Canadian	Capt (d. 8 Dec 1798)	*	McC
Savage	Joseph	Union	1	Cont'l Artillery	Capt (d. 20 Jan 1814)	*	McC
Schermerhorn	Jacob C.	Union	1	NY Militia	Capt (d. 1822)	*	McC
Schermerhorn	John Winne	Union	1	NY Militia	Capt	*	McC
Schoolcraft	John	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Schuyler	David	Masters'	2	Tryon Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Schuyler	Nicholas	Master's	2	2nd Canadian	Surgeon (d. Nov 1824)	*	McC
Schuyler	Peter	Masters'	2	NY Militia	Major	*	McC
Schuyler	Philip	Solomon's	1	Cont'l Army	Major Gen d. Nov 1804	*	GL 1900
Schuyler	Reuben	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Scott	Moses	Clinton	140		Has his apron		
Scott	William	St. John's	22	1st NH	Major (d. 1796)	*	GL 1900
Scudder	William	St. George's	6	1st NY Line Regt	Lt	*	McC
Seabury	Samuel				Bishop		
Seeley	Lewis	Ind Royal Arch	2	2nd Regt. Artillery	Pvt	*	McC
Shafer	Jacob	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Shaw	Francis	Union	1	2nd Cont'l Artillery	1Lt	*	McC
Shaw	John	St. Patrick's	4	Willett's Levies	Lt. Col.	*	
Shays	Daniel	Masters'	2	5th Mass.	Capt -Shay's Rebellion	*	McC
Sherwood	Adiel	Masters'	2	NY Levies	Capt (d. 12 Dec 1824)	*	McC
Sherwood	Seth	Masters'	2	NY Militia	Capt	*	McC
Sherwood	Seth	Scipio	58			*	ALR VI.2
Shurtliff	Joseph	St. John's	1	10th Mass.	Ensign	*	McC
Sickles	Garrett	Ind Royal Arch	2	Col. Oliver Spencer's	Pvt	*	McC
Sickles	Thomas	Union	1	1st NJ	2Lt	*	McC
Sinclair	John	Ind Royal Arch	2	Ulster Co. Militia	Pvt	*	
Sinclair	Samuel	Forrest	263		Pvt; Major		
Sloan	Samuel	Union	1	Mass. Militia	Captain	*	McC
Slover	Isaac	Ind Royal Arch	2	2nd NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	McC
Smith	Anthony	Ind Royal Arch	2	Willett's Levies	Pvt	*	McC
Smith	Calvin	Masters'	2	13th Mass.	Lt. Col.	*	McC
Smith	Daniel	Solomon's	1	3rd Artillery Regt	Pvt	*	McC
Smith	Jeremiah	St. Patrick's	4	3rd NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	
Smith	John	St. Patrick's	4	1st NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	
Smith	Samuel	Solomon's	1	3rd NY Line Regt	1Lt	*	McC
Smith	William	Holland	8	Hospital Dept	Surgeon	*	
Snow	Ephraim	St. George's	6	1st NY Cont'l Line	1Lt	*	R&C
Snow	Jabez	Union	1	3rd Mass.	1Lt	*	McC
Spoor	John	Union	1	3rd NY Line Regt	Ensign	*	McC
St. John	John	St. John's	22	2nd Conn.	Capt	*	GL 1902
Staats	Barent	Masters'	2	NY Militia	Lt. Col.	*	McC
Staats	Gerret	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Staats	Gerrit	Union	1	3rd NY Line Regt	1Lt	*	McC
Stark	John	Masters'	2	Continental Army	General d.8 May 1822	*	McC
Stebbins	Francis	Masters'	2	3rd Mass.	Ensign	*	McC
Steel	Daniel	St. Patrick's	4	5th NY Line Regt		*	
Steuben	Baron	Holland	8	Continental Army	Major General	*	

Last Name	First Name	Lodge Name	No.	Unit	Notes	*	Ref Key
Stillwell	Elias	Ind Royal Arch	2	1st Conn.	Capt	*	McC
Stillwell	Thomas	Ind Royal Arch	2	Westchester Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Stoddard	Darius	Masters'	2	Hospital Dept.	Surgeon	*	McC
Stoddard	Luther	Masters'	2	Burrall's Cont'l Regt	Capt	*	McC
Stringer	Samuel	Masters'	2	Northern Dept.	Chief Physician	*	McC
Strong	Nathan	Ind Royal Arch	2	4th New York	Capt	*	
Sutherland	William	St. George's	6	Weisenfels' Levies	Capt	*	R&C
Swan	Caleb	Holland	8	3rd Mass.	Ensign (d. 2 Nov 1809)	*	
Swart	Peter Jr.	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Ensign	*	R&C
Swart	Teunis	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Lt	*	R&C
Swartwout	Abraham	Solomon's	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Ensign; Captain	*	McC
Swartwout	Bernardus	Holland	8	Dutchess Co. Militia	Capt	*	McC
Swartwout	Henry	St. John's	1	1st NY Line Regt	2Lt	*	McC
Sweet	Caleb	St. George's	6	1st NY Cont'l Line	Surgeon	*	R&C
Swords	Thomas	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Tallmadge	Elisha	Union	1	3rd NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	McC
Tallmadge	Samuel	Regimental	X	4th NY Line Regt	Ensign	*	
Tapp	William	St. John's	1	3rd NY Line Regt	Lt	*	McC
Tappen	John	Solomon's	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Tappen	Teunis	Solomon's	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Taylor	Daniel	St. George's	6	Livingston's Levies	Pvt	*	R&C
Taylor	George	Solomon's	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Taylor	John	St. George's	6	Weisenfeldt's Levies	Cpl	*	R&C
Teall	Timothy	Military	93	CT Militia			
Tearse	Peter B.	Union	1	Ganesvoort's Militia	Major	*	McC
Ten Broeck	Adam	Hudson	13	1st NY Line Regt	Ensign d. 30 May 1826	*	GL 1900
Ten Broeck	Cornelius	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Ten Broeck	Dirck	Masters'	2	NY Militia	Lt. Col.	*	McC
Ten Broeck	John	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Ten Broeck	John C.	Masters'	2	1st NY Line Regt	Capt (d. 10 Aug 1835)	*	McC
Ten Broeck	Peter	St. Patrick's	4	NY Line	Major	*	McC
Ten Broeck	Peter B.	Hudson	13	Albany Militia	Lt	*	McC
Ten Broeck	Samuel	Hudson	13	NY Line	Major	*	GL 1900
Ten Eyck	Ambion	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Ten Eyck	Barent J.	Masters'	2	Cont'l Army	Captain		
Ten Eyck	John De Peyster	Masters'	2	1st Canadian Regt	Capt	*	McC
Terry	William	Solomon's	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Thatcher	James	Masters'	2	16th Mass.	Surgeon (d. May 1844)	*	McC
Thew	Abraham	Regimental	X	4th NY		*	
Thomas	John	Union	1	NY Militia	Col.	*	McC
Thomas	Seth	Scipio	58			*	McC
Thomas	Thomas	Temple	X	NY Militia	Col.	*	
Thompson	Joel	St. George's	6	Pawling's Levies	Sgt	*	R&C
Thompson	Joseph	Masters'	2	10th Mass.	Lt. Col. (d. 1795)	*	McC
Thompson	Thomas	Union	1	2nd Cont'l Artillery	Capt; (k. 23 Jun 1780)	*	McC
Thorne	Samuel	St. Patrick's	4	1st NY Line Regt	2Lt	*	McC
Thornton	John	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Tillotson	John	Scipio	58			*	
Tisdale	James	Masters'	2	3rd Mass.	Capt (d. 1832)	*	McC
Titus	Samuel	Holland	8	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Tobias	Thomas	Masters'	2	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Tollman	Thomas	Union	1	Warner's Cont'l Regt	2Lt	*	McC
Tollman	Thomas	Union	1	Graham's Levies	Pvt	*	McC
Toogood	William	Masters'	2	6th Mass.	Capt	*	McC
Torrance	Hugh Jr.	Hiram	7	X	Ensign; Major d. 1830	*	
Townsend	David	Masters'	2	Hospital	Surgeon d. Apr 1829	*	McC
Townsend	Elijah	Solomon's	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Capt	*	McC
Tracy	Andrew Hodges	Union	1	Cont'l Artillery	2Lt	*	McC
Tremper	Jacob	Union	1	NY Militia	Lt	*	McC
Trotter	Matthew	Masters'	2	1st Regt Albany	Pvt	*	McC
Troup	Rob	Union	1	Aide-de-Camp Gates	Lt Col	*	McC
Troup	Rob	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Trowbridge	John	Masters'	2	X	Lt		
Trowbridge	Luther	Masters'	2	7th Mass.	Adjutant d. Feb 1802	*	McC
Truax	Abram Jr.	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Ensign	*	R&C
Truax	Henry	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC

Last Name	First Name	Lodge Name	No.	Unit	Notes	*	Ref Key
Truax	Isaac	Master's	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Truax	John	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Tupper	Benjamin	Union	1	6th Mass.	Col. (d. 1 Jul 1792)	*	McC
Turbott	Francis	St. Patrick's	4	X			
Tuttle	Stephen	Masters'	2	3rd NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	McC
Tuttle	William	St. John's	8	1st NJ	Ensign (d. Jan 1836)	*	
Tyler	Comfort	Scipio	58		Pvt; also Onondaga 98	*	
Van Antwerp	Daniel G.	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Van Antwerp	Simon J.	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Orderly Sgt	*	R&C
Van Bergan	Peter	Union	1	Albany Militia	Ensign	*	McC
Van Beuren	Abraham	Solomon's	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Ensign		
Van Beuren	John	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Van Beverin	Dr. John	Regimental	X	4th NY	X	*	
Van Buren	Leonard	Masters'	2	NY Militia	Lt	*	McC
Van Cortlandt	Gilbert	St. John's	2	X	bur. 14 Nov 1786	*	McC
Van Cortlandt	Philip	Solomon's	1	2nd NY	Col.	*	McC
Van Deusen	Jacob	Union	1	Orange Co. Militia	Pvt		
Van Dyke	Cornelius	St. George's	6	1st NY Cont'l Line	Col.	*	McC
Van Horne	Abraham	St. Patrick's	4	Tryon Co. Militia	QM	*	
Van Ingen	John	St. George's	6	Albany Co. Militia	Pvt	*	R&C
Van Kleeck	Lawrence	Solomon's	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Van Ness	David	Union	1	NY Militia	Capt; Major (d. 1818)	*	McC
Van Patten	Aaron	St. George's	4	Col. Yates' Regt	Adjutant		
Van Patten	Arent	Union	1	Col. Wemple's Regt	Pvt; Adjutant	*	McC
Van Pelten	Arent	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Van Rensselaer	Henry Kilian	Masters'	2	NY Militia	Col.	*	McC
Van Rensselaer	James	Union	1	Gen. Schuyler	Aide-de-Camp d. 1827	*	McC
Van Rensselaer	Jeremiah	Masters'	2	1st Regt	Paymaster d. 2/1810	*	McC
Van Rensselaer	John	Masters'	2	NY Militia	Lt. Col.	*	McC
Van Rensselaer	Nicholas J.	Masters'	2	1st NY Regt	Capt (d. 29 Mar 1848)	*	McC
Van Santvoort	Cornelius	Union	1	NY Militia	Capt	*	McC
Van Santvoort	Cornelius Jr.	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt		
Van Veghten	Henry	Union	1	Albany Militia	Adjutant	*	McC
Van Veghten	Tobias	Union	1	1st NY	1Lt (k. 26 Jul 1778)	*	McC
Van Voorhis	Daniel	Holland	8	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Van Vorst	John R.	St. George's	6	1st NY Cont'l Line	Pvt	*	R&C
Van Vranken	Nicholas	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	R&C
Van Wagenen	Jacob	Ind Royal Arch	2	Ulster Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Van Wagener	Teunis	St. George's	6	Col. Willett's Levies	Capt	*	McC
Van Woert	Henry	St. George's	6	2nd NY	1Lt	*	McC
Van Zandt	Jacobus	Amer. Union	X	NY Militia	Capt	*	
Vanderbergh	Coons	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Vanderburgh	Bartholomew	Regimental	X	5th NY	Ensign	*	
Vanderburgh	Henry	X	X	5th NY	Capt	*	
Vanderhoof	Hendrick	Ind Royal Arch	2	NY Militia	Capt	*	McC
Vanderpoel	Jacobus	Union	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
VanValkenburgh	Bartholomew Jacob	St. George's	6	1st NY	1Lt (d. 4 Aug 1831)	*	McC
VanValkenburgh	John	Union	1	Albany Militia	Adjutant		
Veeder	Simon M.	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Veeder	W. Lucas	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Vernor	John	Washington	11	Col. McCrea, 13th Regt	QM		
Visscher	John T.	Union	1	Nicholson's Cont'l Regt	Lt. Col.	*	McC
Visscher	Manning N.	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Capt	*	McC
Visscher	Matthew	Union	1	Albany Militia	2Lt	*	McC
Vosburgh	John D.	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt		
Vosburgh	Peter Isaac	Union	1	1st Canadian Regt	QM (d. 29 Jan 1830)	*	McC
Vrooman	Laurence	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Ensign; Lt.	*	R&C
Vrooman	Walter	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Lt.	*	
Waldron	Benjamin	Union	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Waldron	John	Union	1	2nd Cont'l Artillery	Capt	*	McC
Wallace	Andrew	Benevolent	142				
Wallace	William	St. George's	6	1st Canadian Regt	1Lt (d. 25 Jan 1837)	*	GL 1900
Wallace	William	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	R&C
Walter	John	St. George's	6	Van Rensselaer Levies	Pvt	*	R&C
Warner	Richard	Solomon's	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Warner	Seth	Union	1	Cont'l Regt	Col. (d. 26 Dec 1784)	*	McC
Warren	Benjamin	Masters'	2	7th Mass.	Capt (d. 10 Jun 1825)	*	McC

Last Name	First Name	Lodge Name	No.	Unit	Notes	*	Ref Key
Washington	George	Holland	8	President	Honorary Member	*	
Watson	Abraham	Masters'	2	3rd Mass.	Capt	*	McC
Watson	Alexander	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	R&C
Watson	John	Masters'	2	Willett's Levies	Lt.	*	McC
Wattles	Mason	Hiram	5	6th Mass.	Sgt; Lt; Capt	*	
Weeds	Isaac	St. George's	6	1st NY Cont'l Line	Sgt	*	R&C
Weeds	Thomas	Union	1	Suffolk Co. Militia	Capt	*	McC
Welsh (Welch)	Jacob	Masters'	2	Steven's Artillery	1Lt	*	McC
Welsh (Welch)	Peter	Masters'	2	5th Mass.	2Lt	*	McC
Wemple	Andrew	St. Patrick's	4	Tryon Co. Militia	Capt	*	
Wemple	John B.	St. Patrick's	4	Tryon Co. Militia	Capt	*	
Wemple	Myndert M.	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Ensign; Major	*	McC
Wendell	John J. (W?)	Masters'	2	1st NY	Capt (d. 10 Jul 1832)	*	McC
Weston	Samuel	Holland	8	The Levies	Pvt	*	McC
Wharry	Evans	Amicable	23	General Schuyler			
Wheeler	Edward	Scipio	58		Capt.	*	
Wheeler	Samuel	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Wheeler	William	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Wheeler	William	Masters'	2	Steven's Artillery	Surgeon	*	McC
Whitcomb	Benjamin	Masters'	2	NH Rangers	Major (d. 22 Jul 1828)	*	McC
White	Andrew	Temple	X	NY Levies	Capt	*	McC
Whitlock	Ephraim Lockhart	Ind Royal Arch	2	NJ Battalion	Capt; Lt. Col.	*	McC
Whitney	William	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Whitwell	Samuel	Union	1	3rd Mass.	Surgeon d. Nov 1791	*	McC
Wigglesworth	John	Masters'	2	13th Mass.	QM; Col.	*	McC
Wilcocks	William	Holland	8	X	Pvt	*	McC
Wilkinson	James	Masters'	2	1st NY Line Regt	Pvt		
Willett	Edward	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Williams	Bedford	Masters'	2	Hospital Dept	Surgeon	*	McC
Williams	David	Military	93		Captain		
Williams	Henry	Regimental	X	Cont'l Artillery	Lt	*	
Williams	John	Masters'	2	NY Militia	Capt; Col.	*	McC
Williams	Robert	Solomon's	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Williams	Samuel	Military	93		Captain		
Willis	Richard	Masters'	2	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Wilson	James	Solomon's	1	Graham's Regt	Capt	*	McC
Wilson	Robert	St. Patrick's	4	1st NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	
Wilson	Robert	Military	93	Surrender of Cornwallis	Ensign		
Winn	John	St. Patrick's	4	Tryon Co. Militia	Pvt	*	
Winne	Francis	St. Patrick's	4	3rd NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	
Winne	Francis Jr.	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Winney	Jacob	Union	1	Willett's Levies	QM	*	McC
Winslow	John	Masters'	2	3rd Cont'l Artillery	Capt (d. 1819)	*	McC
Witbeck	Thomas	Union	1	Albany Militia			
Wood	Daniel	St. Patrick's	4	Malcolm's Levies	Pvt	*	
Wood	Jesse	Solomon's	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Woodbridge	Enoch	Union	1	Warner's Cont'l Regt	QM	*	
Woodworth	John	Apollo	13	VT Militia	QM	*	
Woolsey	Melancthon Lloyd	Solomon's	1	Lee's Cont'l Regt	Lt; Major (d. 21 Jun 1819)	*	McC
Wright	Elihu	Masters'	2	21st Cont'l Infantry	Surgeon	*	McC
Wright	Robert	Union	1	1st Canadian Regt	Capt	*	McC
Wright	William	Ind Royal Arch	2	Westchester Co. Militia	Lt	*	IRA
Wynkoop	Cornelius	Masters'	2	NY Militia	Col.	*	McC
Yates	Christopher	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Col.	*	R&C
Yates	Christopher A.	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Yates	Peter	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Col. (d. 1807)	*	McC
Yates	Peter W.	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Yost	Peter	St. Patrick's	4	Tryon Co. Militia	Pvt	*	
Young	Andrew	Masters'	2	Tryon Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Young	Calvin	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	R&C
Young	Ebenezer	St. John's	1	1st NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	McC
Young	Guy	St. George's	6	1st NY Line Regt	Capt	*	R&C
Young	Robert	St. Patrick's	4	Tryon Co. Militia	Pvt	*	
Young	Seth	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	R&C

In the following biographical sketches considerable effort has been made to remain true to the information which appears in the referenced Transactions of the American Lodge of Research (ALR) and Grand Lodge Proceedings. Some corrections and additional Brothers have been added as found during in the compiling of this present work and have noted.

Many of the records from which these sketches came from earlier hand written sources resulting in some interesting spelling and dating variations along the way. Among some names or families it has proved quite difficult to various persons with common or the same names. It would be useful of the Lodges of record could come forward with such additional information which a sketch could not be determined.

In the listings of the ALR Transactions there are many other Brothers from jurisdictions outside of the state of New York, who are not in the scope of this present work. Many of these Brothers served with the American Union Lodge and Washington Lodge No. 10, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. These Lodges saw service in New York, but most of the Brothers belonged to Craft and lived in that state. Other states well represented in the ALR listings are Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Some interesting things arise in this present compilation. Many of the Brothers many be found linked together from one sketch to another by such reasons as land grants, family ties, or through the battles or military units in which they participated. The matter of land grants or patents appears frequently in the below sketches, conveying an informative tapestry by which the emergence of the development of large tracts of land and communities came into to being during this period. One may consider that these Brothers traveled largely by foot, oxcart or on horseback, not quite the same a speeding along the thruway in a car, but they covered some astonishingly vast spaces in their early day thorough unbroken wilderness. A small example of the is in the sketch of Bro. Robert Wilson (ca 1765, NYC -1811), who appears as a young boy with is uncle, Capt James Gregg, at Fort Stanwix (Ft. Schuyler), who survived a scalping there in 1777 and was attended to by Bro. Dr. Thatcher (of Masters' Lodge, Albany). Happily Bro. Wilson's uncle had sent him back to the fort before this occurred. In time Bro. Wilson appears as the Ensign who received the standards at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown (1781). At the close of the war he became a member of St. Patrick's Lodge in Johnstown, and in 1802 Bro. Wilson became the Charter Secretary of Military Lodge No. 93 in Manlius, Onondaga, NY. He died 30 May 1811, New Hartford, NY, having come full cicle from his youth at Fort Stanwix.

There are several other papers by the present compiler which relate to this present one, under such titles as Freemasons in the Northwest Territory, The Freemason's Patent (near present day Utica, NY), Freemasons of New York in the War of 1812, Freemasons in the Civil War (600 pages in 5 Volumes), Early Craft Masonry in Onondaga County, and Grand Masters of the State of New York, most of which may be read at www.umdhs.syracusemasons.com or in the archives of the Onondaga & Oswego Masonic Districts Historical Societies (OMDHS).

There is no attempt in this present work to portray that Freemasons set the stage for the events of the Revolutionary War or its conduct, or that they developed the vast wilderness of our country. Those portray here did happen to be Freemasons in addition to there otherwise interesting lives. It is a story and heritage worth preserving. If anyone should have any additions or corrections to the present work they would be most welcome.

Fraternally yours, Gary L. Heinmiller, Liverpool, New York, April 2009



A

Adams, Amasa, Unity, 17; Raised in 1793.

Adams, James, St. George's, 6; EA 20 Apr 1795; FC 18 May 1795; MM no record; Signed the By-Laws. Secretary 1795; Treasurer 1796-99. Enlisted 9 Mar 1777 in Col. Goose Van Schaick's Regt, 1st NY Cont'l Line, Capt John Graham's Company. Mustered as Corporal and served through the whole war.

Alexander, Robert, St. George's, 6 (1); Affiliated or joined 25 Nov 1775. He was the Lodge's first affiliate. Master, 1785-86 and 1789-90. Senior Warden 1787. Private in Col. Abraham Wemple's Regiment, 2nd Albany County Militia, Captain John Mynderse's Company, composed mainly of Schenectady men. He later served as Lt in same regiment.

Alger, William B., Formerly of St. John's, 2; Petitioned, 1780, for warrant for St. Simon and St. Jude's Lodge, No. 12, Fishkill, which was granted. Lieutenant in Fourth line Regiment (Col. James Holmes).

Armstrong, James, Masters', 2; Private in regiment of Charlotte (Washington) County Militia.

Averill, Isaac, Unity, 17; Raised in 1791.

B

Babcock, Gurtham Unity, 17 Raised in 1791; Cpl.

Baldwin, Isaac, Union, 30 (later 95), Col. He was a Charter member of Union Lodge No. 30, Newton (Elmira), NY.

Grand Lodge Proceedings, 1905. page 159.

http://books.google.com/books?id=ln9LAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA159&lpg=PA159&dq=%22isaac+baldwin%22+%22colonel%22&source=bl&ots=zsxQO7Am6j&sig=e57scGtHJPJbJOaYilskeUAWpyw&hl=en&ei=ZNXQSeLIOTruIQfO7ITUCQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=2&ct=result#PPA159_M1

BRO. ISAAC BALDWIN was a colonel in the Revolutionary War, BRO. LATHROP BALDWIN, a son, was a soldier in the War of 1812 and BRO. LATHROP BALDWIN, a grandson, was a Union soldier in the Civil War. The latter was killed at Peach Tree Creek, Ga.

BRO. EBENEZER BARTLETT, [q.v.], a soldier in the Revolutionary War, when initiated October 15, 1793, presented his sword to the Lodge "For Tyler's use." This prized relic is still in possession of the Lodge.

http://ntgen.tripod.com/bw/isaac_blwn.html

Early Chemung Co, New York Pioneer - "The Baldwin family was among the first to settle in Chemung county (New York) and with its history the name is inseparably associated. Its members were early mill builders and no family in the valley has contributed more largely to its development and progress. The family was founded in the county by Isaac Baldwin, who came up the river in 1784. Although this statement is not authentic, it is strengthened by the fact that his grandson, Vine Baldwin, was born either in the year 1782 or 1783 at Seshequin, on the Susquehanna, while the family were on their way to Chemung. It is also substantiated by the fact that at the time of the arrival of the Wynkoop, buck and McDowell families in the spring of 1786, Isaac Baldwin was in possession of six hundred acres of fertile and productive land in the valley. The tract was situated within the corporate limits of Chemung and in the neighborhood of the battle ground of 1779.

"Isaac Baldwin had eight sons, among whom were Isaac, Thomas, Waterman, Rufus, William and Henry.

Daughter Adah Captured by Indians. - "The Elmira Advertiser says she was taken prisoner by the Indians at the Massacre of Wyoming, in 1778, at the age of sixteen, shaved, painted, and sent on foot, over the mountains and through the swamps, to the Delaware, at Easton. The paper proceeds to say that her experience, during her captivity among the Indians, was startling and remarkable, but I am unable to relate to it." Baldwin Genealogy, Charles Candee Baldwin, 1881, Pg 630.

Isaac and his sons in the Revolution -

Isaac Baldwin, Sr., lived for some time at Canterbury, Windham County, CT; removed to Wyoming Valley, PA in 1772/3 settling in Pittston Township; living there at the time of the Wyoming Massacre in 1778. He left with other survivors [sic to CT]. He is found in the records of 1783 with his sons Thomas, Waterman, and Isaac Jr. The family moved to Newton/Newtown [now Elmira] in then Tioga [now Chemung] County, NY before 1791. (Harvey, O.J.: History of Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming (Valley) PA, vol. 3:1408).

Served as private with Sullivan's army with his son Isaac, who was wounded; they are both buried near the battlefield in Baldwin cemetery, Lowman (Chemung), NY where a monument was erected to commemorate the battle of Chemung (Cemetery Inscriptions). The battle of Newtown occurred 29 Aug 1779 during Sullivan's campaign against the Iriquois. (Sullivan-Clinton Expedition, 1779 in Pennsylvania and New York. Chemung Co. Historical Society, Elmira, NY) Revolutionary War: [DAR Lineage Book 81:351]

See more about this family in the Revolution below: Thomas and Waterman Baldwin.

<http://www.artifact.com/auction-lot/a-tale-of-two-brothers--incredible-sword,-sash-an-1-c-rc3gc4tlme>

A digression, concerning his grandson, Lathrop, killed at Peach Tree, GA, during the Civil War:

A TALE OF TWO BROTHERS: INCREDIBLE SWORD, SASH AND DIARY OF A NEW YORK OFFICER K.I.A. AND THE WARTIME EFFECTS OF HIS BROTHER SERVING IN AN ADJUNCT REGIMENT.

A wonderful and historic archive and artifact compilation related to the Baldwin family of New York. The sword, sash and diary related to Lt. Col. Lathrop Baldwin. 107th NY Vol. Inf. who was killed in action at the Battle of Peach Tree Creek and military effects belonging to his brother Maj. Elisha G. Baldwin, Co. C, 141st NY Vol. Inf.. The lot consists of Lt. Col. Lathrop Baldwin's presentation grade sword being a non-regulation Staff and Field Officer's sword sold by Schuyler, Hartley and Graham with a 33" lightly curved blade that has bold and deep decorative etching featuring "U.S." a spread winged eagle, scrollwork and other military and patriotic designs. Each side of the ricasso is marked "Clauberg, Solingen" and "Schuler, Hartley and Graham, New York". The half-basket hilt is of cast brass with openwork scrolls, an eagle in flight carrying a long banner on the counter-guard and a "US" superimposed on the knucklebow. The grip is of wood, covered in sharkskin and wound with braided brass wire. The bird's head pommel and backstrap are one pc. The scabbard is of German silver with two ring mounts and an iron drag.

Accompanying the sword is Lathrop's red silk officer's sash. Finally, and one of the most historic and interesting items in the lot is Lt. Col. Lathrop Baldwin's diary for 1863. This diary, dated 1863, is a small leather covered book with gilt fore edges and is inscribed in the front "Capt. L. Baldwin, Capt. 107th Regt./NYSV/Wolf's Shoals Onogman Creek/Va. Dec. 29th 1862/in command of the Regt". The diary is filled with entries for the entire year INCLUDING nice entries for the Battle of Gettysburg. There is very nice content throughout. The remainder of the objects are related to Lathrop's brother Maj. Elisha G. Baldwin, Co. C, 141st NY Vol. Inf. These items include an incredible hand painted and pen and ink escutcheon made in the form of a tablet or monument with an arched top supported by two fancy pillars on each side surmounted by a magnificent spread winged eagle, crossed American flags with the inscription "Service Record of Elisha G. Baldwin with the 141 N.Y.V.". This is surrounded by different corps badges, a fort with cannon, troops and an ironclad. At the bottom is a salt print of Baldwin standing with a ¾ view in full uniform. The entire center is filled in with Baldwin's service record, including all of the campaigns and battles he participated in. This colorful and wonderful hand done escutcheon is signed by the artist at the bottom and reads "Designed executed and presented by Corp. Charles Van Wagner to his old comrade Capt. and Maj. Elisha G. Baldwin December 5th 1897". The escutcheon measures approximately 21" X 28" and is mounted in its orig oak frame. Elisha Baldwin's vellum NY commission is also included-signed by NY Gov. Horatio Seymour. The framed document measures approx. 11.5" X 14".

In addition Baldwin's cane with a gold handle is inscribed "Major E.G. Baldwin Christmas 1893 from Alice and John". The cane is nearly 30" in length. Finally, the family scrapbook is included which is filled with numerous newspaper clipping, poems, short stories, a few photographs and obituaries of Civil War veterans including Elisha Baldwin's. Additionally there are a few letters, a wartime document and a printed silk reunion ribbon for the 141st NY Vol Inf dated September 9, 1903. This lot is accompanied by numerous

photostatic copies of archive records for both Lathrop and Elisha Baldwin. Lathrop Baldwin's service is well documented with the hard fought 107th Ny. This regiment left Camp Rathbun in Elmira on August 13, 1862 and arrived in Washington on the 15th, marched through the city and over the Long Bridge into northern VA where for several weeks it camped and trained among the forts that guarded Washington. On September 6, it began its long hard march north to the battlefield of Antietam. It saw its first action, as a member of the 12th Army Corps' First "Red Star" Division, north of Sharpsburg, MD in this battle that would be known as the single bloodiest day of the war. This division was commanded by Gen. A. S. Williams. The 12th Army Corps, and later when it became the 20th, had the reputation of never having lost a color or a gun. Following a winter of picket duty, guarding against other Confederate incursions along the Potomac River, it participated in the battle of Chancellorsville. Not long after Chancellorsville, it marched up to PA where it met another invasion of the North by Gen. Robert E. Lee at Gettysburg. The 107th was not involved in the repulsing of "Pickett's Charge", but it did help fight off the Confederate charge against Culp's Hill earlier that day. Following Gettysburg the regiment was reassigned and sent to TN to guard railroads during the winter of 1863-64. Early in 1864 they were brought together in the 20th Army Corps, a consolidation of the 11th and the 12th corps which took place on April 4, 1864, and with other army corps by Gen. William T. Sherman to form an army of a 100,000, which would become one of the most famous armies in the history of warfare. The 107th fought hard in the many skirmishes and battles on its way to Atlanta, losing a great many men in the battle of New Hope Church, also known as Dallas. They were among the first troops to enter Atlanta, and they were part of its provost guard while Sherman's other corps sought to engage and defeat Hood's army.

Lt. Col. Lathrop Baldwin was lost as a result of his wounds at Peach Tree Creek. Elisha Baldwin's regiment, the 141st NY Vol Inf was equally engaged. The regiment left the NY on Sept. 15, 1862; it served at Laurel Hill, Middle Dept, 8th Corps, from Sept. 16, 1862; in the defenses of Washington, in Casey's Div, from Oct. 1862; in 2nd Brig, Abercrombie's Div, from Dec., 1862; in the same, 22nd Corps, from Feb., 1863; in 3rd, Potter's Brig, Gurney's Div, Dept of VA, at Suffolk, Va., from April, 1863; in 2nd Brig, Gordon's Div, 7th Corps, from May 1863; in 2nd Brig, 2nd Div, 4th Corps, from June 1863; in 2nd Brig, 3rd Div, 9th Corps, from July 1863; in 1st Brig, 1st Div, 20th Corps, from April 1864, it was honorably discharged and mustered out June 8, 1865, near Washington, D. C. A marvelous and historic archive of objects and ephemera related to two brothers. CONDITION: Sword has seen hard use. Scabbard being quite dented. Diary is excellent. Sash is fragile. Scrapbook, escutcheon and commission are all in very good condition and the walking cane is good. Inscription being worn and somewhat hard to read.

Baldwin, Thomas, Union, 30 (later 95), Sgt, Wounded at battle of Newtown (now Elmira).

http://ntgen.tripod.com/bw/isaac_blnw.html

Thomas was a sergeant in the Continental army and was wounded in the battle of Newton. During the fight he stole alone to a hiding place behind a clump of small trees and bushes and fired upon the fleeing savages as they passed his place of concealment. He was finally discovered by an Indian, who aimed and fired at him as he ran. The ball hit him in the knee, breaking his kneecap and crippling him for life. Shortly afterward he was pursued by a fleet-footed warrior, and seeing that flight was impossible, he dropped suddenly to the ground and laid himself lengthwise behind a large log. The Indian approached cautiously until within a few rods of the log, when the sergeant slowly raised his hat upon a stick in order that the crown might be seen above the top of the log. The Indian, supposing that the hat covered Mr. Baldwin's head, fired and struck it. As he jumped forward in great glee to claim the scalp of the paleface the sergeant discharged his gun and the redskin dropped to the ground dead. Vine Baldwin, son of Thomas Baldwin, is said to have been the first white child born west of the Alleghany mountains." History of the Genesee Country (Western New York) Comprising the counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautaugua, Chemung, Erie, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Niagara, Ontario, Orleans, Schuyler, Steuben, Wayne, Wyoming and Yates Illustrated Volume III 1925 The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company Chicago Call #974.7 H2do vol. 3.

Charles Candee Baldwin in his Baldwin Genealogy, 1881, adds about Thomas:

The following is from the "Elmira Advertiser: "Thomas Baldwin, or Sergeant Baldwin, as he is known in the "History of Wyoming," was one of our most noted Indian scouts during all the struggles between the settlers at Wyoming (**Pennsylvania**) and the marauding Indians. He was first among the foremost of that class of men.

The pages of Wyoming history everywhere tell of his daring and successful exploits, one of which Mr. Miner thus gives: 'On Friday, 7th of September, 1781, a band of Indians made an attack on the Hanover settlement, and took off Arnold Franklin and Roswell Franklin, Jr., the sons of Lieut. Roswell Franklin, who had shot an Indian the preceding June. Several horses were stolen and much grain in stack consumed by fire. In April following, Sunday, the 7th, 1782, the Indians, still burning with rage and intent on vengeance, rushed into Lieut. Franklin's house and took off his wife and four remaining children, one an infant; set fire to the building, which, with the furniture not plundered, was consumed to ashes.

Parties went immediately in pursuit. Sergeant Thomas Baldwin led seven determined men, with great celerity, taking an unfrequented course to head the savages. Arrived at Wyalusing, near sixty miles, they were satisfied by examining the fording place that the Indians had not crossed the stream; pushing on till they came to the mountain nearly opposite Asylum, a slight breastwork was thrown up, and arrangements made to receive the enemy. Every precaution had been taken to conceal the defence by setting up bushes in front; but the wary chief, on approaching, discovered the snare, changed the route of his party, leaving the path, and attempted to ascent the hill and pass Baldwin's party of fifty or sixty rods more easterly.

The attack was instantly commenced; a mutual fire was opened, and continued for some time with spirit, and yet with caution-the Indians being desirous to get of with their prisoners an plunder, and the pursuing party being afraid of hurting Mrs. Franklin and the children. In the midst of the firing, the two little girls and the boy sprang from their captors and found refuge with their friends. Instantly the savages shot Mrs. Franklin and retreated. The chief, either to preserve the infant prisoner as a trophy, or to save himself from being a mark for the American rifles, raised the babe on his shoulder, and thus bearing her aloft, fled. Having recovered three of the children, and seeing the bleeding remains of the mother, the Yankees suspended pursuit. Mrs. Franklin was buried as decently as circumstances permitted, and the children were brought safely to Wyoming, where they arrived on the 16th. Two of the men, Sergeant Baldwin and Oliver Bennet, were wounded, the former severely, but he enemy's fire."

Sergeant Thomas Baldwin and his brother Waterman were both members of Capt. Robert Durkee's Company, and afterward Capt. Simon Spaulding's Company, of which John Jenkins was Lieutenant. They served all through the Revolutionary war; were in the battle of Bound Brook, at Milestone, in the Hartley campaign in 1778, the Sullivan campaign in 1779, and in several other important actions, and ended active service at Yorktown in 1781, assisting at the capture of Cornwallis and his army."

Waterman Baldwin - Revolutionary War Veteran

"Waterman Baldwin's Exploits - One of the most interesting characters in the Baldwin family, or indeed of the whole valley from Wilkensburg to Painted Post, was Waterman, the third son of Isaac Baldwin (1). His memory comes down to us with that glamour that surrounds a greater measure the knights and men of arms in feudal times. Many incidents related of him, depending not upon mere hearsay but on preserved as cherished treasures in the records and memories of the family, stamp him as being one man in a thousand -- brave, chivalrous, generous, tender-hearted, prudent, trustworthy - - the friend, confident and companion of the highest in the land, the protector and defender of the humblest. He was a silent man, speaking infrequently, and then with few words. He possessed the exceedingly rare quality of never being in the way and never being out of the way, every time being where it was expected that he should be. He was identified with many daring exploits in the Revolution and was three times taken prisoner by the Indians. His numerous deeds of bravery and daring so impressed the Indians that he was held in awe by many of them.

During his last capture it was decided that he must be burned and preparations were begun to that end. The terrible ceremony had proceeded so far that "Wat", as he was familiarly called, had shaken hands as a last farewell to many of the prominent braves and was about to grasp the hand of Complanter, the famous Indian chief. His wonderful coolness and intrepidity at such a moment so struck the chief that he refused to allow the ceremony to take place and at once adopted Baldwin as his son. He was later on released and allowed to go to Philadelphia, then the seat of the United States government, to effect a treaty.

Mr. Baldwin had in his possession a silver mounted saddle, presented to him by General Washington, and a horse called Rhonoke, which is said to have performed marvelous feats. On one occasion, while pursued by some Pennsylvania officers, he fled over the hills in New York state instead of taking the river road. His trail was discovered and the men of the law were hot upon it. High upon the mountains Baldwin came upon the home of a family whose chief wealth consisted of a number of cows and whose best building was the milk house built on the side of the hill, over a spring. Watt had long before performed some kind act for this family which he had forgotten, but which the wife who happened to be alone on the premises, remembered. She saw as he rode up that he was in trouble and had heard the galloping of the horses farther down the hill. She suggested that he ride into the milk house and rest himself. It was at best a cooped-up place, but Rhonoke went into it as though he knew why, never disturbing the gourds and pots lying on the stone floor and never making the slightest noise. The woman threw the officers off the track and Watt continued on his way to New York.

Mr. Baldwin was one of General Washington's messengers and was trusted implicitly by the great man. When a surveying party was sent out to determine the line between Pennsylvania and New York one of the number was killed by an Indian. The tribe to which the murderer belonged was pursued and compelled to surrender the guilty Indian to the whites. It was decided to send him to Niagara for trial and a subscription was taken up. Only fourteen cents was raised but Baldwin and a few others agreed to take him to Niagara for that amount. It was the quickest trip ever recorded, as they covered the distance of three hundred miles between sunrise and sunset of the same day. Other interesting tales are told of Watt Baldwin, who figured in many exciting adventures." History of the Genesee Country (Western New York) Comprising the counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautaugua, Chemung, Erie, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Niagara, Ontario, Orleans, Schuyler, Steuben, Wayne, Wyoming and Yates Illustrated Volume III 1925 The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company Chicago Call #974.7 H2do vol. 3.

Charles Candee Baldwin, in his Baldwin Genealogy, 1881, adds about Waterman:

The Elmira Daily Advertiser of Aug. 20, 1875, gives the following account of him: "Waterman Baldwin was a resident of Pittston until 1798, and about that time removed to the neighborhood of Elmira. He was for some time an agent of the U. S. Government among the Indians in Western New York. In 1808, he was engaged in getting out lumber for marked in the neighborhood of Starkey, and had a sawmill and store there. He had been a merchant at Pittston. He m. Celinda Hazen.

Says the Advertiser: "Waterman, the third son of the elder Isaac, as in the list noted above, was a remarkable character. It is believed he filled to the full his measure of usefulness during the Revolutionary war, (in a capacity similar to that of Harvey Birch, whom Cooper has made immortal in the novel of the "Spy.") and under the immediate eye of Washington himself. At least Watt, as he was called, prided himself as "one whom Washington had trusted." He is the hero of Chedayne, in the novel of Ausburn Tamer, entitled "Chedayne of Katono," says the Elmira Daily Advertiser, of July 20, 1878. He possessed a silver-mounted saddle, which had been given him by the officers of the army, and a horse, called Roanoke, which performed some feats that were prodigies. Watt was also an adopted son of the famous Indian Chief, Complanter, who had been struck by his bravery and coolness, shown under discouraging circumstances. He did not take very kindly to the ways of civilization, preferring life on the mountains and in the woods, taking care of himself with this rifle and his knife. Innumerable incidents of a striking and humorous character were told of him, few of which have ever seen the light, but all of which deserve telling and preserving. He was among the taxables of Pittston, Luzerne county, Penn., in 1796."

Bancker, Abraham B., Masters', 2, Lieutenant in First NY Line Regiment.

<http://www.manatarmsbooks.com/extra.html>

According to the Bancker Family genealogy Abraham Boelen Bancker was an American Patriot, of Dutch decent, born in New York City and baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church 25 Sep 1754. He appears to be the third child born of Evert Bancker and Elizabeth Boelen. Evert Bancker along with Gerard Bancker (probably his cousin) ran a mercantile business in New York City and from 1769 until the opening of the Revolution furnished a large part of the supplies and necessities for his Majesty's troops. Much of the time they held the position of barrack masters for the city of New York. At the beginning of the Revolution Evert was chosen, as was New York's prominent silversmith, William Gilbert, to be one of the Committee of One Hundred. Evert Bancker was later elected deputy to the second, third and fourth Provincial Congresses of New York, was one of a special committee of twelve appointed by the Committee of Safety in 1776, was a member of the Second Consul of Safety, was a member of the State Assembly from 1777 to 1783 and held the position of Speaker of the Assembly from August 1779 through March 1783. After the Revolution he seems to have retired and lived with his son, Abraham, in Kingston, NY. Evert died in 1803. He is buried near the south-west corner of the Reformed Dutch Church in Kingston.

ABRAHAM BOELEN BANCKER was born in New York and baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church 25 Sep 1754. He followed in his father's footsteps, immediately taking an active part in the Revolution. At the beginning of the War he was third lieutenant of the Rangers in the First Battalion of New York under Colonel Lasher and was one of the seventeen officers who voted that organization

should serve the cause of the colonies as a battalion. Later he was a lieutenant in the First Regiment of the Line under Colonel Goose Van Schaick. He was commissary of prisoners from 1777 to 1779. After the War he became clerk of the Senate, which position he held from 18 Feb 1784 to 5 Apr 1802. He was also Secretary to the Convention called to ratify the Federal Constitution in 1788.

Abraham married Arantje Mantius who was the daughter of Reverend Georgius Wilhelmus Mantius, the pastor of the Dutch Reformed church at Kingston. Together they had four children: Evert, born 1779 (died young), George William, born 1781, Evert, born 1783 and Elizabet Boelen, born 1786. Abraham Boelen Bancker died very suddenly on February 7, 1806 and is buried beside his father, Evert, in the Kingston church-yard. His grave-stone reads, in part: "Short was his summons to Eternity. The morning sun shone unclouded on his prospects and health animated each feature. Evening came; but - the animating spirit had fled."



Abraham Boelen Bancker's "drawn" sword rests against his tombstone in the Old Dutch Churchyard at Kingston.
(John R.S. Dobozy Photo)



The top section to a period leather scabbard of approximately the same size (allowing for natural age shrinkage) was located and used for display purposes. It shows that the locket originally fit the blade like a glove! Also, Attesting to the locket's originality to the sword is the fact that its reverse guard is downward bent at exactly the same angle as the corresponding locket edge: showing that they were originally in contact (or separated only by a thin woolen "washer") before the thick felt sheath pad was added. (*John R.S. Dobozy photo*)

Barclay, James, St. George's No. 6; EA 12 Dec 1778; FC no record; MM 23 Jan 1779. Albany Co. Militia; Land Bounty Rights.

Barhyt, Lewis, St. George's No. 6; EA 19 Jun 1779; FC 7 Aug 1779; MM 31 Mar 1779. Signed By-Laws. 2nd Albany Co. Militia. Aug 1780 in command of the guard at Schenectady. aka Barheyt, Barhydt, Barheit or Barheydt

<http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:3206623&id=I08280>

Johannes BARHEYT, b. 16 May 1703, son of [Johannes BARHEYT](#) b. ca 1675 in Albany, and [Catharina GILBERT](#) b. ca 1683 in Albany; m. 1 Aug 1734 [Cornelia POOTMAN](#) b: 14 Nov 1713

Children

1. [Johannes BARHEYT](#) b: 07 Jun 1735
2. [Cornelius BARHEYT](#) b: Dec 1737
3. [Catharina BARHEYT](#) b: 14 Jun 1740
4. [Teunis BARHEYT](#) b: 03 Oct 1742
5. [Eva BARHEYT](#) b: 25 Nov 1744
6. [Jacomyntie BARHEYT](#) b: ca 1746
7. [Anna BARHEYT](#) b: 10 Jun 1750
8. [Jacobus BARHEYT](#) b: 09 Feb 1753
9. [Lewis BARHEYT](#) **b: 21 Dec 1755; d. bef 16 Apr 1829**, abt age 74; m. Elsie (Elsje) Barheydt; Children: Johannis, Wouter, Cornelia & Cornelius (and Richard & Teunis; Elsie appears to have predeceased him according to his will.)
10. [Rachel BARHEYT](#) b: ca 1757

<http://boards.ancestry.com/localities.northam.usa.states.newyork.counties.schenectady/703/mb.ashx>

Schenectady Co NY Wills Vol. B page 230; Lewis Barhydt of Schenectady, probated 16 Apr 1829

In the name of God, Amen.

I, Lewis Barhydt of the first ward of the City of Schenectady, do make and publish this my last will and testament in manner following First. It is my will and I do hereby desire that all my just debts and funeral expences be paid by my children herein after named.

Second. I give devise and bequeath unto my son Richard Barhydt, all my household and kitchen furniture.

Third. I give and bequeath to my granddaughter Elsie (Felthousen), the sum of twenty dollars to be paid to her by my daughter Cornelia Leypart.

Fourth. I give, devise and bequeath unto my sons Cornelius L. Barhydt, Richard Barhydt, John L. Barhydt, Walter Barhydt, Teunis Barhydt, and my daughter Cornelia Leypart all the rest and residue of my estate both real and person to have and to hold the same to them, their heirs and assigns forever, share and share alike.

Lastly. I do hereby nominate constitute and appoint my son Cornelius L. Barheydt & my friend Henry Peek Executors of this my last will and Testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me made.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seal, this sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven. Lewis Barhydt (L.S.)

witnesses: Elvis L. Davis, G. Stephens, Harms. Peek

Barker, Zenas, Unity, 17; Raised in 1794.

Bartlett, Ebenezer, Union, 30; Union Lodge No. 95, has his sword.

Bass, Samuel, St. George's, 6 (1); EA 12 Nov 1778; FC 14 Dec 1779; MM 14 Dec 1779. 2Lt, 3rd Cont'l Artillery, Col. John Crane's Artillery Regiment. Served from 1 Feb 1778 to Apr 1780.

Baylies, Hadijah (Hodijah), Master's, 2, (Major) Aide-de-Camp to General Washington in the Revolutionary War
http://www.newenglandancestors.org/database_search/msc.asp?f=RESEARCH%5CDATABASE%5CMSC%5CContent%5CHODIJAH%20BAYLIES.htm

He was born at Uxbridge, MA 17 Sep 1756, and baptized at the First Church of Uxbridge 19 Sep 1756; died at Dighton, MA 26 Apr 1842, aged 85 yrs. Hodijah was the son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Park) Baylies. He married at Hingham, MA 23 Jun 1784 to Elizabeth Lincoln. She died at Dighton, MA 17 Jul 1823. She was the daughter of Major General Benjamin Lincoln, an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati and a Brother of St. Andrew's Lodge, Boston (1780). Hodijah received his AB at Harvard 1777.

The following sketch appeared in *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* (1:835).

Hodijah Baylies, Taunton. Lt, Col. Henry Jackson's regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Feb. 1, 1777, to Nov. 1, 1777; reported resigned Nov. 1, 1777; appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Lincoln; also, Lieut. Hodijah Baylies' co. of grenadiers, Col. Jackson's regt.; pay roll for Feb., 1778, dated Guelph, Pa.; also, pay roll for June, 1778, dated Providence; also, Major, serving as aide-de-camp to Gen. Lincoln; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Dec. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; enlistment, during war.

He was taken prisoner at Charleston, SC, 12 May 1780, when Lincoln surrendered. After the surrender of Cornwallis, and the appointment of Major General Lincoln as Secretary of War, Major Baylies was made an Aide-de-Camp to General Washington, 13 May 1782; served to 23 Dec 1783, spending some time at Mount Vernon. Hodijah was a Freemason and took his first degree at the Lodge of Saint Andrew, Boston, in 1777.

Hodijah was elected an original member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati in 1783, and remained a member for life. He was appointed Collector of Customs for the Port of Dighton, 4 Aug 1789; held the post a great many years. He was a member of the Standing Committee of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati in 1787. Hodijah applied for a Bounty Land Warrant in Feb 1795 (#96-400-16), however the original papers were destroyed in the 1800 fire at Washington. He is buried at the Unitarian Church Cemetery, Dighton, MA.

Children, born in Dighton:

- i. William Greenleaf, b. 12 Feb 1786
- ii. Edmund, b. 22 Sep 1787
- iii. Amelia
- iv. Benjamin Franklin Lincoln, b. 8 Jul 1792.

History of Bristol County, Massachusetts, by Duane Hamilton Hurd, 1883. page 233-34.

http://books.google.com/books?id=uauYBOCKCS0C&pg=PA233&lpg=PA233&dq=%22Hodijah+baylies%22&source=bl&ots=lgif8qQFmD&sig=gZ_8zW-usiOcB4ESAHmSSgffmMw&hl=en&ei=7QzBSbLaG1qINdWfik8N&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=3&ct=result

HODIJAH BAYLIES.—Although not born in Dighton, Maj. Hodijah Baylies, aide-de-camp to Gen. Washington, was a citizen of this town for many years. Maj. Baylies was born in Uxbridge, Mass., Sept. 15, 1756. His father's name was Nicholas, and his mother before her marriage was Elizabeth Parks. His ancestors were Quakers, and resided in the parish of Alvechurch, county of Worcester, England. His grandfather, who was named Thomas, came over from England with his son Nicholas and a daughter named Esther in June, 1737. He returned to England the next year, but came back under a contract with one Richard Clarke, of Boston, as a clerk in an ironworks, bringing his wife and two daughters with him. Another son, Thomas, came over later, and for some years kept a store in Taunton, and was interested in the manufacture of iron. Nicholas, Maj. Baylies' father, settled in Uxbridge, but after the death of his brother Thomas, Jr., which occurred in 1756, he moved to Taunton, and was a large land-owner and manufacturer of iron in that place.

Hodijah Baylies was the youngest of eight children. Two of his brothers, William and Thomas S., were residents of Dighton, and were prominent men in the town. They will be more particularly mentioned hereafter. Hodijah graduated at Harvard College in 1777, and almost immediately entered the army as a lieutenant, his first service being on the Hudson River. When Gen. Lincoln was appointed to the command of the Southern Department, Lieut. Baylies was selected by him as one of his aids. In the campaigns that followed he took part in much hard fighting at Savannah, Charleston, and elsewhere, acquitting himself creditably in whatever situation he was placed. He was in the city of Charleston during the memorable siege by the British, and when Lincoln finally surrendered to Clinton on the 12th of May, 1780, he was included among the prisoners of war. He rejoined the army as soon as his exchange was effected; was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and having been selected by Washington as one of his aids, remained in this position until the end of the war. He stayed for some time with Washington at Mount Vernon after peace was concluded, receiving a brevet as major in the army. He returned to the North in 1784, and married Elizabeth Lincoln, daughter of Gen. Lincoln, who resided in Hingham, in this State. After residing for a time in Hingham he removed to Taunton, and engaged in business as a manufacturer of iron, the works being at Westville. The anchors for the frigate "Constitution" were made at the Baylies Forge.

As soon as the Constitution of the United States had been ratified in 1789, Maj. Baylies was appointed collector of customs at Dighton, and at once removed to this town with his family. His father had died in Taunton two years before, in his ninetyeth year. Maj. Baylies held the office of collector of customs until 1809. In 1810 he was appointed judge of probate for the county of Bristol by Governor Gore, holding the office until 1834, when, at the age of seventy-eight, but in the full vigor of his mental faculties, he resigned. During his later years he was known as Judge Baylies, his military title being seldom used in connection with his name. He owned a fine farm in Dighton, of some two hundred acres in extent, including the woodland, some of which was heavily timbered. The house that he bought was a tavern during the Revolution, and was remodeled and enlarged by him. He had four children,—William G. (who lived in Boston, and died in 1848), Edmund, Amelia, and Benjamin L. Edmund was born in 1787, at Hingham, engaged in commerce in Boston early in life, and made several voyages to Russia, acquiring a handsome fortune. He married a Miss Eliza Payson, and bought a residence in Taunton, not far from the Neck-of-Land Bridge. Amelia married Dr. Alfred

Wood, formerly of this town, but now residing in Taunton. Benjamin L. never married ; he lived at the homestead until his death, a few years since. Judge Baylies died April 26, 1843, in the eighty- seventh year of his age. His wife had died twenty years before, at the age of sixty-three. She is said to have had an excellent judgment and a kind heart, *gifts* that were inherited by her daughter Amelia.

Maj. Baylies was said to have been one of the handsomest men in the army. His deportment, while showing his military training, was yet easy and graceful, and his manners were polished and engaging. While he was in the army, Robert Treat Paine, the jurist and statesman, who knew him well, said to his mother, "Your son, madame, has all the elegance of the British officers, without any of their vices." The vigor of his mental faculties was sustained to the last. " His perceptions," says a writer in an obituary notice in a New Bedford paper, " were clear and acute. His conversation, marked by strong sense, abounding with anecdotes and interesting reminiscences of the Revolution, exhibited, almost to the last days of his life, the liveliness of youth, without any of the garrulity of age, always tasteful, animated, and correct."

Judge Baylies' father, Deacon Nicholas, was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and force of character, of excellent judgment, and of sterling integrity, respected by all who knew him. It was remarkable that in those days of dram-drinking he was a practical teetotaler, not tasting of ardent spirits, it is said, for more than sixty years. He had eight children, sixty-five grandchildren, and thirty-five great grandchildren.

Bedel, Timothy, Union, 1; He held four commissions as Colonel through the war. Colonel Bedel was born in Salem, NH, in 1740. Served as a Lieutenant in the French War. He was with Montgomery at the taking of St. John's on the Sorel, and was in command of the force at the Cedars, near Montreal, which was attacked by Brant's Indians and surrendered without resistance by order of Captain Butterfield, the subordinate officer in command during the absence of Colonel Bedel, who lay ill at Lachine. General Arnold threw the blame on Bedel, who was deprived of his command, but was subsequently reinstated. Afterward Major General of New Hampshire Militia. Died, 1787.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timothy_Bedel

Timothy Bedel, 1737 – 24 Feb 1787 was a soldier and local leader prominent in the early history of New Hampshire. He was born in Salem, NH. During the French and Indian War he served as a lieutenant in the New Hampshire Provincial Regiment at Fort at Number 4, Crown Point, Fortress Louisbourg, the capture of Quebec and later at the capture of Havana, Cuba. Bedel served in the New Hampshire colonial assembly after the war.

Bedel and his wife Elizabeth had a son named Moody Bedel, born on 12 May 1764, who became a brigadier general during the War of 1812. Moody Bedel's son John Bedel was a brigadier general of volunteers during the Civil War.

On 26 May 1775, Timothy Bedel was appointed to command a company of rangers in Coos County, NH as a colonel in the New Hampshire militia. William Stary also wanted this command and when he was turned down he joined the British Army. This company was quickly expanded to a regiment with eight companies and joined the Continental Army during the Invasion of Canada. Bedel saw action at the Battle of Fort St. Jean but missed the Battle of Cedars while he was ill at the hospital at Lachine, Quebec. At the Cedars, most of Bedel's Regiment was captured by the British and their Native American allies. Eight days later his men were exchanged for British soldiers captured at the Battle of St. Jean. Both Bedel and his second in command, Major Isaac Butterfield, were court-martialed for the disaster at Cedars. Bedel was found not guilty and Butterfield was found guilty of cowardice. Bedel's regiment was disbanded on 1 Jan 1777, when enlistments expired.

Bedel commanded a militia regiment in the Battle of Bennington under General John Stark. On 11 Dec 1779, General George Washington ordered Bedel to Coos to help in an investigation of misconduct and fraud against the Continental Army Quartermaster at Coos, New Hampshire.

After the war, Bedel worked extensively but unsuccessfully to have lands in northern New Hampshire and Vermont granted to Abenakis who had sided with the United States during the war. Some early histories state that Bedel became a general in the New Hampshire militia, but historian Albert Batchellor could find no evidence of this and believed it to be an error because Bedel was always addressed by his contemporaries as "Colonel". Bedel died in Haverhill, NH.

Best, Jacob, Union, 1; Private in Sixth Regiment, Albany County Militia.

<http://www.intergate.com/~churchyardjn/tjacbest.html>

Lt. Jacob Best's Quandary

We picture the stalwart heroes of the Revolution much as Emerson portrayed the Concord militia: "embattled farmers" who "fired the shot heard round the world." But part of the battle, even in that day, was with the patriot's own bureaucracy. This is the story of one soldier's attempts to do his duty and the troubles he encountered.

New York State saw more skirmishes and battles than any other during the Revolution. The presence of the British headquarters in New York City during most of the War led to many engagements near the City. The rivers provided easy access for both major expeditions and for smaller raiding parties from Canada. Many attacks on settlements in the Mohawk and Hudson valleys terrorized the settlers there. So an efficient militia force to help protect this area was very important to the patriot cause.

Claverack, the locale of this story, is about 30 miles south of Albany and a few miles east of the Hudson River. Its Dutch name is indicative of the fields of clover which grew there. Highway 23 now goes eastward through Claverack toward Boston. Gen. Henry Knox's "noble train of artillery" consisting of 50 or 60 pieces was hauled from Ticonderoga down along the Hudson and then across the Berkshires on this route. It passed through Claverack in the middle of January 1776. When placed on Dorchester Heights overlooking Boston the guns helped persuade the British to leave - but then they went to New York City.

My ancestor, Jacob Best, was born in 1742 near Germantown, Columbia County, N.Y. His father, Johannes Best, served in the French and Indian War and also in the Revolution. His grandfather, another Jacob Best, came from Germany in 1709 with the Palatine migration and served as a volunteer in Queen Anne's War in the winter of 1711/1712. So the family had a tradition of military service.

Just prior to the Revolution Jacob Best was listed in the Claverack militia, Col. Jeremiah Hogeboom's Regiment, as a private.

During the Revolution the Claverack military district was split between two regiments: one headed by Col. Robert van Rensselaer and the other by Col. Peter van Ness. Whether the two Dutch colonels squabbled about other matters I don't know, but they certainly bickered for Jacob Best's services.

The records are scanty, but it appears that he was first an ensign and later a lieutenant in Col. van Rensselaer's regiment of the Claverack District. However he moved out of the area allotted to that regiment, and so was expected to join the other - as a private! Instead, he continued to serve with his old outfit as an officer. The new outfit then threatened him with significant fines. Fortunately enough records exist to trace the history of the dispute and Jacob Best's attempts to resolve it.

On 10 December 1776 he first appeared before The Albany Committee of Correspondence to protest these fines. The Committee considered the situation and ruled in his favor. The following is from the committee minutes of that hearing.

"Ensign Jacob Best appeared before this Board and represented that he lived in that part of the District of Claverack which was allotted to the Regiment of Collo. Robert van Rensselaer and in which he was chosen Ensign to Capt Peter Bartell's Company, that since that Election he has moved into that part of the District which comprehends the Regiment of Collo. Peter Van Ness and that ever since his removal he has been warned and done duty in the Regiment of Collo. Rensselaer, and that he has been fined £10 for not marching with Coll. van Ness on the alarm to the westward, when in fact he Marched with the Regiment of Colo Rensselaer, and was now again threatened to be fined £50 for not marching with Colo. Van Ness's Regiment, he therefore prayed the advice of this Committee in the Premises.

"The committee took the same into Consideration and are thereupon of the opinion that his Commission is not vacated by his removal, and that Colo. van Ness or any of his Field Officers be Cited to appear before the next General Committee to answer to said Complaint, and that the Execution of the Warrant directed to seize and distrain the Goods of said Jacob Best be in the mean Time Stayed. And it is farther Resolved that the said Jacob Best be ordered to attend this Committee with his Witnesses at the next meeting of this Committee."

The case was discussed again on 24 Dec, 7 Jan 1777, 22 Jan, and finally on 18 Feb 1777. The Committee always was favorable to his complaint, but Col. van Ness simply ignored their findings and would not let the matter rest. In desperation Ensign Best tried to solve the problem by resigning his commission. But the resignation was not accepted and so the ordeal continued.

Finally, more than a year later, Lt. Best's quandary had percolated up the chain of command to engage the attention of George Clinton, the Governor and Commander of the militia of New York.

Col. van Ness wrote to Governor Clinton as follows:

"Claverack August 26th 1778

Sir, Yesterday Major Esselstyn, of Collo. Van Renselaer's Regiment, offered For Qualification To Me, one Jacob Best, as Appointed for a Subalteran officer in Collo. Renselaer's Regiment and this Same man is an Inhabitant in a Beat or Company with the Limits of my Rigiment. I Did not Conceive that he Could Consistantly be appointed In an other Rigiment, and upon that Sepsition I refused to Qualify the Said Jacob Best as Such. If upon a fair Representation of the Matter your Excellency Should think propper To Judge this Measure Requisite, I Shall Submit and Give up the point. For This Representation I must beg your Excellency to Inquire by Peter Cantine, Esqr. & Quartermaster Gemrych, who is the Bearer hereof. Mr. Cantine I Beleive is now at Poogkeepsie. Those Two persons are well acquainted with the Transactions During the whole of this Dispute. If your Excellency Should be of Opinion that an Inhabitant Residing within the Limits of one Rigiment Can with any Degree of Legallity be appoint a Subalteren officer In another Rigiment I Shall Give up the point. Till Then I will Look upon Jacob Best to be Either a private or an Exempt and Liable to Do Duty In my Rigiment. I am your Excellency's Most Obediant and Very Very Hum'le Servant
Peter Van Ness"

The buck stopped there and Governor Clinton settled the matter in the following letter to Col. van Ness.

"Poughkeepsie 29th Aug't 1778

D'r Sir, I am favoured with your Letters of the 24th & 26th Instant. Colo. Van Renselaer gave the Council of Appointm'nt a full & I believe very Candid account of the Time of Lieut. Best at the Time of his appointment. And tho' they mean not to establish it as a Presedent, yet in that particular Case they thought it Right to appoint him to his former Rank & Command tho removed out of the Regt."

So Col. van Ness was overruled and Lt. Jacob Best stayed with his old regiment as an officer - Col. van Ness only wanted him as a private. Lt. Best's superiors must have thought well of him to insist on his services and to promote him during the course of the War from enlisted man to Ensign and then to Lieutenant.

He had married Jannetje Vredenburg about 1772. She was a Dutch girl born in 1746. This marriage between the higher class Dutch and the generally poorer Germans was one of the earliest such unions. He must have been an attractive fellow to break this barrier! Their first child was probably John Best, born in 1772. Other children followed, the last known being baptized in 1796.

The 1790 Census of New York locates this family in Hillsdale, Columbia County. In 1791 they were in Schenectady. In 1795 they were in what is now the town of Fulton, Schoharie County, as two of their sons attended school there then. No wills or death dates for this couple have been found. They probably spent their last days in Schoharie County, New York, where their children prospered in the next century.

And the two squabbling colonels - what happened to them? Col. Robert van Rensselaer was promoted to Brigadier General of the militia in 1780 and continued to the end of the War. Col. Peter van Ness, still a colonel, left the militia in 1780 because the other's promotion.

Bettin, Adam, St. George's, 6 (1); EA 12 Jun 1779; FC no record; MM no record. 1Lt, Pennsylvania Battalion 6 Jun 1776. He was taken prisoner at Fort Washington, 18 Nov 1776, and exchanged 8 May 1778. He served as Captain of the 4th Pennsylvania Regiment in 1780. He was killed while attempting to suppress a mutiny over lack of pay and supplies by his own men of the Pennsylvania Line, 1 Jan 1781, who were encamped at Jockey Hollow. A marker now notes this site, Erected by the Morristown

Chapter D.A.R. Gen. 'Mad' Anthony Wayne had known for a long time that trouble was brewing, but his entreaties for resolution had fallen on deaf ears. Tired of pleading, the soldiers seized the ammunition and artillery and prepared to leave camp. Captain Bettin was killed and two others wounded while attempting to stop their march to Philadelphia to carry their grievances direct to Congress. Captain Bettin was buried by a towering black oak by the side of the Jockey Hollow Road, overlooking the Wick orchard and farmhouse.



Billings, Andrew, b. 25 Nov 1743, Stonington, CT-28 Apr 1808, Poughkeepsie, NY; Solomon's, 1, Poughkeepsie; Master of Lodge in 1780 and 1781; a silversmith and watchmaker by trade, the son of John Billings and Elizabeth Page; Captain Third Regiment, New York line; Captain, Dutchess County Militia Associated Exempts. He organized Steuben Lodge No. 18 at Newburgh soon after the Revolutionary War. Among choice treasures in the archives at Solomon's Lodge is a medallion portrait of Washington, also a lock of his hair, presented by him to Major Andrew Billings, a member of his staff. This Major Billings was Master of Solomon's Lodge at Poughkeepsie, at which lodge and the lodge at Fishkill Landing Washington, when in this vicinity, was a frequent visitor. At the back of this medallion portrait are these words, probably inscribed by Major Billings: "The god-like Washington died 14th December. 1799. All America in tears." July 1775, the Committee of Safety reported receiving a letter from Billings, selling forth his having enlisted seventy-two men. Instructed to report to Colonel Clinton, Captain Billings reported his company as complete July 20, 1775. In proceedings of New York Provincial Congress, Feb. 18, 1770, is the following letter:

To the HON'BLE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

Gentlemen: Whereas Capt. Billings from Poughkeepsie has marched with what men he had enlisted for the Continental Congress without any orders I conceive. At his arrival in Town made application to me to join my regiment. As he was entirely destitute where to go, I admit to him for the present to join 'till I could have your sentiments thereon, as it is essential to know immediately as I must make a return to the men of my regiment and of the effective arms and have them completed to 20 rounds per man.

I am, etc., etc.,

JACOB SWARTWOUT, COL.

The following was the reply from Congress:

"Your letter was read and immediately taken into consideration. The Congress are of opinion that Capt. Billings and his company cannot be permitted to join your regiment of Minute Men, but that he ought immediately to return and wait the orders of Gen' Schuyler."

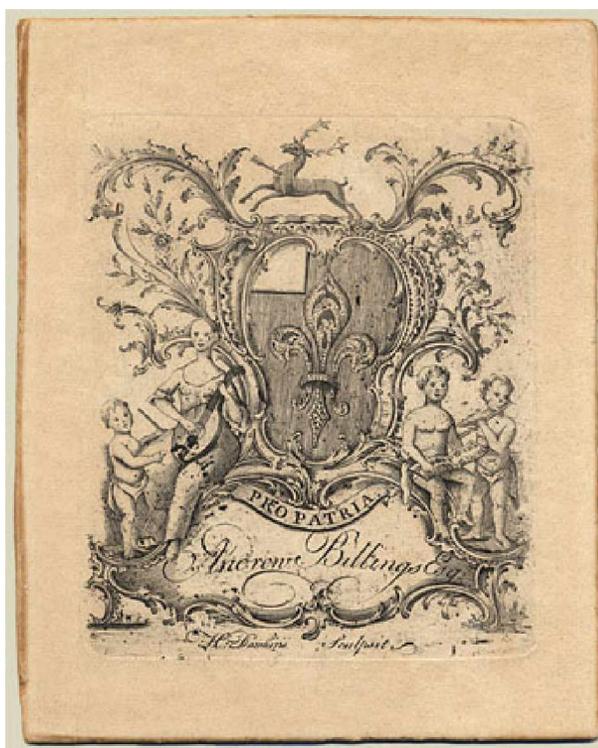
<http://www.iment.com/maida/familytree/henry/bios/gilbertlivingstoncornelia.htm>

Cornelia, the daughter of James Livingston and Judith Newcomb, married twice. Her first husband, whom she married in 1769 (the license was granted February 15), was Dr. Lawrence Van Kleeck, born May 4, 1749, in Poughkeepsie. He was a practicing physician and died about 1775 or 1776, leaving her with four children: Lawrence, born Jan. 11, 1770, and died young; James Livingston, born April 1, 1771; Sally, born in 1772; and Baltus Livingston, born in 1774.

After the death of Dr. Lawrence Van Kleeck his widow married August 2, 1778, Major Andrew Billings of Poughkeepsie. The *New-York Journal and General Advertiser*, published by John Holt at Poughkeepsie, for Monday, August 10, 1778, contained the following announcement:

Last Sunday, se'nnight, by the Rev. Mr. Fryligh, Andrew Billings, Esq. to the amiable Mrs. Van Kleeck, relict of the late Mr. Lawrence Van Kleeck and daughter of James Livingston, Esq., of this place.

"James Livingston, and Some of His Descendants, by J. Wilson Poucher, Dutchess County Historical Society Yearbook, Vol 28, 1943, pp.67-8.



- Oct 16 '72 "Andrew Billings Crdt by 12 sh & 6p for a box bt of him"
- Jan 1 '73 "Paid Andrew Billings 12s6 for a snuff & smelling box bt of him last fall"
- May 24 '75 "Andrew Billings Credit by 9s9 on my giving him an old pair of silver shoe buckles for a new pair of the same 0-9-9 "
- Jun 18 '75 "Andrew Billings Credit by making and engraving fare to a seal."
- Jul 1 '75 "Andrew Billings Dr to 11 1/2 lbs old brass"
- Aug 19 '75 Letter to Col James Clinton; ready to leave to join General Montgomery's expedition; Captain Dubois with him; maybe also Capt. Billings; need more arms; wants Dr. Cooke with regiment
- Dec 18 '77 "Andrew Billings bd by cleaning 2 watches"
- Feb 22 '92 NYPL: Statement of Cornelia Billings, signed before Smith Thompson and Gilbert Livingston, delivered in the presence of Smith Thompson and James Kent; Survey map with lots of little houses, showing land conveyed from Andrew Billings to Henry Livingston
- Mar 3 '92 NYPL: Andrew Billings appeared before Gilbert Livingston, as recorded by R.H. Livingston, Clerk
- May 30 '03 Survey of the land Henry Livingston bought of Andrew Billings, part of the farm of the late James Livingston

After the war, Pierre's son, Gilbert, entered into a business partnership with a fellow Revolutionary veteran and relative, Andrew Billings. The partnership proved to be both brief and unfruitful. Gilbert's death, some time before 1790, apparently left Billings saddled with expenses, leaving him to plead with Pierre and later, Pierre, Jr., to help settle the debt.

The Andrew Billings Papers contain six letters written by Andrew Billings, two of which are addressed to Pierre Van Cortlandt, Sr., three to Pierre Van Cortlandt, Jr., and one to Gilbert Van Cortlandt, Pierre's son and Billings' partner in the failed firm, Cortlandt, Billings & Co. The collection also includes two account sheets and a letter written by Gilbert during the Revolution, probably addressed to Pierre Van Cortlandt, Sr.

Three letters in the Billings Papers are of substantial interest beyond the information they provide on the business transactions of the Van Cortlandt and Billings families. In the first, dated March 6, 1776, Billings discusses his hardships in raising troops in Westchester County. In the later two letters, dated June 15, 1785, and October 16, 1790, he bemoans the poor business climate of the early national period, the scarcity of money, and the new laws concerning the abolition of primogeniture. In the 1785 letter, he also outlines an interesting idea for creating a co-operative among Poughkeepsie-area merchants.

University of Michigan, Clements Library

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, on the 26th of July last, a dark bay Horse, four years old, about 14 hands high, handsome carriage, natural trotter. Whoever takes up said horse, and returns him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, from

ANDREW BILLINGS.

It is suspected this Horse has been exchanged for a red roan Mare, with one white hind foot.—Any person knowing of such an exchange, will do a good act to the public, by giving information to the subscriber, and shall be entitled to the above, and an additional reward.

Poughkeepsie, August 4, 1791.

FOR SALE.

THE Farm, lately the seat of James Livingston, Esq. Deceased, in the flourishing town of Poughkeepsie, beautifully situated on the North river, and on the Post road from New-York to Albany. Said farm consists of about 70 acres of very excellent land, and has a good stone house, with a brick front, a large commodious barn, smoke-house, and other convenient buildings or out-houses; with a very valuable orchard, containing a great variety of the best ingrafted fruit, equal to any in the state, and a large proportion of meadow, which affords the best English hay. It merits the attention of the gentleman or merchant.

Likewise, one other small FARM, within a mile of the said town of Poughkeepsie, containing about 130 acres of valuable land. On it is a good stone house, barn, and an excellent orchard.

An indisputable title will be given by the subscriber in Poughkeepsie.

86— ANDREW BILLINGS.

The Remarkable Watch of Andrew Billings
<http://www.iment.com/maida/familytree/henry/writing/prose/watch.htm>

To the Editors of the New-York Magazine.

GENTLEMEN,

As I consider your Magazine a deposit as well of the arts and sciences, as of poetry, ethics, physics, and politics, I send you an account of a machine, constructed in every part by ANDREW BILLINGS, Esq: of this town; a gentleman, whose mechanical researches reflect not only great honor upon himself, but to the community of which he is a member.

The leisure hours of nearly four years were spent in its fabrication, and it has been completed five or six months. It is but little larger than an ordinary watch, being only one inch and nine tenths of an inch in diameter. It exhibits the month, days of the week, and days of the month, hours, minutes and seconds, -- strikes audibly the hours as a clock does; and repeats the hour and quarters by a pressure on the pendant as is done on French repeaters. It contains an alarm, by which a person can be awakened at any time of the night he pleases -- it is a flop watch -- and by means of a mute, its striking the hour on the bell can be prevented. It shows the different phases of the moon -- the variation of the tide -- and lastly, (upon principles entirely new) displays a thermometer, which not only shows with exactness the temperature of the weather, but is constructed to govern the balance spring in its contraction and expansion in such manner, as renders its motion (as far forth as affected by heat or cold) perfectly isochronal.

This elegant machine, tho' not larger than watches frequently are, contains one thousand two hundred and forty-seven different pieces.

Any gentleman have a taste for the nicer exhibitions of mechanism, will be pleased with this singular effort of art, and it equally gratifies Mr. Billings to have an opportunity of explaining its various operations.
Poughkeepsie, Dec. 17, 1792.

REMARKABLE WATCH.

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GENTLEMEN,

AS I consider your Magazine a deposit as well of the arts and sciences, as of poetry, ethics, physics, and politics, I send you an account of a machine, constructed in every part by ANDREW BILLINGS, Esq; of this town; a gentleman, whose mechanical researches reflect not only great honour upon himself, but to the community of which he is a member. The leisure hours of nearly four years were spent in its fabrication, and it has been completed five or six months. It is but little larger than an ordinary watch, being only one inch and nine tenths of an inch in diameter. It exhibits the month, days of the week, and days of the month, hours, minutes, and seconds,—strikes audibly the hours as a clock does; and repeats the hour and quarters by a pressure on the pendant as is done on French repeaters. It contains an alarm, by which a person can be awakened at any time of the night he pleases—it is a flop watch—and by means of a mute, its striking the hour on the bell can be prevented. It shows the different phases of the moon—the variation of the tide—and lastly, (upon principles entirely new) displays a thermometer, which not only shows with exactness the temperature of the weather, but is constructed to govern the balance spring in its contraction and expansion in such manner, as renders its motion (as far forth as affected by heat or cold) perfectly isochronal.

larger than an ordinary watch, being only one inch and nine tenths of an inch in diameter. It exhibits the month, days of the week, and days of the month, hours, minutes, and seconds,—strikes audibly the hours as a clock does; and repeats the hour and quarters by a pressure on the pendant as is done on French repeaters. It contains an alarm, by which a person can be awakened at any time of the night he pleases—it is a flop watch—and by means of a mute, its striking the hour on the bell

This elegant machine, tho' not larger than watches frequently are, contains one thousand two hundred and forty-seven different pieces.

Any gentleman having a taste for the nicer exhibitions of mechanism, will be pleased with this singular effort of art, and it equally gratifies Mr. Billings to have an opportunity of explaining its various operations.

R.

Poughkeepsie, Dec. 17, 1792.

New-York Magazine; or, Literary Repository
 Remarkable Watch
 Vol. III No. XII (Dec 1792): 709-710

Bonney, John, St. George's 6; EA 15 Jan 1798; FC 23 Jan 1798; MM 29 Jan 1798; He served in the Levies under Col. Marinus Willett and was a pensioner under the act of 7 Jun 1832.

Bloodgood, Abraham, Masters' 2, member no. 4
<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/b/abbgd7351.html>

Abraham Bloodgood was born in Flushing, Long Island in 1742. He was the son of Francis and Mary Doughty Bloodgood. By the late 1760s, he had relocated to Albany - probably living with his older brother James Bloodgood (with whom Bro. Morgan Lewis [q.v.] also lived). By 1770, he was running a sloop on the Hudson River between Albany and New York and was carrying cargoes for Sir William Johnson and others. He was one of a few Albany skippers who ventured beyond the inland waterways. A cargo manifest for his sloop, the *Olive Branch*, which he sailed to the West Indies (Antigua) in November 1770, described the variety of exports he carried for a number of Albany-based businessmen.

In 1773, he married Albany native Elizabeth Van Valkenburgh - the widow of Thomas Lynott. Over the next two decades, seven of their children were baptized in the Albany Dutch church. These Bloodgoods made their home along the Albany waterfront. Abraham contributed money to the crusade for American liberties, served as bailman for several individuals during the war, and later was awarded a land bounty right in conjunction with the Albany County militia. His first ward property began appearing on city assessment rolls in 1779. In 1781, he was identified as an innkeeper. By 1790, his substantial brick home along lower State street was an Albany landmark.

After the war, he served in Albany fire companies, stood with other Albany residents in opposition to the Federal constitution, and was appointed "clerk" in Albany in 1797. He owned a portion of the tract of land that later became the city of Ithaca. He was a

slaveowner but began freeing them in 1794! Abraham Bloodgood filed a will in May 1797. It left Elizabeth to administer his estate and provided for its partition after her death. He died in February 1807 and was buried from the Presbyterian church.

Elizabeth Lynott was named in the will of her father in 1769. At that time, Thomas and Elizabeth Van Valkenburgh Lynott were living in "Potamocassock" in Albany County. Previously, they had lived in Albany. Following the death of Thomas Lynott, her mother remarried and Elizabeth was raised in the Albany home of her stepfather, skipper **Abraham Bloodgood**.

In October 1789, Elizabeth married reknowned cartographer **Simeon DeWitt** at St. Peter's Church. The marriage was shortlived. After bearing two children, she died in December 1793. Her famous husband married two more times!

Simeon DeWitt was born in 1756, one of the fourteen children of Dr. Andries De Witt and Jannetje Vernooij of Ulster County. A native of Wawarsing, he grew up in the mid-Hudson backcountry. This physician's son was sent to Queens (Rutgers) College in New Brunswick, New Jersey where he was its only graduate in 1776.

As his father and kinsmen were prominent supporters of the Revolutionary cause, with the outbreak of war Simeon De Witt joined a company of students who were dispersed when the British captured New Brunswick. De Witt fled to New York City and then joined the Revolutionary army. Trained as a surveyor by his uncle, James Clinton, in June 1778 he was appointed assistant geographer to the army under Colonel Robert Erskine. In that capacity he helped craft a large body of seminal maps that now are in the collection of the New York Historical Society. Following the death of Erskine, he was named "Geographer and Surveyor of the Army" in December 1780.

After the war, he was appointed "Surveyor General of New York State" and settled in Albany. His office in the new state building on upper State Street was the center of intense activity during the postwar period - as the new "Empire State" was being mapped out. He held that office until his death in 1834. Over a long career, his experience often was solicited by New York and interstate commissions charged with developing the New York landscape and settling disputes.

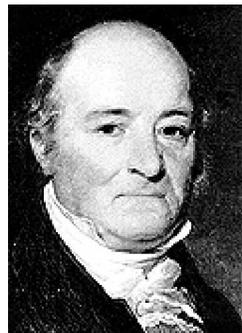


Simeon De Witt's residence along Court Street was listed on the census of 1790. A few years later, he built a landmark house on the site of old Fort Organe. De Witt lived at that riverside location (finally called 549 South Market Street) thru the 1820s.

In 1789, he married Elizabeth Lynott, the daughter of an Irish trader turned farmer. After bearing two children, Elizabeth died in 1793. A few years later, De Witt married the widow Jane Varick Hardenberg - a niece of the mayor of New York City. Their son, Richard Varick De Witt, became a distinguished civil engineer. Jane V. H. De Witt died in 1808. Simeon De Witt later married for a third time to Susan Linn. He was a member and pewholder of the Albany Dutch Reformed Church. During the early 1800s, he was one of a number of Albany residents to manumit their slaves. By 1810, four former slaves were free members of his household.

As Surveyor General, Simeon De Witt's name was intertwined with the development of central and western New York. His office surveyed, approved, and filed literally hundreds of land documents. Not surprisingly, he owned substantial acreage in the Finger Lakes region. His obituary called him one of the founders of **Ithaca**.

Headquartered in Albany, this state official was an advocate of economic and cultural betterment. In 1791, he was among the founders of the "Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Arts, and Manufactures." Later, he was vice-president and then, from 1813 to 1823, president of the organization that later became the Albany Institute of History and Art. He served on the New York State Board of Regents and was named chancellor of the University of the State of New York in 1829. Among many others, he also was a member of the American Philosophical Society.



During the 1790s, De Witt had purchased lands at the southern end of Cayuga Lake. He is credited for applying a Latin name to the settlement that became Ithaca. After 1828, he retired to his East Hill estate. Simeon De Witt died in Ithaca December 1834 at the age of seventy-nine. He was buried on his property there but his remains later were removed to the Albany Rural Cemetery.

< De Witt's outstanding contribution to the history of Albany stems from his survey work on behalf of the city. His often-reproduced base map of the city in 1790 was utilized for many years. Subsequent versions featured a projected street grid that patterned development of Albany beyond its ancient core for the next two centuries.

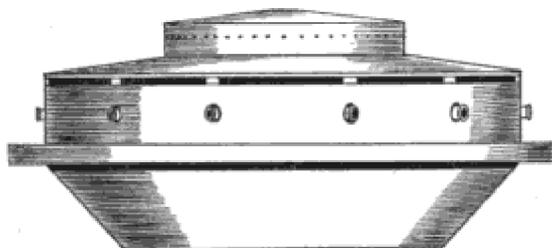
<http://www.syracuseuniversitypress.syr.edu/encyclopedia/entries/ithaca.html>

Abraham Bloodgood acquired 1,400 acres from the state on land called the Flats, which he conveyed in 1794 to his widowed son-in-law Simeon DeWitt. DeWitt had a subdivision survey made and offered lots for sale. He named his land **Ithaca**, first mentioned on a map of 1807; in 1808 the first hotel took the name Ithaca Hotel. The settlement flourished with DeWitt's encouragement and served as a transshipment point for salt and gypsum mined at Salina (Onondaga Co). In 1810 Ithaca was linked to Owego (Tioga Co) by a turnpike. Ithaca, New York was named county seat in 1817 and the town was formed in 1821 from Ulysses; the village incorporated in that year, governed by a president and trustees.

<http://freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~wcarr1/Lossing2/Chap40.html>

In a volume containing the proceedings of the *Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts in the State of New York*, published at Albany in 1807, is the following account of Mr. Bloodgood's plan, reference being had to accompanying drawings: "The model of this battery was exhibited to the society with a verbal description only. The annexed plate shows an exact profile of its body, the shape of which, as seen below, is circular. It is to be connected at the centre of its bottom with a strong keel, in such a manner that, while the keel is held by cables and anchors in one position, *the battery is made to turn round on its centre*. This motion may be given to it either by the tide acting on float-boards attached to the body of the battery, by sails raised on its exterior parts, or by manual application. In this last way it may be effected by men in the hold drawing on a lever fastened to a post fixed to the keel and rising through a well-hole in the centre of the battery. The strength of horses might perhaps be applied to the same purpose. The cables by which the

keel is held are to be entirely under water, and thus secure from an enemy's shot. The advantages of such a battery would be – 1. Its rotary motion would bring all its cannon to bear successively, as fast as they could be loaded, on objects in any direction. 2. Its circular form would cause every shot that might strike it not near the centre to glance. 3. Its motion, as well as its want of parts on which grapplings might be fastened, would render boarding almost impossible. 4. The steadiness with which it would lie on the water would render its fire more certain than that of a ship. 5. The guns would be more easily worked than is common, as they would not require any lateral movement. 6. The men would be completely sheltered from the fire of the elevated parts of an enemy's ship. 7. The battery might be made so strong as to be impenetrable to common shot, etc."



FLOATING BATTERY INVENTED BY ABRAHAM BLOODGOOD, 1807

<http://books.google.com/books?id=UV0oAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA255&dq=%22Abraham+bloodgood%22+%22Society+for+the+Promotion+of+Useful+Arts+in+the+State+of+New+York%22> page 255.

Thirty-five years after the publication of the illustration and description of the circular floating revolving tower of Abraham Bloodgood, Theodore R. Timby proposed to build a tower on land for coast defense, to be composed of iron, with several floors and tiers of guns, the tower to turn on a series of friction-rollers under its base. The principal feature of Timby's "invention" was that of arranging the guns radially within the tower, and firing each gun at the instant of its coming in line with the object aimed at during the rotary motion of the tower, precisely as invented by Bloodgood.

Abraham was born in Flushing, NY in 1741. He became also a merchant in Albany, and married Mrs. Lynott, one of whose daughters by a former husband became the wife of the celebrated Simeon De Witt. Abraham Bloodgood was for years a councilman of the city, was a member of the convention that accepted the constitution of the United States, and one of the famous ten who, in the old Vanden Heyden house, founded the Democratic party of the State. He left four sons.

<http://www.smpub.com/cgi-bin/ubb/postings.cgi?action=reply&forum=American+Silver+before+sterling&number=19&topic=000480.cgi&TopicSubject=Lynott+Bloodgood&replyto=3>

Lynott Bloodgood was born 25 Dec 1781, the third son of the Albany ship captain and merchant Abraham Bloodgood and his wife, Elizabeth Van Valkenburgh. This was her second marriage; her first husband was Thomas Lynott, a prominent land merchant and trader. It is not known with whom Lynott or his brother James Abraham trained, but it is worth mentioning that his father and grandfather were **both members of the first Masonic Lodge in Albany**, of which Thomas Lynott had been Grand Master. Fellow members included the silversmith Jacob Lansing and Abraham Ten Eyck, son and nephew of the silversmiths Jacob Coenraedt and Barent Ten Eyck. After their apprenticeships, both men probably worked for several years as journeymen in Albany. In 1804 when they moved to Utica and established a shop as J & L BLOODGOOD. They worked together until 1810 and then established separate shops, James returning to Albany. Lynott died in June of 1857, James a year or two later.[B]/[QUOTE]

Bradshaw, Thomas, b.25Nov1754, St. George's, 6 (1); EA 20 Sep 1780; FC no record; MM no record; Lt, Col. John William's Regiment of Charlotte County Militia, and Lt in Col. John Harper's Regiment of Levies; commission dated 16 Jun 1780. He was one of the settlers of Kingsbury (Sandy Hill), NY, where he was town supervisor in 1803. In 1793 he was second Major of the State Militia. Thomas was the son of James Bradshaw, one of the original patentees and proprietors of the township of Kingsbury, and had a small reserve of militia posted at Bradshaw's farm, on Wood Creek, between Smith's Basin and Dunham's Basin, on the northern canal.

Bradt, John Aaron, St. George's 6 (1); Charter member of St. George's, and Master in 1777. For a time the Lodge met in his house. His name appears as No. 16 on the Register of Union Lodge, No. 1 (now Mt. Vernon Lodge), Albany, 1785. From 1779 to 1782 the Lodge (St. George's) met at the Inn of Brother John Aaron Bradt located on the north side of State Street near Washington Avenue.

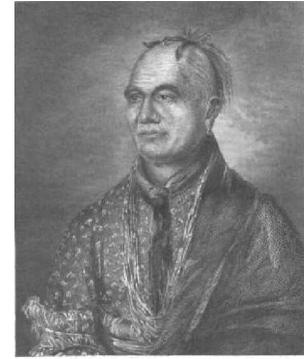
Captain of a company of scouts known as "Bradt's Rangers." On 10 Jul 1775 he was recommended for the office of Captain in the recruiting service. On 13 Feb 1776, while absent on a trading expedition to Canada he was favorably considered by the Committee of Safety for the captaincy of a troop to be raised in the district. When approached by two members of the Board regarding the possibility of his accepting the office his wife stated that "she did not know when her husband would be home and that for her part she did not approve of his going into the army, though he always did as he pleased. She was of the opinion that he would not accept the commission (and) that he was ill used last year in that respect."

This did not discourage the Board, for the same day (14 Feb) he was assigned the captaincy in case the organization of the company could wait until his return. On 10 Apr Bradt had not returned and it was therefore decided to appoint Gerrit S. Veeder in his place. On 7 May he was elected a member of the third Committee of Safety, and on 10 Aug commissioned by the Provincial Congress captain of a company of State Rangers for service in apprehending Tories in Albany County. On 26 Oct he commanded a detachment for service at Coxsackie and on 20 Oct marched with his company to Tryon County under orders to report to Col. Goose Van Schaick. From 16 Dec 1776 to 15 Jan 1777 he petitioned Congress as the men complained that such duty was contrary to their terms of enlistment. On 27 Mar the company was ordered discharged. On 19 Apr he was granted a tavern license by the Committee of Safety and on 20 May the election of the new Board was held at his home.

Brant. Joseph 'Thayendanega,'

http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_hb1372/is_2_45/ai_n29394282

Before the Revolution, **Joseph 'Thayendanega' Brant**, a Mohawk, became a favourite of Sir William Johnson, the British Superintendent of the northern Indian Affairs of America, who was extremely popular with the tribes under his supervision. Following the death of his first wife, Sir William Johnson married Molly Brant, Joseph's sister. About the year 1776, Brant became the principal war chief of the confederacy of the Six Nations. He also received a Captain's commission in the British army in charge of the Indian forces loyal to the Crown. Immediately following this commission, Brant first visited England where he received his Masonic degrees and had the distinction of having his Masonic apron given to him from the hand of King George III, a fellow-Mason.



*Joseph Brant
Thayendanega*

More than once Brant demonstrated his Masonic principles when dealing with the Patriots or Rebels. After the surrender of the American forces at the Battle of the Cedars on the St. Lawrence River in May 1776, (46) Brant exerted himself to prevent the massacre of the prisoners. In particular, **Captain John McKinstry**, a member of Hudson Lodge No. 13 of New York, (47) had been captured and was about to be burned at the stake. McKinstry, remembering that Brant was a Freemason, gave him the Masonic sign of appeal that secured his release and subsequent good treatment. "Colonel McKinstry lived several years after to repeat, with great emotion, the history of this singular occurrence." McKinstry and Brant thereafter remained friends for life.

Hudson **Lodge No. 7, F. & A.M., Hudson, Columbia County, New York**, held its first meeting in the home of John McKinstry, one of its charter members, on 18 December 1786. In 1805, he and Brant together visited this Masonic Lodge in Hudson, New York, where Brant was well received and on whose wall his portrait now hangs.

Following the end of the Revolution, the Six Nations Indians were awarded a tract of 675,000 acres, located three miles back on either side of the Grand River. Brant, as their leader, led 1,843 Mohawk and other Indian Loyalists there in 1784 to settle and establish the Grand River Reservation. He granted 999-year leases to a number of white families, the Dochstaders, the Nelles, the Huffs and the Youngs, all friends of Joseph Brant.

Joseph Brant became affiliated with Lodge No. 11 at the Mohawk village on the Grand River, of which he was the first W. Master, and later affiliated with Barton Lodge No. 10, being present at their first meeting on 31 January 1796. In later years, the town of Brantford was named for him.

See also History From America's Most Famous Valleys - Life of Joseph Brant-Thayendanega

Including the Indian Wars of the American Revolution, by William L. Stone. Volume II, Buffalo: Phinney & Co., 1851.

<http://www.threerivershms.com/borderwarsjb.htm>

Brindley, Francis Union, 1 Lieutenant in Col. James Livingston's (1st Canadian) regiment; commissioned Feb. 2, 1777 (in Capt. Abraham Livingston's company). He was 'dangerously wounded' in a battle, according to his wife.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=CdUUAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA20&dq=%22Francis+brindley%22+%22livingston%27s%22> page 20.

Brindley, Francis; late lieutenant Livingston's Regt, deceased before Aug. 2, 1793, when his widow Rebecca Barker and only child Ann Brindley, transfer lots too—Aurelius, 72 — Lysander. On Aug. 6, Joseph Garwood deposes at Philadelphia "that when a boy and for many years after his coming to lawful age he knew and was perfectly well acquainted with the within named Francis Brindley, that he was with him and slept with him on Rhode Island about the time of the battle between General Sullivan and Prescott, that he verily believes he the said Francis was married to his the deponent's sister the within named Rebecca Barker, as they have lived together many years as man and wife in the city of Philadelphia in divers parts thereof, and was always reputed to be man and wife and as such deemed and taken by their neighbors as he this deponent had often seen their certificate of marriage by Parson Stringer, minister of St. Paul's Church in Philadelphia, that the said Rebecca Barker within named is the identical Rebecca, the late wife of the said Francis, that they had between them only one living child which is the within named Ann Brindley."

Brogdon, John, Masters', 2; Adjutant in First New York line Regiment.

Brown, Prentice, St. John's Regimental. Represented this Lodge at Morristown, 1780, at meeting which attempted to start a movement for a general Grand Lodge.

Burhans, John, Farmers', 119; Private in Colonel Pawling's regiment. First Junior Warden of Lodge at Half Moon, Saratoga Co.

Burnham, Joseph, St. John's, 2; In 1778 Daniel Shays (Capt.), Oliver Owen and Ivory Holland (Lieutenants), united in recommending Joseph Burnham for initiation. The following incident, taken from the printed history of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, is given as having occurred in 1779:

"It so happened that Joseph Burnham, a prisoner of war who was brought to New York, and of course confined to prison, made his escape.

But not knowing where to fly, fortunately found his way to the Green Bay Tree Tavern, Fair Street, where St. John's Lodge was held, and, indeed, the only one held in this city at that time, where he was kindly received, and brotherly protection afforded him by Brother Hopkins (commonly called Daddy Hopkins), the then keeper of the house. Brother Hopkins soon prepared a habitation of safety from the pursuers of the afflicted prisoner, by securing him in his garret. In this place he fed and nourished him for a considerable time, waiting an opportunity to convey him to the Jersey shore. One evening (a Lodge night), after the Lodge had convened, the prisoner, to pass the night, laid himself down to rest on some planks that formed the ceiling of a closet, that opened directly to the center of the Lodge-room. The board, being unnailed, naturally slipped from their places, and the whole gave way. The door, too, being only fastened by a wood button, flew open, and gave the Lodge an unexpected visitor, for the poor prisoner stood aghast in the middle of the room. The Brethren, chiefly British officers, enveloped in surprise, called in Brother Hopkins, who was also Tiler to the Lodge. Brother Hopkins explained all, and acknowledged what he had done. They gave him credit, for his charitable behavior to a Brother, and made a generous contribution, with their advice, which was that

Brother Hopkins should transport him as secretly and as expeditiously as possible to the Jersey shore, which was accordingly faithfully performed."

If, however, it, be the case, as McClenachan and Barker agree, that the warrant of St. John's, No. 2 (No. 1), was away from New York City from 1770 until 1783, this incident must be credited to the brethren who apparently met without any charter until 1783, when they were formed into St. John's Lodge, No. 4.

Burrall, Jonathan, Masters', 2; Assistant Paymaster in Sixth Regiment, Albany County Militia.

Butler, John Union Lodge No. 1; later St. Patrick's Lodge No. 8; Col of "Butler's Rangers."

http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/10,000_famous_freemasons/Volume_1_A_to_D.htm

John Butler (1728-1794) Colonel in the British service during the American Revolution. b. in New London, Conn. At outbreak of war he recruited a force of Indians and rangers known as "Butler's Rangers." An expert in Indian tactics, he participated in many battles with them including Oriskany, the Wyoming massacre and raids on the Schoharie and Mohawk settlements. Many atrocities have been attributed to him. He was a close friend of Joseph Brant [q.v.], the famous Indian chief. After Brant had saved the life of Lt. Thomas Boyd on Sept. 13, 1779 near Genesee when Boyd had given a Masonic sign, he was turned over to either Col. Butler or his son, Walter, who in turn let the Indians torture and kill him. Previous to the war he had been made deputy superintendent of Indian affairs in New York and after the war when he removed to Canada he was special Indian agent. He was probably raised in Union Lodge No. 1, Albany, N.Y. and became the first secretary of the famous St. Patrick's Lodge No. 8 at Johnstown, N.Y. which first met on August 23, 1766. In Canada, after the war, he became a charter member of St. John's Lodge of Friendship No. 2 and served as its master. He became the first grand senior warden of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Upper Canada. Barton Lodge No. 6 (then 10) had many of his former rangers as members, and Brant himself was at one time a member of this lodge.

Thomas Boyd (?-1779) A lieutenant in the American Revolution whose life was spared by Indian Chief Joseph Brant when the former gave a Masonic sign. Brant turned him over to either Colonel John Butler q.v. or his son Captain Walter Butler who allowed the Senecas to torture and kill him when he refused to give information on the movements of General Sullivan's q.v. army. Boyd was probably a member of Military Lodge No. 19 under warrant from the grand lodge of Pennsylvania (now Montgomery No. 19, Philadelphia). It was this lodge that gave his remains Masonic burial.

C

Campbell, David, St. George's 6; Ea 23 May 1791; FC 30 May 1791; MM 6 Jun 1791; Junior Warden 1791 and 1794; Secretary 1792. Private in Col. Marinus Willett's Regiment of Levies.

Campbell, Donald, Union 1

Cartwright, Richard, Union, 1; (a Tory)

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/c/ricartwright6508.html>

Englishman Richard Cartwright was early Albany's most notable innkeeper. Born in London, England about 1720, as a young man he emigrated to America. He first appeared as a frontier trader with Albany as a base of operations. By 1743, he had married Albany native Hannah Beasley - the daughter of an English soldier turned schoolteacher. Most of their eight children were baptized in St. Peters Anglican Church where both parents were prominent members. At the same time, the couple were frequent sponsors at the Albany Dutch Church.

More and more from his Albany home, Cartwright peddled sundries to settlers and shipped out their farm and forest products. He also made wines and benefitted from dealings with the Albany corporation and Sir William Johnson - a long-term patron. Within two decades, the one-time drifter had become a successful and well-connected Albany businessman.

But by the 1760s, Cartwright had opened a tavern on Albany's Southside. It soon became a focal point for English speaking people in the region. The tavern quickly became an inn - widely known as "The King's Arms." It offered boarding and stabling for those in Albany on business or passing through to the post-war frontier. Postal service, land and lottery sales, and a range of other business were conducted across Cartwright's tables. Albany's first Masonic Lodge also met there where Richard Cartwright was the lodge master.

Prominence apparently bred misplaced trust as, by 1770, Cartwright's unfulfilled investments left him "ruined" and facing the prospect of debtors prison. He wrote to Sir William Johnson that "neither extravagance or neglect have brot. this load of misfortune on me." He offered his comfortable new home for sale to satisfy his most "merciless" Manhattan-based creditor. Coupled with personal illness, by the eve of the Revolution Richard Cartwright had suffered a serious reversal of fortune. As storm clouds gathered, he contemplated leaving Albany altogether.

Although the first public meeting of the Albany Committee of Correspondence was held at "The King's Arms," everyone knew that Richard Cartwright considered himself an Englishman and a supporter of the crown. As his tavern became more and more the resort of pro-British personages, he came under scrutiny particularly following an incident of June 1776. By the following May, he had been identified as "suspicious," brought before the committee, and upon refusing to sign a loyalty oath, was threatened with removal to the "Fleet Prison." Although he later relented, his personal sympathies and the emergence of Richard Cartwright, Jr. as an overt Tory, caused him to be banished from Albany after refusing another oath in July 1778.

After having been beaten and bruised and seeing his tavern and home vandalized by the revolutionaries, Cartwright packed four wagons of belongings and, with his family, made his way to Canada. Granted a military pension until the end of the war, Richard Cartwright became a magistrate in Ontario. He later testified that he stayed in Albany until 1778 "for the sole purpose of assisting friends of government and furnishing information to the king's officers."

Despite petitioning for compensation as an American Loyalist, Cartwright never recovered financially and later stated that he and his wife were destitute and living on Governor Haldimand's charity. Richard Cartwright died at Kingston, Ontario in October 1794 in his seventy-third year.

Child. Increase, Solomon's, 1; (Capt.)

"Genealogy of the Child, Childs and Childe Families," page 79

http://books.google.com/books?id=DI5KaTC0_nkC&pg=PA81&lpg=PA81&dq=%22captain+increase+child%22&source=web&ots=vL-K1nqg&sig=XoMWMur1WPpbrx9Di4tHjUKJO7w&hl=en&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=1&ct=result#PPA79,M1

INCREASE CHILD, second child of Ephraim and Mary Lyon Child, b. in Woodstock, Ct, 13 Dec 1740, m. Olive Pease of Somers, Ct, 3 Nov 1762. She was b. 10 Mar 1738, d. 6 Jul 1822, in Greenfield, Saratoga Co., NY. He d. 10 Jun 1810, in the same town. They had nine children.

From papers furnished by one of the descendants of Increase Child, we obtain items of his history which reveal a somewhat eventful life, showing manliness, patriotism, and personal virtues.

Captain Increase, as he comes to our notice, is a lusty, burly youth, of a mercurial temperament, of an adventurous disposition, not content with the monotony of a home devoid of excitements, bent upon knowing and seeing what was going on in the world. At scarcely sixteen years of age, when Israel Putnam was commissioned by the Connecticut colony as captain, in 1755, in the French war, young Increase, in response to the call for volunteers, was among the first to be enrolled, and served through the seven years' campaign of this war. He fought in the battles at Crown Point and Ticonderoga. At the time of Putnam's capture, in 1756, young Child was marching near him. The Indians seized Putnam and bound him to a tree, where he was exposed to the fire of both friends and foes. How Putnam was extricated from his position, our informant does not tell. But he lived, as we know, to fight the battles of the Revolution.

Returning to the old homestead at the close of this war, he tarried but a short time, when he left and went to Dutchess county, NY, and engaged in school teaching in a place called "Oblong," deriving its name probably from its peculiar shape, as a point of land adjacent to the Hudson river. After spending a few years in teaching, he returned to Woodstock, CT, and married Miss Pease of Somers. He made Woodstock, CT, his home for a number of years, rearing some of his children, if not all in this town, when the attractions of the then west brought him back to the borders of the Hudson river.

Taking his eldest son (Salmon Child), then a lad, on horseback behind him, he went to Dutchess county, NY, provided a home, and brought over his family, and settled there.

When the Revolutionary war broke out, he enlisted under General Schuyler, as captain. Under Generals Schuyler and Gates he served through the war and obtained an honorable discharge. In this campaign his son (Salmon) acted at first as a waiter for his father, being too young at the commencement of the war to be taken as a soldier, but before its close his name was enrolled on the list of volunteers. The excitements and hardships of war during an eight years' service were not sufficient to break the force of will and purpose in Captain Increase Child. The northern section of the State of New York, through which the army of Schuyler and Gates had been led, presented such attractions to Captain Child that he resolved to make it his future home. His settlement was in Milton, Saratoga county, NY, where he became a permanent and useful citizen. The early opportunities of Captain Increase Child for a substantial education, that should qualify him for practical life, had been well improved. He was an excellent penman, and a competent surveyor and conveyancer, and a man of excellent general business capacity. The inherent force of character evinced by Increase Child in budding youth did not expend itself in riper years: nor did it expire at his death and leave no traces in the long line of descendants of this remarkable man. As we trace the history of this branch of the family name, there lies along the entire line, at not very wide intervals, the most robust and sturdy qualities of mental and physical manliness and moral worth. The children of Captain Increase Child were among the best and most enlightened citizens of their day. Nor have succeeding generations exhibited less noble, manly, patriotic and intelligent characteristics.

Children:

i. HAVILAN CHILD, b. in Woodstock, Ct., Aug. 13, 1703, d. Aug. 19, 1766.

ii. SALMON CHILD, b. in Woodstock, Ct., Sep. 19, 1765, m. Jan. 7, 1787, Olive Rose. Salmon's father, Captain Increase Child, served as an officer in Colonel DuBois' New York Regiment from 1776 to the end of the war. Eleven year-old Salmon served initially as a "waiter" to his father. In 1781, at the age of 16, Salmon enlisted as a private in Captain Holtham Dunham's Company of Colonel Marius Willett's New York Regiment. From August 1781 to April 1782 Child served as a "waiter" to Dr. Calvin Delano, a surgeon. Besides his duties as a "waiter," Child was able to go on several "alarms" against the British. After the war Salmon Child and his wife, Olive Rose, moved to Greenfield, Saratoga County, New York where he served as First Judge of the County Court for a number of years. In 1848 he moved to Walworth County, Wisconsin with his son William Salmon died January 28, 1856, and is buried in the Honey Creek Cemetery, Section 6, Town of Rochester, Racine County, Wisconsin-Lot 30, Block 5. A stone upright headstone marks the grave. Attached to the headstone is a DAR plaque. A bronze government marker is also located at the site.

iii. ROXALANA CHILD, b. in Woodstock, Ct., June 17, 1767, d. young.

iv. ROXALANA CHILD, 2d, b. in Woodstock, Ct., May 3, 1760, m. Robert Ackerman, d. at Pillar Point, NY.

45. v. MARK ANTHONY CHILD, b. in Woodstock, Ct., May 10, 1771; d. Feb 1843, Greenfield, Saratoga, NY; m. Dec. 8, 1793, Hannah Benedict, m. 2d 1819, Submit Peacock. Mark was the third son and fifth child of **Captain Increase CHILD** and **Olive PEASE**. As a polygamist, Mark married his second wife (that is, after **Hannah Benedict**), Submit Peacock, and had five children with her besides the twelve he had with Hannah. He is described as having been a tall, thin-faced man that wore a moustache and had dark brown hair. He was devoutly religious and in 1797, he moved the family to Milton, Saratoga, New York.

vi. EPHRAIM CHILD, b. May 10, 1773, m. Jan. 1, 1796, Mary Woodworth.

vii. OLIVE CHILD, b. Mar. 11, 1775, m. 1798, Alfred Bosworth.

viii. WILLIAM CHILD, b. Jan. 4, 1777. m. Feb. 5, 1820, Polly Weed.

ix. ASA CHILD, b. May 21, 1780, m. 1806, Lois Foote.

Chipman, John, Union, 1; Hon. John Chipman was born in Salisbury, CT, 23 Oct 1744. He was a 'Green Mountain Boy' with Ethan Allen at the capture of Ticonderoga, 1775. Second Lieutenant in Captain Grant's company, Colonel Seth Warner's line regiment. In Canada, capture of Montreal and St. John's. First Lieutenant, Captain Smith's company, same regiment, at Ticonderoga, March, 1777. Was at Hubbardton, Bennington, 15 Aug 1777, and at Burgoyne's surrender. At Fort Edward and Fort George, 1778-9.

Promoted Captain; captured at Fort George, October, 1780; exchanged, 1781. Distinguished in civil life as a lawyer, until his death at Middlebury, Vt., in 1B2I. Initiated. Union Lodge, Albany, NY, prior to Oct 1779; passed and raised in Masters' Lodge, Albany, NY, 19 Oct 1779; charter member. Dorchester Lodge, Vergennes, VT, and Union Lodge, Middlebury, VT. At organization of Grand Lodge of Vermont, 171H, he was elected Senior Grand Warden, also in 1795 and 1790; Grand -Master, 1797-1814, eighteen years. Deputy Grand High Priest, Grand Chapter of Vermont, 18US to 1812 inclusive; Grand High Priest, 181S-15. — Communicated by Henry Harmon Noble, of Iroquois Lodge, No. 715.

http://books.google.com/books?id=EJJ-VnHTzWAC&pg=RA1-PA49&jpg=RA1-PA49&dq=%22john+chipman%22+%22salisbury%22&source=web&ots=E2iNrwQljl&sig=49mkm2m70w6mqemUeKD5-E9xeaw&hl=en&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=7&ct=result#PRA1-PA49_M1

HON. GAMALIEL PAINTER came into Middlebury, from Salisbury, CT, in company with Col. **John Chipman**, from the same place, early in the year 1773, with a view of making a permanent settlement. Hon. Painter had married Victoria, a sister of John Chipman. Before they arrived, a Mr. Benjamin Smalley had come into town with his family for the same object, and built a small house, the first erected in town. They settled near together in the south west corner of the town. Chipman had commenced a clearing of six or eight acres in 1766 and abandoned it, as no one lived within many miles of him. When he returned he settled on the same lot that he first began upon, and where Jonathan Seeley now resides. Painter settled near a mile south of him on the south line of the town, as the lines are now established, and Smalley about half a mile west of Chipman. Thus the settlement continued to increase till the ravages of the war caused them all to abandon their homes in June, 1776, except Benjamin Smalley and a Mr. Daniel Foot, and they followed in September after. After the close of the war, in 1783, many of those who had left in 1776, with others returned to the town, and became permanent settlers. Thompson's Vermont, docs not inform us whether Painter or Chipman returned or not. Gamaliel Painter and John Chipman returned in 1784, and took possession of their old lots, where Chipman remained till his death in a good old age.

For more on Bros. Painter and Chipman see The History of Middlebury, VT:
<http://maozi.middlebury.edu/SharingVTHistory/BooksPamphlets/HTM/2chap04htm.htm>

FREEMASONRY IN ADDISON COUNTY, VT.

http://www.middlebury.edu/academics/lis/lib/guides_and_tutorials/subject_guides/collection_guide-vermont/internet_resources/history_addison_county/chap13_hac.htm

Gamaliel Painter, who did so much to found Middlebury College and gave it thirteen thousand dollars, was another member of Union Lodge. He represented Middlebury in the Legislature in 1788-93, '96, 1801, '03, '05, '08, '10.

Among the charter members of Union Lodge at Middlebury was **Colonel John Chipman**, the pioneer settler of the town, who was born at Salisbury, CT, 22 Oct 1744. In the spring of 1766 he, with fifteen other young men, came to Vermont with an ox team. There was not a house in Vermont north of Manchester. Chipman located near "Three Mile Bridge," south of the present village; the other fifteen men pushed on to Vergennes; he cleared ten acres and returned in the autumn to Connecticut. He did not return until 1773, when he again located on his ten-acre clearing. The Revolution soon broke out, and, joining Seth Warner, Remember Baker and Ethan Allen, he took up arms for his country. He was present at the capture of Ticonderoga by Allen, and at the taking of St. Johns and Montreal; was at the battle of Hubbardton, serving as first lieutenant in Seth Warner's regiment. He was engaged in the battle of Bennington, and present at Burgoyne's surrender. He returned home at the close of the war, was sheriff of Addison county from 1789 to 1801. In 1794, at the organization of the Grand Lodge, he was elected grand senior warden, and in 1798 was elected grand master and served seventeen years with marked ability and to the general acceptance of the craft.

See also extensive references to Col. John Chipman and his family in the History of the Town of Middlebury, VT, at:
http://books.google.com/books?id=14BhAllDymlC&pg=PA167&jpg=PA167&dq=%22john+chipman%22+%22middlebury%22&source=web&ots=fsFs4pj3m&sig=JJ6qinADao_yiV5jTb4BSzI4ZZU&hl=en&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=5&ct=result#PPA269_M1

Christie, John, Masters', 2; Private in Fifth New York line Regiment.

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/c/jochristie7613.html>

"Captain" John Christie kept an inn along the road to Schenectady. He may have been the Lieutenant John Christy who served in the 60th Regiment of Foot in the British army in 1758 and 1765! He married Albany spinster Margaret Barret at St. Peter's Anglican church in February 1760. The marriage appears to have been childless. In May 1760, Captain Christie petitioned the Albany government for land at the "Sandbergh" - a location about two miles west of the core city. Two years later (4 Oct 1762), John and his wife agreed with the Albany corporation to rent (for life) about ten acres near the Sandbergh at 40 shillings a year beginning in 1765. They agreed not to sell or rent any of it without consent.

Subsequent assessment rolls taxed his first ward home and his Sandy Hill property separately. His name is conspicuously absent from Revolutionary War-related records. In 1790, his second ward home was configured on the city census. After that, the name of John Christie dropped from Albany rolls.

Church, Thomas, Masters', 2; Major

Clinton, George, Governor of the State of New York. See "Transactions of Oneida Historical Society," paper by R. W. Rees G. Williams.

Clock, Jacob, St. George's 6; EA 22 Jan 1778; FC and MM no record; 1Lt, 2nd Regiment Tryon County Militia. He was taken prisoner 6 Oct 1780 by Sir John Johnson, and was held captive in Canada until 21 May 1783, when he was released.

<http://klockconnections.com/conradclock.htm>

JACOB CONRAD³ CLOCK (CONRAD², HENDRICK¹ KLOCK), b. 1754; d. 1832 in Toronto, York Co. Ontario. He married ANNA EVA STARING 15 Feb 1774 in Dutch Reformed Church, German Flats Twp. Herkimer. She was born ca 1759.

Jacob Conrad Clock was a Lieutenant in Col. Jacob Klock's Reg. of the Continental Army. He was taken prisoner by the British and taken to Montreal, Canada in 1780. In Montreal he signed up to fight for the British in the second battalion of the British Kings Royal Regiment of New York under Sir John Johnson. He was sent to attack the people of his home in the Mohawk Valley.

Once there he deserted and returned home to his wife and family. Later, in 1802 Jacob and Anna returned to Canada to live. Jacob Conrad Clock and Anna Staring had thirteen children. Some stayed in New York and some moved to Canada with them.

The Bloodied Mohawk, by Ken D. Johnson, has the following:

Jacob C. Klock was a son of Conrad Klock. He married as Jacob Conr. Klock on 19 Feb 1774 Anna Eva Staring (Henry Huber, RWPA # W23355). He served in the war as a second lieutenant in Captain Severinus Casselman's Company of the Kingsland and German Flatts District Regiment of Tryon County Militia. He was taken by the enemy in the 3 Apr 1780 raid on Remensnyder's Bush and surrendered himself to his father and Captain Abner French at Fort Wallrad in August of 1782. A Jacob House states he was present at Colonel Campbell's House in Montreal and heard Klock refuse to take the oath, instead opting to serve in Sir John's (Johnson's) Corps in order to avail himself of an opportunity to escape.

Anna Staring (Stauring) was the daughter of Jacob Staring and the granddaughter of Johan Adam Staring/Stauring.

Children:

- i. LENA⁴ CLOCK, b. Abt. 1776; m. JOHANNES G. ETEL, 1793.
- ii. JACOB CLOCK, b. Abt. 1778.
- iii. CATHERINE CLOCK, b. Abt. 1780, St. Johnsville, NY; m. GEORGE RISENBURGH, March 08, 1803, St. James Parish, York Township, Canada.
- iv. UNKNOWN CLOCK, b. 1782.
- v. MARGARET CLOCK, b. Abt. 1784, St. Johnsville, NY.
- vi. JOSEPH CLOCK, b. Abt. 1785.
- vii. UNKNOWN CLOCK, b. 1786.
- viii. ELIZABETH CLOCK, b. Abt. 1788, St. Johnsville, NY.
- ix. MARIA MARY CLOCK, b. Abt. 1790, St. Johnsville, NY.
- x. JOHN CLOCK, b. Abt. Mar 1792, St. Johnsville, NY; m. MARY DIVER, 16 Mar 1815, St. James Parish, York, Canada.
- xi. ANN CLOCK, b. Abt. 1793; m. HENRY PHILLIPS.
- xii. DAVID CLOCK, b. 1797, St. Johnsville, New York.
- xiii. CONRAD CLOCK, b. Abt. 1816, St. Johnsville, New York; m. MS LEANNY.

Cochran, Robert, Union, 1; Captain in Col. Ethan Allen's "Green Mountain Boys," 1775; Major Third Battalion, New York, 1776; Lieutenant-Colonel, Third New York line Regiment.

<http://listsearches.rootsweb.com/th/read/COCHRAN/2007-12/1198764600>

Lt. Col. Robert Cochran(e) b. 1 Feb 1741 d. 20 Sept 1807 VT married (1) Mary Gilmore 18 Jun 1767 in Pelham, Hampshire, MA married (2) Thankful Rice Dec 1777 Bennington, VT. Mary (Gilmore) Cochran was born 10 June 1743 Pelham, Hampshire, MA d. 18 May 1777. Thankful (Rice) Cochran b. 26 Nov 1758 d. ca 1856 according to some records. She applied for Robert's Rev. War Pension. This is the Robert Cochran who was one of the Green Mountain Boys along with Ethan Allen.

Children by Mary Gilmore:

1. Sarah Cochran b. 28 Mar 1770 Lamoille Co., VT; m. John W. Lee
2. Esther Cochran b. 03 Oct 1772 Bennington, VT; d. 1815; m. John Oakes 17 Apr. 1794 Lamoille Co., VT

Children by Thankful Rice:

1. John Cochran b. 2 Jan 1779 Bennington, VT
2. Robert Cochran b. 17 May 1780 Bennington, VT; m. Abigail Fletcher
3. Seth Cochran b. 22 Jan 1782 Cambridge, Lamoille Co., VT; d. 14 Feb. 1864 Hillsdale, MI; m. Polly Slotart (spelling?).
4. Mary Cochran b. 21 Jan 1786 Lamoille Co., VT
5. Abner Cochran b. 20 Jan 1789 Lamoille Co., VT; d. 17 Dec 1819; m. Mrs. Elizabeth (Hamilton) Stain (Sloan?).

His Rev. War file is intact at Heritage Quest and Ancestry.com Some list his parents as Thomas Cochran and Margaret (possibly Caldwell). Thomas is son of Dea. John Cochran and Lily Kilgore.

<http://rking.vinu.edu/vol7-4.htm>

Robert Cochran was of Scotch-Irish descent. He settled on lands in the New Hampshire Grants, which is an area of land that eventually became part of eastern New York and the state of Vermont. Early disputes over the ownership of this land among New York settlers was common. Cochran, along with **Ethan Allen** and Seth Warner, was condemned to death by the New York Assembly for leading early riots opposing the New York governor. However, as revolution against England loomed, it was necessary that they put aside their differences to win Colonial independence.

Jennet Cochran Haskin was a daughter and the only heir of Lt. Col. **Robert Cochran** of the 2nd New York Regiment, Continental Line. She married Asahel Haskin, a militiaman, in Vermont and "moved West" to Palestine, Ill., around 1817. They shortly left for Mt. Clemens, Mich., where Asahel and Jennet lived the remainder of their lives.

As a captain following the French and Indian War, **Robert Cochran** went with **Ethan Allen** to the surrender of Ft. Ticonderoga in May 1775, and was also with the Remember Baker at Crown Point, N.Y. He served in numerous Mohawk valley campaigns, including the Battle of Saratoga. Encamped with 200 men at Ft. Edward, Cochran set blazing a large brush pile, creating the illusion of a large army. This fooled Lt. Gen. John Burgoyne, who furthered his retreat northward. Following Saratoga, France joined the Colonial effort, turning the war in the favor of the American Colonies.

George Washington's intelligence network was remarkable for its time. As recounted by Cochran's granddaughter, Gen. Washington sent Cochran to Canada. His espionage mission was suspected, and a large bounty was offered. He became seriously ill and hid in a brush heap, too ill to make an escape. A log cabin at considerable distance was the only dwelling in sight.

The tired colonel crept to this cabin on his hands and knees. Approaching the home, he heard three men in serious conversation, and he was the subject of their discourse. Seeing a man matching Cochran's description several days earlier in the vicinity, these three formed plans for the colonel's capture.

As the men departed in pursuit, Col. Cochran crept to the cabin and frankly told a woman who was inside that he had overheard the conversation and that he was the man for whom they were searching. Throwing himself upon her mercy, and because of his poor

physical condition, he trusted to her kindness and fidelity for his protection. She administered some nourishment and restoratives, which seemed to give him some relief, and he rested on a bed in the room.

Three hours passed and the men returned. The woman concealed the colonel in a cupboard, careful to stand close by, next to the fireplace, so that if anything should be needed from the closet, she would be able to get it herself.

The men expressed with certainty that the colonel must be hiding somewhere near, and named the many places where they intended to look for him. All of this, of course, was overheard by Cochran. The men rested and then departed.

The woman knew that the colonel would no longer be safe hiding in this cabin and that he should not return to the brush pile, as her husband was planning to burn it in a few days. So she directed him to take refuge on a hill about half a mile away, where he might be able to flee if he saw anyone approaching. Cochran remained for some time in the forest, undiscovered by anyone except for this faithful Good Samaritan who poured forth the oil and the wine until his strength returned and he was able to return to his country and to his home.

Many years after the war, Col. Cochran was living at Ft. Ticonderoga. He accidentally came across this kind woman and "rewarded her handsomely for her fidelity" (according to The Campaign of Lt. Gen. John Burgoyne and the Expedition of Lt. Col. Barry St. Leger by William L. Stone, 1877). He died at the beginning of the War of 1812 and is buried in Ft. Edward, N.Y.

Today, the Cochran family Bible can be seen at the Bennington Museum Library in Bennington, Vt.

"Vermont Historical Reader," page 63.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=YHIAAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA63&dq=%22Robert+cochran%22+%22rupert%22>

Robert Cochran came from Massachusetts to Bennington about 1768, and from there to Rupert, where he lived on land granted him by New Hampshire. Some New York people claimed a part of his land and land that some of his friends owned, and began to build shanties and live there.

Cochran and his friends burned their shanties and drove them away and from that time Cochran worked with the Green Mountain Boys and became one of their captains. A reward of fifty pounds was offered for him by the New York governor. In 1775, when he heard of the trouble the Tories were making at Westminster, he left his home on the west side of the Green Mountains and reached Westminster within forty-eight hours from the time that messengers had started from the place to arouse their friends. He entered the village armed with pistols and followed by about forty Green Mountain Boys. He asked some of the people why they did not take him and get the money the New York governor offered; then he boasted that he had come to seize all who had helped the sheriff, and that he meant to find out soon "who was for the Lord and who was for Balaam." Being a little excited, he failed to quote his passage correctly, but it did not matter to him.

In May, 1775, Cochran helped Allen at Ticonderoga and Warner at Crown Point. He was afterward made major and served in the eastern part of New York, and in 1778 he was sent into Canada to learn what the British were planning. The British found that he was a spy and offered a large reward for him, so that he had to hide to be safe. One time while hiding in a brush heap he was taken very sick, so hungry and sick that he started for a log cabin in sight for help. As he came near he heard three men and a woman talking about the reward offered for him, and found they were planning to get it. The men started off and he went in, telling the woman who he was and asking her to help him. She gave him food and drink and hid him in the cupboard when the men came back, keeping him until he was able to go on. He got safely back to the American army.

He served during the rest of the war and afterwards lived at Ticonderoga and Sandy Hill. Like many others, he was very poor when the war ended. On his tombstone at Fort Edward we find these words: "In memory of Colonel Robert Cochran, who died July 3, 1812, in the 74th year of his age; a revolutionary officer."

Cochran, Robert, Washington Lodge No. 11.

http://books.google.com/books?id=4qkPAAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA214&dq=%22peter+b.+tearse%22&output=text#c_top

This partial account of Revolutionary heroes who were accustomed to assemble in Washington lodge, would be incomplete without mention of Robert Cochran, whose name often appears in the records of the lodge, both as a visiting member and as filling various chairs when the lodge was in session. His remains rest in Union cemetery. He was one of the most distinguished of the Revolutionary partisans, and was one of the seven outlawed with Ethan Allen by the Colonial government of New York, in 1774, at which time he was actively engaged as a leader of the "Green Mountain Boys," and was in open hostility to the acknowledged government of the colony of New York. He came, originally, from Massachusetts to Bennington, and soon moved to Rupert, and before the Revolution he was a captain and leader of the "Green Mountain Boys." After the Westminster massacre, at which the historians of Vermont claim the first blood of the Revolution was shed, within forty-eight hours he had raised a company of forty men, and assisted in conveying the prisoners taken to the jail at Northampton. He was engaged in Allen's expedition for the capture of Ticonderoga, and was with Col. Seth Warner at the capture of Crown Point. He was made a major in the Revolutionary army by the resolution of Congress, and in 1777 was in command at Fort Dayton, in what was then called "Tryon County." He served with distinction in the campaign of '77, and in 1778 made a hazardous trip to Canada, where he was sent to obtain military information. A large reward was offered for his capture, and while on this expedition he was taken ill and lay concealed in a brush heap until hunger compelled him to venture forth. As he approached a log cabin he heard three men therein engaged in conversation about his capture and the reward; he remained secreted until they departed, when he approached the house and told a woman whom he found there, who he was and of his distressed condition. She kindly gave him food and lodging and secreted him in the house until the men returned and departed again, when she secreted him in a place not far distant from the house, and there fed and cared for him until he was able to resume his journey. Afterward he met the woman and rewarded her generously for her care of him during this dangerous season.

In 1778 he was in command of Fort Schuyler. He came out of the war deeply involved in financial difficulties, and Sparks, in his "Life of Baron Steuben," gives a somewhat pathetic account of the financial distress of this eminent man. Later years, however, brought him deserved prosperity and during the latter part of his life he resided in the vicinity of Sandy Hill, and was often a visitor of Washington lodge and often discharged the duties of various offices connected therewith. He was lieutenant-colonel in the second regiment of the New York State Line, was major in Col. Clinton's third regiment of the Line; and was captain in Col. Ethan Allen's regiment of "Green Mountain Boys."

Coif, John, Union, 1; It is difficult to identify this man on the rosters, there being many of that name in the war.

Colbreath, William, Masters', 2; Leonard Bleecker's (8th) company, Third Regiment, New York line: Ensign. Nov. 21, 1770; Lieutenant, Nov. '20, 1778; mustered out, Jan 1742; Sheriff of Herkimer County, 1791; Sheriff of Oneida County, 1796. In 1792 petitioned Grand Lodge for a warrant to Amicable Lodge, No. 22, New Hartford, Herkimer County; raised in Masters' Lodge, Albany, 1777.

Cole, John, Union, 1; 14th Regt, Albany Co. Militia.

Collins. Tyrannis, Masters', 2; Captain in Twelfth Regiment, Albany County Militia. Prisoner in Canada 17 Oct 1780 to 21 May 1781.

<http://www.fortklock.com/schoharie.htm>

ca 17 Oct 1780, Balls Town (Ballston Spa), NY - Captain Munro split his detachment into groups, Lieutenant Patrick Langan with the Rangers and some of the Indians were to rush the Gordon home, Lieutenant Fraser with a party of men were sent to attack the house of **Captain Tyrannis Collins** and Captain Munro with the remainder of the men formed a line in front of the Gordon house prepared to reinforce the other parties if necessary.

The party sent to Captain Collins house broke down the door and took Captain Collins prisoner. His son Mannassah [sic] escaped from the house and went to John and Stephen Ball's home and informed them of the invasion. Collins and John Ball went to the nearby woods and hid while Stephen Ball mounted a horse and rode to Second Major Andrew Mitchell's house and warned him of the enemy's presence. Major Mitchell gathered his family with Ball and went into the nearby woods where they concealed themselves.

About five men from the party that attacked Captain Collins house went to the home of Isaac Stowe, Gordon's miller who lived nearby. Stowe on seeing the enemy ran from the house and headed for Gordon's house to warn him but an Indian on seeing Stowe hurled his spear at him and Stowe tumbled to the ground. The Indian rushed to Stowe's body, tomahawked and scalped him. The three parties now reunited and proceeded to carry out their orders of destruction.

Conkling, Ebenezer, Independent Royal Arch, 8; Private in Second Regiment of Westchester County Militia.

Connor, Edward, Farmers', 149; Quartermaster in Col. Albert Pawling's regiment. Petitioned Grand Lodge in 1792 for warrant at Half Moon, Saratoga County.

Cooke, Richard, St. George's, 6; EA 20 Mar 1797; FC & MM 4 Apr 1797; Private in Col. Henry K. Van Rensselaer's 6th Albany Co. Militia.

Cooper, Ezekiel, Masters', 2; Captain in Third New York line Regiment.

Cooper, James, St. John's, 2; Afterward first Junior Warden of St. Simon and St. Jude's Lodge, No. 12, Fishkill. Several of this name took part in the war, so this Brother's regiment cannot be exactly determined from the roster. Most probably he was a private in Colonel Plait's regiment, Dutchess County Militia.

Corl, Henry, St. George's, 6; EA 2 Aug 1790; FC 16 Aug 1790; MM 6 Se 1790. His name appears on the rolls of the 2nd Albany County Militia and Land Bounty Rights.

Cummings, John St. George's, 6 (1); EA 24 Dec 1777; FC 2 Jan 1788; MM 30 Jan 1778; Treasurer 1780, 1787 and 1791-95. Private in Col. Lewis Dubois' regiment of Levies. On 19 Jun 1775 he enlisted under Captain Cornelius Van Dyck for defense of Fort Ticonderoga. His name also appears on the rolls of Col. Abraham Wemple's Regiment, 2nd Albany Co. Militia, enrolled under Captain Thomas B. Banker.

D

Daly, Philip, Ind. Royal Arch, 8P; 3rd Regt, Dutchess Co. Militia

Danforth Asa, Holland, 8; Captain, 3rd Cont'l Infantry, 1 Jan 1776. He is also listed in Scipio Lodge No. 58 in connection with Land Bounty Rights, and as member of Onondaga Lodge No. 98 in Onondaga Hollow, NY, though sometimes it is difficult to distinguish him from his son, Asa Danforth, Jr.

From Dwight H. Bruce's, *Onondaga's Centennial*. Boston History Co., 1896, we find a sketch of early Onondaga Hollow:

Asa Danforth's House, rebuilt and used as a barn, Onondaga Valley.>

b. 25 JUL 1746, Dunstable, Middlesex, MA; d. 2 Sep 1818, Onondaga Hollow, NY; son of Thomas Danforth and Sarah Butterfield; m. Hannah Wheeler

DANFORTH, Asa, of the Town of Onondaga. Will dated July 4, 1818. Probated May 18, 1819. Mentions wife, Hannah, and son Adams. Executor, Polaski King. Witnesses: Thaddeus Patchin, Calvin Sumner and William Barrett.

son Asa Danforth, Jr., b. 29 Jun 1768, Brookfield, Worcester, MA; d. ca 1821, Onondaga Hollow, NY; m. Olivia Langdon, Jan 1789.

Asa Danforth (Jr.), b. 29 Jun 1768; d. ca 1821 was a highway engineer and leading citizen of Onondaga County, NY.



Danforth, Jr. was born in Brookfield, MA. to Asa Danforth Sr. (1746-1818) and Hannah Wheeler. His father was considered by John Graves Simcoe as an enemy of Great Britain, as he was an Revolutionary War veteran. The Danforth family moved to Onondaga County in 1788. Danforth Jr. married Olive Langdon in 1789 and had three daughters. After his marriage, Danforth began a salt business in at Salt Point (later Salina) near Syracuse, NY.

In 1797, he was contracted by the government of Upper Canada of Colonel John Graves Simcoe to clear a road from the outskirts of York (now Toronto) to the Bay of Quinte with work commencing in 1799. There is little information to prove Danforth was an engineer and the project was behind schedule. Angered by the problems, the province ended their contract with Danforth in 1800 and Danforth completed only part of the work. Work on the road continued without Danforth and was completed. The road was later named The Dundas Road (also Kingston Road) after a prominent British colonial official. Besides this road, Danforth was also responsible for the design on Lot Street (later as Queen Street). His activities in Upper Canada was on suspicion and claims of defrauding the province.

Danforth left Upper Canada around 1800 and returned in 1801 to demand repayment. Unsatisfied with his payment, however, Danforth left in 1802 never to return. Some reports have Danforth attempting to conspire to overthrow the British, but this never materialized. He entered into the business of salt leases, but he was always in financial troubles. In debt, Danforth was on the run around 1811 and spotted in New York City. His last whereabouts are sketchy and he died around 1821.

<http://www.biographi.ca/EN/ShowBioPrintable.asp?Biold=36944>

DANFORTH, ASA (Jr.), colonizer and road builder; b. 29 June 1768 in Brookfield, Mass., son of Asa Danforth and Hannah Wheeler; m. there in 1789 Olive Langdon, and they had three daughters; d. in or after 1821.

Asa Danforth Sr moved with his family to New York's Onondaga valley in 1788. Asa Danforth Jr returned to his birthplace the following year to marry and shortly afterwards settled with his bride at Salt Point, later Salina (Syracuse), NY, where he manufactured salt. His father was a prominent figure in the Onondaga area and was described in 1794 by Upper Canada's first lieutenant governor, John Graves Simcoe*, as "the most virulent enemy of Great Britain in that Country." Thus, it was somewhat surprising when young Danforth appeared in the province in 1797 seeking the favours of government.

In 1792 Simcoe had initiated a policy of entrusting whole townships to the exclusive control of colonizers in the hope of promoting rapid settlement. There apparently was a misunderstanding as to the benefits promised to the township promoters; they seem to have thought they had been promised an outright grant of their townships if they succeeded in establishing a certain number of new settlers. In fact they were only entitled to 1,200 acres of land and the right to settle people where they pleased. In any case, it soon became evident that the scheme was a failure. In May 1796 Simcoe proclaimed many of these townships forfeited for lack of settlement, and declared that those who claimed to have settled their townships must submit their proofs to the Executive Council on or before 1 June 1797. Danforth was, as he put it, "connected . . . in Settling" the townships of Haldimand, Hamilton, Percy, and Cramahe, and to demonstrate that the proprietors' obligations had been met in these townships he appeared before the council in 1797 to ask that some 205 settlers there be confirmed in possession of their lots.

Simcoe's successor, President Peter Russell*, had a more conciliatory approach to the proprietors than Simcoe. Thus, in July 1797 the forfeited townships were reopened but the proprietors, Danforth included, were allowed 1,200 acres each if they became residents of the province. The council's decision fostered a good deal of discontent and under the leadership of William Berczy*, one of the most disappointed of the proprietors, caveats were being filed contesting the council's right to grant lands previously entrusted to proprietors. To protect their claims to the four townships, Danforth and his associates directed their attorney, William Weekes*, to join in filing caveats. Outraged, the council dismissed this action as "most improper and unfounded" and rescinded its recommendation that Danforth be granted 1,200 acres personally. Early in 1799 Danforth apologized, explaining that he was bound to people in the United States "to use every exertion that might be made" and that no "disrespect" had been intended. His apology was accepted and the council restored his personal grants. His problems, however, were not at an end. In 1798 two settlers who had been part of the colonization of the four townships complained to the council that Danforth's name, rather than their own, had been entered against the lots which they had settled and improved. The council ordered an investigation and on the basis of the subsequent report (tabled in 1799) Danforth and his associates were accused of fraud and duplicity. As a result, all previous confirmations of lots in these townships were suspended; no new warrants for land were issued until 1 July 1800 and then only upon proof of actual improvement.

It is somewhat surprising therefore that, while this investigation was proceeding, the council on Russell's recommendation had contracted on 9 April 1799 with Danforth to open a road from York (Toronto) to the mouth of the Trent River. With causeways and bridges it was to be completed by 1 July 1800. Danforth was to be paid portions of what was owed him as the road progressed and was inspected, the balance upon completion. He did not receive his payments promptly, and was hampered by a shortage of capital. During a brief absence in the United States in March 1800, he was jailed as a debtor. Released, he returned to Upper Canada in May, sought and was allowed an extension, and completed the road on 18 December.

The council was not satisfied with his work. He received a partial payment but was told no further payments would be made until the road was properly finished. A bitter Danforth returned briefly to the United States where the pressure from his creditors had not abated. He claimed to have had several conversations with presidential candidate Aaron Burr. Danforth anticipated that a Republican triumph in the election would "afford something handsome to those who were dragged from home by fair promises of Genl. Simcoe and the like . . . when the Executive Council saw that our Americans had made choice of the best lands in the Province they laid a plan to recind & take away the Lands theretofore granted and placed their own locations on the same." Danforth believed that Upper Canadian officials feared the likelihood of the eclipse of British power in North America but that "three-fourths of the common people would be happy of a Change." Back in the province in June 1801 he was hopeful of a favourable settlement on his claims for land and money. Disappointed yet again he left the province for good in January 1802.

Before departing Danforth laid plans for a meeting in Albany, NY, of disgruntled Upper Canadians. Among those he wished to include were Joseph Brant [Thayendanegea*], Ebenezer Allan*, and Silvester Tiffany*. The purpose was the overthrow of the provincial government. Several meetings apparently took place but nothing came of the plan. As late as 1806 Danforth saw a possibility for recovering land and money. In this instance Weekes's successful attack on Lieutenant Governor Peter Hunter*'s handling of public money was the source of his hope.

Danforth spent some years at Salina working his salt leases, constantly hampered by lack of capital and forced to borrow to finance necessary improvements. In 1811 he leased his salt privileges and equipment to his principal creditor, who eventually acquired out-right ownership of the property as well. Last notice of Danforth dates from 1821. He was in New York City hiding from the sheriff. The road for which he is famous fared little better. Official reports of October 1802 were highly critical. Deficient from the outset, within a few years it had deteriorated and was largely unused.

From Bruce, Dwight H., "Onondaga's Centennial – Gleanings of a Century," 1896, page 829-842.

Major Asa Danforth was emphatically the pioneer of this town and the founder of Onondaga civilization. He was practically the second and most substantial white settler in the county, and to him is largely due the inception and development of those attributes of frontier life which form the beginnings of a prosperous community. He came here through the influence and representations of Ephraim Webster, who obtained from the Indians permission for him to settle in their territory. Early in May, 1788, Danforth left his former home in Mayfield, Montgomery County, and proceeded with his family and effects to the new country. Two flat bottomed boats were loaded and headed west up the Mohawk, through Oneida Lake and River, and thence through Onondaga Lake to the mouth of the creek, where he found the trading post of Captain Webster. Asa Danforth, Jr., and Comfort Tyler, both of the Danforth household, had also come at the same time, though journeying overland and having in charge several head of cattle. On May 22 the entire party proceeded up Onondaga Creek and made a settlement south of the locality known as Onondaga Hollow, and here, through the kind offices of Webster, the family was welcome by chief Cawhicdota and the warriors and women of the tribe. Between the chief and Major Danforth there soon grew a firm friendship. Major Danforth was styled by the Indians, Hatecolhotwas ("he plows the ground"). He was an active, earnest man, and one whose influence was only for good; and during the many years of privation which followed the first settlement, his cabin was always open to the distressed settlers. With the Indian chief he endeavored to stop the rum-selling traders in their nefarious operations, and thus incurred the enmity of the latter as well as that of the natives under their control. They often conspired to murder him, but the friendship of Cawhicdota as frequently saved his life and also that of his family.

Before the close of the year Comfort Tyler and Asa Danforth, Jr., returned east, married, and soon afterward brought their brides to this wild and almost unbroken region. On October 14, 1789, a daughter was born to the latter and named Amanda, being the first white birth in Onondaga county. She married Col. Elijah Phillips, the popular stage agent, became the mother of Mrs. Peter Outwater, of Syracuse, and died in 1826.

For several years after Major Danforth settled at Onondaga Hollow there were no mills of any kind nearer than Whitestown, and to supply the needs of himself and family he hollowed out the stump of a white oak tree, in which grain was placed and then pounded with a large wooden pestle attached to a long spring pole, working on much the same principle as the old well-sweep. While on a visit to Herkimer county he purchased a negro boy, to whom was assigned the duty of pounding grain with this novel contrivance, and "Jack" at his work gave rise to the oft-quoted expression, "niggering corn." In 1791 he became possessed of lot 81, in Manlius (now Dewitt), and there on Butternut Creek, about a mile north of Jamesville, where the Dunlop flour and plaster mills now stand, he built in 1792 a saw mill and in the next year a grist mill, the first in the county. At the mill raising, in accordance with custom, there were the usual festivities and the necessary jug of rum, but the drink provided by Major Danforth was the superior St. Croix article instead of the ordinary New England stock. Sweetening of any sort was not to be had, hence meal was used as a substitute. Sixty-four whites and Indians were at the raising. These mills afforded the earliest means of providing flour and lumber to the settlers for miles around.

In May, 1788, very soon after his arrival, Major Danforth obtained a pound of salt from the Indians, who offered to show him and Comfort Tyler the location of the salt springs. Shortly afterward Tyler, with an Indian guide, a fifteen-gallon kettle, and a canoe, visited the spot and made some "thirteen bushels of salt of inferior quality in about nine hours." In the same year Danforth also made his first salt, carrying a five-pail kettle on his head across the country for the purpose. These were the beginnings of the immense salt industry. In 1798 he became a member of the "Federal Company" at "Salt Point," which engaged in the then stupendous enterprise of manufacturing.

Major Danforth was born in Worcester, MA, 6 Jul 1746, and at the age of fourteen enrolled himself in the militia. At the beginning of the Revolutionary war he entered the service as captain of his company and participated in the battle of Lexington under Col. Danforth Keys. He was then the owner of extensive iron works, which he sold, taking his pay in Continental money, which so depreciated that he found himself destitute. He held a major's commission in the regular army during the war, and afterward removed to Mayfield, Montgomery county, whence he came here. He was a very prominent figure in the early history of Onondaga, a man whose influence permeated every enterprise and elevated the standards of morality, benevolence, and civilization. With true heroism he and his faithful wife endured all the sufferings and privations incident to pioneer life, even to annoyance by Indians. He was a justice of the peace from 1791 to 1799, member of assembly in 1800-02, State senator in 1803-06, and superintendent of the Onondaga salt springs in 1802-05. In State militia circles he ranked high and was advanced to the rank of major-general. He died at Onondaga Hollow on September 2, 1818, in his 73rd year.

http://syracusetheandnow.org/Nghbrhds/S_Salina/South_Salina.htm

The South Salina Street Historic District is an architecturally and historically significant collection of residential, commercial and religious buildings. Together they chronicled the historical development of the former village of Danforth, reflecting the area's growth from a small, mid-nineteenth century settlement through its short history as an incorporated village (1874-1887) to the neighborhood's subsequent development in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as a fashionable, middle-class residential neighborhood within the corporate limits of the city of Syracuse. The three-block area encompassed by the district constitutes the historic core of the community, including the hub of commercial and religious activity and the area's most fashionable dwellings. Although annexed by the city of Syracuse in the late nineteenth century, Danforth has retained its village-like identity and patterns of development as evidenced by South Salina Street.

The Danforth settlement was name after General Asa Danforth, a veteran of the American Revolution who came to Syracuse in 1788. **General Danforth's daughter, Patty, married General Thaddeus M. Wood**, a War of 1812 veteran who purchased a large land holding from the State of New York in 1824. This included the area encompassed by the South Salina Street Historic District and extending beyond it on all sides. Wood named his holdings after his wife's family name. Because General Wood fell into arrears in paying for his land, ownership reverted to the State of New York. In 1843, William B. Kirk, then, became the true founding father

and major developer of the early Danforth settlement, also known as the Kirk Tract. Kirk gradually subdivided and sold off his land along South Salina Street, Kirk Street and McLennan Avenue; most of the Kirk Tract had been sold by his death in 1886.

Syracuse's first attorney was Thaddeus M. Wood. His practice was established in 1794 when the "hallowed proceedings" of the Court of Common Pleas were held in Asa Danforth's courthouse in Onondaga Valley.

Daniels, John, Ind. Royal Arch, 8P, 1794. 4th Regt, The Line.

Darling, John, Union, 1; 5th Regt, The Line; The Levies; Cooper's Rangers; Dutchess Co. Militia.

Day, Elijah, Union, 1; Hampshire Lodge, 1787. Lt, 7th Mass., 19 Nov 1777.

Brother of Luke Day below. The were involved during the Rebellion of Daniel Shays (q.v.), following which Daniel and Day brothers reach Bennington, VT, on 7 Feb 1787 seeking asylum (from outstanding warrants against them). There they found shelter with their brother, Giles Day, in Marlborough, VT. Despite the many officers in their ranks, only Luke and Elijah Day belonged to the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati; on 13 Jul 1787 they were expelled for their part in Shays Rebellion.

"Whereas Luke and Elijah Day have, by openly joining, leading, and conducting the late rebellion in this Commonwealth, rendered themselves particularly odious and obnoxious to this Society: therefore *Resolved*, That their month's pay be returned to them by the treasurer, as they are not and never have been considered as members of this Society."

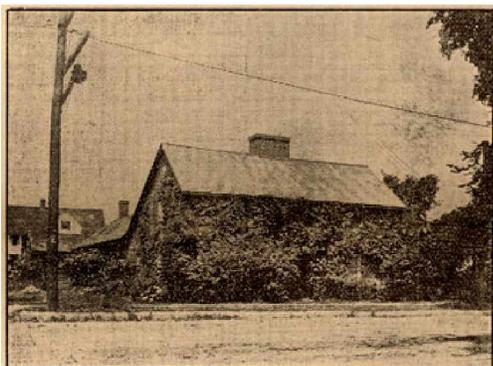
The Rebellion was aided by Capt. Luke Day, who, after seven years' of honorable service in the Revolutionary War, became involved with the cause of Shays at the Stebbins tavern. His brother, Adjutant Elijah was an associate in this endeavor. Capt. Luke drilled his men on the (Springfield) common, armed with hickory clubs and 'uniformed them [in their hats] with hemlock sprigs.

Adjutant Elijah Day "was a good declaimer, and his barroom hagangues were powerful and effective. He succeeded in drawing quite a large company to his standard, and proceeded to drilling them daily on the West Springfield Common.

Day, Luke, Union, 1; Hampshire Lodge, 1787. Captain, 7th Mass., 1 Jan 1777.

http://shaysrebellion.stcc.edu/shaysapp/person.do?shortName=luke_day

On July 21, 1743, Luke Day, Jr., was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, the third child of seven born to Luke Day, Sr., and Jerusha Skinner. The Days were one of West Springfield, Massachusetts' most prominent families. Scarcely a year passed without a member of the Day family holding a town office. Luke's father's cousin, Benjamin Day, was well known as the town's first moderator, selectman, and town representative to the General Court. Another cousin, Josiah Day, owned the property that today serves as a museum and memorial to the family.



The Day House in West Springfield may have served as Luke Day's headquarters during Shays' Rebellion. Courtesy Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association, Deerfield, MA

Luke, Jr., married Lydia Kelsey of Killingworth, Connecticut, on August 20, 1762, in Westfield, Massachusetts. Both were 19 years old. Over the next 17 years, Luke and Lydia had 8 children; 2 died in infancy, and another died at age 13. All of the remaining children—four sons and a daughter—survived to adulthood, and all five married.

Call to Arms - When news reached West Springfield of the fighting at Lexington and Concord in April 1775, Luke marched to Boston with a local militia company. Luke was soon promoted to first lieutenant and, along with 1,100 other men, volunteered to take part in Benedict Arnold's epic, failed Quebec expedition in 1775. Luke was later promoted to Captain. He served in the Continental Army through the Revolution, although illness furloughed

him at home for the most of the latter part of the war.

As Commander-in-Chief of the Continental army, George Washington had encouraged his officers to assume the marks of distinction and behavior that signaled their military and accompanying social status as gentlemen. This typically included officers wearing elegant dress, hiring servants, buying better food than what was issued to the common soldiers, and assuming the expenses of equipping and maintaining a horse. Luke resisted assuming this lifestyle, believing he would maintain better camaraderie with his soldiers if he retained habits more akin to theirs. Even though his family owned substantially more property than did the families of ordinary soldiers, he realized that living beyond what his infrequent pay could cover would only bring on financial woes for the future. Like other officers and enlisted men during the long war, Luke was paid infrequently or in notes that initially had little market value and then quickly depreciated.

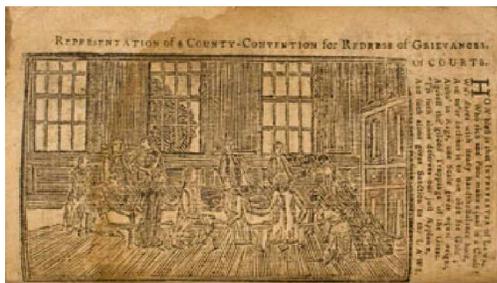
In the late spring of 1782, while on a medical leave at home, Luke helped put down an uprising against the Massachusetts wartime government. Known as "Ely's Rebellion," the movement was spearheaded by the Reverend Samuel Ely. Ely urged Massachusetts citizens to overthrow the new Massachusetts Constitution of 1780 and establish what he and his followers considered more representative republican government. As in the years leading up to the American Revolution, the courts and judges became targets for those protesting what they saw as government corruption and injustice. When a mob threatened the Court of Common Pleas at Northampton, Captain Day responded to the government's call for troops to protect the court. Luke and other soldiers successfully defended the judges by standing on the courthouse steps and defying the demands of the mob.

In 1783, Luke joined the exclusive and newly-formed Society of the Cincinnati. Membership in this fraternal organization was open only to veteran officers of the Continental Army and their firstborn sons. One of the Society's goals was to lobby the governments to ensure that veteran Continental Army officers received half-pay pensions for life, as retired British officers did. Luke donated one month of his pay to join this organization, most likely hoping that in return, he would "rub shoulders with great men" and get preferential treatment from the state or national government after the war. Society of Cincinnati members lobbied extensively for positions, land, and pensions. The Society was deluged almost immediately with angry criticism by those who condemned it as an aristocratic institution at odds with the egalitarian ideals of the new republics. Despite the promises by the Continental Congress to

Luke and other commissioned officers, the policy was soon commuted to just five years' full payment to veteran officers of government securities bearing six percent interest. Worse, by the time the states approved the settlement in 1784, the notes had depreciated to about one-eighth of their face value.

Following his official discharge in 1783, and in the face of rising state and local taxes, the farms belonging to Luke and his immediate family deteriorated. Before the war Luke's father was listed in the top five percent of town taxpayers. The demand for farm goods increased during the war. Unfortunately, with Luke and one of his brothers serving in the army, the family lacked the manpower to produce what the farms needed to in order to thrive. By the war's end the Day family paid in taxes four times what they had before the war and were no longer in the top five percent of town taxpayers. Luke incurred more and more debt as he struggled to resuscitate his deteriorating farm and pay the tax collector. By 1785 Luke was in debtor's prison in Northampton. Like other imprisoned debtors, Luke was permitted to leave the jail during the day as long as he stayed within certain set boundaries and returned each night. After two frustrating months, Luke "broke his bond" by leaving Northampton and heading home to his farm and family.

Disrupting the Courts - In the months that followed, Luke met with local people to discuss their financial plight and their anger with the government that seemed so obstinately opposed to serving the people. Many of them, like Luke, believed that scripture as well as natural rights justified, even demanded, the active resistance they contemplated. It is said that Luke believed God might speak directly to him through the Bible, and that he discovered a passage in Ecclesiastes (4:1) that seemed to speak directly to the times: "Behold the tears of such were oppressed, and they had no comforter; and on the side of the oppressor there was power." That summer, a number of residents attended a convention in Hatfield, Massachusetts, where they voiced their grievances and demanded radical changes to the state government, including the creation of a new state constitution.

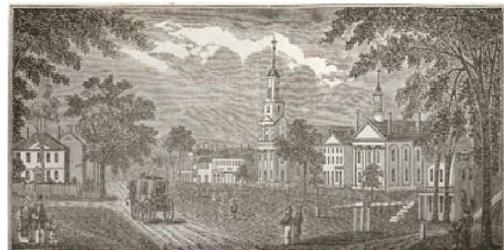


Towns unhappy with Massachusetts government policies sent delegates to county conventions such as the one illustrated here in an engraving from *Bickerstaff's Boston Almanack for 1787*. Courtesy American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, MA

On the morning of August 29, 1786, just six days after the Hatfield Convention, groups of men from surrounding towns began making their way toward Northampton, where the quarterly session of the Court of Common Pleas was scheduled to open that day. Luke and a body of men from West Springfield joined the hundreds converging on the town. Sheriff Elisha Porter of Hadley recognized many of the men who entered town to the music of fifes and drums. By noon there were 500 armed men. Those without swords or muskets wielded hickory clubs. Alarmed residents shuttered themselves in their shops and houses.

Sheriff Porter led the judges from Clark's Tavern, where they had put on their gray wigs and black gowns. Luke Day, who just a few years before had defended the court, now insisted it not open. While his men surrounded the approach to the courthouse, Captain Day stood on the steps with a petition in his hand for the judges. The petition stated that it was "inconvenient" to the people of the state for the courts to sit that day, and entreated the judges to adjourn until the petitions of the conventions might be granted by the General Court. By the time the judges retreated to the tavern to consider the petition, the crowd of men had grown to 1500. The justices decided to "continue all matters pending" until November and "adjourned without delay."

Captain Luke Day stood on the courthouse steps with a petition in his hand for the judges at this Northampton Courthouse on August 29, 1786. Courtesy Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association, Deerfield, MA



During the fall of 1786, Luke Day and Daniel Shays of Pelham became the most conspicuous and authoritative leaders of the insurgents in Hampshire County. Both spent time on the West Springfield common organizing and drilling militia who referred to themselves as "Regulators." They also met and discussed their plans and opinions in taverns and other public spaces. Although he lacked a formal education, Luke was said to be a practical, intelligent, persistent and popular leader. As he looked over the crowd of Regulators, armed with hickory clubs and distinguished by hemlock sprigs—signifying liberty—tucked into their hatbands, he must have felt some pride realizing that among the West Springfield crowd were 26 of his relatives.

Of the men who were gaining attention as prominent Regulators, it was Daniel Shays rather than Luke Day who became identified as the main leader of the movement that would bear his name—although Luke's stature in the community and his extensive kinship connection may have made him the better choice. Later comparisons of Day and Shays published in a 1926 history of Springfield suggested that it was as much chance as intent that resulted in Shays assuming a leadership role in the Regulation:

It was more the result of accident than any other cause that Shays had the precedence, and the fortune to make his name infamous by association with the rebellion in which he was engaged. Day was the stronger man, in mind and will, the equal of Shays in military skill, and his superior in the gift of speech.

Yet, other accounts emphasized the distrust some felt for Luke's emotionally outspoken religious sentiments, his tendency to draw too much inspiration from the Bible for the job at hand. It was feared that a time would come when he would rely too heavily upon divine guidance and become more of a dictator and less of a democratic leader.

Governor Bowdoin feared the protestors might disrupt the Supreme Judicial Court scheduled to meet in Springfield in September. He therefore ordered out the militia from nearby towns under General William Shepard. Although the judges, protected by the militia, managed to convene the court, hundreds of Regulators led by Shays succeeded in preventing them from transacting business. Once the Court had closed, Shepard withdrew the government militia and began preparing to defend the United States Arsenal located in Springfield.



As in 1774, thousands of Massachusetts men marched on Springfield to shut down a court session they believed betrayed the principals of free government. Detail from *Petition & Protest*. © 2008 Bryant White

In late October, the state cracked down on the Regulation, issuing the Milita Act and the Riot Act. In addition, the Legislature soon suspended the Writ of Habeas Corpus, thus allowing suspects to be imprisoned anywhere in the Commonwealth without the right to challenge their imprisonment.

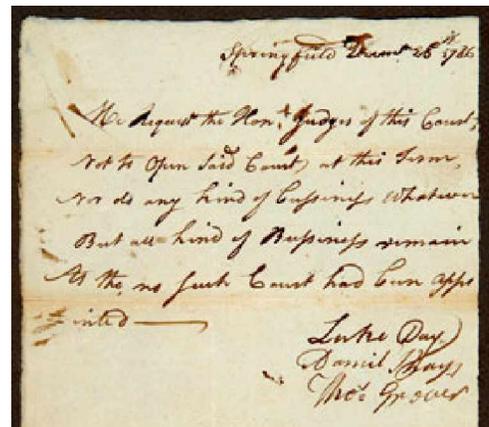
Like many other Massachusetts citizens, Luke Day and Daniel Shays were shocked by the suspension of Habeas Corpus and the accompanying revocation of ancient English liberties they had fought to preserve in the War for Independence. Thousands of armed protesters, including veterans of the state militia and Continental Army, continued seeking reform through regulating

the government and its leaders, including judges and courts. In the next months, the Regulators marched on Worcester and Concord.

On December 26th, 1786, Shays appeared in Springfield on a white horse, leading a well-armed, well-drilled company of 300 men, including Luke Day. They took possession of the Courthouse and petitioned the Supreme Judicial Court not to open. The judges did open the court, but complied with the request to adjourn without doing any business.

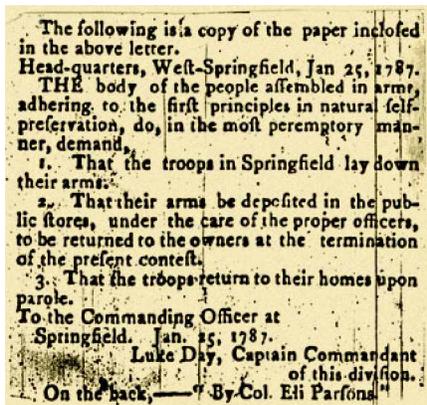
Luke Day handed this petition to judges at the Springfield Court on Dec. 26th, 1786. Courtesy Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia, PA

By January 10, 1787, with another court due to convene in Worcester in 10 days, Governor Bowdoin responded to fears that the men the government called "insurgents" would again try to interfere. He issued warrants to the Sheriff of Hampshire County for the arrest of the ringleaders. Realizing that the conflict was escalating, and in need of arms and equipment, the insurgents turned their eyes toward the barracks and stores of the United States Arsenal at Springfield.



A Failure to Communicate - On January 15th, Shays and his leaders dispatched orders to officers throughout Hampshire County to muster their respective commands, fully armed and equipped, with 10 days' rations, to rendezvous in Pelham by January 19th. The rebels were divided into three regiments, each under the command of a former Revolutionary War officer with five or more years of experience, but miles apart in three different Massachusetts towns. Daniel Shays gathered his forces in Palmer; Eli Parsons collected his troops in Chicopee; and Luke Day assembled his men across the Connecticut River in West Springfield. Since they were not in close proximity, each would have to rely upon messengers for communication.

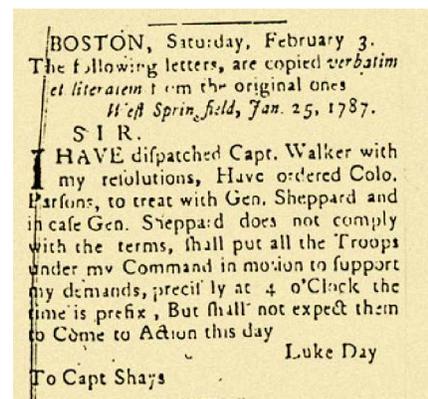
Just before a three-pronged attack planned for January 25th, Luke Day unilaterally decided to change the plan. Claiming to represent the "body of the people assembled in arms," he sent an ultimatum to General Shepard, giving him and his forces 24 hours to lay down their arms and return home. He declared that if they did not do so, he would "give nor take no quarter." At the same time, Luke sent a message to the other two commanders informing them of the postponement of the attack until January 26th. However, the message was intercepted by Shepard's men; Day's change of plan never reached Shays and Parsons.



The Hampshire Gazette printed this copy of the ultimatum Luke Day originally sent to General Shepard on January 25, 1787. Courtesy Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association, Deerfield, MA

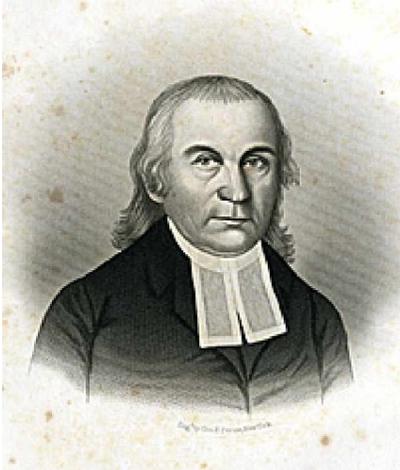
The Hampshire Gazette later printed this copy of the letter Luke Day sent to Shays and Parsons on January 25, 1787, telling them of his change of plans. Courtesy Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association, Deerfield, MA

Why did Luke Day change the plan? Some historians believe that Luke's unreadiness to march until January 26th explains the delay; others suggest that Day wanted to give Shepard a 24-hour warning.



An unsubstantiated story offers a third possibility. According to this anecdote, on the eve of the arsenal attack, the pastor of the First Church of West Springfield, Joseph Lathrop, tried to convince Luke to stand down. The minister, a strong government supporter and an influential local figure, allegedly told Day that "his army was 'deficient of good, true and trusty officers,' that he was 'engaged in a bad cause' and his men knew it, and that he ought to 'disband them, and let them return peaceably to

their homes; for as sure as you advance upon the public stores, tis as certain that you will meet with sure defeat." If this story is true, it could explain Luke's reluctance to march and hence his change of plan.



Joseph Lathrop

Courtesy Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association, Deerfield, MA

One can only imagine what Luke Day thought when word reached him that the march on the Arsenal had already taken place without his regiment. Eli Parsons, who had marched from Chicopee, blamed Day for botching the original plan.

Rout and Escape - On 27 Jan General Shepard moved his forces against Shays on the east side of the Connecticut River. Shepard was reinforced by General Benjamin Lincoln who arrived with 2,000 additional government militia to reinforce Shepard. In the early hours of January 28th, he led four regiments and four fieldpieces across the iced-over Connecticut River to "overawe" Day's forces and "frighten him to submission without bloodshed."

Luke Day and his men scattered. Day led some men up the river to Northampton where they crossed into Amherst, and then followed Daniel Shays to Pelham. On February 4th, a number of the Shays forces were captured in Petersham, while the remainder fled. By the end of the month armed resistance had been crushed. Most of the Regulators, except for Shays, Day, and a few other leaders, were coming forward to take an oath of allegiance and surrender their weapons in exchange for a government pardon.

Meanwhile, the General Court met and declared that a state of rebellion existed in the Commonwealth. A price was put on the heads of the most notorious Regulator leaders: \$750 for Daniel Shays; \$500 each for Luke Day, Adam Wheeler and Eli Parsons.

Meanwhile, Shays, Day, and others escaped through Athol to Warwick, Massachusetts. On February 5th, they crossed the state line into Winchester, New Hampshire. From there, Luke crossed into Vermont to stay with a relative in Marlborough.

Epilogue - Luke Day was captured at Westmoreland, New Hampshire, sometime in February, 1787, and imprisoned in Boston. He was released and granted a free pardon on March 22, 1788, after the town of West Springfield sent a petition to the legislature requesting clemency. In it, they stated that "he was reluctantly drawn into the rebellion and would have desisted from his violent measure at an early period had he not apprehended danger from the party with which he was unfortunately connected."

In July of 1787, the Society of the Cincinnati banished Luke Day for his part in what had become known as Shays' Rebellion. Between 1787-1793, he was sued at various times for failure to pay his mortgage. He began selling land to his pay debts. In 1791 his father died, but Luke was not mentioned in the will. Luke died at the age of 58 on June 1, 1801, at his home in West Springfield. According to a contemporary, he was poor and in pain from gout. He was buried in an unmarked grave next to his parents, at the Paucatuck Cemetery in West Springfield.

History of Western Massachusetts, by Josiah Gilber Holland, page 295.

http://books.google.com/books?id=kZMseBfejMYC&pg=PA245&dq=%22elijah+day%22&lr=#PPA295_M1

Luke Day was born in West Springfield, 25 Jul 1743, and was, consequently, four years the senior of Daniel Shays. His father was the proprietor of an extensive landed estate, which, for some reason, was inherited by a younger brother. His service in the Revolution was longer than that of Shays, and much more soldierly and honorable. Day was a demagogue, and a braggadocio. When Shepard's army was in Springfield, his tongue, though abundantly accustomed to the language of boasting and bravado, could hardly express the contempt he felt for the government forces. He talked wildly of braving Shepard's men, and of spilling "the last drop of blood that ran in his veins," but he never embraced the opportunity of making the sacrifice. Day was not, like Shays, a tool of the rebellion, but an active agent. He raised his own men, and drilled and commanded them. He maintained authority among his troops. He was an inveterate speech-maker, and the shallowness of his principle, and the libertinism which stained his estimate of political freedom, are abundantly illustrated in an extract from one of his speeches which has been preserved. A few days previous to the attack of Shays upon the arsenal, Day, in haranguing his men, said:—"My boys, you are going to fight for liberty. If you wish to know what liberty is, I will tell you. It is for every man to do what he pleases, to make other folks do as you please to have them, and to keep folks from serving the devil."

Day was not insensitive to the good opinion of those whom he respected, and, on one occasion, went to Rev. Dr. Lathrop, the well known minister at West Springfield at that time, and, after a somewhat difficult introduction of the subject, informed the Doctor that he and Shays had determined to attack the Arsenal, asking him if he thought they should succeed. The reverend gentleman told him most decidedly that he thought he would not, and gave for his reasons that his questioner was engaged in a bad cause, and that *he and all his men knew it*. He then told him that a resort to arms to obtain redress for supposed grievances was not justifiable, and that the measures he was taking would involve him in difficulty, and bring distress and ruin upon his family; and he advised him to disperse his men immediately. After the defeat of Shays, Day fled to New York. While in exile, he wrote to Dr. Lathrop, and quoted with no little plausible shrewdness and meaning the following opening passage of the 4th chapter of Ecclesiastes: "So I returned, and considered all. The oppressions that are done under the sun, and behold the tears of such as were oppressed, and they had no comforter; and on the side of the oppressors there was power, but they had no comforter. Wherefore, I praised the dead which were already dead, more than the living which are yet alive. Yea, better is he than both they which hath not yet been, who hath not seen the evil work that is done under the sun. Again I considered all travail and every right work, that for this a man is envied by his neighbor. This is also vanity and vexation of spirit." It would appear by a mittimus issued by the Clerk of the Suffolk County Court, on the 3d of April, 1788, that he was, at a late day, under arrest. How, or when, he was arrested, does not appear, but, from the fact of his durance in the Suffolk County jail, and his arraignment there on the charge of treason, his arrest was probably effected by the agency of the New York authorities. This mittimus is now preserved in the archives of Hampshire County, to which county, by his own request, he was transferred for trial. The mittimus directed the Sheriff and Jailer of the county to keep him until he should be discharged by due course of law. Two months afterwards, he was discharged by the operation of the general pardon. After his pardon, he returned to West Springfield, where, after suffering extremely for several years with the gout, he died in poverty, in 1801, at the age of fifty-eight years. In his movements in the insurrection, Day had far more earnestness, though no more principle than

Shays. He believed that *he* had been wronged, and it infuriated him, and his own heated words excited himself as much as they did those to whom they were addressed.

Deane, Walter, Masters', 2; Captain, 3rd Mass., 1 Jan 1781. d. 1814.

DeGrave, Michael, Ind Royal Arch, 8, 1795; 12th Regt. Albany Militia.

Dennison, Daniel, St. Patrick's, 4; Initiated or affiliated 23 May 1766; 1st NY Line Regt., Col. Van Schaick.

Dennison, Daniel D., Masters', 2; Lt, 4th NY, 11 Apr 1780; d. 3 Feb 1824.

Dennison, James, Union, 1; 2nd & 3rd Regt., Ulster Co. Militia.

Dewarkin, Albert van, St. Patrick's, 4, 3 Feb 1791; Tryon Co. Militia

DeWitt, John, St. George's, 6; Solomon's 1; Ea 26 Dec 1780; FC 14 Mar 1781; MM 31 Mar 1781; 1Lt in Col. Zephaniah Platt's Regiment of Associated Exempts. Appointed 4 Nov 1778, previous to which he served as a Private in the 1st NY Cont'l Line.

DeWitt, John L., Solomon's, 1; NY Captain of Snyder's Regt., NY Militia.

DeWitt, Levi, St. George's, 6; MM 10 Jul 1781; He was a Quartermaster in Col. Philip Van Cortlandt's Regiment, 2nd NY Cont'l Line; Lt in Col. Henry K. Van Rensselaer's Regiment of Levies in 1779; Captain in Col. Albert Pawling's Regiment of Levies in 1780.

DeWitt, Levi, Solomon's, 1; Pawling's Levies.

Diamond, Thomas S., Masters', 2 (member no. 14); Union Lodge No. 1; Private 1st Regiment, Albany County Militia.

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/d/thsdiamond.html>

Thomas S. Diamond was born about 1737. Antiquarian sources say that he was of Huguenot ancestry, was in Boston in 1759, and that he settled in Albany after the American Revolution. However, he was in Albany by the mid-1760s when his second ward house and lot were noted on the city assessment roll. In 1767, he was included on the roster of the Rensselaerswyck militia company. early on, he was a member of the Albany Masonic Lodge. His wife was Mary McLane - the mother of his children. He was member of the Albany Presbyterian church. He also witnessed baptisms at the Albany Dutch church where his grandchildren were christened.

In 1779, his first ward property appeared on assessment rolls. During the 1780s and 90s, his name appeared on a variety of community-based records and documents. After the war, he was accorded a land bounty right in conjunction with the Albany militia regiment. In 1790, his first ward home on the south side of Hudson Street included two men, two females, and a slave. He also leased a lot south of Wolf Street from the city. Thomas S. Diamond died in July 1796 at the age of fifty-nine. He was buried on August 25, 1796 in the Presbyterian church cemetery plot. His will passed probate on August 31. His widow died in 1817.

Dickinson, Charles, Masters', 2, Record of his service lost. Name on manuscript in Comptroller's office, Albany.

Diffendorf (Diefendorf, Devendorf or Dievendorf), Henry, Union, 1; Captain, 5th Company, Col. Herkimer's Canajoharie Regt., Tryon Co. Militia. k. 6 Aug 1777 at Oriskany.

Capt. Henry DIEFENDORF b. abt 1738, Currytown, Montgomery Co., NY, m. abt 1763, in Currytown, Montgomery Co., NY, Anna Rosina MOYER, b. Mar 1741, NY, d. aft 1791, Montgomery Co., NY. Capt. died Aug 6 1777, in battle, Oriskany, Oneida, NY.

Henry Diefendorf lay dying, shot through the lungs; he begged for water, and one of his comrades stamped a little hole in the ground and, collecting the rain which fell during part of the battle, gave a drink to the dying man. When he had expired, the friend cried with an oath, "I'll have a life for that one," and shot a large Indian lurking behind a tree.

Children:

- i. Anna Barbara b. 6 Apr 1764.
- ii. Jacob H. b. 1765; d. 6 Jul 1847.
- iii. Solomon b. 24 Oct 1770; d. 13 Jun 1850.
- iv. Henry b. 1772; d. 8 Feb 1834.
- v. Elizabeth b. 30 Apr 1773; d. 30 May 1850.

Dodge, Levi, Steuben, 18; Lt, NH Line.

<http://www.oldtowncemetery.org/amerrevbio.html>

Levi Dodge, Lieutenant, in New Hampshire line (not listed in D.A.R. index)

In a letter to the Editor in a 1926 newspaper, "...other veterans of the War of Independence, whose graves may or may not have been similarly marked, are interred in the same burying ground.... Levi M. Dodge, brick manufacturer and village president....all lie in unknown graves." Levi Dodge signed the 1775 pledge of association at Weigand's Broad Street Tavern. On April 6, 1793, Levi Dodge was appointed one of 8 'active persons' (in the committee of the South District) to hand petitions about concerning the annexation of the south end of the county of Ulster to the north end of the county of Orange. Immediately after the incorporation of the village, an act was passed on March 20, 1801 appointing Levi Dodge and others as Directors of the Newburgh & Cohecton Turnpike Road, with a capital of \$125,000, for the construction of a road from Newburgh to the Delaware River. The bank of Newburgh was incorporated by act of the Legislature in March 22, 1811. Levi Dodge became the fourth cashier, succeeded in 1836 by George W. Kerr. *Levi Dodge was a P. M. in 1797 in the first Newburgh Masonic Lodge "Steuben Lodge, No. 18" whose charter was dated September 27, 1788.* He served the Village Board of Trustees as a Corporation Officer 1816.

Dolson, Abraham, Little Britain, 6; Orange Co. Militia.

Donaldson, James, St George's, 6; Affiliated or joined 23 Jan 1797, 2Lt in the Levies under the command of Col. John Hathorn.

Doolittle, George, Amicable, 23; Private in Revolution; afterward Brigadier-General in State service.

<http://www.dunhamwilcox.net/bios/doolittle.htm>

General George Doolittle, b. June 14, 1759, Wallingford, Conn., where his parents resided for a few years and then ret. to Middletown. He m. 1783, Grace Wetmore, b. Dec. 3, 1766, Middletown, Conn., dau of Capt. Amos Wetmore and Rachel Parsons. Capt. Amos Wetmore who had served in the Rev. Army, united with Capt. Hugh White in the purchase of the Saquehada Patent (most likely the Sadaqueda or Sedaghqueda, aka Sauquoit) of land and removed to it soon after White. For two years the nearest mill was forty miles away. In 1788 White and Wetmore built a grist mill and nearby a saw mill. When fire burned the saw mill then legal difficulties arose. White was a Presbyterian and Wetmore a Congregationalist. In 1797 White threatened to cut down the dam and deprive Wetmore of the use of the water unless he (Wetmore) would become a Presbyterian and join Rev. Bethuel Todd's congregation. (Annals of Oneida Co.)

George Doolittle, at the age of seventeen enlisted, 1776, as a private in Capt. Churchill's Co., Col. Comfort Sage's Reg., Gen. Wadsworth's Brigade, raised in June to reinforce Gen. Washington at N.Y., and which retreated Sept. 15, from the city; time expired Dec. 25, 1776. On Jan. 1, 1777, he enlisted in the company of Capt. David Humphrey, under Col. Return Jonathan Meigs; enlisted again April 7, 1777, for six weeks' service at Peekskill. On May 1, 1778, he enlisted "for the war" in the 6th Reg. Conn. Line (Regulars), Col. Meigs, and served till 1783.

George Doolittle had the honorable trade of a shoemaker and carried his "kit" through the war, mending his compatriot's boots and shoes. He saved his earnings and thus laid the foundation of his successful career. In 1786 he followed his father-in-law to Whitestown and at the first town meeting, 7 Apr 1789, he was chosen commissioner of highways. For many years he was supervisor. On 1 Apr 1793, a meeting was held to organize a religious society and he was named on the committee. In 1800 the first brigade of militia of all the new part of New York was organized and he was commissioned Brigadier General, though others in that settlement had been commissioned officers in the Rev. Army. he was a member of the NY Legislature, and served in the War of 1812. He was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church. He was stricken in the night with apoplexy and died 21 Feb 1825. His widow died 27 Aug 1836.

Children:

i. Charles Ranney Doolittle, b. 14 Aug 1799, Whitestone (Whitestown), NY.; m. 29 Jun 1829, Abby Pickard Obear, b. 26 Mar 1811, Beverly, MA, dau of Oliver and Abby Obear. He was a successful merchant in Utica, NY, where he d. 9 Oct 1841. She m. (2) 23 Jan 1845, John Camp, b. 1786, Glastonbury, CT, a merchant in Utica, d. 1867. She d. 27 Jul 1890.

Children:

Abby Obear, b. Nov. 15, 1830; m. Robert S. Williams.

Caroline Obear, b. July 23, 1832; d. Sept. 26, 1833.

Caroline Stevens, b. June 1, 1834; m. James V. Pomeroy.

Lucy Helen, b. Oct. 26, 1836; m. Edward Curran 20 Oct 1864

Mary J., b. June 25, 1839; m. Dr. Henry M. Hurd of Johns Hopkins Uni., Baltimore, Md.

ii. Susan Parsons Doolittle, b. Sept. 12, 1801; m. Dec. 30, 1823, William R. Tibbetts, b. Sept. 25, 1801, Oriskany, N.Y.; farmer and tanner; rem. to Galesburg, Ill., where he d. Jan. 27, 1886. She d. Feb. 10, 1844, Whitesboro, N.Y. Seven children.

iii. Irena DOOLITTLE, daughter of General George Doolittle and Grace (Wetmore) Doolittle who died April 1831, at Whitestown, NY, married 10 Jun 1810, BENJAMIN STUART WALCOTT, born in Cumberland, R.I. Jan. 12, 1862.

A grinding or grist mill was built in 1794 by General George Doolittle of Whitesboro. The name of this mill was the "Burrstone" from the circumstance of the French Burrstones being used in it for grinding purposes. About the year 1815 General Doolittle, the owner, desired Benjamin Stuart Walcott, his son-in-law, and who was reared a cotton manufacturer in Rhode Island, to change the mill to a cotton mill, which task was undertaken and accomplished in a credible manner. In the year 1824 a proposition was received from Benjamin Marshall of New York City inviting Mr. Walcott to join him in the erection of the New York mills and the manufacture of fine shirtings, the first attempt made in the country at producing yarns of the finest grades.



<http://www.scottishritecharities.org/ReportFiles/rpt-10158.pdf>

National Heritage Museum, Gift of Frederick B. Doolittle,

<http://www.monh.org/Default.aspx?tabid=342&cid=3&sid=0&ProductID=77&page=0>

Punch Bowl with Masonic Symbols, Maker unknown ca 1790

This punch bowl belonged to General George Doolittle. In the will of Laura M. Doolittle, donor's ancestor, it states: "To my son and daughter...I give the punch bowl which came to my husband from his ancestor who was an officer in the Revolutionary Army, the bowl having been a testimonial to him from brother officers (presumably Freemasons, as was he.)"

Doty, David, Solomon's, 1; Wagon Master of Gen. Gates Army, 3 Aug 1776. d. 1817.

Douglas, Wheeler, Union, 1; 1st Regt Albany Militia.

Douglas, William, Ind Royal Arch, 8; 1st Regt, The Line; Artillery, The Line; 2nd Regt. Ulster Co. Militia.

Drake, Benjamin, Ind Royal Arch, 8; Orange Co. Militia.

Drake, Joshua, Union, 1; Captain, 3rd Cont'l Capt.

Driskill, Joseph, Union, 1; No. 1, Delaware; 1Lt, 3rd Cont'l Army, 7 May 1779.

Dubois, Benjamin C., Union, 1; Captain, 11th Regt, Albany Militia. b. 10 Sep 1750, Catskill, Greene Co., NY

<http://morrisonspensions.org/duboisbenj.html>

Pension Application for Benjamin C. Dubois S.12816
Captain in the Regiment of Col. VanDyke, New York Line.
\$480 per annum.
State of New York
City & County of New York SS.

On this 25 day of August 1832, personally appeared before me Richard Riker a Judge of the Court of Common Plea, in and for the City and County of New York Benjamin C. Dubois a resident of the City of New York aged eighty two years who being first duly sworn according to law doth depose and say on his oath and make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress passed June 7th 1832. That he enlisted [in] the service of the United States under the following officers and served as herein after stated. That he was appointed a first Lieutenant of the company of Captain Henry Marselus in the Regt commanded by Col. Cornelius Vandyke in the Continental line of the State of New York on the 21 of June 1776 and that he continued to serve in company until promoted capt. July 1st in 1780 of a company to reinforce the army of the United States, by Governor George Clinton, both of which commissions are hereunto annexed.

That he was at the **battle of Saratoga** October 7, 1777 at which the British General Frazer was killed, and he was present October 17th 1777 at the surrender of the British under Burgoyne to the Americans under Genl Gates. The evidence of his said services together with his commissions are hereunto annexed. The circumstances of the battle of Saratoga as near as applicant can recollect are as follows, the command of the Army was under General Gates who had not been a great while in that situation who was certain that General Burgoyne had crossed the Hudson and situated himself upon Saratoga Plains, marched the army towards the enemy and encamped a short distance from a place called Stillwater. This happened about the middle of September 1777. It was soon ascertained that the army of Burgoyne was rapidly advancing and he did take up his position within a short distance from the American Army, and on or about the [?] day of the month, he marched his whole army against the Americans. General Burgoyne commanded the right and General Fraser acted as a cover to that part of the army & commanded by Burgoyne, Indians and Canadians & formed in front and flank. Deponent thinks that the artillery under Genl Phillips were on the left. General Gates ordered Col. Morgan to watch them and if he could by any possible manner among them as they approached which he did by coming across the Picket Guard and driving them back.

The British immediately sent an assistance to their Pickets and Morgan was compelled to give away. General Gates hearing of this ordered assistance & be given to Morgan what was done. And then the action was not general and in the afternoon General Arnold and Colonel Morgan were completely engaged with the British. This lasted until it was too dark to pursue any further and the Americans retreated to their camp. General Burgoyne began to suffer from desertion of great numbers of his army his provisions and forage getting short. His horses began to die of hunger and whilst he was suffering in this manner the forces of the American Army was encroaching so General Gates was watching all the movements of Burgoyne with a jealous eye and his grand object was to cut off his retreat if possible. Burgoyne perceiving the difficulties arising from the desertion of his army and the augmentation of the American forces thought to effect a retreat by attacking the Americans in the left for which purpose he marched a detachment with General Phillips and Fraser and had them formed very near to the American Army. The Americans attacked them on the left. The Americans then attacked them generally and endeavoured to cut off their retreat by marching a number of men in their [?]

The British perceiving this formed to cover the retreat of their troops. The Americans fought the left wing of the British with determined firmness and undoubted courage and so persisting were they that the left wing did retreat but they would have been totally destroyed if they had not been protected by a portion of the British Army covering their retreat. The battle was fought on the 7th day of October 1777. General Lincoln was wounded in the leg & the very day after the battle and was not present at the capture of the British Army then came the moment when all the British returned into their line. Then General Arnold pressed forward and nearly as the day was gone, the Americans entered or forced the entrenchments when Arnold's horse was killed and he wounded. Col. Brooks with his regiment carried the works on the right of the encampment and kept the ground. By this time it was night.

The loss of the British was great besides a number of prisoners & at this time General Fraser was slain. General Gates now perceiving that he had gained a compleat advantage and was determined to cut off all retreat on the part of the British if possible and for this purpose he placed a number of soldiers on the [?] near Saratoga ford? - Also a number in the rear to prevent the British falling back to Fort Edward and also a number of soldiers some distance higher up. General Burgoyne to avoid all means being cut off for a retreat immediately went to Saratoga. Gates perceiving this was on the alert and watched all his movements with a scrutinizing eye until he was certain that Burgoyne was endeavoring to gain Fort Edward and when he took measures to prevent the same which he did effectually. Burgoyne finding all means of a retreat to Fort Edward impracticable and whilst he was marching in his mind what to do [if] the Americans got possession of Fort Edwards.

The American Army increasing rapidly and being well supplied with provisions and ammunition almost surrounded the British Army who were much reduced and were decreasing daily and being in want of provisions for General Gates now perceiving all his advantage observed the enemy was [?]. General Burgoyne ascertaining that all was lost came to the conclusion of entering into stipulations with Gates for the surrender of himself and army which was finally settled about the 16th day of October 1777. The stipulations being signal, the army under Burgoyne on the 17th day of October 1777 at three o'clock P.M. marched out of camp towards the River and as the Infantry approached, their arms were piled by the word of command from their own officers and as the Artillery approached the same was left by the word of Command also.

The following questions as required by the Secretary of War being put to applicant, he answers as follows--

- 1st He was born at Catskill in Green County in or about the 10th day of September 1750.
- 2nd There was a family record in the family of applicants which has been lost many years.
- 3rd All the time he was called into service he lived in Albany, in Albany County and State of New York.
- 4th Drafted into the service.
- 5th The regular and militia officers with whom the applicant was acquainted with Genl Gates, Col. Moyer, Genl Lincoln, Genl Stark, Genl Schuyler, General Jackson and Col. Brooks of Massachusetts, Col. Vandyke and Capt. Marselus and applicant recd two commission hereunto annexed.
- 7th [skipped 6] Persons who will testify to applicants veracity are Capt. Elisha Webb of the Revolutionary Army John Nafer, Anthony Lyon, Thomas Wyatt, William Banks, Herman Culvan, Garnet Leyter? and Robert Clench.

He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity except the present and declares that his name is not on the pension roll of the agency of any state. (Signed) Benj. C. Dubois
Sworn and subscribed to this 25day of Aug 1832. R. Ricker.

Memo in the file: Benjamin C. Dubois file S. 12816. His commission as 1st Lieut. June 21, 1776 of Capt. Henry Marselus Col., Col. Cornelius Van Dyke's N.Y. Reg't –Continental Line and his commission as Capt. July 1st 1780, same reg't are not on file with the claim. A.E.P. Dec. 14, 1905

Letter of reply to an inquiry, dated April 27, 1936

Reference is made to your letter in which you request the Revolutionary War records of Benjamin Dubois, . . . of Green County, New York.

. . . The records of Benjamin C. Dubois . . . are given herein as found in pension claims based upon their service in the Revolutionary War. . .

Benjamin C. Dubois – S. 12816.

Benjamin C. Dubois was born on or about September 10, 1750 in Catskill, Greene County, New York; the names of his parents are not shown.

While a resident of Albany, Albany County, New York, he was commissioned June 21, 1776, 1st Lieutenant, Captain Henry Marselus' company, Colonel Cornelius Van Dyck's New York regiment, was in the Battle of Saratoga, at the surrender of Burgoyne and at the storming of Stony Point, and continued until July 1, 1780, at which time he was promoted Captain in said regiment, and served eight months, during which period he was stationed at West Point and was at Crompead at the time of Andre's execution, and at Fort George on Long Island; from April 1781, he served as Captain, Colonel Cornelius Van Dyck's regiment, was at King's Bridge, at Fort Griswold, in the battle of Johnstown, New York, and at Canada Creek, and continue one year; from May 1782, he served as Captain, Colonel Marinus Willett's New York regiment at least six months, stationed near New York. He was present when the British evacuated New York, and present at the farewell dinner to General George Washington, December 4, 1783, in New York City, then marched to White Hall, when General Washington embarked for the south.

Benjamin C. Dubois was allowed pension on his application executed August 25, 1832, at which time he resided in New York City, New York. He made no reference to wife or children at the time he made application for pension.

Dubois, Lewis (Louis), Solomon's, 1; Colonel, 4th Regt, Ulster Co. Militia.

See Appendix at the end of this present work for a seven page biographical sketch of Col. Lewis DuBois.

Dubois, Lewis, St. Patrick's, 4, 4 Dec 1794; Dutchess Co. Militia

Dummer, Nathaniel, St. George's, 6; EA 6 Feb 1778; FC 14 Feb 1778; MM 17 Feb 1778; Private in the 1st NY Cont'l Line.

Dunn, William, Union, 95; Private.

Dunning, Michael (Jr.), St. George's, 6 (1); FC & MM 26 Jan 1779; Lt and afterward Captain in Col. John McCrae's (Albany Co.) regiment of militia; 1Lt in (Seth) Warner's Additional Cont'l Regiment; commissioned Lt 1 Oct 1776; promoted to Captain 16 Jul 1779; retired 1 Jun 1781.

<http://www.dunningfamily.info/milo9.html>

MICHAEL DUNNING (Jr.) (Michael¹, John³, Benj², Theop¹), b. 20 May 1750, Newtown, CT.; moved to Saratoga Co., NY, about 1770; enlisted in 1777 at Stillwater, NY, in Capt. McCuen's Co., of Seth Warner's Regt; in the fall of 1779, while a Lieut., was captured by the British and confined in Montreal for 3 years; promoted Captain 12 Nov 1779 to rank from July 16, but never served with that rank; engaged in battle at Bennington and Hubbardton; placed on pension rolls, 25 Mar 1835, and died 28 Sep 1837, at Enfield, Tompkins (now Schuyler) Co., NY.

He was the son of:

MICHAEL DUNNING (John³, Benj², Theop¹), b. 1726, Newtown, CT.; moved about 1770 with 6 sons to Saratoga Co., NY, settling first at Stillwater (on the Hudson) and later founding the hamlet "Dunning Street," now Malta, NY; d. 29 Nov 1813, and is buried in Dunning Street Cemetery which contains 37 Dunning graves; was the father of Capt. Michael, the Revolutionary soldier, and is notable for very many descendants.

<http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=janep&id=1375>

Capt. Michael DUNNING, b. 20 Aug 1750 in Norwalk, Fairfield, CT; d. 28 Sep 1837 in Enfield, Tompkins Co. NY

Michael enlisted for the Revolutionary War in 1777 and was commissioned 1st Lt. He was promoted to Captain 19 Nov 1779, and fought in the battles of Bennington and Hubbardstown. He was captured by the British and held at Montreal until June 1782, when he was exchanged. After the war he received 1200 acres of land in Cuyahoga (Cayuga) County, NY, for war services and began land sales in 1796. He was placed on the pension rolls 25 Mar 1835, at Ulysses, Tompkins County, NY. The widow's application was dated 1 Oct 1837.

The History of Saratoga County, New York, by Nathaniel Bartlett Sylvester, published in 1878, states that the town of Malta was formed from Stillwater, 3 Mar 1802. A portion of Saratoga was added 28 Mar 1805. The first town-meeting was held at the house of Michael Dunning Jr., 6 Apr 1802.

Michael Dunning and Hannah Gregory are also fourth cousins (share the same great great grandfather)

Father: [Michael DUNNING](#) b: 30 JUN 1726 in Wilton, CT

Mother: [Hannah GREEN](#) b: BET. 1723 - 1729 in CT

Michael (Jr.) married 18 Nov 1784 at Stillwater, Saratoga, NY, [Hannah GREGORY](#) b: 27 JAN 1764 in Norwalk, CT

Child:

1. [Samuel Sheldon DUNNING](#) b: 10 May 1808 in Fabius, Onondaga, NY

Dunlap, James, Union, 1; 1st, 2nd & 5th Regt, the Line; Artillery.

Dyckman, William, Ind. Royal Arch, 2; 2nd Regt, Tryon Co. Militia.

http://www.archive.org/stream/dyckmanhouse1867dean/dyckmanhouse1867dean_djvu.txt

E

Edwards, Isaac, St.. John's, 90 (Now No. 22); (Private)

Eldred (Eldridge), Samuel, Union, 1; 1Lt, 2nd Mass; d. 18 Dec 1825.

Ellice, James, Union, 1; 2nd Regt, Albany Militia.

Ellison, Rev. Thomas, Masters', 2; 4th NY Line, Malcolm's Levies.

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/e/tellison.html>

Reverend Thomas Ellison was rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church from 1787 to 1802. Although others provided some services to former Anglicans after the War for Independence, he was the first permanent priest at St. Peters following the change from the Church of England to an independent American Episcopacy.

Born in 1759, Ellison's background and training are the subjects of some speculation. By April 1787, he was serving at St. Peters and he and his wife Isabella had taken up residence at the Albany rectory. They were welcomed to Albany by a church vestry that included prosperous merchants and prominent public officials. His social connections were further cemented by membership in the nearby Masonic Lodge.

Ellison's principal task was to rehabilitate a parish that had been suppressed and scattered during the war. Even though its direct connection with England had been severed, Ellison's principal members continued to be those of British ancestry - including many Englishmen of recent arrival. The twenty-eight-year-old Ellison was able to re-establish regular services, recruit new members, refurbish the church located in the middle of upper State Street, oversee the relocation of the church cemetery, and also reach out to English speaking people in the Albany hinterland.

Ellison made an immediate and positive impact on the spiritual life of booming post-war Albany. He was considered "a preacher of great power, a scholar of exactness and elegance, a teacher able and successful, a companion witty and agreeable." Ellison was gaining repute beyond the Albany orbit as well - attending regional conventions, undertaking missions into central and northern New York, seeking to establish the Episcopal church in Vermont, and making inquiries about restoring church lands taken during the Revolution.

By 1793, the Ellisons had moved into the new parsonage on Lodge Street where the rector also boarded a number of his students - one of whom was young James Fenimore Cooper. A few years later, Ellison was one of the trustees of the new "Albany City School." In November, he was credited with taking the lead in preventing a "great fire" from destroying even more of the city. In 1797, Ellison was appointed to the New York State Board of Regents.

Under Ellison's leadership, St. Peters grew to a point where a new church was needed and the rector supervised the planning for a larger building that would be located out of the middle of the main street. In the initiative to obtain a proper site for the new St. Peters, the city fathers found Ellison a formidable and determined petitioner.

But, by the early 1800s, Ellison had become "dangerously ill" and could only watch the construction of the new church from the stoop of his rectory - "too feeble to walk out." The nature of his illness is unknown. But Thomas Ellison died on April 26, 1802 at the age of forty-three. He was the last to perform services in the old St. Peters church. Dead by 1803 when new church was consecrated, Thomas Ellison was succeeded by Rev. Frederick Beasley.

Ellison, William, Masters', 2; 4th Regt, Orange Co. Militia; Private in Eighth Regiment, Albany County Militia.

Ellsworth, Peter, American Union, Morristown (visitor); Captain, 4th NY Line Regt.

Else, John, St. John's, 1; Quartermaster, 6th Regt, Dutchess Co. Militia.

Evans, Thomas, Ind. Royal Arch, 8, 1784; 2nd NY Line Regt.

Everett, Pelatiah (Pelathiah), Masters', 2; 1Lt, 1st Mass., 12 Jun 1783.

Pelatiah Everett (Mass). Sergeant 5th Massachusetts, 1st April, 1777 ; Ensign, 7th November, 1777; 2d Lieutenant, 10th, August, 1778; 1st Lieutenant, 25th April, 1781, transferred to 1st Massachusetts, 12th June, 1783, and served to 2d November, 1783. (Died — October, 1821.) **Birth:** 11 DEC 1750, Attleborough, Bristol, MA

<http://books.google.com/books?id=-7AtAAAYAAJ&pg=PA267&dq=%22Everett,+Pelatiah%22#PPA87,M1> page 87.

Lieut. PELATIAH EVERETT (*Jonathan, 4 Richard, 3 John, 2 Richard, 1*), born Dec. 11, 1750, at Attleboro, Mass.; died Oct. 19, 1821, at Westminster, Mass., published Apr. 7, 1773, to Rebecca Hoar, but no record of marriage is found; married 1st, Jan. —, 1784, Mary Cutting, daughter of Josiah and Lydia (Merriam) Cutting, of Princeton, Mass., born May 15, 1757; died Apr. 28, 1800; married 2d, Apr. 25, 1802, Dorcas Fessenden, daughter of Samuel and Sally (Pierce) Fessenden, born Jan. 25, 1779; died Jan. 2, 1840.

He was a saddler and harness maker. He went to Westminster, Mass., about 1760. In 1784, he bought the so called "Pond House," where he opened a store the next year, and later a public house, which he kept until 1796. He sold out in 1805 and moved to the westerly end of the village, on the border of Tophet swamp. In May, 1775, he enlisted as private in Capt. Edmund Bemis' company, Col. Whitcomb's regiment of eight months' men. He reenlisted as sergeant in 5th Mass, regiment, Apr. 1, 1777; promoted ensign Nov. 7, 1777; second lieutenant, Aug. 10, 1778; first lieutenant, Apr. 25, 1781; transferred to 1st Mass, regiment, June 12,



1783, and discharged Nov. 3, 1783. His service extended from the minuteman to the final discharge. His name was placed on the pension roll of 1818. He was an original member of the "Cincinnati." An invitation to dinner with Gen. Washington is preserved by a grandson.

Children, seven by each wife, to include: ii. Pelatiah Mann Everett, b. June 3, 1787.

http://www.newenglandancestors.org/database_search/msc.asp?f=F:%5CINETPUB%5CWWWROOT%5CNEHGS%5CRESEARCH%5CDATABASE%5CMSC%5CCONTENT%5CPELATIAH%20EVERETT.HTM&anchor=

He was born at Attleboro, Mass. 11 Dec 1750; died at Westminster, Mass. 19 Oct 1821. Pelatiah was the son of Dea. Jonathan and Jemima (Mann) Everett. His family removed to Westminster about 1760, where he later learned the trade of a saddler and a harness-maker. He filed a marriage intention 7 April 1773 to Rebecca Hoar, however no record of marriage was found. He married (1) at Westminster, Mass. Jan 1785, Mary Cutting. She died at Westminster 28 Apr 1800. He married (2) at Westminster 25 Apr 1802, Dorcas Fessenden. She was born Feb 1780 (calc.); died at Westminster, Mass. 2 Jan 1840, aged 60 yrs. 11 mos. The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* (5:426-427)

Pelatiah Everett, Westminster. Private, Capt. Edmund Bemis's co., Col. Asa Whitcomb's regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; enlisted April 25, 1775; service, 3 mos. 14 days; also, Sergeant, Capt. Daniel Whiting's co., Col. Asa Whetcomb's regt.; muster roll dated Camp at Ticonderoga, Nov. 27, 1776; enlisted April 26, 1776; also, Ensign, formerly Sergeant, Col. Rufus Putnam's (5th) regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; also, Ensign, Capt. Job Whipple's (2d) co., Col. Putnam's regt.; muster roll for Jan., 1781, dated West Point; commissioned Nov. 7, 1777; reported on furlough at Westminster for 60 days from Dec. 11 (also given Dec. 12), 1780; also, same co. and regt.; muster roll for Feb. and March, 1781, dated "West Point;" reported on command at the Highlands; also, returns of officers dated Garrison at West Point, March 2, and March 9, 1781; reported on furlough at Westminster; furlough reported to have expired Feb. 12, 1781; also, return of officers dated West Point, April 6, 1781; reported on command at the Highlands; also, returns of officers dated Garrison at West Point, April 13, and April 27, 1781; reported on command at New Hampshire Hutts; also, Capt. Whipple's co., Col. Putnam's regt.; muster roll for April, 1781, dated West Point; also, return of officers dated West Point, May 18, 1781; reported on command at the Lines. Pelatiah transferred to 1st Massachusetts, 12 Jun 1783, and served to 3 Nov 1783. In 1784, in company with his friend and fellow Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, Captain William Mills, he bought the so-called 'Pond House' at Westminster. There they opened a store and a 'publick house', which he kept until 1796. He later sold out in 1805 and moved to the western edge of town.

He was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 31 Dec 1795, and applied for a soldiers pension 8 Apr 1818, aged 68 yrs. Pelatiah was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 to 1821. He was buried at the Woodside Cemetery, Westminster, Mass.

Children, born at Westminster:

- i. David Mann, b. 26 Jun 1785. m. 3 Nov 1808, Jane Bartlett.
- ii. Pelatiah Mann, b. 03 Jun 1787. m. at Lancaster, Mass. 24 Feb 1812, Abigail Carter.
- iii. Mary "Polley", b. 28 May 1789.
- iv. Joel, b. 01 Sep 1791. m. (1) at Attleboro, Mass. 9 May 1820, Hepzibeth Blackinton.
- v. John Cutting, b. 10 May 1794. m. 10 May 1840, Anna Fessenden.
- vi. Melatiah "Milly", b. 29 Jan 1797. m. at Franklin, Mass. 3 Apr 1816, Isaac Sawin of Dedham, Mass.
- vii. Asa Cutting, b. 28 Mar 1800. m. (1) 2 Dec 1824, Rowena Spaulding; (2) at Ashby, Mass. 18 Dec 1866, Sarah (Spaulding) Pierce.
- viii. Hiram, b. 26 Jun 1802; d. at Westminster, 31 May 1803, age 11 mos.
- ix. Sarah "Sally", b. 23 Jun 1804. m. (1) 7 Dec 1826, Harvey Thayer; (2), Mr. Collier.
- x. Hiram, b. 7 October 1806.
- xi. Leonard Fessenden, b. 1 Jun 1809. m. (1) at Sutton, Mass. 10 Sep 1832, Freeloove Darling; (2) at Franklin, Mass. 19 Oct 1854, Hannah (Hopkins) Mann.
- xii. Tryphena Shepard, b. 30 Jun 1811. m. Ephraim Martin.
- xiii. George Augustus (twin), b. 27 Sept 1817.
- xiv. Susan Augusta (twin), b. 27 Sept 1817. m. Nathan Hersey of Spencer, Mass.

Eager, George, Union, 1; 3rd degree in Vermont Lodge, 3 Jan 1782; Surgeon, Bedell's Vermont (NH) Regt, 15 Dec 1777 to 1 Apr 1779.

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nyononda/MANLIUS/REVVARSO.HTM>

George Eager--Made oath in September, 1820, that he was seventy-four years old, and had served as a surgeon in New Hampshire troops during the war. He had considerable property, valued at \$1,173, with debts of \$500. He owned a part of lot 94 in Manlius. In describing his household furniture, the old surgeon was facetious. He said he had "one spare bed and bedding, one bedstead, crockery barely sufficient to make the family decently comfortable, ironware and other articles of household furniture barely sufficient to be comfortable, articles of provisions likewise" all worth \$52. He then added that perhaps he might "have an honest claim to two swine, nine geese, and perhaps six barnyard fowls" worth \$11. He had living with him his son Samuel, a grandson, and his wife and her two children.

http://books.google.com/books?id=-3sPAAAYAAJ&pg=PA28&lpg=PA28&dq=%22George+eager%22+%22surgeon%22&source=bl&ots=vx4QZCSUek&sig=liaKXG2nLdm9rSmt-2TBNYV1A4E&hl=en&ei=b4TSScrfHpbWlQf1-b2lBw&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=7&ct=result page 28.

In memory of | POLLY EAGER | wife of | Doct'r George Eager, who departed this life | Oct. 16, 1818; | in the 63. year | of her age. Numbers 23.10. | Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his. | Jamesville cemetery.

When he appeared in court, 20 Sep 1820, Dr. Eager said he was 74 years old, probably intended for 71. He was surgeon's mate in Col. Timothy Bedell's Regt., NH, serving during the war and losing his property. He enlisted in '76. For a pensioner, however, he was then well off, his property being worth \$1,173, with debts of only \$500. He had also a half right to over 80 acres on lot 94,

Manlius, partly paid for. He had a mare 7 years old, and an old sleigh which he could not use, having no harness. They were worth \$45. Then he had "one spare bed and bedding, one bedstead, crockery barely sufficient to make the family decently comfortable, ironware and other articles of household furniture barely sufficient to be comfortable, articles of provision likewise," all worth \$52. How the six members of his family slept he did not say, but there may have been more than one bedstead, after all. He thought he might "have an honest claim to two swine, nine geese and perhaps six barn-yard fowls," worth \$11. It is to be hoped he had, for he had a crippled arm, so that he could not work, and he was too old for a doctor. He had a son, Samuel Eager, aged 26; a grandson, Charles Heath, who was 17; and he evidently had married again, for his wife was 51, and had two daughters, Dulcene and Eunice Hammond. Samuel Eager was his administrator, April 17, 1821.

F

Fairchild, Jesse, Masters', 2; Private, 1st & 4th Regt, The Line; 5th Regt, Dutchess Co. Militia.

Fairchild, Matthew, St. Patrick's, 17 Jan 1787 (re-initiated 1 Feb 1787); Private, Albany Co. Militia

Fardon, Thomas, Ind. Royal Arch, 8; Private, 2nd Regt, Dutchess Co. Militia

Farrington, Patrick, from records of Lodge, 384 (Richmond?)

Fay, Jonas, Masters', 2; North Star Lodge, VT; Surgeon, Vermont Militia, 1775-76; d, 6 Mar 1818.

<http://www.rockvilllemama.com/bennington/fayjonas.txt>

1st Biography of Jonas FAY

Vermont Historical Magazine, No XI, October 1867, pp 171-172 (extracted from a section on the history of Bennington):

Dr. Jonas FAY was born 17 January 1737 at Hardwick [Worcester County], Massachusetts, son of Stephen FAY, and removed to Bennington in 1766. He occupied from an early day a prominent position among the settlers on the New Hampshire Grants, as well as in the contest with New York, as in that with the mother country [England], and also in the organization of the state government. In 1772 when Gov. TRYON invited the people of Bennington to send agents to New York to inform him of the grounds of their complaint, he, with his father, was appointed for that purpose. He was clerk to the convention of settlers that met in March 1774, and resolved to defend by force, [Ethan] ALLEN, [Seth] WARNER, and others who were threatened with outlawry and death by the New York Assembly, and as such clerk certified their proceedings for publication. At the age of nineteen he [Jonas FAY] had served in the French war during the campaign of 1770 at Fort Edward [Washington County, New York] and Lake George [Warren County, New York], as Clerk of Capt. Samuel ROBINSON's Company of Massachusetts troops, and he served as Surgeon in the expedition under [Ethan] ALLEN at the capture of Ticonderoga [Essex County, State]. He was continued in that position by the committee of the Massachusetts Congress who were sent to the lake in July 1775, and also appointed by them to muster the troops as they arrived for the defense of that post. He was also surgeon for a time to Col. [Seth] WARNER's regiment.

In January 1776 he [Jonas FAY] was clerk to the convention at Dorset that petitioned Congress to be allowed to serve in the common cause of the country as inhabitants of the New Hampshire Grants and not under New York, and also of that held at Dorset in July following. He was a member of the convention which met at Westminster [Windham County, Vermont] in January 1777, and declared Vermont to be an independent State, and was appointed chairman of a committee to draw up a declaration and petition announcing the fact and their reasons for it to Congress, of which declaration and petition he was the draughtman and author. He was secretary to the convention that formed the constitution of the State [Vermont] in July 1777, and was one of the Council of Safety then appointed to administer the affairs of the State until the Assembly provided for by constitution should meet; was a member of the State Council for seven years from 1778, a Judge of the Supreme Court in 1789, Judge of Probate from 1782 to 1787, and he attended the Continental Congress at Philadelphia as the agent of the State under appointments made in January 1779, June 1781, and February 1782.

Dr. [Jonas] FAY was a man of extensive general information, decided in his opinions and bold and determined in maintaining them. His education was such as to enable him to draw with skill and ability the public papers of the day, of many of which besides the [Vermont] declaration of independence before mentioned, he was the reputed author. In 1780 he in conjunction with Ethan ALLEN prepared and published in their joint names a pamphlet of thirty pages on the New Hampshire and New York controversy which was printed at Hartford, Connecticut. Dr. FAY was on terms of friendship and intimacy with Gov. Thomas CHITTENDEN, the ALLENS, WARNER, and other founders of the State. He [Jonas FAY] was twice married and has left numerous descendants. On the occurrence of the birth of twin sons, 12 January 1779, he named one of them Ethan Allen FAY and the other Heman Allen FAY, after his two friends of those names. Dr. [Jonas] FAY resided in Bennington [Bennington County, Vermont] in a house that stood on "the blue hill" a mile south of the meeting house until after 1800, when he removed to Charlotte [Chittenden County, Vermont] for a few years, and afterwards to Pawlet [Rutland County, Vermont], but returned again to Bennington, where he [Dr. Jonas FAY] died 06 March 1818, aged eighty-two.

2nd Biography of Jonas FAY

Twentieth Century Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans. Johnson. Boston: Biographical Society, 1904, vol IV:

Jonas FAY, patriot, was born 28 January 1737 at Hardwick [Worcester County], Massachusetts, son of Stephen and Ruth (CHILD) FAY; grandson of John and Elizabeth (WELLINGTON) FAY, and great grandson of John and Mary (BRIGHAM) FAY, who came from Wales to Boston, arriving on the "Speedwell" on 27 June 1656. The FAYs were of French origin, having fled to Wales during the Huguenot persecution. Jonas FAY served in 1756 in the French war as clerk in Capt. Samuel ROBINSON's company of Massachusetts troops at Fort Edward and Lake George. He afterward studied medicine and in 1766 was among the early settlers of Bennington [Bennington County], Vermont, where he practiced his profession.

In 1772 he [Jonas FAY] was appointed a delegate from Bennington and neighboring towns to appear before Gov. William TRYON of New York, whom he urged to discontinue his violent proceedings against the Vermont settlers; March 1774 was clerk of the

convention of settlers which drew up resolutions to defend their cause and their leaders by force, ALLEN, WARNER and others having been threatened by the New York assembly with outlawry and death; 1775 accompanied Ethan ALLEN's expedition to Ticonderoga as surgeon; January 1776 was clerk to the convention at Dorset and drew up the petition to congress to be allowed to serve the patriot cause independent of New York; was secretary of the convention of July 1777 that framed the constitution of Vermont; during the summer of 1777 was a member of the council of safety; 1777-1782 was four times an agent of the state to the continental congress; 1778-1785 a member of the governor's council; 1782 judge of the supreme court; and was judge of probate 1782-1787.

He [Jonas FAY] then returned to the practice of medicine at Bennington, removing to Charlotte [Chittenden County, Vermont] in 1800, to Pawlet [Rutland County, Vermont] a few years later, and finally returning to Bennington. He [Jonas FAY] was twice married: first on 01 May 1760 to Sarah, daughter of Capt. John FASSETT; second on 20 November 1777 to Mrs. Lydia SAFFORD [the mother of Dr. Jonathan SAFFORD]. He was joint author with Ethan ALLEN of "A Concise Refutation of the Claims of New Hampshire, Massachusetts and New York to the Territory of Vermont" (1780). He [Jonas FAY] died 06 March 1818 at Bennington [Bennington County], Vermont.

[There were two men known as "Dr. Jonas FAY" as shown by the following note regarding Dr. Jonas FAY in American Biographical Notes: Being Short Notices of Deceased Persons, Chiefly Those Not Included in Allen's or Drake's Biographical Dictionary. Hough. Albany, New York: Munsell, 1875, p 136: "a native of Vermont, practiced medicine in Cazenovia [Madison County], New York, as early as 1802; in 1810 was the first president of the village [Cazenovia]; moved to Utica [Oneida County, New York] and became a lumber dealer." This Dr. Jonas FAY, however, was a son of Stephen and Susan (FISKE) FAY, and a nephew of the Dr. Jonas FAY who is the subject of the above biographies.]

<http://famousamericans.net/jonasfay/>

Jonah Fay, patriot, born in Hardwick, MA, 17 Jan 1737; died in Bennington, VT, 6 Mar 1818. He received a good education, and became a physician. He was clerk of a Massachusetts company at Fort Edward in 1756, removed to Bennington in 1766, and became prominent among the settlers on the New Hampshire grants, going as their agent to New York in 1772, to lay their grievances before Governor Tryon. He was clerk of the convention of March 1774 that resolved to defend by force Ethan Allen, and the others who were outlawed by the legislature of New York. Dr. Fay was surgeon under Allen at Ticonderoga, and afterward in Colonel Warner's regiment. He was a member of the convention of January 1777, which declared Vermont an independent state, and drew up the declaration and petition to congress announcing the act and the reasons for it.

He was secretary of the Constitutional convention of July 1777, one of the council of safety, a member of the state council in 1778-85, judge of the Supreme Court in 1782, and of probate in 1782-87, and agent of the state to congress in January 1777, October 1779, June 1781, and February 1782. He published, in connection with Ethan Allen, a pamphlet on the New Hampshire and New York controversy (Hartford, Connecticut, 1780).

His son, Neman Allen Fay, born in Bennington, Vermont, in 1778; died there, 20 Aug 1865, was a cadet in the U. S. military academy from March 1807, till June 1808, when he was graduated and assigned to the artillery. During the war of 1812 he did garrison duty at various forts, and was mustered out on 15 June 1815. He was chief forage master of the northern division of the army in 1816-17, and U. S. military storekeeper at Albany, New York, from 1818 till 1842. He published an "Official Account of Battles Fought between the Army and Navy of the United States and Great Britain in 1812-15" (1815).

Feagan, William, St. Patrick's, 4, 8 Sep 1787; Private, 5th Regt, The Line.

Finck, Andrew (Jr.), Union, 1; St. Patrick's, 4; Captain, 1st NY, 21 Nov 1778; d. 3 Feb 1820 .

ANDREW FINCK

MAJOR IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WARS

Address Delivered Before the Herkimer County Historical Society, June 8th, 1897

by John B. Koetteritz of Little Falls, NY

UTICA, NY, Press of L. C. Childs & Son, 1897

<http://herkimer.nygenweb.net/regiments/majorfinck.html>

On the first gentle rise of hills from the flats of the Mohawk River, where it leaves its rocky gorge east of the city of Little Falls and broadens into the rich Manheim River bottom lands, north of the turnpike and of the New York Central Railroad, and nearly opposite the spot where General Herkimer's Monument marks the final resting place of that citizen-soldier, lies a small private burying ground known as the Finck-Van Valkenburgh cemetery. Near the west end of it stands a simple marble slab containing this inscription:

In Memory of

ANDREW FINCK,

Major in the Revolutionary Wars,

Who died February 3rd, 1820,

Age 69 years, 3 days.

Benton, in his History of Herkimer County, speaks briefly of the continuous and valuable services of Finck during the whole of the Revolutionary War, and states that nearly all the papers relating to his military and public life had become scattered and could not be found, and that consequently the account of his life had to be brief and incomplete. The various histories of Montgomery County, of which Finck was a citizen for sixty-six years, contain only meagre reference to his service as Member of Assembly.

It is one of the objects of our Society to preserve the memory of our brave and illustrious citizens, of those who have been leaders in war, in the political arena, in commerce, science and law. Pride in local history is the foundation of true patriotism; love for the hearthstone, the family house and ancestors, makes good citizens. If Major Finck has been somewhat neglected by historians, and my modest effort shall do him and his ancestor justice. I, as a German-born citizen, shall feel especially gratified. With the kind and able assistance of one of Major Finck's great-grandsons, and by making personally exhaustive searches through the Colonial and

Revolutionary records in the State Department, in church register, County Clerks' offices and elsewhere, I have been able to gather the facts for the following sketch.

It is said that the Finck family came over with the second and large Palatine emigration of 1710.

The Reverend Joshua Kockerthal, aided by the English Queen, led his small flock of Palatines, singing hymns and psalms, their small belongings in bundles, poor, destitute and illiterate, from their homes in the Palatinate, whence they had been driven by religious persecution, to London and thence to America. They were the forerunners, and all being from German Palatinate, the name "Palatines" became a generic term for those forming the large second and third immigrations, although only a part of those composing these latter immigrations were original Palatines, the rest coming from all the different Principalities of Southwestern Germany, Alsace and the Netherlands. Desolated by the ravages of the War of Thirty Years--the cruel effects of which can yet be traced in some parts of Germany--again ravaged by the wars in time of Louis the XIVth, who made religion a pretext for his warfares, notably in 1674, when a French army, under the cruel Turenne, marked its progress by such acts of destruction, pillage and murder as have hardly a parallel in the history of the world; again reduced to ashes and ruins by the dauphin, after a few years of peace, the Palatinate had become a dismal desert and its once proud and happy people wretched and hopeless beyond the power of words to describe. Thousands had to seek homes elsewhere, homeless, destitute and objects of charity. Finally the English Queen came to their help, and provided for their maintenance in London and their passage to this country. The character of this immigration was, as Kapp says, humbleness, despair and silent suffering, and about all they brought over were their bodies emaciated by want. The once prosperous inhabitants had become paupers and wanderers on the face of the earth. Is it a wonder that we find so many of early German immigrants illiterate and ignorant? They had no homes to sleep in, no bread to eat but that of pity, no schools to send their children to, and no hope in aught save God. We must consider these facts fully, and when you, descendants of these German pioneers, read now of the cruelties to which the Armenians are subjected, you can find the reason why your ancestors had fallen into the state of ignorance, illiteracy and destitution in which they had existed for more than twenty years before they came to this country. These facts also explain why so few of our Palatine families are able to trace their original home and connect their ancestors with the original stock. Families had become scattered. Not only homes, but towns and villages, including the churches and all records, had been destroyed long before the emigrations to this country, and many villages and hamlets have never been rebuilt. Only nameless ruins indicate the places where once your families had their homes.

The fate of the immigrants in their early days here was hardly better than their experience at home--hoping to settle on lands of their own and become a free people, they found themselves reduced to a state of semi-slavery, and it was not until they disobeyed the orders of the Colonial Governor, and moved into the Schoharie Valley, that any improvement in their condition began.

The first mention of the name of Finck occurs among the volunteers of Col. Nicholson's expedition to Canada, in 1711, when one Frantz Finck, from Queensbury, is mentioned. While I have not seen the original documents, I have been informed that the name "Andreas" might be just as easily made out of the name as "Frantz."

Tradition in Stone Arabia claims that nearly all the original settlers of that patent came over in 1710, and that the Loucks, Finck and Eaker families came from near Itstein, of that part of Germany which was later part of the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Nassau and which now belongs to the Kingdom of Prussia. The frequent intermarriages between these three families make this story probable. A number of Palatine families had settled along the Mohawk River prior to the settling of the Stone Arabia patent, attracted undoubtedly the the older German and Swiss settlers who had located there prior to the coming of the Palatines.

On March 7, 1722, John Christian Gerlach, Wm. York, Johann Lawyer, Johann and Hendrick Schuffer, Andreas Feinck, Hendrich Frey and Godfrey DeWulven petitioned for a tract of meadow and wood land in the Mohawks Country, between the Cayadutta and Canada Kill, and on March 8th, Rip Van Dam, Chairman of the Committee of Council, makes his report. The next day a warrant for a survey was issued, and on November 1, of the same year, John Christian Gerlach, in behalf of himself and other distressed Palatines, petitions for a license to purchase the same tract, which was granted the following day. On February 12th, 1723, the same parties obtained a deed from the Canajoharie Indians and finally, on the 19th of October, 1723, the patent was granted to twenty-seven patentees, amongst whom we find Andreas Feinck and Christian Feinck. Christian Feinck was a brother of Andreas, and as I do not find any evidence of his settling at Stone Arabia, it may be assumed that he remained in Schoharie, or died before the Stone Arabia patent was occupied by the patentees.

The allotment maps of the patent are lost, and it is impossible to trace the original location of Andreas Finck's homestead. A branch of the Kanagara Creek, which runs east of Sprakers into the Mohawk, is still called "Finck's Creek," and between that creek and where the churches are located, local tradition places the first home of the Fincks. From the fact that Andreas Finck was one of the original petitioners for and patentees of the land, it may be assumed that he enjoyed privileges in selecting his own share, and that his land would be in the very center of the new settlement and of fine quality.

Andreas Finck was married before he came to Stone Arabia; his wife was Margaret Acker, and their marriage had taken place at Schoharie. How many children he had cannot now be ascertained as no church records for those early days can be found.

The elder Wilhelm Finck, who married in 1753 Margaret Snell, was one of his sons, and Lieutenant Johannes Finck, in Col. Jacob Klock's regiment, was his grandson, and the wife of Captain Andrew Dillenbeck, who was killed at Oriskany, was his granddaughter. His eldest son, judging by the custom of the Palatines of christening the oldest male child by the father's name, was Andreas, who was born on September 1st, 1721, before the removal to Stone Arabia. This is the Andrew Finck, Jr., who, according to Simms, appears on early maps as an owner of land. While we cannot ascertain the age of the patentee Andreas, it is certain that he lived until after 1744, when his name appears for the last time on a public record, and that he died before 1751, when the second Andreas settled on Michael Frank, his stepfather, a life lease of one-half of Lot 19. No record of the death of the wife of the elder Andreas can be found.

The new settlement prospered. The lands were well adapted for the raising of wheat, for which there was an ever ready market in the east, the people were frugal, industrious and extremely saving. They provided themselves with none of the comforts of life, married early, raised large families and died old. Until 1729 the people considered themselves as members of the Schoharie Church. Then some of their leading men, amongst them Andreas Finck, the patentee, bought of Wm. Coppernoll, of Schenectady, a glebe for church purposes of fifty acres. The original contract is still in possession of the Finck family and reads as follows:

Memorandum of agreement between William Copernoll and Andreas Feink, Henerick Frey, Hans Diterirk Cassleman, John Yorg Miller and all the rest of the company of this said patent the said William Copernoll hath sold to the above said Andreas Feink, Henerick Frey and all rest of the foresaid company a certain lot of land number in our patent number twenty for a cheicht [church] and other use for the same and no other and the said William Copernoll is therefore paid and satisfieit and the said William Copernoll binds himself his heirs and assigns in the sume of one hundred pounds good lawful money of Newyer to give a good lawful transport for the above said lot of land number twenty att or before the ninth day of April one thousand seven hundred and thirty one as witens my hand and seale this second day of June annoa: D 1729 his Sealed and delivered
William "X" (his mark) Copernoll
In the presence of

The original deed given by Copernoll is also still in existence and was executed May 9th, 1732, and conveyed the same property to Andreas Finck and others. Finally, in 1744, the land was divided between the Calvinists and the Lutherans, deeds were given and taken, on which still appears the name of the elder Andreas, who was also one of the charter members of the Reformed Church and was instrumental in the erection of the church in 1744, as shown by bonds and contracts still existing. With the establishment of the churches the intimate connection which existed between the mother settlement at Schoharie and the new ones at Stone Arabia and the German Flats became gradually severed -- the holding of the lands became more stationary and the shifting forth and back between the new and the old locations ceased. Stone Arabia became the central place for all the Germans in the Mohawk Valley--its citizens were the most prosperous and the poor "distressed Palatines of 1723" had become comfortably well off twenty years later. It must have been a life of toil and privation which those people led, only occasionally broken by family feasts and holidays, which were celebrated with eating, drinking and dancing in their native fashion. Such a day of feast was likely the 14th day of December, 1742, when **the second Andreas married Catherine Elizabeth Loucks**, daughter of Hendrick Loucks and sister of Adam Loucks, the Colonial Justice and the noted local leader during the Revolution. The Loucks family were not among the original patentees of the Stone Arabia patent, but they and the Eakers came over soon after the first settlement was made. Catherine E. Loucks was born on the 10th of March, 1720, at Skorrie (Schoharie). Six children were the result of this marriage. Anna Margaret (born 1746), who married Judge and Lieutenant Jacob Eacker; **Major Andrew (born 1751)**; John Jost (1753), who was a private in Van Cortland's and Klock's regiments during the Revolution; Christian (born 1759), who served under Col. Klock and the Levies; Marie Magdalena, who married Captain Nicholas Coppernoll, and Catherine, who married Captain John Sealey, who had charge of Fort Keyser during the battle of Stone Arabia. Of the second Andreas little is known--grown up during these years of hardest pioneer life, he could have had but little education, as there are papers in existence which he signed by making his mark. It is said that he took active part during the French-Indian War, and there served as Captain under Sir William Johnson. While I do not find his name as occupying such a position on the few existing records in regard to the Mohawk Militia under Sir William Johnson, an officer's sword, said to be worn by him during that war, was preserved for many years in the family of his son Christian, which sword bore his name and rank of Captain. During the War of the Revolution, although then over 54 years old, he served in Col. Jacob Klock's regiment. I have not been able to ascertain how long he served. He brought up his children in the Reformed Church, and we find the family well represented in the church records.

In the year 1786, a few days before his death, he makes his will, by which he provides for his widow and devises to his three sons 700 acres of farm and wood land and to his three girls and three boys 600 acres more, also money and valuables, and leaves the residue of his estate and "his small arm or fowling piece" to his grandson, Andrew C., then a small boy. He kept slaves, and leaves one negro wench, Anna, to Catherine Sealey, and Anna's prospective issue to Mary Coppernoll. From his will it appears that his homestead was nearly opposite the churches, and extended west to the creek--on which a mill was operated. He died on the 22d day of August, 1786, nearly 65 years old, and was followed on the 31st day of March, 1790, by his wife, a little over 70 years old. Their gravestones stand in the Stone Arabia Cemetery, and are the oldest stones in that ground. They are a few feet from the grave of Colonel Brown, who fell at the battle of Stone Arabia.

Major Andrew Finck

Of the youth of Andrew Finck, the later Major, we know little. From general information about the condition of affairs at Stone Arabia, it is evident that these people were, during the years of his youth, in that transitory state between the crude life of the pioneer and the advancing of civilization and learning. School teachers were sometimes employed, and children obtained some instruction. Many of the families sent their children away to school, and it is probable that young Andrew thus obtained his education. There is a tradition in some branches of the Finck family that an English **Captain, DuBois**, who was drilling the militia companies organized by Sir William Johnson, noticed, while at Stone Arabia, a young lad who was repeating with great precision the motions of the drill. Finding him a handsome and bright boy, he took great liking to him and offered to his parents to provide for his education. The parents consenting, he took young Andrew to New York and kept him there for years. While all the children of the second Andreas were publicly admitted to the church (confirmed), as shown by the church register, young Andrew's name does not appear, nor as a witness to any christening, and he must have been absent from home for a long period of years. Part of the original minutes of the Committee of Safety are in his handwriting and evidently of his composition, and they and letters written by him show him to have been a man of superior and unusual education, considering the general state of instruction among the Palatines. Family tradition says that he was educated to be a lawyer and that he was reading law at Albany before the Revolution, a statement that is substantiated in part by the fact that **he joined the Albany Lodge in about 1772**. It is not until the early days of the Revolution that we have any authentic information about him. So from the day of his **birth, the first of February, 1751**, we have to pass to the 27th day of August, 1774, when we find this young scion of the Palatine yeomanry in the very front rank of the patriotic leaders of the day, sitting in council with his elders and laboring henceforth incessantly for freedom's cause until he left his home for the army.

He attended the meeting of the Palatine Committee on August 27, 1774, which was held at the house of his brother-in-law, Justice Adam Loucks, at Stone Arabia, and acted as Clerk of the meeting, and he, with **Christopher P. Yates** [q.v.], Isaac Paris and **John Frey** [q.v.], were appointed a Committee of Correspondence. Again, at the meeting of the Palatine District, on May 11, 1775, he was made a member of the Committee of Correspondence. The third committee meeting was held on May 19th, 1775, and the original resolutions, in Finck's handwriting are still in existence. For patriotic language they are equal to the best productions of those stormy days, and breathe such sincere feeling that I cite here the concluding sentences:

days provisions will be necessary. A battow [bateau] will be ready at the lower dock to take in the baggage at Sunrise you are to march by the same rout which the troops have taken who marched before you. Great care is to be taken that your men commit no depredations on the inhabitants. I wish you a pleasant march and remain your well wisher.

Goose Van Schaick.

To Capt. Andrew Finck.

Pursuant to this order he proceeded to Fort George, where we find him on May 3rd, 1776, as President of a Court Martial appointed by General Schuyler, for the trial of a number of cases. The court ordered that John Smith, of General Arnold's regiment, and Andries G. Neal, of Capt. Benedict's company (Van Schaick's regiment), receive 15 lashes each with the cat-of-nine-tails on their bare backs for thefts. Also, John McDonald, of the latter regiment, 39 lashes for desertion, and Reuben Wiley, of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, 25 lashes for the same offense.

During the summer of 1776 he was stationed at Fort George, and judging from the movements and orders given to the regiment, the troops were kept busy with drilling, scouting, conveying, transporting and watching the enemy and the Tories. During this year a rearrangement of the officers in the New York line was made, evidently for the main purpose of weeding out undesirable material, and we find in Calendar Hist. MSS. the return of Col. Van Schaick, in which he classifies Third Captain Andrew Finck as "good," while a number of others he designated as bad, middling, indifferent, and one even as "scoundrel." The name of the Captain was consequently forwarded for re-appointment by Major General Schuyler, on October 7th, 1776, and on November 21st of that year he was re-commissioned Third Captain in the First Battalion of New York forces. At a meeting of the Provincial Military committee with General Schuyler and Lieutenant Colonel Gansevoort, at Saratoga, October 22, 1776, it was agreed to appoint Captain Finck to recruit for Colonel Van Schaick's regiment, with garrison at Fort George, and the money was appropriated for his disbursements for this purpose. There was little encouragement to the patriots in the events of 1776 and the first half of 1777. Captain Finck was for nearly all of that time in command at Saratoga, while Captain **Christopher P. Yates** was staff officer of the regiment at Fort George, as shown by letter dated Fort George, April 11th, 1777, in which Yates, as senior officer, informs **Finck** of some movements of the enemy and orders him to send a large scouting party to the westward. The next day Colonel Van Schaick sends him the same intelligence and orders him to take personal command and march with all the force he can collect, including batteauxmen, and secure all the disaffected persons. The return of the Captain is missing, but the regiment reports two weeks later that the scouting party had been successful and cleared the country west of all the royalists. This raid completed, Finck returned to Saratoga, to which place in the meantime the larger part of Van Schaick's regiment had moved, and on the 19th day of May, 1777, Captain Finck presided at the Court Martial held over Alexander Jennison, a soldier of his own company, for desertion, who received 100 lashes with the cat-of-nine-tails at the public whipping post.

From his correspondence, we know that **Captain Finck** remained at Saratoga until June 25th, 1777, and possibly later. With the advance of Burgoyne the Americans retreated down the Hudson. In the meantime the victory at Bennington gave new hope to the army--and so did the report of the bravery of the Mohawk Valley Militia at Oriskany and of the final flight of St. Ledger. All but two companies of Van Schaick's regiment had been ordered west, and Captain Finck, as senior officer, commanded the same. He took active part in the two battles of Saratoga, October 7th and 9th, 1777, and his two companies fought together with a small body of consolidated New York troops. They were present at the surrender of Burgoyne, and immediately afterward we find Captain Finck again in command at Saratoga. Van Schaick's regiment had in the meantime been ordered down the Hudson, with other troops, to reinforce Washington's army, but did not proceed from Albany until February, 1778. Captain Finck joined the regiment at Albany; in March, 1778, the regiment moved southward, and likely remained on the Hudson during that year. In 1779, at the beginning of Sullivan's campaign, we find Van Schaick's regiment at Fort Stanwix, from whence it aided the campaign by destroying the settlements of the **Onondagas**. **Captain Finck** took an active part in this expedition. He continued with the regiment until 1780, when it joined again the forces on the Hudson, and Captain Finck by right of rank became **Brigade Major** of General James Clinton's brigade, interrupted only in May, 1780, when he goes with his old regiment, under command of Col. Van Schaick, to pursue Sir John Johnson, who had come by the northern route to recover personal property of the Johnsons at Johnstown and elsewhere. It was at this time that many Stone Arabia dwellings and barns were destroyed by Johnson. In October of the same year the rest of the settlement was completely destroyed.

The depressed period of the Revolution reached its climax in 1780--the treasury empty, the regiments without soldiers, and the people without hope. Retrenchments had to be made, and with the end of the year 1780 it was decided to consolidate the five New York regiments into two. Captain Finck, who was then the oldest captain in the line, **retired on January 1st, 1781**, from the Continental Army and returned to his parents, at Stone Arabia.

Thus closes a meritorious service of nearly five and one-half years in the line, in which he not only faithfully served as a field officer but did most useful work as a recruiting captain. He was during that time often absent on trips through the State, as shown by expense accounts. He enjoyed fully the confidence of the Commander-in-Chief and made during this time the acquaintance of many of the leading men of the period, LaFayette, the Clintons, and Steuben. Returning home in March, 1781, after settling his accounts, we may suppose that he resolved to stay home and let others fight the battles. But little rest from public duty was given him. The country needed then just such men as Finck was--brave, honest, straightforward and modest fighters of the just cause, who could not be swerved from the path of duty nor be discouraged by adversity. On April 5th, 1781, Finck was appointed one of the Justices of the Peace of the county, and as such he took the affidavit of the Tory, Nicholas Herkimer, on November 3rd, 1781.

On May 30th of the same year he was appointed Commissioner of Conspiracies of Tryon County, and acted as such for several years. The appointment was made by Governor George Clinton. These Commissioners were kept busy by the many acts of hostility on the part of the Tories and by those people who had relatives who had been made prisoners by the enemy, as they had to recommend the exchange to the Governor of Quebec on the subject. Captain Finck furnished such a list and recommended quick action, as many of the families were great sufferers.

In 1781 the brave Lieutenant Colonel Marinus Willett, who had done before gallant service in the Mohawk Valley, and in whom the people had great confidence, was ordered to take the command of the levies which had been raised for the defense of the frontier, on the Mohawk River and elsewhere. The three-year men and the militia were also under his command. The condition of the country at that time was deplorable, and it required all the energy and influence of Willett to make his command a success. On July 6th, 1781, he wrote to General Washington that while formerly the militia had numbered 2,500, there were now not more than 800 men able to bear arms; of the rest, equal parts were prisoners, had gone to the enemy, or had abandoned for the present this part of the State. Those remaining were in dire distress, and all he had at that time under his command was 250 men. It is at this juncture that

Willett prevails upon his friend, Andrew Finck, to assist him in his work, and with the consent of the State authorities he became **Brigade-Major and Inspector**. During the battle of Johnstown, in **October 20th, 1781**, Captain Finck took an active part.

The official appointment of Finck for Brigade-Major of Levies was from **September 1, 1781, to January 1, 1782**.

Again retiring to his civic duties for a few months, the dangerous condition of the western frontier made it necessary for Willett to conduct a vigorous watch and constant patrolling, and accordingly he again asked Captain Finck to serve as next in rank. Finck consented and he was appointed by the council of appointment to the rank of Major by order of **May 1st, 1782**. As such he served during the remainder of the war, acting as Deputy Muster Master and Inspector. His talent for organizing, recruiting and drilling was well recognized by Willett and he left these matters entirely in Finck's hands. Out of the disorganized remnants and odds and ends of all sorts of troops, from the Tories and Hessians, from black and white, the faithful Finck recruited this frontier army, and in the summer of 1781 we find Willett in command of 1,100 men against 250 of the year before. The troops were kept busy by constant patrolling and when in garrison, Finck, the Steuben of the Mohawk Valley, drilled them until they became as efficient as the regulars. Both Willett and Finck were loved by the soldiers, both were men of democratic manners, of dash, pluck and energy, such men as a soldier likes to follow the world over.

The treasury being empty, the troops were raised on bounties of unappropriated lands, and it required considerable persuasion to gain recruits. In the spring of 1782 Major Finck was elected a member of Assembly from Tyron County. This assembly was in session from 11th to the 25th of July, 1782, at Poughkeepsie, and from January 27th, to March 23rd, 1783, at Kingston. Shortly before the latter session, on January 11th, 1783, **Major Finck married Maria Markel**, daughter of Captain Henry Markel. Although more than a century has passed, still faint traditions linger among old families of the great Finck-Markel wedding. The old German families all united to make this event in the life of the young and brilliant officer a memorable affair, and following their customs they extend the celebration over many days. It is said that many high officers in the Army and some of the leading citizens of the State honored the Major and his bride by their attendance. Rev. Abraham Rosecrans officiated.

During part of the year 1782, and early in 1783, Major Finck was, at times, in command at Fort Herkimer and Fort Dayton, but mostly at Fort Plain. In January, 1783, the Commander in Chief conceived the object of surprising and obtaining possession of the important fortress of Oswego. The expedition was intrusted to Col. Willett. His troops were assembled at Fort Herkimer on the 8th of February. The result was not a success, but no blame was cast upon Willett, although he felt the failure very keenly. After his return he remained at Albany until spring, and the command of the forces devolved upon Major Finck who made his headquarters at Fort Plain. I do not think Major Finck took part in the expedition to Oswego. Returning from his duties at Kingston, before the close of the session, he assumed again his post of Inspector of Brigade. While in command of Fort Plain, and in general command of the troops in the Mohawk Valley, he received orders from General Washington on the 17th day of April, 1783, to send an officer with a flag of truce to Oswego, to announce to that garrison, from whence many of the Indian depredators came, a general cessation of hostilities, and an impending peace. Major Finck sent one Captain Thompson and four men on this errand. He was busy all summer and fall with the mustering out of the militia and levies and attending to the arduous duties of Major Muster Master, not only for Colonel Willett's regiment, but for all the different bodies raised at various times in the Mohawk Valley. The duty of the recruiting officer, who may induce men to join the army, by promises of glory and prizes, is vastly different from that of the discharging officer at whose side sits a paymaster with empty coffers offering "Banker certificates and Morris notes" to the soldiers for their pay. Major Finck received his final discharge at Schenectady.

The Finck family was certainly one of the most loyal during the whole Revolutionary period. Not a single member of the family is mentioned among the disaffected, and among the soldiers we find in the "archives of the State of New York" and in "New York in the Revolution" the following names:

Two Andrews	Christopher	Two Williams and
Two Christians	John	Mattgred
Two Hanyosts	Peter	

Major Finck was a State Senator during the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth sessions, being elected to represent the Western District. His father dying in 1786, he assumed the management of his farms, built a large and commodious brick house just south of the Stone Arabia Churches, where now is the orchard back of the stone house of Jacob Nellis, and after his return from his last term as senator he settled down to the life of a farmer, filling a few town offices and being for several years highway commissioner under an appointment of the Court of Sessions. The country becoming rapidly settled after the close of the war, many new roads were opened and the best men were required to fill the office of Highway Commissioner. This was the reason for the act of 1787, which made this office appointive. He also acted as Justice of the Peace. **In 1790 he received 1,800 acres of bounty lands in the townships of Dryden, Ovid and Cato** for his services as Major.

One of the intimate friends of the Major was **Major General Steuben [q.v.]**--they often visited each other. At the solicitation of the General, Major Finck joined in 1786 the German Society of New York, and continued a member thereof for many years. In the year 1784 thirteen noble hearted Germans had founded, after the pattern of the German Society of Pennsylvania, the above society, which has for its purposes to afford to the German Emigrant advice, protection and, as far as in its power lay, assistance, allowing itself to be deterred by no obstacles or hostile actions from the fulfillment of its self-chosen duty. Baron Von Steuben was several years president of the Society and among the early members were such men as Col. Frederick Von Weissenfels, Col. Von Lutterloh, Pastor Gross, Henry and John Jacob Astor, Edward Livingston, Generals Peter Schuyler and Wm. Wilmerding. This society is still in existence.

In the year 1799 he was appointed by Governor John Jay a commissioner of taxation of Montgomery County.

By inheritance, by good management of his farms and sale of his bounty lands, and by shrewd investments, the Major had become before the close of the century a wealthy man. His loyal and successful career entitled him to still larger honors on the part of the people. But he belonged to the unpopular political party. Major Finck was an ardent Federalist and could not have been elected to his terms in the assembly and senate if he had not been carried through by his military record and great personal popularity, but as time passed and the republican party grew stronger, especially among his own people, his chances of filling offices in the gift of the people grew less, and only once did he run again for public honors, in 1798, when he was defeated for congress by a small adverse majority.

In about 1772 Andrew Finck, Jr., joined the **Union Lodge of Albany** and his name appears as the **55th signer of the By-Laws** of that society of which **Peter W. Yates** was then Master, and **Sir John Johnson Provincial Grand Master**. Many of the later comrades in arms of the Major were members of this Lodge, for instance, **Peter Gansevoort, Christopher P. Yates, Henry Dievendorf, Tobias Van Veghten** and others. The name of the Lodge was changed in 1806 to **Mount Vernon Lodge No. 3** of ancient York Masons, and is still occupying a prominent position in Masonic Ranks. In the year **1785 he was transferred to St. Patrick's Lodge of Johnstown, NY**, to which he belonged to the time of his death. In a deed of Michael Rawlins and wife, given in 1792, we find his name among the members of the lodge who purchased a lodge site in that village.

In order to explain some of the future movements of the Major it is necessary to rely almost wholly on family and local tradition. He was comfortably located, well connected with the most prominent families of the valley, had a sufficient income to maintain and educate his family, and to entertain in good style and in the lavish way of the Palatines, his numerous friends and political and military comrades. At the same time he grew less popular at home. Being of a pronounced aggressive temper and outspoken, he could not fail to make some enemies. Of superior education to his neighbors, having acquired different tastes during his youth, during his service in the army and in the legislature, he had become quite different from them. He was decidedly public spirited. He hoped that the war and the new condition of things would bring about a new era for his own people, the Palatines. A great many of them fell back into the same rut in which they had traveled since their first arrival, remaining unprogressive, excluding themselves from the touch of the world, failing to give their children proper instruction, and neglecting to occupy that position to which they were entitled, which condition lasted for several decades more. His efforts to bring about some improvement brought him little thanks. When he argued with them that they must have their children learn the English language, besides the German, they called him a "Yankee Dutchman." When he told them that it was a shame for people of their means to build log houses, they told him that he could live in a brick house like the "Gentry" but they were satisfied with log houses as their fathers had been. Among the lands at Stone Arabia owned by Major Finck was a five acre lot known as the Dominie's lot and house. It was centrally located and well adapted for school purposes. The Major knowing that a better and modern school was badly needed in the county, rigged up the old building, hired some teachers and during the year 1796 a high school was kept there. The Major had interested some of his friends in New York and Albany and had promises from the state authorities to make this one of the new seats of learning to be established by the legislature. Everything was apparently on a promising basis. The Major told his neighbors about his plan, but they called a meeting at which it was resolved that too much learning would make bad farmers and his offer was positively declined. He kept on right along with his school, but most of them did not, not even his own brothers, send their youngsters, and only a few children and young people attended it. Finally some one found out that by a flaw in Finck's title the land belonged to the Reformed Church.

In order to rid themselves of the school, they began a suit of ejectment against Finck and then a merry war began. Numerous suits on old justices' dockets of 1796, in which Finck figures on one side or the other, doubtless refer to this exciting period. Apparently acting under advice of counsel, on December 19th, 1796, he gave up the land and an agreement to that effect was drawn up. It is said that the German ministers of that day were at the bottom of this whole affair as they feared that the establishment of an English Academy would injure their own influence. For a year or so afterwards Finck maintained the school in his own house, but finally got tired of it, as those, whom he sincerely wanted to benefit, not only spurned his offer but misinterpreted his motives. The final result of this unpleasant occurrence was that the Major lost all interest in his native home, and about 1800 he went with his wife and his younger children to the western part of the state, probably to some of his bounty lands, and seldom thereafter visited the old home. His efforts in regard to better education do not seem to have stopped however, as he afterwards gave, or sold for a nominal sum, the lands on which the Western College of Physicians and Surgeons, now the Fairfield Academy, stands.

In the meantime **his oldest son, Andrew Acker Finck**, born in 1784, had grown up and settled, early in 1804, in the present town of Manheim, and married Delilah, the daughter of Captain Frederick Getman. The Mohawk turnpike had become the great western thoroughfare, and Andrew had wisely chosen a spot to locate a tavern where the southern and northern roads connected with the turnpike. Right on the banks of the Mohawk he built, in 1805, the famous tavern, still standing. He induced the Major to move with his whole family to **Manheim**, where the latter erected a comfortable wooden house, which stood a little east of the Morgan Biddleman residence. It was plain on the outside, but very comfortably furnished, full of books and portraits of generals and pictures of battle fields, and a piano and objects of art showed the refined taste of the occupant. The door was double, so that the upper part could be opened, and this door was a favorite spot of the Major watching the passing world. It is said that the purchase of the land, known as the Andrew Finck farm, was somewhat costly to the Major, as he first purchased it of some representatives of the heirs of Molly Brant and Peter Brant, to whom the 300 acres had been willed by Sir William Johnson. It seems that this land was sold, like the rest of the forfeited lands, by the Commissioners of Forfeitures, but they failed to make an entry of this sale, and the Major's attorney became convinced that the heirs of Sir William Johnson's dusky housekeeper and of his son Peter still held their title. As a matter of fact, it was the prevailing opinion of that time that the titles based upon the acts of attainder would prove valueless.

After the Major and Andrew A. had been settled for several years, the agents of the Ellice estate, the same estate which so mysteriously obtained title to some of the forfeited lands, claimed title and threatened suit. The outcome was that the Major declined to buy, but he loaned the necessary funds to his sons, Andrew A. and Henry, and finally, in 1813, they got a deed for the land from the Ellices. His Stone Arabia land he gave to his son Christian A. Here, from 1805 on, he spent the declining years of his life, surrounded by his family, once more witnessing the clearing of a homestead out of a virgin forest, but living right by that great artery of commerce, the turnpike, and not a day passing when he would not meet some old comrade in arms or sons friend of younger years. In his new town he held only minor offices. We know nothing about him except for the few surviving people who still remember him. He was a man of medium height, solid but not fat, of very quick and sharp movements, with clear cut and clean-shaven face and of dark complexion. Erect like a soldier to the last, his eyes clear and sharp and somewhat stern, children were not at first attracted to him, but rather afraid of him. His voice was still like that of an officer in the field, and in argument apt to rise to a battle pitch. Especially on one subject he was very irritable, which was that the Tories and the wavering of Revolutionary times were then enjoying equal rights with the loyal, and that many of them then held offices of public trust. That was the great unapardonable sin, and woe to him who crossed him on this subject.

In his dress he was extremely neat and spruce. He attended church when he could find English-speaking ministers, but he had got through with the German dominies.

From children he expected obedience and salute. Says one of the oldest inhabitants of Stratford: I drove as a boy a few times my father's team to Little Falls. We used to water the horses at a trough near the Major's residence. One day I drove up and I saw the old Major. I stared at him, but did not speak. He thundered out: 'What manners have you got, why don't you speak to an old

gentleman?' I was almost scared enough to fall from my seat. The next day I came again, only to see the Major in the same place. I stammered out: 'Good day, Major.' He answered me in the most pleasant way, and we were ever afterwards the best of friends, he giving me often apples and sweets."

The same strictness as to manners he maintained in his own family, and everything was regulated in true military order. He kept four slaves, one of whom he gave to each of his four children. His daughter Mary, born in 1793, later Mrs. Chatfield, was educated at Albany, and was like all the female members of the Finck family, a strikingly beautiful girl.

In the family only German was spoken, and he and his wife conversed both well and fluently in English and German, but did not use the so-called "Mohawk Dutch."

He was an inveterate smoker but only a moderate drinker, Simms' peculiar remarks notwithstanding. On the contrary, while the Major enjoyed his toddy and his bitters, he would drink just so much each day and under no consideration more. His son Andrew A. followed the same rule and said that his father abhorred the immoderate drinking of many of his own people. From Simms' report it would appear that the fatal accident to the Major was caused in the first place by imbibing too much. It was the Major's stubbornness, which had grown with his years. He met on a narrow place of the turnpike, near his house, a four-horse stage going at full speed. Instead of turning clear out of the way he was trying to exact half of the road. The team was going at a gallop and the driver could not possibly stop it in time to prevent the serious accident. Horses and stage went over the old man and his right leg was badly broken and splintered and a few months later, on the 3rd of February, 1820, he passed away, never leaving his bed after receiving the injury. He left no will, as he had disposed of all his real and personal estate some years before his death to his wife and children, saying that he wanted no quarrels after his death. His wife, described as an amiable, tall and good looking woman, followed him about three years later, on the 28th of January, 1823. The Major and his wife were survived by four children, Andrew A., Henry, Christian and Mary, (Mrs. Chatfield). Thus ended the active life of an earnest patriot, a brave soldier and one of the most prominent personages in this valley in the war of the revolution.

Many of his descendants have become well known and respected members of the commonwealth. His oldest son Andrew A. was perhaps one of the best known men of his day in Herkimer County.

In the glorious days of coaching and staging on the great Mohawk turnpike the tavern which he had built in 1805 became widely known in the valley. All the best stages stopped there, and as many as a hundred guests could be entertained there at a time. Many noted men of the time stopped at that inn, **Jerome Bonaparte** on his trips to the Black River and the Marquis de Lafayette on his visit in 1825. Andrew A. Finck told often how **LaFayette** inquired if he was a relative of that brave and fiery Major Finck whom he met on the Hudson in 1790. Hearing that he was dead, he had Andrew A. show him and his suite his grave and spoke there of him in feeling and praising words.

In the course of years Andrew A. Finck became a very prosperous man, he gave up keeping his tavern, rented it and built a handsome brick house on one of his farms, where he and his family for many years kept open house for their many friends up and down the river; the old Palatine hospitality was still continued and all the old families of the valley were numbered among their intimate friends. Engaged in many enterprises, public spirited and successful, Andrew was a man far in advance of his time. He undertook a project to cross the Adirondack wilderness by railroad and canal, a scheme which at a later day took the brains and money of Dr. Webb to accomplish, by building the Adirondack R. R. After investing good sums of money the project failed on account of bad times and was abandoned.

Hospitable and generous to his friends and family, he was as trusting to his business associates. In independent position, owning large and fine farms, and numerous other investments, he likely never dreamed of reverses. But they came. Allowing the use of his name on endorsements his whole fortune was swept away and he spent the last years of his life in straightened circumstances. His grave is in the same cemetery as his father's and mother's, and he rests by the side of his first wife.

Thus have I told what little is known of four generations of Andrew Fincks, all of clear Palatine stock, honest and useful citizens of their respective times, without a stain on their name, whose descendants are justly proud of them and whom we are pleased to honor as citizens of our present County of Herkimer and of our mother County of Montgomery.

Pension Application for Andrew Finck or Fink
<http://morrisonspensions.org/finckandrew.html>

S.43563

B.L.Wt.729-300-Capt. Issued Oct 9, 1790
State of New York, County of Montgomery SS.

On this eighth day of May 1818 before me the subscriber one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Montgomery personally appeared Andrew Fink aged Sixty Seven years on the first day of February [?] last as he says and so is the appearance, a resident in the town of Palatine in the County aforesaid who being by me first duly sworn according to Law doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the provisions made by the late act of Congress entitled an Act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service in the United States in the revolutionary war. That the said Andrew Fink entered the service of his country at an early period in the campaign of 1775 in the State of New York as a commissioned officer to wit a first Lieutenant in the company commanded by Captain Christopher P. Yates in the then 2d New York Regiment commanded by colonel Goose VanSchaick that on the 15th day of February he was promoted to a captain in said regiment from which time it was still the first regiment in the New York line or in the service of the United States until the close of the campaign of [1781?] the first five Regiments of the New York Line being then [?] reduced and by General orders ordered to be consolidated into Two Regiment and in the year 1781, he was promoted to a major and served under Lieut Colonel Marinus Willett on the frontiers of the Mohawk and Schoharie and else where to the close of the year 1783. He also served as Deputy Muster Master and Inspector during the two years of the above service until 1783 when he the said Andrew Fink was discharged from service at the village of Schenectada in the State of New York. He had been at the taking of St. Johns, Chamblee, Montreal were at the mouth of the river Sorrell, capturing and destroying Military and Warlike Stores before either of the above mentioned Fortresses was taken except Chamblee. He was sent by General Montgomery 14 or 15 miles into the interior of the Enemies Country, down the River Sorrell to

James Livingston to bring a pack of Shoes and within that pack of shoes a bagg of Guineas which he brought safe to General Montgomery into Camp.

In the Campaign of 1777 in retreating from Lake or Fort George at the time Ticonderoga was evacuated skirmishing with the enemy at Sandy Hill. He this deponent lost his first Lieutenant Tobias VanVechten who was killed by the enemy and buried by him, this deponent the day following. In the campaign of 1778 the only year that he was ordered to be with the Grand Army under the immediate command of General Washington. He was in the Battle of Monmouth in the state of New Jersey on the 28th of June 1778, and that he was cooped up at and in Fort Schuyler now called Rome for upwards of two years where sundry skirmishes had taken place. During that period, in the campaign of eighty one, he was in the Battle of Johnstown near Johnson's Hall against Major Ross of the British Army. We took there 37 or 39 British read [red] coated Soldier prisoners. In pursuing of him through the wilderness for five days successfully up the West Canada Creek when Captain Walter Butler of the British Army was Slain and at least 10, 12 or 15 of his soldiers. After their crossing the West Canada Creek 20, 30 or perhaps 40 miles from the German Flatts in the then County of Tryon but now Herkimer, and he this deponent on his oath farther says he is in the decline of his life half blind and in reduced circumstances at present and stands in need of the assistance of his country for support and that he has no other evidence now in his power of his said services but the old revolutionary soldiers and other Citizens on the Mohawk River who many be in the land of the living and the commission hereunto annexed. (Signed) Andrew Finck

Commission hereunto annexed. Sworn and declared to before me the day and year aforesaid. Daniel Walker, one of the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas for Montgomery County aforesaid.

Fisher (Visscher), Frederick, St. Patrick's Lodge No. 4; Initiated or Affiliated 7 May 1772. Colonel, Tryon Co. Militia (3rd Battalion) Note: the 1st Battalion was commanded by Col. (Bro.) Nicholas Herkimer (Herkheimer).

"History of Schoharie County, and Border Wars of New York," by Jephtha Root Simms, 1845, page 522.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=GEkVAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA522&dq=%22Frederick+fisher%22+%22scalped%22&lr=#PPA522,M1>

Gen. Washington, while at Albany in the summer of 1782, was invited by the citizens to visit Schenectada (sic). He accepted the invitation, and in company with Gen. Schuyler, rode there in a carriage from Albany on the 30th of June; where he was received with no little formality by the civil and military authorities, and escorted some distance by a numerous procession, in which he walked with his hat under his arm. Abraham Clinch, who came to America as drum-major under Gen. Braddock, then kept a tavern in Schenectada, and at his house a public dinner was given. Having previously heard of his sufferings, one of the first persons Washington enquired after was **Col. Frederick Fisher**, who was then residing in the place. He expressed surprise that the colonel had not been invited to meet him, and agreeable to his request a messenger was sent for him. He was a man of real merit, but modest and retiring in his habits. On this occasion, he was found at work in his barn, which, under the circumstances, he left with reluctance, but was kindly greeted by the illustrious guest, who paid him marked attention.

At the dinner table were assembled a respectable number of gentlemen, among whom were Gen. Schuyler, Colonels Ab'm Weraple and Fr. Fisher; Majors Ab'm Switz, Myndert Wemple, and Jelles Fonda; Captains Peter Truax and John Mynderson; Henry Glen, Dep. Com. Gen., and Isaac Truax, then the oldest man in the place. **Washington assigned the seat next his own to Col. Fisher.**—*Isaac De Graff" and John J. Schermerhorn.*

<http://morrisonspensions.org/battalionhistory.htm>

. . . On May 22nd (1780), the rumors became a reality when Sir John Johnson with about 500 Indians, Loyalists and British regulars entered the Mohawk District of Tryon County and burned Caughn(a)waga (present day Fonda area), Tribes Hill and Johnstown. Besides burning over one hundred buildings, Johnson took over fifty prisoners and many of them were local militia officers and men of influence such as the Fonda's and Sammons's. Johnson's forces of incendiaries also killed ten men and only one woman was known to have been tomahawked. This woman was the mother of Colonel Fisher but she soon recovered from the incident.

Some of those killed were Douw Fonda (a man in his seventies – 1700-1780), Captain John and Harmon [Harmanus] Fisher (**brothers of the colonel**), Lieutenant Hendrick Hanson, Corporal Amasa Stephens, Aaron and Lodowick Putman, William Gault and James Plateau (these last two men were loyalists). **Colonel Fisher** was tomahawked, scalped and left for dead but he not only survived his wounds like his mother but he lived a very active life afterwards serving as General of the Montgomery County Militia after the war and he died in 1809.

An excerpt from Col. Fisher's copy (orderly) book is as follows:

Caughnawaga March the 28 1780

Sir

I have ordered one third of the Regt to Sacondaga block house and Luck upon it proper that a Field Officer Schould take the Command I therefore hereby Require you to Repair to Johnstown to morrow morning and Recave the Detachmant so ordered and march them to Sacondaga block house and there take your Station and from there you Seand Schouts towards Crownpoint they schould by Rite Stay out 3 days and after the first Schout is gone a day you Seand an other for feare of an Axicdant.

I have ordered part of the men to Take Snow Schoes along for that purpose - I Reacon it would be proper that you Seand one other Schout to the Northwest from the Poast.

Sir as sone as you make eny discovery you Let me know by Exsprass I trust upon you that if the Enemy Schould Cum that they Schould not get you in a Surpraise as they have dun at Skansburgh which is a Leate Exsemple.

Sir I am your H. Sirt
F. Fisher Colo
Colo Veeder

<http://montgomery.nygenweb.net/mohawk.html>

Profile and History of the Town of Mohawk - from the Gazetteer and Business Directory of Montgomery County, N.Y. 1869-70

The site of the present village of Fonda was called *Caughnawaga* by the Indians, a name signifying "Stone in the Water", or "At the Rapids". It was one of the favorite resorts of the Mohawks. . . .

. . . The incursion of Sir John Johnson, in May, 1780, fell chiefly on the settlements of Tribes Hill and Caughnawaga. The detachment against Tribes Hill was led by Henry and Wm. Bowen, who had lived in the vicinity. The principal object of the incursion was to obtain the silver plate and other valuables which Sir John was obliged to leave on his hasty retreat from Johnson Hall in 1776. The enemy proceeded to the house of Garret Putnam, a staunch Whig. Unknown to the invaders, he had rented his house to two Tories, named Gort and Platto. The assailants broke into the house in the night, scalped the two men and did not learn of their mistake until daylight, supposing that they had killed Putnam and his son instead of two of their own friends. From this point the proceeded up the river, plundering and burning the buildings and murdering their old friends and neighbors. Several slaves and white male prisoners were taken to Canada. The women were not generally molested on this occasion.

The enemy met a warm reception at the house of **Col. Fred Fisher**. The **Colonel's** wife and children had been sent to Schenectady for safety, and his two sisters and an old negro fled to the woods and escaped on the first alarm, leaving the Colonel, his mother and two brothers, John and Harmon [Harmanus]. The Indians made a desperate attack upon the house and the inmates responded by a constant fire, until their ammunition gave out. They then all retreated to the chamber except John, who stationed himself in the stairway, and defended it with a hatchet until he had killed seven Indians. He then retreated above, and slipping upon some peas which lay upon the floor, he fell and was dispatched with a tomahawk. Harmon leaped from the window to put out the fire that had been applied to the roof, and while standing on the fence was shot dead. The mother was knocked down with the breach of a gun and left for dead. The **Colonel** was also knocked down by a tomahawk, dragged down stairs by his hair and thrown upon the ground, when an Indian leaped upon him and drew a knife across his throat, cutting it from ear to ear, as was supposed, then cutting around the scalp, seized it with his teeth and tore it from the head, then giving him a blow upon the shoulder with a hatchet, he fled. The **Colonel** had retained his senses through all this mangling, and his throat, protected by a leather belt worn inside of his cravat, was only slightly wounded. As soon as the Indians disappeared, he arose, went up stairs and brought down his mother, placed her in a chair and leaned her against the fence, then brought down the body of his brother John and laid it on the grass. By this time he became so much exhausted from the loss of blood and the wounds that he had received, that he lay down to die, as he supposed.

The old negro and the girls returned in a short time and found the house burned and the dead and wounded as described. By signs, the Colonel made known his desire for water, which was brought, and his head bathed, and after drinking a little, his speech was restored. A Tory named Clement passing by, the negro asked him what he should do. The reply in German was, "Let the rebel die." The negro, following the directions of the **Colonel**, caught some colts which had never been broken, harnessed them to the wagon and took him to the house of Putnam, at Tribe's Hill. From this place the whole family, including the bodies of his brothers, were conveyed to Schenectady in a canoe, arriving about sunset. Here for the first time he had his wounds dressed. After five years of suffering he nearly recovered from the effects of his wounds. He erected a new house on the site of the old one, and lived twenty-nine years after receiving his wounds, holding the office of First Judge of the County for several years. His mother also recovered from her wounds and lived with him.

After the close of the war, the Indian who scalped him returned to the settlement and stopped at a tavern kept by a Tory at Tribes Hill. The wife of the landlord sent word to the house of **Col. Fisher** that the Indian was there and would soon call at his house. The family, knowing that the **Colonel** had sworn revenge on the Indian, and not wishing further bloodshed, kept the news from him. As they were all in the front room about the time the Indian was expected, they upset a pot of lye and requested the **Colonel** to go into the back room until it should be cleaned up. The Indian came to the door soon after and was met by the old lady who addressed him in the Indian language, told him her son's intentions and pointed to a gun which was always loaded in readiness for him. The Indian listened, gave a grunt and ran away with all possible speed.

HISTORY OF SCHOHARIE COUNTY, Chapter XI, by Jephtha R. Simms. 1845.

Another account of Col. Fisher may be read from this book at: <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nyschoha/simms11.html> or at <http://books.google.com/books?lpg=PA352&dq=%22Da-da-nus-ga-ra%22&pg=PA355&id=GEkVAAAAIAAJ&ots=UX-TsLkVFT>

. . . From the house of Barney Hansen, the enemy proceeded to that of **Col. Fisher**, where Adam Zielie now resides, and where, too, they were disappointed in not finding any of the family: plundering and setting it on fire, they hastened onward to the Fisher homestead, where they arrived just at daylight. Among the plunder made at Hansen's, was the clothing of young Putman, and as the Indians threw away such articles as they considered useless, he followed them at a distance, recovering and putting on his apparel as fast as rejected. He obtained the last of it near the dwelling of Col. Fisher - entering which he discovered it to be on fire. Looking for pails he found several which the enemy had broken, but a further search discovered a tub of sour milk: this he drew near the fire, and throwing it on the flames, with his hands extinguished them - not, however, until a large hole had been burned entirely through the floor. This house was consumed in October following.

About twenty of the enemy first arrived at the old **Fisher** place, and attempted to force an entrance by cutting in the door, but being fired upon from a window by the intrepid inmates, they retreated round a corner of the house, nearly three hundred in number, arrived soon after and joined in the attack. The brothers defended the house for some length of time after the enemy gained entrance below, and a melee followed in the stairway, on their attempting to ascend. Several balls were fired up through the floor, - the lower room not being plastered over head, which the brothers avoided by standing over the large timbers which supported it. At this period the sisters escaped from the cellar-kitchen, and fled to the woods not far distant. They were met in their flight by a party of savages, who snatched from the head of one, a bonnet; and from the bosom of the other a neckerchief - but were allowed to escape unhurt. **Mrs. Fisher**, about to follow her daughters from the house, was stricken down at the door by a blow on the head from the butt of a musket, and left without being scalped.

The brothers returned the fire of their assailants for a while with spirit, but getting out of ammunition their castle was no longer tenable; and Harman, jumping from a back window, attempted to escape by flight. In the act of leaping a garden fence, a few rods from the house, he was shot, and there killed and scalped. As the enemy ascended the stairs, **Col. Fisher** discharged a pistol he held in his hand, and calling for quarters, threw it behind him in token of submission. An Indian, running up, struck him a blow on the head with a tomahawk, which brought him to the floor. He fell upon his face, and the Indian took two crown scalps from his head, which no doubt entitled him to a double reward, then giving him a gash in the back of the neck, he turned him and attempted to cut his throat, which was only prevented by his cravat, the knife penetrating just through the skin. His brother, Capt. Fisher, as the enemy ascended the stairs, retreated to one corner of the room, in which was a quantity of peas, that he might there repel his

assailants. An Indian, seeing him armed with a sword, hurled a tomahawk at his head, which brought him down. He was then killed outright, scalped as he lay upon the grain, and there left. The house was plundered, and then set on fire, (as stated by Wm. Bowen, who returned after the war,) with a chemical match, conveyed upon the roof by an arrow.

Leaving the progress of the destructives for a time, let us follow the fortunes of **Col. Fisher**. After the enemy had left, his consciousness returned, and as soon as strength would allow, he ascertained that his brother John was dead. From a window he discovered that the house was on fire, which no doubt quickened his exertions: Descending, he found his mother near the door, faint from the blow dealt upon her head, and too weak to render him any assistance. With no little effort the colonel succeeded in removing the body of his brother out of the house, and then assisted his mother, who was seated in a chair*, the bottom of which had already caught fire, to a place of safety; and having carried out a bed, he laid down upon it, at a little distance from the house, in a state of exhaustion. Tom*, a black slave, belonging to Adam Zielie, was the first neighbor to arrive at Fisher's. He inquired of the colonel what he should do for him? Fisher could not speak, but signified by signs his desire for water. Tom ran down to the Da-denos-ca-ra, a brook running through a ravine a little distance east of the house, and filling his old hat, the only substitute for a vessel at hand, he soon returned with it; a drink of which restored the wounded patriot to consciousness and speech. His neighbor, Joseph Clement, arrived at Fisher's while the colonel lay upon the bed, and on being asked by Tom Zielie what they should do for him, unblushingly replied in Low Dutch, "Laat de vervlukten rabble starven!" Let the cursed rebel die!

*The chair noted above is preserved as a sacred relic by the De Graff family, at the Visscher house. Tom afterwards lived in Schoharie County, where he was much respected for his industrious habits, and where at a good old age he died. After his removal to Schoharie, he usually paid Col. Fisher a visit every year, when he received substantial evidence of that patriot's gratitude.

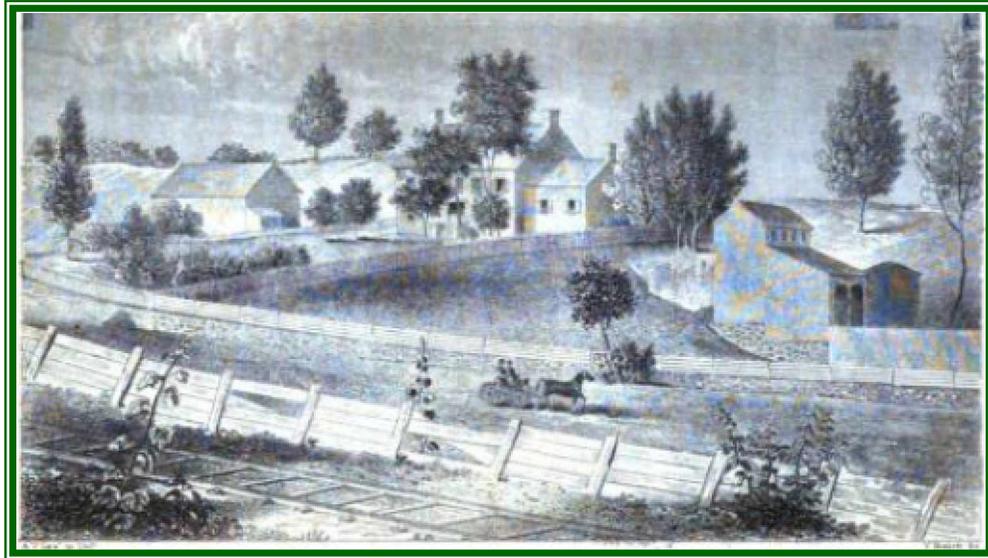
Tom, who possessed a feeling heart, was not to be suaded from his Samaritan kindness, by the icy coldness of his tory neighbor, and instantly set about relieving the suffering man's condition. Uriah Bowen arrived about the time Tom returned with the water, and assisted in removing the dead and wounded farther from the burning building. **Col. Fisher** directed Tom to harness a span of colts, then in a pasture near. (which, as the morning was very foggy, had escaped the notice of the enemy,) before a wagon, and take him to the river at David Putman's. The colts were soon harnessed, when the bodies of the murdered brothers, and those of Col. Fisher and his mother, were put into the wagon, (the two latter upon the bed,) and it moved forward. The noise of the wagon was heard by the girls, who came from their concealment to learn the fate of the family, and join the mournful group. When the wagon arrived near the bank of the river, several tories were present, who refused to assist in carrying the Fishers down the bank to the canoe, whereupon Tom took the colts by their heads, and led them down the bank; and what was then considered remarkable, they went as steadily as old horses, although never before harnessed. The family were taken into a boat and carried across the river to Ephraim Wemple's, where every attention was paid them. When a person is scalped, the skin falls upon the face so as to disfigure the countenance; but on its being drawn up on the crown of the head, the resumes its natural look; such was the case with **Col. Fisher**, as stated by an eye witness.

Seeing the necessity of his having proper medical attention, **Col. Fisher's** friends on the south side of the river, sent him forward in the canoe by trusty persons, to Schenectada (sic), where he arrived just at dark the same day of his misfortune. There he received the medical attendance of Doctors Mead of that place, Stringer, of Albany, and two surgeons, belonging to the U. S. army. His case was for some time a critical one, and he did not recover as was anticipated; but on turning him over, the reason why he did not was obvious. The wound inflicted by the scalping knife in the back of the neck, had escaped the observation of his attendants, and the flies getting into it, and depositing their larva, had rendered it an offensive sore, but on its being properly dressed, the patient recovered rapidly. At the time Col. Fisher received his wounds, Nicholas Quackenboss previously mentioned, happened to be at Albany, purchasing fish and other necessaries, and on learning that his neighbor was at Schenectada, called, on his way home, to see him. On inquiring of Fisher how he did, the latter, placing his hand on his wounded head, replied in Dutch, "Well, Nicholas, you've had your wish!" The reader must not suppose, from what took place between Fisher and Quackenboss, at the two interviews named, that the former at the time of removing his family, was in possession of any intelligence of the enemy unknown to his neighbors. It was then notorious in the valley that an invasion was to be apprehended.

Several attempts were made to capture **Col. Fisher** during the war, which proved abortive. After he recovered, he gave the faithful negro who had treated him so kindly when suffering under the wounds of the enemy, a valuable horse. Gov. George Clinton, as a partial reward for his sufferings and losses in the war, appointed **Col. Fisher** a brigadier general; but refusing to equip himself, his commission, which was dated February 6, 1787, was succeeded on the 7th of March following, by his appointment of first judge of the Montgomery county common pleas.

After the war was over, a party of Indians on their way to Albany halted a day or two at Caughnawaga, among whom was the one who had tomahawked and scalped **Col. Fisher**, in 1780, leaving him for dead. This Indian could not credit the fact of his being still alive, as he said he had himself cut his throat; and was desirous of having ocular demonstration of his existence, and possibly would have been gratified by the family, but information having reached the ears of the colonel that his tormentor was in the valley, a spirit of revenge fired his breast, and himself and John Stoner, then living with him, who, in the murder of his father, had some reason for not kindly greeting those sons of the forest; having prepared several loaded guns, the friends of the family very properly warned the Indian and his fellows, not to pass the house within rifle shot distance; which hint was duly taken, and serious consequences thus avoided. **Judge Fisher** - a living monument of savage warfare - was an active and useful citizen of the Mohawk valley for many years, and died of a complaint in the head - caused, as was supposed, by the loss of his scalp, on the 9th day of June, 1809. His widow, whose maiden name was Gazena De Graff, died in 1815.

Some years after the Revolution, **Judge Fisher, or Visscher**, as it is now written by several of the family, to whom the homestead reverted on the death of his brothers, erected a substantial brick dwelling over the ashes of his birth place, where he spent the evening of his days amid, the associations of youthful pleasure and manly suffering. This desirable farm residence, a view of which is shown here is pleasantly situated on the rise of ground in the town of Mohawk, several miles east of Fonda, Montgomery county. It is given the Indian name of the adjoining creek, in the hope of preserving that name. Between the house and the river, which it fronts, may be seen the Mohawk turnpike, and the track of the Utica and Schenectada railroad. The place is now owned and occupied by Mr. De Graff, who married a grand-daughter of its former patriotic proprietor.



Dadenusgara (Dadenocara) Place aka Judge (Col.) Vissher (Fisher) Mansion

<http://morrisonspensions.org/claims.html>

A List of the Real and Personal Effects of **Frederick Fisher** Wantonly taken and destroyed by the Enemy in the Year 1780.

Note: the text from which the below was derived did not have the itemized amounts aligned, so the figures do not add up properly, as presented, but do give a listing and a proportional value assigned to each. The total amount is correct. - g.l.h.

A Dwelling House-Burnt.....	£	100	0	0
2 Beds and Bedding.....		20	16	
Mens and Womens Ware		23	4	
A Tea Kettle.....		4		
A Brass Kettle.....		0	9	
Plates		19	19	
Earthen Ware.....		1	11	
2 Brass Ladles.....		0	9	
A Silver Mounted Sword.....		7		
2 Guns.....		1	10	
Holstors and Pistols.....		2	16	
A Saddle Bridle and Saddle Bags.....		3	4	
A pair Boots.....		1	12	
2 Negroes and a wench - carried off		240		
A Barn and 2 Barracks Burnt		35		
12 Load Hay do		15		
50 Scipples Indian Corn do 3/.....		7	10	
2 Horses-carried off.....		30		
A Set Horse Harness.....		22	10	
	£	494	07	0

State of New York SS. Frederick Fisher being duly sworn deposite and saith that the above Account contains the Articles belonging to him which were burnt or destroyed or carried off by the Enemy and that the prices affixed opposite to the same are reasonable.

Sworn before me this day of Jany. 1782.

Fredk. Fisher [Col.] Robt. Yates.

Flower, Samuel, Union, 1; Major, Mass. Militia.

http://www.newenglandancestors.org/database_search/msc.asp?f=F:%5CINETPUB%5CWWWROOT%5CNEHGS%5CRESEARCH%5CDATABASE%5CMSC%5CCONTENT%5Csamuel_flower.html&anchor=

Samuel Flower was born at Wethersfield, CT, 17 Jan 1741/2; died at West Springfield, MA 28 Oct 1815, age 73 yrs. He filed his marriage intention at Springfield, MA. 2 Jun 1770, and was married there 21 Jun 1770 to Sarah MacIntire. She was born at Springfield, MA, 10 Sep 1746; died at West Springfield, MA, 2 Jun 1808, daughter of William, Jr. and Sarah (Leonard) MacIntire.

Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (5:808-9):

Samuel Flowers, West Springfield, 1st Lieutenant, Capt. Enoch Chapin's (West Springfield) co. of Minutemen, which marched April 20, 1775, in response to the alarm of April 19, 1775; service 8 days; also, Capt. Enoch Chapin's co., Col. Timothy Danielson's Regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; engaged April 28, 1775; service, 3 mos. 10 days; also, Captain, in command of a detachment, Col. Ruggles Woodbridge's Regt.; pay abstract for mileage, etc., from Bennington to Ticonderoga and thence home, sworn to March 20, 1777; 290 miles travel reported allowed said Flower; also, Captain, Col. John Groaton's (2d) Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; also, Captain, Col. John Groaton's (2d) Regt.; muster roll dated Van Schaick's

Island, Sept., 1777, and sworn to in Camp at Stillwater; appointed Jan. 1, 1777; also, muster rolls dated Albany, Nov. 10, 1777, Jan. 10, 1778, and Feb. 4, 1778; reported on furlough by leave of Col. Greaton from Jan. 14, 1778, to March 1, 1778; also, muster rolls dated Albany, March 9, 1778, April 16, 1778, and May 13, 1778; also, muster roll dated Fort Constitution, June 15, 1778; also, muster rolls dated White Plains, July 20, 1778, and Aug. 5, 1778; reported on command at West Point; also, muster roll for Aug., 1778, dated White Plains; also, muster roll for Sept., 1778, dated Fredericksburgh; also, muster roll for Oct., 1778, dated Camp Roxbury; also, order on Board of War dated Camp Peekskill, Nov. 29, 1778, signed by Col. J. Greaton, for clothing for officers in his regiment; also, muster rolls for Nov., 1778-Jan., 1779, dated Camp Continental Village; also, muster roll for Feb., 1779, dated Quarters near Croten river; reported on command at Mouth Croten, Feb. 15, 1779; also, muster roll for March, 1779, dated Croten Bridge; reported on command at New Bridge; also, muster roll for April, 1779, dated Crompond; also, muster roll for May, 1779, dated Camp Highlands; also, muster roll for June, 1779, dated Constitution Island; also, muster rolls for July and Aug., 1779, dated Camp Highlands; reported furloughed July 12, 1779, for 5 weeks; also, Captain, 3d Mass. Regt.; list of settlements of rank of Continental officers, dated West Point, made by a board held for the purpose and confirmed by Congress Sept. 6, 1779; commissioned May 8, 1776; also, Captain, Col. Greaton's (3d) Regt.; muster roll for Sept., 1779, sworn to at Camp Bedford; also, muster roll for Oct., 1779, dated Camp near Peekskill; also, muster roll for Nov. and Dec., 1779, dated Continental Village; reported on furlough from Dec. 1, 1779, to Jan. 1, 1780.

Samuel resigned his office in the 3rd Massachusetts Continental Line on 9 Feb. He is mentioned in Heitman's as serving as a Major in the Massachusetts Militia in 1782.

He wrote his will 9 Jan 1813 in which he mentions "my military implements of war" which were valued at \$26.00. His sons Alfred and Henry were assigned as dual executors of his estate. His real estate holdings included 134 acres in West Springfield, and 7½ acres in Southwick, MA. His entire estate was valued at over \$6,500. Samuel and Sarah are buried at the Feeding Hills Cemetery, Springfield, MA.

Children born at West Springfield, MA (unless otherwise noted):

- i. Francis, b. 28 Oct 1770 at Springfield, MA.
- ii. Sarah, b. 31 Jan 1773 at Springfield, MA. m. in 1790 to Ebenezer Ripley of Westfield.
- iii. Samuel, b. 09 May 1775.
- iv. Henry, b. 23 April 1777.
- v. Alfred, b. 06 Jun 1780. m. Harriet Leonard.
- vi. Lucy, b. 05 Aug 1783. m. in 1808 to John G. Norton.
- vii. Elisha, b. 08 Apr 1786.
- viii. Nancy, b. 15 Oct 1790.

Fonda, Douw, St. Patrick's, 4, 1 Dec 1791; Ensign, 3rd Regt, The Line.

partment.
 Douw Fonda (1700-80) was scalped by the Indians when Brandt and Sir John Johnson invaded the Mohawk Valley. He was born in Albany, N. Y.
 Adam Fonda (1726-1808) in 1775 served as lieutenant-colonel of the

<http://www.schenectadyhistory.org/families/hmgfm/fonda-2.html>

Douw Fonda, son of Jillis Adam and Rachel (Winnie) Fonda, was born 22 Aug 1700. He removed from Schenectady and settled at Caughnawaga (now Fonda), NY, about the year 1751. He was an aged widower 22 May 1780, and resided at that date in a large stone dwelling. The cellar of this stone mansion is still to be seen in the enclosure made by the race-track of the Montgomery County Agriculture Association's grounds at Fonda, NY. His three sons, John, Jillis and Adam, lived in the neighborhood. He was slain by Sir John Johnson's Indians, 22 May 1780, and his house plundered and burned. John and Adam were made prisoners and carried to Canada. Douw Fonda had been a warm personal friend of Sir William Johnson, and had always been on good terms with the Indians, but his life was taken as heartlessly as though he were a young and active enemy. At the time of his murder, he was seventy-nine years of age. For account of Douw Fonda's massacre see Stone's "*Life of Brandt*," and Simms' "*Border Wars*." He married, 29 Oct 1725, Marijke Vrooman, daughter of Adam Vrooman. She died in 1756. Children:

1. Jillis, born March 24, 1727.
2. Adam, died young.
3. Adam (2), died young.
4. Margrietje, married Barent M. Wemple.
5. Adam (3), born December 26, 1736, died November 8, 1808.
6. Pieter, born January, 1739.
7. Johannes, born March 8, 1741, died February 19, 1815.

The records would seem to prove that Douw Fonda married a second wife, August 19, 1757, Deborah, daughter of Johannes Deeder [Veeder?], and widow of Reijer Wimple, both dwelling at that time at Maquassland.

<http://www.fonda.org/stories.htm>

When the alarm first reached the family of Douw Fonda, Penelope Grant, a Scotch girl living with him, to whom the old gentleman was much attached, urged him to accompany her to the hill whither the Romeyn family were fleeing; but the old patriot had become childish, and seizing his gun, he exclaimed - "Penelope, do you stay here with me - I will fight for you to the last drop of blood!" Finding persuasion of no avail, she left him to his fate, which was indeed a lamentable one; for soon the enemy arrived, and he was led out by a Mohawk Indian, known as "One armed Peter" (he having lost an arm), toward the bank of the river, where he was tomahawked and scalped. As he was led from the house, he was observed by John I. Hansen, a prisoner, to have some kind of a book and a cane in his hand. His murderer had often partaken of his hospitality, having lived for many years in his neighborhood. When afterwards reproved for his murder, he replied that as it was the intention of the enemy to kill him, "he thought he might as well get the bounty for his scalp as any one else!" Mr. Fonda had long been a warm personal friend of Sir William Johnson, and it is

said that Sir John much regretted his death and censured the murderer. This Indian, Peter, was the murderer of Capt. Hansen, on the same morning. With the plunder made at Douw Fonda's were four male slaves and one female, who were all taken to Canada. Several other slaves were of the plunder made in the neighborhood, and doubtless became incorporated with the Canada Indians.

<http://www.fonda.org/stories.htm>

Jellis Douw Fonda (1727-1791) Sources: History of Schoharie County, History of Oneida County.

Jellis was born in Schenectady, first son of Douw Jellis Fonda; first merchant in the Mohawk Valley west of Schenectady, and was a very prosperous trader and landowner. He was a Major of militia and served under Sir William Johnson against the French and Indians in the Battle of Lake George. He then commanded a company in the Battle of Oriskany against the British. Later, probably because of his being physically incapacitated by an injured leg, he became associated with the home guards.

Jellis was also appointed a county judge and a state senator. As one of the "principal freeholders and inhabitants of the Mohawk River and settlements adjacent" he signed a petition to form Tryon County in 1771. In May 1780, his house, mill, and ashery were destroyed during Sir John Johnson's raid, causing \$60,000 worth of property damage; he was away in Poughkeepsie, attending the Legislature.

For many years he carried on an extensive business for the times, trading with the white citizens of the valley, and the natives of western New York; the latter trade being carried on at old Fort Schuyler, now Utica; Fort Stanwix, now Rome, and Forts Oswego, Niagara and Schlosser. An abstract from his ledger shows an indebtedness of his customers at one time just before the revolution, amounting to over ten thousand dollars. Many of his goods he imported directly from London. To his Indian customers he sold blankets, trinkets, ammunition and rum; and received in return, peltries and ginseng root. The latter was at that time an important export item of what was then, Western New York; and the two named along with potash, almost the only commodities sold in a foreign market.

This early trade was carried on from the large stone store which stood near his residence. Jellis built a home and an "ashery" six miles west of Caughnawaga on the north side of the river along Canagara Creek. It was part of a great tract of 6,000 acres of land given by the Mohawks; about 1/16 to Captain Harmanus Van Slyke, whose grandmother was half French, half Mohawk. The deed of gift was confirmed to Captain Harmanus by King Charles I in 1723. The land runs along the Mohawk for six miles.

The eastern half Van Slyke sold to Colonel DePeyster, treasurer of the Province of New York, who owned it at his death. The trustees of his estate sold it to Jellis Fonda in 1768. It included what is known as "The Nose," a conspicuous landmark near this spot. Major Fonda, soon after acquiring the property, began the erection of his mills and "ashery," wood ashes being the source of potash. This complete set of buildings was destroyed in the first raid of Sir John Johnson, along with nearly every other building on the north side of the river from "The Nose," just east of Canajoharie down to Tribes Hill. Fortunately Major Jellis was not at home at the time. His wife and their son Douw were warned of the coming of the raiders and escaped across the river. The house was completely demolished and, it is said, while burning, a music box began to play. The Indians ascribed its music to "spirits."

Fonda's Patent - This was the first patent in Oneida county granted in New York after the Revolution. It was granted Jan. 31, 1786 to Jelles (or Giles) Fonda. The 40,000-acre patent was issued on condition that within three years a settler for each 500 acres should be located on the land. The land of this patent is mostly in Rome and Floyd, with some in the town of Western, and there was quite a rush to settlers to those towns as the three year period came to a close.

The Oneida county records show that in 1786 Mr. Fonda sold portions of his patent as follows: an undivided one eighth to John Lansing, Jr., who was afterwards chief justice and chancellor of New York; an undivided one eighth in 1788 was sold to each of the following: Gov. George Clinton, William Floyd (one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence), Stephen Lush, and John Taylor. In 1787 the patent was surveyed into 100 lots by James Cockburn. The owners gave perpetual leases, reserving an annual wheat rent, so much per acre, payable in Albany. That was then the easiest way for the settlers in a new country to pay the rent and for their lands. Each year loaded teams with wheat for rent wended their way down the valley, stopping over night at the country tavern, the teamsters generally taking with them their own provisions and oats for their horses. The usual wheat rent was "18 bushels good merchantable winter wheat for each 100 acres". Fort Bull is in lot 98, very near the line of the Oriskany Patent. That lot fell to the share of George Clinton and later to Mr. L'Hommedieu.



House of Major Jellis Douw Fonda
Fonda, NY - built in 1790

Following the war, in 1790, the Major built the present house on Montgomery Terrace in Fonda, overlooking the Valley from its slightly location, but unfortunately he never lived to occupy it. His slaves brought his body down the river from the home in which he was then living, doubtless a more or less temporary one on the site of the house destroyed by Sir John in 1780, and he was buried from the all but completed building. Following the funeral, his family occupied the new home.

There was much speculation in new lands in the interior of New York, between the French and American wars with England, and thousands upon thousands of acres changed owners for a mere song - land now valued at millions of dollars. Among the speculators were Sir William Johnson, Governor Tryon, Major Jellis Fonda, and Colonel John Butler. Lands on the Sacandaga River were brought into market at this period. Mr. Fonda had for many years been extensively engaged in merchandising, and was much of that period in the militia commissary department. He was a man of wealth, influence and respectability, and at the beginning of colonial difficulties, had the most flattering inducements offered him to side with the loyalists, which he promptly rejected.

Fonda, Jellis A., St. George's, 6 (1) (?); ea 5 Nov 1785; FC & MM 13 Nov 1785; Secretary, 1789-90; Junior Warden 1793; Master 1797, 1799, 1800-02 and 1805. Ensign, 2nd Albany Militia; Captain under Col. Willett, 1 Nov 1782; d. 27 Aug 1824.

In 1777 and 1778 he was serving as an Ensign in Captain Jesse Van Slyck's Company, 2nd Albany Co. Militia. He performed service at Fort Ann, Fort George and Fort Edward, and was in the Battle of Bemis Heights. During the latter part of 1778 he was enrolled in Captain John Mynderses' Company and was attached to General Frederick Visscher's Brigade. He was promoted to Lt.

During the year 1780 he served as a Lt and Adjutant to Col. Morris Graham's Levies at West Point and Harper's Ferry. At West Point he acted as Brigade Major for a few weeks in the absence of Major Lansing. He was one of the 1200 men whom Gen. Arnold (prior to his 'treachery') sent away to Fort Edward to weaken the garrison at 'West Point.' During the years 1781 and 1782 he was attached to the Levies under Col. Willett with the same rank as before. He saw service at Fort Plain, German Flatts, Fort Stanwix and the battles of Torlock, Johnstown and Caughnawaga (Fonda) during the invasion of Sir John Johnson. On 28 Oct 1781 he was in charge of a detachment sent from Schenectady to reinforce Col. Willett's command in the vicinity of Johnstown, then engaged in repelling raiders under Major Ross who were laying waste to the valley. On 1 Nov 1782 he was promoted to Captain. In Feb 1783 he went with the expedition to Fort Oswego under Col. Marinus Willett. He shows as a pensioner. He was the first Clerk of Schenectady County (1809), and held that office until his death on 27 Aug 1834. He was interred there in Vale Cemetery.

Lieutenant in First. New York; resigned that commission and became Captain in Col. Marinus Willett's Independent Corps; was promoted to Adjutant, with rank of Major, and served as such until the close of the war. Colonel Willett's regiment took part in the battles of Johnstown and Caughnawaga during the invasion of Sir John Johnson (Provincial Grand -Master of New York, Moderns). Major Fonda was appointed first Clerk of the County of Schenectady, and held that office until his death. August 27, 1834. He was Master of St. George's Lodge in 1797, 1799, 1800, 1801, 18(0, 1803, and in 1805.

<http://www.schenectadyhistory.org/resources/yates/gen-fonda.html>

[pp. 261-64, Chapter XXIV of Austin A. Yates' *Schenectady County, New York: Its History to the Close of the Nineteenth Century.*]

The Fonda family from Jellis Fonda, who came here in 1700, is as follows:

Douw, the oldest son of Jellis, born 1 Sep 1700, married, 21 Oct 1725, Maritje, daughter of the heroic Adam Vrooman. He removed from Schenectady in 1751, and settled at Caughnawaga. Standing on the flats between the present turnpike and the Mohawk River, was the large stone dwelling with a wing on each side. Here, in Oct 1780, with a few domestics, resided this aged widower. His three sons, John, Jellis and Adam, were living in the neighborhood. Major Fonda died 23 Jun 1791, leaving a son, Douw, aged eighty years; also a son Henry, who died at Caughnawaga, 4 Apr 1815, aged twenty-nine years, leaving a son and a daughter.

Abraham, also a son of Jellis, Sr., born 17 Jul 1715, m1, 30 Jul 1746, Maria, d/o Abram Mebie; m2, 22 Feb 1755, Susanna, d/o Alexander Glen; and m3, 22 Nov 1774, Rachel Vrooman, widow of Abraham Wemp. Abraham Fonda lived in the house No. 27 Front Street, built by himself in 1752, and later occupied by his great grandson, Nicholas Yates, Esq. He died 13 Feb 1805.

Children of Abraham:

- i. Rachel, his oldest child, was b. 14 Sep 1748; m. Jesse DeGraff.
- ii. Rebecca, b. 7 Jun 1757, m1. Nicholas Yates; m2. Cornelius Van Vranken. She died 7 Mar 1846, aged eighty-nine years.
- iii. **Jellis A. Fonda**, a son of Abraham and Susanna, was b. 27 Oct 1759; m. Elizabeth (born 7 May 1763), d/o Colonel Christopher Yates. He held the commission of Lieutenant in Van Schaick's regiment, which he resigned for a captaincy in Colonel Willett's Independent Corps, under whom he served to the close of the war. He was for many years clerk of Schenectady County, and died 27 Aug 1834.

Children of Jellis A. Fonda:

Alexander Glen Fonda, b. 17 Aug 1785; d. 4 Mar 1869; graduate of Union College; for many years a physician in Schenectady.

Christopher Yates Fonda, died at Clairborne, Alabama, 26 Aug 1845.

Jane Helen, b. 1 Mar 1795; d. 30 Apr 1852 at Williamsburgh, NY; married Rev. Nathan N. Whiting.

<http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/p/o/w/Donald--Powell/GENE4-0008.html>

Children of ELIZABETH YATES and JELLIS FONDA, born in Schenectady, NY:

- i. ALEXANDER GLEN FONDA, b. 17 Aug 1785; d. 4 Mar 1869, Schenectady, NY.
- ii. JANNETTIE FONDA, b. 28 Aug 1786.
- iii. SUSANNA FONDA, b. 23 Sep 1788.
- iv. CHRISTOPHER YATES FONDA, b. 4 Nov 1790; d. 26 Aug 1845, Claiborne (Monroe), Alabama.
- v. JANE HELEN FONDA, b. 4 May 1793.
- vi. JANE HELEN FONDA, b. 1 Mar 1795; d. 30 Apr 1852, Williamsburgh, NY; m. NATHAN WHITNEY.
- vii. CATHERINA FONDA, b. 27 Sep 1796.
- viii. ANNATJE FONDA, b. 11 Jun 1798.
- ix. JAMES FONDA, b. 1 Nov 1800.
- x. ELIZA FONDA, b. 2 Feb 1803.
- xi. MARY AUSTIN FONDA, b. 12 Sep 1804.

<http://www.stgeorgeslodge.org/past.htm>

Masters of St. George Lodge No. 1

1. W\ **Christopher Yates** 1774-1776, 1778-1784 Surveyor by occupation. Founder and first Master of St. George's Lodge. Lieut. Col. Albany County Militia. Member of the Third Provincial Congress, 1776.
2. W\ John Aaron Bradt 1777 Innkeeper and Indian Trader
3. W\ Robert Alexander 1785-1786, 1789-1790 Merchant, Captain in Col. Wemple's Regiment of Albany County Militia
4. W\ Cornelius Van Dyke 1787-1788 Physician, Col. First New York Line
5. W\ Joseph Christopher Yates 1791-1796, 1798 First Mayor of the City of Schenectady 1798-1803, Governor of the State of New York 1823-1824
6. W\ **Jellis A. Fonda** 1797, 1799-1802, 1805 Major and Adjutant of the command of Col. Willett's Regiment of Levies, First Clerk of Schenectady 1809-1834

<http://morrisonspensions.org/fondajellisa.html>

Pension Application for Jellis A. Fonda

S.10684

For the purpose of obtaining the benefits of the act entitled "an act supplementary to the act for the relief of the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution" approved June 7th 1832, I Jellis A. Fonda now residing in the City of Schenectady in the County of Schenectady and the State of New York, aged about seventy-three years, do hereby declare that I served in the war of the

revolution as an Adjutant for the term of three years and as a Captain for the term of about eleven months making in all a period of nearly four years which I served at the dates and in the Regiments & Brigades following.

In the year one thousand & seven hundred and seventy-seven, I served for four months as adjutant in General Glover's Brigade. In the spring of the next year I was attached to General Frederick Fisher's Brigade and served therein about four months being the whole of the period serving which said Brigade was out on Duty that year. In the spring of the year then next, to wit, in the year One thousand Seven hundred & Seventy-nine I was attached to the Regiment of Colonel Thomas Butler, being denominated the fourth Pennsylvania Regiment I served in said Regiment last named during the campaign of that year for about the term of four months. In the spring of the next year; to wit one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one I was attached to Colonel Willett's Regiment of State Troops, and served in the same as Adjutant until the first day of November One Thousand seven Hundred & Eighty-two, when I received the appointment of Captain & continued to serve as such for the term of eleven months in the Regiment last aforesaid, to wit until the month of October One thousand seven Hundred & Eighty three when the war closed.

I hereby relinquish every claim whatever to a pension except the present, and am not entitled to any benefit under the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution, passed the fifteenth day of May Eighteen hundred & Twenty eight, not having served during the whole war on the Continental line as required by that act—and further that I have never received any annuity or pension under any law—of the United States providing for revolutionary officers and soldiers.

(Signed) Jellis A. Fonda
County of Schenectady SS.

Jellis A. Fonda above named maketh oath and said that the facts set forth in the foregoing declaration by him signed are true according to the best of his knowledge recollection and belief. (Signed) Jellis A. Fonda

Subscribed and Sworn this 14th day of June 1832 before me, Henry Fuller Commissioner of Deeds &c County of Schenectady

SS. Daniel Darran? Of the town of Princetown in said County maketh oath and saith, that he was during the war of the revolution well acquainted with Jellis A. Fonda whose name appears to the foregoing declaration and deposition, and that this deponent served in the Regiments of colonel Morris Graham & Colonel Willett and distinctly remembers that said Jellis A. Fonda served in said Regiments in the years One Thousand Seven hundred and Eighty, and one thousand [document ends here].

State of New York
County of Schenectady
Surrogate's Court
In re: **Jellis A. Fonda** Dec'd

Be it known that it appears for the records of this court that on the 18th day of September 1834, letters of administration on the estate of Jellis A. Fonda deceased, were in due form of law granted & committed to Alexander G. Fonda a son of said deceased & that said Jellis A. Fonda died on the 27th (twenty-seventh) day of August one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

It further appears from said records, that the affidavits of James J. Fonda and Giles F. Yates taken on the 19th day of April & 10th May 1847, that at the last named dates the following named children of said deceased survived, and that they were then all of them, over twenty-one years of age, namely Susan Fonda, Widow of Jellis Fonda, Jane Helen Whiting wife of Nathan N. Whiting, Mary Austin Fonda, Alexander G. Fonda (the above named Administrator) and Ann Groot wife of John S. Groot. And further that said Jellis A. Fonda deceased was at the time of his death a pensioner of the United States under the act of Congress passed 7th June 1832.

All of which is hereby accordingly certified.

And it is further certified, that satisfactory evidence, to wit, the affidavit of said Administrator Alexander G. Fonda, has been reduced to this Court to prove, that his only children now surviving viz, said Alexander G. Fonda, Susan Fonda, Anna Groot, and Mary A. Fonda (the said Jane Helen Whiting having since 1847 departed this life)

And it is further certified, that said letters of administration issued to said Alexander G. Fonda still remain in full force un repealed and unrevoked.

In testimony whereof the said County Judge hath hereto set his hand and affixed the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of Schenectady this 9th day of June 1853. S. H. Johnson County Judge of Schy Ct.

Fonday (Fonda?), Douw J., Masters', 2; Ensign, 3rd NY line Regiment, 29 May 1779; Major, 12th US Infantry, 15 Oct 1799.

Fonday (Fonda?), John, Masters', 2; Ensign, 2nd NY, 29 Jun 1781.

Foote, Ebenezer, Steuben, 18 (Newburgh?); Senior Warden, 13 Nov 1788; Master 13 Nov 1788 (sic).

Note: According to an article in *The Utica Daily Observer*, 14 Nov 1888, the Charter and Minute Book of Steuben Lodge No. 18 were in the possession of Hudson River Lodge No. 607 (which is now Hudson River Lodge No. 309).

While it is an undisputed fact that a warrant was issued by the Grand Lodge to EBENEZER FOOTE, Master of Steuben Lodge of Newburgh, to organize Courtlandt Lodge (No. 34 at Peekskill, NY, in 1793), the early years of its existence are unknown so far as any existing records give testimony, the first recorded meeting in the old minute book being dated July 10, 1800. Many items both interesting and curious appear on the pages of this old book. (1903 Grand Lodge Proceedings)

The first located lodge in Newburgh was "Steuben Lodge, No. 18." Its charter was applied for by F. A. Morris and nine others, June 5, 1788, and it was constituted Sept. 27, of that year. We have not been able to obtain any further facts in reference to its history or membership except that **Ebenezer Foot(e)**, Levi Dodge, and Chas. Clinton, were P. M.'s in 1797. Its charter was probably surrendered soon after the commencement of the present century.

In 1806, "Hiram Lodge, No. 131," was constituted—Jonathan Fisk, M.; Chas. Baker, S. W.; John R. Drake, J. W. Its charter was surrendered in 1831. In 1842, (Sept. 7,) the charter was revived and the number changed to 92—Peter F. Hunn, M.; Minard Harris, S. W.; James Belknap, J. W. It was again surrendered in 1844. In 1853, (June 11,) "Newburgh Lodge, No. 309," was constituted



<http://www.dcnynhistory.org/images/murray15.jpg>

<http://www.dcnynhistory.org/books/mundel.html>

Judge Foote was born 12 Apr 1756, in Connecticut. He enlisted in the United States service early in the Revolutionary war, and was a faithful soldier. He was in the battle of Bunker Hill, suffered at Valley Forge, was taken prisoner of war and confined in New York, and only escaped by swimming one of the rivers bounding the city. He was appointed to the rank of major for his meritorious conduct. After the war he was a merchant in Newburgh. He was a member of the Legislature in 1796 and 1797, when Delaware county was formed, and was active in bringing about its formation. He was made its first county clerk by appointment, filled the first offices of his town, was judge of the Court of Common Pleas, was in the State Senate from the old "middle district" four years, and sat in the council of appointment with Governor Jay and other notables. He removed to Delhi in 1797, and at once commenced the erection of his residence at Arbor Hill three miles below the village, which still remains in its pristine beauty of location and finish.

<http://www.dcnynhistory.org/books/gould9.html>

The following extract is from a manuscript journal of Judge Foote:

"April 28th, 1828. I was appointed first judge of Delaware county for the third time. Under my first appointment I served until I was sixty years of age -- a term beyond which I could not constitutionally hold the office. I was then appointed judge, and served in that capacity until

the new constitution was adopted, when I was again appointed as above stated; and what is rather unusual, my three last appointments have been made by men of different political sentiments from myself."

In 1798, the new town was erected which contained the county seat. There was some dispute as to what should be the name of the new township: General Root and others proposed calling it Mapleton, while Judge Foote and his associates wished to call it Delhi, which name finally prevailed. An anecdote is told of General (Eratus) Root, who was at that time young, but possessing the same impulsive, ardent, fearless disposition, which so conspicuously marked his after life, that when the decision was announced of calling it Delhi, he expressed himself in the following words to Mr. Foote, or some of his associates; "Delhi, hell-high -- better call it Foote- high!" It is hardly necessary, and perhaps out of place to predict, that were the choice now to be made, Mapleton would be the decision -- Delhi being rejected, from its known Hindoo origin.

We are indebted to a highly respectable correspondent for the following biographical sketch of the life of the late Judge Foote -- a life covering more than half a century of the most interesting period of our county -- full of incident and usefulness, which affords abundant matter, would our limits permit, for a more enlarged notice.

"Honorable Ebenezer Foote died at his residence at Delhi, on the 28th, (1818,) at the advanced age of seventy-four. Few men have been called to act as many parts in the drama of human life as the subject of this notice, or have sustained themselves as well. Judge Foote became a volunteer in the Revolution at the first beat of the drum, and continued as an intrepid soldier and active officer, until near the time of disbanding the army, in 1783. He participated in the toils and danger of the battle of Bunker's-hill, and shared in the privations and sufferings of his fellow soldiers at Valley Forge. He escaped from the enemy by swimming the Hudson River, near New York, in December, 1777. The vigilance and ability of young Foote did not escape the observation of the commander-in-chief, from whom he received an appointment in the staff department, and finally left the army in the rank of major. His conduct during the war, won for him the badges of the order of Cincinnati, of which society he was an active member until his death; and perhaps no event of the latter part of his life afforded him more pleasure, than on the 4th of July in each revolving year, joining this little band, the remnant of his Revolutionary compeers, in celebrating the independence which they contributed to achieve.

"At the close of the war, Major Foote had little left but his title and his friends; of the former he was tenacious, and to the latter he was true. He commenced the dull round of his civil life by embarking in mercantile business, in Ulster county, in which he continued with varied success, until 1797; when, upon the organization of this county, he was appointed its clerk, and shortly afterward came to reside upon the spot where his remains are now deposited.

"Judge Foote was a member of Assembly several years, from the county of Ulster; represented the old Middle District four years in the Senate of this State; sat in the Council of Appointment with Governor Jay, and enjoyed his confidence. Upon the resignation of Judge Brett, in 1810, Mr. Foote was appointed to fill the vacancy of first judge of this county, and has ever since remained a distinguished member of the Common Pleas bench.

"Mr. Foote having been identified with party politics in 1800, fell a victim to its retribution when at its utmost height, in 1801, and was deprived of the office of clerk, upon which he relied for the support of himself and family. This event, connected with an indiscreet selection of a successor, gave rise to considerable newspaper discussion of the day, and as the case gained publicity, it secured to Mr. Foote friends who soon obtained for him an extensive and profitable land agency, which he retained during his life. Without advantages of an early education, Judge Foote nevertheless possessed a liberal share of literary attainments. To an original and strong mind, he united peculiar amenity of manners, a high sense of moral propriety, and unyielding integrity."

<http://www.dcnynhistory.org/books/murraysectionXV.html>

Judge Foote was born April 12, 1756, in Colchester, CT. He was the son of Daniel Foote and the brother of Eli Foote whose daughter Roxana married Rev. Lyman Beecher and was the mother of Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, and others of that talented family. Some of the Foote family espoused the loyalist cause in the Revolutionary war; but Ebenezer was an ardent patriot, and when the first guns were fired he, with several other young men, fled from home without his father's permission and joined the patriotic troops near Boston. He was present at the battle of Bunker Hill and served continuously until the close of the war. For his bravery and efficiency he was promoted from the ranks in which he enlisted to the position of Major. He attracted the attention of Washington and was by him assigned to staff duty.

He had the misfortune to be taken captive during the war, and was confined with many others in the Bridewell prison in New York city. Along with a number of others he formed a plan to escape. They managed to elude their guards and found themselves in the country near where Chambers street now is. They made their way to the Hudson river with the intention of crossing it to New Jersey. They found an old leaky boat, but they were unable to make it sufficiently safe. All the other fugitives then took to the land and tried to make their way through the hostile sentinels to the country north of them. But Foote found a plank and with it undertook to swim the Hudson. It was in the month of December and the water was piteously cold. He succeeded, however, in escaping the patrolling vessels, and in making his way to the other side. He landed at Hoboken where he found shelter and dry clothes. He escaped, but he never recovered wholly from the effects of this terrible exposure.

Major Foote from his rank in the Revolutionary army became a member of the Order of Cincinnati, and up to the time of his death took great pleasure in joining his comrades on the fourth of July to celebrate the achievement of American independence.

At the close of the war he only possessed the back pay which was due to him for his services. Part of this was paid to him in money; and a part was liquidated by a grant of unsettled land on the West branch of the Delaware river. He entrusted the certificate of his army pay to an agent for collection and this precious rascal defrauded him out of the whole. He had married in 1779 Jerusha Purdy, a member of the Westchester family of that name. Her property also had been mostly destroyed by the British troops in their incursions into the regions north of New York.

Major Foote had, therefore, to commence life anew. He started in a mercantile career at Newburgh which was then in Ulster county. In this he must have been more or less successful; for we find that several times he was chosen to represent the county in the State Legislature. He is recorded as having been in the Assembly in 1792, 1794, 1796 and 1797. It was during this latter year that the bill for the erection of Delaware county was under discussion, and Major Foote took an active part in perfecting and securing the passage of the measure. He served as Senator from the Middle District during the years 1798-1802. In 1799 he was chosen to serve as a member of the Council of Appointment under Governor John Jay.

On the establishment of the new county he was appointed by the Governor the county clerk, and immediately removed thither to assume his duties. At this time it must be remembered that there was no village of Delhi. There were two sites which were looked upon as likely to become the location of the proposed county buildings. One of these was at the mouth of Elk Creek on the grounds of Gideon Frisbee. Here already the first meeting of the board of supervisors had been held and the county court had held its first session. The other was the extensive flat at the mouth of the Little Delaware. There is a tradition that some of the early county meetings and courts were held in the latter locality at the house of Mr. Leal. It was near this beautiful interval that the land lay which had been granted to Major Foote for his military services; and it was near this on the south that he selected a site and built a residence for himself. The building is still standing but has passed out of the possession of his descendants.

Mr. Foote served as county clerk until 1801 when he was succeeded by Philip Gebhard. He was not only the clerk of the board of supervisors, but also the clerk of the courts held in the county and the custodian of their records. In 1810 he was appointed by Governor Daniel D. Tompkins as county judge for a term of six years. Subsequently in 1828 he was again appointed to the same office which he held until his death in 1829 at the age of seventy-four.

No citizen of Delaware has ever enjoyed a more distinguished circle of acquaintance. He knew and corresponded with the most active political managers of the day, and many of them were his guests at Arbor Hill. We may mention a few from whom letters are still preserved by his descendants: The Patroon Stephen Van Rensselaer, Hon. Elisha Williams, Governor Morgan Lewis, General Schuyler, the Livingstons, Cadwalader Colden, Josiah Ogden Hoffman, Philip Van Courtlandt, Martin Van Buren, John Jay, DeWitt Clinton, Aaron Burr, etc. Catherine Livingston writes to him regretting not having seen him, and would like to sell him a young slave girl, as she has more than she can afford to keep.

We have already stated that he married in 1779 Jerusha Purdy. He had four children, viz: Frederick Parsons, Charles Augustus, Harriet, and Margaret. Frederick served as general in the war of 1812 and died in Leghorn, Italy, in 1827. His second son Charles Augustus, was a lawyer and filled many local offices. He was a member of congress in 1824, but died soon after, aged forty. His eldest son was a graduate of West Point, served with distinction in the Seminole War and finally was killed in the battle at Gaines' Mills in 1862. The second son of Charles Augustus Foote was Charles A. Foote of Delhi, who died in 1896, and who will be remembered by many friends still living. He was born in 1818 and being left an orphan he was obliged to care for himself. When twenty-one years of age he commenced business and continued in it till his death. During these many years he maintained a character of spotless integrity. He held many positions of public trust. He was treasurer of Delaware county for nine years from 1861 to 1870. He served as treasurer of the village of Delhi; he was town clerk; he was a trustee of the Delaware Academy, and a director of the National Bank. In all these positions he discharged his trusts with unswerving fidelity.

Forbush, William, Solomon's, 1; Private, 5th Regt, Dutchess Co. Militia.

Fort, Jacob, Masters', 2; Lt, 14th Regt, Albany Militia.

Fowler, William, Union, 1; Private, Dutchess Co. Militia

Francis, Turbott, St. Patrick's 4, Initiated or affiliated 4 Apr 1787; Lt, NY Line.

Franks, John, Union, 1; Paymaster, 4th NY, 10 Apr 1777.

Fraser, Hugh, St. Patrick's, 8 (Now No. 4), Initiated or affiliated 28 Dec 1767; Lt, NY Line.

French, Abner, St. George's, 6 (1); Ea 15 Oct 1778; FC & MM 26 Oct 1778; Lt in Col. Abraham Wemple's Regiment, 2nd Albany Co. Militia from Jun to Nov 1776; 1Lt in the 2nd New York Cont'l Line, 12 Nov 1776; Captain in the 1st NY Cont'l Line Jun, 1778; retired 1 Jun 1781. Also served subsequently as Captain in the New York Levies.

French, John, Ind Royal Arch, 8; Private, Green Mountain Boys; Malcolm's Levies; Graham's Levies.

Frey, John, St. Patrick's, 4; Brigade Major, 2nd NY, 15 Jul 1775; died 19 Apr 1833.

http://books.google.com/books?id=CssBAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA109&lpg=PA109&dq=%22john+frey%22+%221833%22&source=bl&ots=KhnwJYxy8g&sig=qMwSiEvUhZEmm6dFZeJ0xKxVqQ8&hl=en&ei=0_fTSbzLKcTfIQeAz93GDA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=7#PPA115.M1 page 109.

The Frey family of Palatine came from Zurich, Switzerland, in 1688, and in 1689 bought a tract of land of the Mohawk Indians, on which they have continued to reside ever since.

'Fort Frey' – birthplace and home of Major Frey >

Major John Frey was the grandson of the first settler. He was born 27 Apr 1740, and died 19 Apr 1833. He was a prime mover in inaugurating the (Tryon County) Committee of Safety, and was its chairman several times. His life was active, useful, and full of stirring incidents. **His wife was a niece* of General Herkimer, and Christopher Peter Yates was his brother-in-law** (having married John's youngest sister, Maria). He was educated at the Rev. Samuel Dunlop's school in Cherry Valley.



* Anne Shoemaker, a daughter of Gertrude **Herkimer**, a sister to the General.

He was a lieutenant in the militia, and went with Sir William Johnson to Niagara in 1759. Was a justice of the peace before 1760; Justice of Sessions at the first court held at Johnstown; commissioned a captain by the Provincial Congress, 28 Jun 1775. He was the first sheriff elected in the county after the deposition of the Tory, White, and held the office from 1775 to 1777. Was one of the Excise Commissioners of the county. Was brigade major in General TenBroeck's Albany regiment 15 Jul 1775 to Jan 1776; brigade major under General Herkimer from 6 Aug 1777,— was at Oriskany holding that rank when he was wounded and taken prisoner to Canada. He remained in Canada as a prisoner until 28 Oct 1778. From 1782 onward until 1802, he continuously served either in the Senate or the Assembly. He was a member of the Council of Appointment, a member of the convention that ratified the Federal Constitution, one of the promoters of Union College, a member of the Inland Lock and Navigation Company, and one of the original members of St. Patrick's Lodge, F. A. M., founded at Johnstown by Sir William Johnson.

Major Frey was a historian and assisted Campbell in the preparation of "Annals of Tryon County," published 1831, which was the first Mohawk valley history. Major Frey was born in Fort Frey in 1740 and died in the Frey (1808) mansion in 1833 at the age of 93, he being one of the last surviving Revolutionary Mohawk valley officers.

<http://external.oneonta.edu/cooper/articles/nyhistory/1968nyhistory-pickering.html>

Colonel Hendrick Frey (1734?-1827) and **his brother, Major John Frey (1740-1833)**, were the grandsons of Heinrich Frey, a native of Zurich, who settled on the Mohawk in the late seventeenth century. **Major John Frey** became an active and dedicated patriot. He served as Tryon County's first elected sheriff and on its important committees of correspondence and public safety, was wounded at Oriskany, and later was captured by Indians and carried off into Canada.

His older brother, Hendrick, fell heir to the family estates at Canajoharie and **married (Elizabeth) the sister of Nicholas Herkimer**, the hero of Oriskany. He fought beside Sir William Johnson in the French wars and later became Sir William's close friend and executor. When Tryon County was formed in 1772, Hendrick Frey was its first representative to the provincial legislature. With the outbreak of the Revolution, however, he tried to remain neutral, but as an intimate of the Johnsons, he soon fell under the suspicions of his Whig neighbors. Frey was arrested, brought before the Tryon County Committee of Public Safety (of which his brother was a member), and then jailed at Albany. In 1777, he was released in the custody of his friend General Philip Schuyler and allowed to return to Canajoharie. But rumors again began to swirl about his head. "People of all sorts" were seen about his grist mill on Canajoharie Creek and he was cited by the Tryon Committee as being "a most dangerous Person." Shortly thereafter Hendrick Frey was rearrested and sent to a Hartford, Connecticut jail where he remained until 1783. (James Fenimore Cooper long remembered "Old Frey with his little black peepers, pipe, hearty laugh, and broken English...." [James Fenimore Cooper, *The Letters and Journals of James Fenimore Cooper*, edited by James Franklin Beard (Cambridge, 1964), 111, 41].

A third brother, Bernard, or Barnard (?-1812), apparently was an active Loyalist who went to Oswego with Guy Johnson in 1775 and later served with Butler's corps of Tory rangers.

<http://threerivershms.com/frey.htm>

Major John Frey was a member of the Tryon County Committee of Safety and served in many capacities and on numerous special committees during the war. The records of thirty-one of these meetings have been preserved, the last being dated November 24th, 1775. He was present at the meeting of this Committee held in the house of Gose Van Alstyne on October 26, 1775, when a motion was . . .

"Moved and Resolved, unanimously, that three members of our Committee shall be sent to Sir John Johnson, to ask him, whether he will allow, that his Inhabitants of John'stown & King'sborough shall form themselves into companies according to the Regulations of our Continental Congress to the Defense of our Country's Cause Major John's loyalty to the cause of the Colonies was never questioned, but he was often interrogated regarding the politics of his brother Hendrick during those formulative days. In his brother's defense he had this to say: "As to my brother Hendrick it must be conceded he was in a trying position. He was an intimate friend of Sir William Johnson and an executor of his will, as well as the appointed guardian of Mollie Brant's children."

With this explanation in mind it is easy to understand there were powerful arguments on both sides, which must have made any decision of Hendrick's a difficult one.

Frost, Samuel, Masters', 2; Captain, 6th Mass., 12 Oct 1782; d. 1 Nov 1817.

Frost, Thomas, Masters', 2; 6th Regt, Dutchess Co. Militia.

Fryer, Peter, Union, 1; Private, Willett's Levies.

G

Gansevoort, Conrad, Union, 1; Master's, 2; Lieutenant in Jacob Lansing's regiment (First Albany County Militia).

<http://montgomery.nygenweb.net/minden/minbus.html>

Conrad Gansevoort was a Minden merchant. He came from Schenectady, as believed, before 1790; as we suppose him to have been established here in business prior to his marriage, which took place Nov. 12, 1791. He was then married to Elizabeth, a daughter of John Roseboom, Esq., who had previously moved from Schenectady, and settled on the late Abram N. Van Alstine's place, below Canajoharie. Gransvoort erected a dwelling with a store in it on a knoll at the foot of Sand Hill. The building stood on the present farm of Seeber Lipe; and within a few years has been moved further back from the road, and converted into a double dwelling. After nearly twenty years of successful trading, Gansevoort, who was a man much respected in the township, retired from business and returned to Schenectady.

http://www.archive.org/stream/16301897briefhis00rose/16301897briefhis00rose_djvu.txt

Elizabeth Roseboom, dau. of John Roseboom and Susanna Veeder, (4), was born in Schenectady, NY, 25 Dec 1768. Her early life was spent in Albany but her father's family moved to Canajoharie previous to her marriage in 1791. "Many years before her death her husband removed to Schenectady and soon after to Albany, where she resided amid the scenes of her early associations, till not long before her decease. The last few years of her life were spent with her daughter, Mrs. Cooke, in Holmdel, N. J. Possessed of a strong mind, unostentatious in her manners, firm and decided in her character, dignified in her deportment, and withal benevolent and kind, she endeared herself to a large circle of friends. She was for many years a member of the North Dutch Church of Albany and her christian deportment was consistent and steady. A life that has been spread over so large space of time cannot depart without making us feel that we have been further removed than ever from the scenes of the past. We no longer hear the venerable matron of more than four-score describe the manners of those days of simplicity, nor hear an eye-witness relate the events of those interesting times. It was during those years of her life that the mind receives its most vivid impressions to which it reverts with most interest, that the stormy seasons of the American Revolution occurred. Her memory had treasured up many interesting incidents of those times." The writer remembers hearing her narrate an incident that occurred in her early days: Gen. Burgoyne had boasted that he would make elbow-room as he came down from Canada, and as he was brought to Albany after his surrender, a crazy fellow stepped in ahead of the procession and wagging his elbows, shouting "elbow-room, elbow-room for Burgoyne!" She died in Holmdel, 11 Jan 1850, aged 81.

She married, Nov. 12, 1791, Conrad Gansevoort, son of Dr. Peter Gansevoort, and Garritje Ten Eyck. He was born in Albany, Mar. 28, 1761. He was a direct descendant of John Wessel Gansevoort (Wesselus Gansefortius) who was born in Gronigen, Holland, in 1419 and died in 1489. The latter was known as Wessel, and was also called "Lux Mundi," — light of the world. He was an intimate friend of Thomas a Kempis, as well as of Sixtus IV. Soon after the latter was made Pope in 1471, he asked Gansevoort what he could do for him, whereupon Wessel asked for a Greek and Hebrew Bible from the Vatican library. "You shall have it," said the Pope, "but what a simpleton you are! why did you not ask me for a bishopric?" "Because I do not want it," was the simple reply. His descendant, Harmen Harmense VanGansevoort, came to America and was a brewer in Beverwyck (Albany) in 1660, and died July 23, 1710. His son Leendert (Leonard) who was born in 1681 and died in 1763 was the father of Dr. Peter Gansevoort, born in 1725, and died in 1809.

Conrad Gansevoort, was a member of Isaac DeForrest's company, in the regiment of Col. Jacob Lansing, Jr., first Albany county militia, raised in the city and commissioned Oct. 20, 1775, On Mar. 3, 1780, he was made ensign of the company, Garrit Groesbeck becoming captain in place of DeForrest, and on June 20 he was made second lieutenant. After the close of the war he established himself in the mercantile business in the town of Minden, Montgomery county, and erected a dwelling with a store in it on a knoll at the foot of Sand Hill. He was a man much respected, and after years of successful trading he retired from business and returned to Schenectady about 1812, and subsequently to Albany — probably about 1816. "The Reformed Dutch Church of Canajoharie was erected on Sand Hill in 1750, nearly a mile to the westward of Fort Plain. The merchant, Conrad Gansevoort, had the only cushioned pew in it." He died while on a visit in Bath, NY, Aug. 9, 1829, aged 68.

Gansevoort, Leonard, Jr., Masters', 2 (member no. 3; served as Junior Warden); Private in First Albany County .Militia. Pay Master, 2nd NY, 25 Sep 1776; d. Aug 1810.

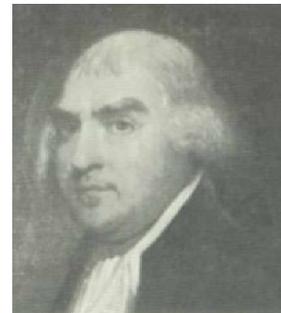
<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/g/leogans4666.html>

Leonard Gansevoort was born in July 1751. He was the son of Albany mainstays Harman and Magdalena Douw Gansevoort. He learned the elements of business and trade growing up in his father's house across from the Albany Market. By the early 1770s, he also began to practice law. He married Hester Cuyler in 1770. Over the next two decades, their children were baptized in the Albany Dutch church where he was a church officer and regular baptism sponsor.

Elected to the city council while still living in his father's third ward home, by the outbreak of the war, he had moved his family to a more spacious home on lower State Street where they would live for the next two decades.

A committed revolutionary, he served on the Albany Committee of Correspondence, was elected to the Provincial Congress - where he served as president in 1777, was appointed Albany County clerk in 1778, and served for many years in both houses of the New York State Legislature.

As he grew in wealth and stature, Gansevoort invested in real estate within and beyond Albany. During that time, his State Street home was an Albany landmark. In 1789, he purchased the farm called Whitehall from the son of General Philip Schuyler. Following the fire of 1793, he moved out to Whitehall and began to add more rooms to accommodate his growing family. The Whitehall property technically was just inside the new town (district) called Bethlehem. The census for 1800 shows his Bethlehem property was attended by thirteen slaves. Leonard Gansevoort died unexpectedly in August of 1810. He had just passed his fifty-ninth birthday! His will passed probate four months later.



Gansevoort, Leonard Union, 1 Private in Lansing's regiment, Captain Brecon's company. Junior Warden of Union Lodge, 1765.

Gansevoort, Peter, Jr., Union, 1; Major in Col. James Clinton's regiment, 1775; Col, 3rd NY, 21 Nov 1776; Brig. Gen, U. S. Army, 15 Feb 1809; d. 2 Jul 1812.

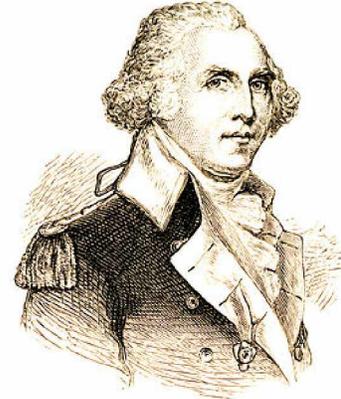
<http://www.americanrevolution.com/ContinentalArmyUniform.htm>

Continental Army uniform coat worn by Brigadier-General Peter Gansevoort Jr., an American officer in the Revolutionary War, during his command of Fort Stanwix, New York, in 1777.



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peter_Gansevoort

Peter Gansevoort, b. 17 Jul 1749; d. 2 Jul 1812, was a Colonel in the Continental Army during the American Revolutionary War who withstood St. Leger's Siege of Fort Stanwix in 1777. He was born on 17 Jul 1749 into the Dutch aristocracy of Albany, NY. His father Harman (1712–1801) represented the third generation in America, while his mother, Magdalena Douw Gansevoort (1718–1796) was connected with the Van Rensselaer family (her mother was a granddaughter of Jeremias Van Rensselaer). His family had been in Albany, since 1660, when it was the Dutch colony of Fort Orange, and Harmen owned a brewery and farms. His younger brother Leonard was more active politically, serving in the state assembly and senate, as well as the Continental Congress.



As the American Revolution grew closer, Peter joined the Albany militia. While he lacked the experience of many older officers, he was a tactful and persuasive leader. Even at his young age, he was over six feet tall, and had a commanding presence. This, along with his family connections, earned him a Lieutenant's rank.

Peter Gansevoort

He joined the Continental Army and was made a Major on 30 Jun 1775 and served as a field commander in the 2nd NY Regiment. Goose Van Schaick was nominally Colonel, he had raised the regiment and served as its commander from Albany. Lt. Colonel Peter W. Yates was the primary field commander, but remained as post commander of Fort George when Major Gansevoort led much of the regiment north with Montgomery's forces for the Invasion of Canada.

Peter led his men during the siege of the Fort at St. Johns, today known by its French name of Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Quebec. In late October, to improve the effect of the siege, Montgomery sent Gansevoort down the river to seize Fort Chambly. At Chambly, they captured over 120 barrels of needed gunpowder and a huge mortar which they nicknamed *the Old Sow*. They also took about 100 prisoners of the Welch Fusilier garrison and their young Captain, John Andre. Montgomery used Old Sow to open fire on St. Johns, which was compelled to surrender on 2 Nov 1775. He took part in the capture of Montreal, although he became ill during that attack. He started on the advance to Quebec, but by the time the force reached Three Rivers, he was being carried on a stretcher.

Gansevoort returned to Montreal and spent the winter as one of the sick with the occupation force. By the spring of 1776, the invasion fell apart at Quebec; Montgomery had been killed, and Benedict Arnold was wounded. Major Gansevoort had recovered to the point where he led the remaining New York forces south in a fighting withdrawal that stopped the British advance at Lake Champlain. As recognition, in June 1776, he was put in command at Fort George.

In November he was made a full Colonel and given command of the 3rd NY Regiment. which he recruited and trained in early 1777. Lt. Colonel Marinus Willett became his second in command. His area of responsibility was extended from the Hudson River valley and Fort Edward and Fort George, along the Mohawk River Valley to Fort Oswego in the northwest. This was to be the axis of Colonel Barry St. Ledger's attack during the Saratoga Campaign.

The 3rd New York did not have the men and equipment to extend that far, even with the support of local militia units. He conceded Fort Oswego to the British, and elected to defend Fort Stanwix (near modern Rome, NY). The fort had been abandoned after the French and Indian War. Gansevoort and Willett restored the fort and strengthened its defenses. The hurriedly set up a garrison, getting the last boatload of supplies into the Fort under fire from St. Ledger's advance force.

Gansevoort with about 750 men held the fort, which was now strong enough to resist a simple assault. St. Ledger arrived on 2 Aug with about 860 mixed troops and 1000 Indians, and the siege began. The American force refused to be intimidated, and Gansevoort led a spirited defense. He held for three weeks, in spite of the failure of General Nicholas Herkimer's relief at the Battle of Oriskany. While St. Ledger was occupied during that battle, Gansevoort ordered Willett to make a sortie which destroyed much of the British supplies. The siege was broken on 22 Aug on (rumor of) news of the approach of a second relief column under Benedict Arnold which arrived on the 24th.

He received the grateful thanks of the Congress, as John Adams noted that "Gansevoort has proven that is possible to hold a fort."

Gansevoort eventually turned Fort Stanwix over to a garrison of the 1st NY Regiment. He moved his headquarters to his new command at Fort Saratoga (near modern Schuylerville, NY). He led his regiment in the Sullivan Expedition of 1779. He had another bout of illness that winter (1779–1780) and returned home for a while, but, by July 1780, he was back with the 3rd at West Point. He was assigned to command the New York Brigade, and reestablished his headquarters at Fort Saratoga.

In the reorganization and downsizing of the New York Line in 1781, Gansevoort was left with no assignment in the Continental Army. He returned home and became Brigadier General of the Albany County Militia.

Peter continued to make his home in Albany where he operated the family brewery. He expanded his farms, adding grist mills and a lumber mill, in the area that eventually became Gansevoort, NY. He served for a while as sheriff of Albany County, as a commissioner of Indian affairs, and continued his support of the military in the militia and as a quartermaster.

Peter had married **Catherine (Katy) Van Schaik** on 12 Jan 1778 in her family's home at Albany. She was the daughter of Wessel and Maria Van Schaik, and her brother **Goose** had been Peter's commander and Colonel in 1775. Over the years, they had at least three children; Peter Jr., Leonard, and Maria. Peter Jr. (22 Dec 1788 – 4 Jan 1876) married Mary Sanford, the daughter of Congressman Nathan Sandford. Peter Jr. and Mary were the parents of Brevet Major General/Colonel Henry Sanford Gansevoort (1835–1871) of the 13th New York Cavalry; Leonard's son Guert Gansevoort had a distinguished naval career that spanned 45 years. Maria married Alan Melville in 1814, and their son was the author **Herman Melville**.

In 1809, he was made a Brigadier General in the United States Army and commanded the Northern Department. In 1811, he was called on to preside over the court-martial of General James Wilkinson who was charged as an accomplice in Aaron Burr's western conspiracy. Wilkinson was found not guilty, and the court adjourned on Christmas Day. Hurrying back to his family, Peter's old illness returned, and he never recovered. He died at home in Albany on 2 Jul 1812.

Gardenier (Gardeiner), Dirck, Union, 1 (member no. 23); Enlisted in 1st Regiment, Albany County Militia. Captain in 4th (Kinderhook) company, 7th Regiment. Born: 15 MAY 1750, Claverack, Columbia Co., NY. [?]. Kinderhook Town Supervisor, 1796-1798. Assemblyman, 1794, 1801.

Gardner, Benjamin, Masters', 2; Captain, 5th Mass., 1 Jan 1777.

Gardner, James, Ind. Royal Arch, 8, 1798; Private, 2nd Regt, The Line; 10th Regt, Albany Militia; 2nd Regt, Orange Co. Militia.

Gardner, William, Ind. Royal Arch, 8; Private, 1st Regt, The Line; 2nd Regt, Albany Militia.

Garland, George, Ind. Royal Arch, 8; Private in Capt. Alexander Hamilton's Artillery. Master of Independent Royal Arch in 1788.

Gibson, John, Ind. Royal Arch, 2, 1787; 2Lt, 2nd Canadian (Hazen's) Regt., 15 Mar 1777.

Gilbert, Benjamin, St. George's, 6; EA 9 Jan 1778; Ensign, 1st NY Cont'l Line, 21 Nov 1776 to 5 Apr 1781; promoted to 1Lt, serving until 3 Jun 1783.

Gilbert, Elisha, Unity, 17, Raised in 1789.

Gilbert, Michael, Union, 1; Captain, 2nd Canadian (Hazen's) Regt., 1 Apr 1777.

Gilbert, Samuel, Unity, 1; Captain, 1st Regt, The Line, or enlisted 1st Regt. Or 3rd Regt.

Gilbert, Thomas, Union, 1; Private, 17th Regt, Albany Militia; Charlotte Co. Militia; 6th Regt, Dutchess Co. Militia.

Gilchrist, Adam, St. John's, 1; Ensign, 5th Pa, 1 Sep 1777.

Giles, James, Solomon's, 1 (St. John's, 1, Junior Warden, 1784); Lt, 2nd Regt, Artillery, The Line.

Gillett, Jonathan, Masters', 2; 1Lt, 17th Cont'l Infantry, 1 Aug 1776.

Second Lieutenant in Capt. Rowlee's Sixth Company, Col. Huntington's Eighth Connecticut Regiment. Regiment reorganized as Seventeenth Continental under Col. Huntington, and Jonathan Gillett was commissioned First Lieutenant. In Battle of Long Island he was taken prisoner near Greenwood Cemetery, and taken to New York and released in February, 1778. Died December 9th, 1778, at age of 49.

<http://www.accessgenealogy.com/scripts/data/database.cgi?file=Data&report=SingleArticle&ArticleID=0011982>

We will now endeavor to describe the principal places of confinement used by the British in New York during the early years of the war. Lossing, in his Field Book of the Revolution, thus speaks of these dens of misery: "At the fight around Fort Washington," he says, "only one hundred Americans were killed, while the British loss was one thousand, chiefly Hessians. But the British took a most cruel revenge. Out of over 2600 prisoners taken on that day, in two months & four days 1900 were killed in the infamous sugar houses and other prisons in the city.

"Association of intense horror are linked with the records of the prisons and prison ships of New York. Thousands of captives perished miserably of hunger, cold, infection, and in some cases, actual poison.

"All the prisoners taken in the battle near Brooklyn in August, 1776 and at Fort Washington in November of the same year, were confined in New York, nearly 4000 in all. The New Jail and the New Bridewell were the only prisons. The former is the present Hall of Records. Three sugar houses, some dissenting churches, Columbia College, and the Hospital were all used as prisons. The great fire in September; the scarcity of provisions; and the cruel conduct of the Provost Marshal all combined to produce intense sufferings among the men, most of whom entered into captivity, strong, healthy, young, able-bodied, the flower of the American youth of the day.

"Van Cortlandt's Sugar House was a famous (or infamous) prison. It stood on the northwest corner of Trinity church-yard.

"Rhinelander's Sugar House was on the corner of William and Duane Streets. Perhaps the worst of all the New York prisons was the third Sugar House, which occupied the space on Liberty Street where two buildings, numbers 34 and 36, now stand.

"The North Dutch Church on William Street contained 800 prisoners, and there were perhaps as many in the Middle Dutch Church. The Friends' Meeting House on Liberty and several other buildings erected for the worship of a God of love were used as prisons.

"The New Jail was made a Provost Prison, and here officers and men of note were confined. At one time they were so crowded into this building, that when they lay down upon the floor to sleep all in the row were obliged to turn over at the same time at the call, 'Turn over! Left! Right!'

"The sufferings of these brave men were largely due to the criminal indifference of Loring, Sproat, Lennox, and other Commissaries of the prisoners.

"Many of the captives were hanged in the gloom of night without trial and without a semblance of justice.

"Liberty Street Sugar House was a tall, narrow building five stories in height, and with dismal underground dungeons. In this gloomy abode jail fever was ever present. In the hot weather of July, 1777, companies of twenty at a time would be sent out for half an hour's outing, in the court yard. Inside groups of six stood for ten minutes at a time at the windows for a breath of air.

"There were no seats; the filthy straw bedding was never changed. Every day at least a dozen corpses were dragged out and pitched like dead dogs into the ditches and morasses beyond the city. Escapes, deaths, and exchange at last thinned the ranks. Hundreds left names and records on the walls."

"In 1778 the hulks of decaying ships were moored in the Wallabout. These prison ships were intended for sailors and seaman taken on the ocean, mostly the crews of privateersmen, but some soldiers were also sent to languish in their holds.

"The first vessels used were transports in which cattle and other stores had been brought over by the British in 1776. These lay in Gravesend Bay and there many of the prisoners taken in battle near Brooklyn in August, 1776, were confined, until the British took possession of New York, when they were moved to that city. In 1778 the hulks of ships were moored in the Wallabout, a sheltered bay on the Long Island shore, where the Navy Yard now is."

The sufferings of the prisoners can be better understood by giving individual instances, and wherever this is possible it shall be done. We will commence by an abstract of

THE CASE OF JONATHAN GILLETT OF WEST HARFORD

This man with seven others was captured on Long Island on the 27th of August, 1776, before they could take to their boats. He was at first confined in a prison ship, but a **Masonic brother** named John Archer procured him the liberty of the city on parole. His rank, we believe, was that of a lieutenant. He was a prisoner two years, then was allowed to go home to die. He exhibited every symptom of poison as well as starvation.

When he was dying he said to his son, Jonathan Gillett, Junior, "Should you enlist and be taken prisoner as I was, inquire for Mr. John Archer, a man with whom I boarded. He will assist you."

In course of time his son enlisted, was taken prisoner, and confined in the Old Sugar House on Liberty Street. Here he was nearly starved to death. The prisoners ate mice, rats, and insects. He one day found in the prison yard the dry parings of a turnip which seemed to him a delicious banquet. It is recorded that Jonathan Gillett, Jr., was finally freed from captivity through the efforts of the same gentleman, Mr. John Archer, who had aided his father.

In 1852 Jacob Barker offered to present survivors who had been confined in the Old Sugar House with canes made from the lumber used in its construction. Four of these survivors were found. Their names were William Clark, Samuel Moulton, Levi Hanford, and Jonathan Gillett, Jr. The latter's father during his confinement wrote a letter to his friends which has been preserved, and is as follows:

My Friends,

No doubt my misfortunes have reached your ears. Sad as it is, it is true as sad. I was made prisoner the 27th day of August past by a people called heshens, and by a party called Yagers the most Inhuman of all Mortals. I can't give Room to picture them here but thus much--I at first Resolved not to be taken, but by the Impertunity of the Seven taken with me, and being surrounded on all sides I unhapily surrendered; would to God I never had--then I should never (have) known there unmerciful cruelties; they first disarmed me, then plundered me of all I had, watch, Buckles, money, and sum Clothing, after which they abused me by bruising my flesh with the butts of there (guns). They knocked me down; I got up and they (kept on) beating me almost all the way to there (camp) where I got shot of them--the next thing was I was allmost starved to death by them. I was kept here 8 days and then sent on board a ship, where I continued 39 days and by (them was treated) much worse than when on shore--after I was set on (shore) at New York (I was) confined (under) a strong guard till the 20th day of November, after which I have had my liberty to walk part over the City between sun and sun, notwithstanding there generous allowance of food I must inevitably have perished with hunger had not sum friends in this (city) Relieved my extreme necessity, but I cant expect they can always do it--what I shall do next I know not, being naked for clothes and void of money, and winter present, and provisions very skerce; fresh meat one shilling per pound, Butter three shillings per pound, Cheese two shillings, Turnips and potatoes at a shilling a half peck, milk 15 Coppers per quart, bread equally as dear; and the General says he cant find us fuel thro' the winter, tho' at present we receive sum cole. [Footnote: I have made no changes in this letter except to fill up some blanks and to add a few marks of punctuation.]

"I was after put on board siezed violently with the disentarry--it followed me hard upwards of six weeks--after that a slow fever, but now am vastly better * * * my sincere love to you and my children. May God keep and preserve you at all times from sin, sickness, and death * * * I will Endeavor to faintly lead you into the poor ciation the soldiers are in, espechally those taken at Long Island where I was; in fact these cases are deplorable and they are Real objects of pity--they are still confined and in houses where there is no fire--poor mortals, with little or no clothes--perishing with hunger, offering eight dollars in paper for one in silver to Relieve there distressing hunger; occasioned for want of food--there natures are broke and gone, some almost loose there voices and some there hearing--they are crowd into churches & there guarded night and day. I cant paint the horable appearance they make--it is shocking to human nature to behold them. Could I draw the curtain from before you; there expose to your view a lean Jawd mortal, hunger laid his skinny hand (upon him) and whet to keenest Edge his stomach cravings, sorounded with tatted garments, Rotten Rags, close beset with unwelcome vermin. Could I do this, I say, possable I might in some (small) manner fix your idea with what appearance sum hundreds of these poor creatures make in houses where once people attempted to Implore God's Blessings, &c, but I must say no more of there calamities. God be merciful to them--I cant afford them no Relief. If I had money I soon would do it, but I have none for myself.--I wrote to you by Mr. Wells to see if some one would help me to hard money under my present necessity I write no more, if I had the General would not allow it to go out, & if ever you write to me write very short or else I will never see it--what the heshens robbed me of that day amounted to the value of seventy two dollars at least. * * * I will give you as near an exact account of how many prisoners the enemy have taken as I can. They took on Long Island of the Huntingon Regiment 64, and of officers 40, of other Regiments about 60. On Moulugin Island 14, Stratton Island (Staten) 7, at Fort Washington 2200 officers and men. On the Jersey side about 28 officers and men. In all 3135 and how many killed I do not know. Many died of there wounds. Of those that went out with me of sickness occasioned by hunger eight and more lie at the point of death.

"Roger Filer hath lost one of his legs and part of a Thigh, it was his left. John Moody died here a prisoner.

"So now to conclude my little Ragged History * * * I as you know did ever impress on your mind to look to God, for so still I continue to do the same--think less of me but more of your Creator, * * * So in this I wish you well and bid you farewell and subscribe myself your nearest friend and well wisher for Ever.

John'a Gillett
New York, Dec. 2nd, 1776. To Eliza Gillett at West Harford

Goes, John D., Union, 1; Private, 7th Regt, Albany Militia (probably the same person as the following)

Gold, John D., Union, 1; Private, 7th Regt, Albany Militia

Gorsline, William, Masters', 2; Private, 2nd Regt, Dutchess Co. Militia

Graham, Charles, American Union; St. John's Regimental Lodge Provincial, 24 Jul 1775 to 3 Dec 1823; Capt, 2nd NY, 21 Nov 1776; Van Cortlandt's Regt; d. 12 Feb 1838.

Charles Graham - Colonel Holmes's Fourth Regiment. In the latter command many Freemasons were enrolled.

Chosen by the brethren at Morristown, 1780, to represent New York in the movement to appoint General Washington as Grand Master of a general Grand Lodge. He probably belonged to St. John's Regimental Lodge. The name of Charles Graham occurs twice in Roberts—that of a captain in Van Cortlandt's Second Regiment of the line, and of a lieutenant in Colonel Holmes's Fourth Regiment.

Graham, John, Solomon's, 1; Major, 1st NY, 26 Mar 1779; d. 7 May 1832, 26 Mar 1779, to Nov 1783. 2nd New York

Grant , Eleazer, Unity, 1, First Master of Unity Lodge: raised in Masters' Lodge in 1771 or 1772, it is supposed, although name does not appear in printed record. Lt, 2nd Regt, The Line; 17th Regt, Albany Militia; Regimental Quartermaster, MY Militia.

<http://www.watkinsfhs.net/cgi-bin/igm/igmget.cgi/n=lbaker?11075>

Eleazer Grant b. 24 (25) June 24 1748, Tolland, CT; d. 13 Mar 1806; son of Ephraim Grant and Ester Parker; m1. 12 Nov 1767, Mary Lathrop, b. 1749; d. 30 Apr 1793; m2. Coventry, 4 Nov 1793, Esther Rose, 7 Oct 1828, ae 75; res. Pittsfield, MA, 1772-17755, his wife joining the children there 1772, when his family numbered 9 persons; He removed 1775-17777 to New Lebanon, NY.

He was a Quartermaster in the 17th Regt. NY Militia; 2nd Lieut. 5th Co., 2d Regt. N. Y. Line; Capt. Grant was on a committee to draw up a remonstrance against a portion of the new state constitution; member of the committee of safety 1778; collector, poormaster, assessor, moderator, commissioner of highways, J. P. many yrs., fence viewer, supervisor; on committee of correspondence to "preserve the free exercise and enjoyment of the inestimable right of suffrage" 1792.

An important and influential man, he was one of the minority in the town who did not become Shakers. Before him was brought on a charge of vagrancy **Ann Lee**, the founder of the sect, who told him that she would soon hold meetings in his house; not long afterwards she bought the house through a third party, came dancing down the hill with her followers, took possession and held a meeting, and the next day demolished the house. (quite a woman !!)

http://libsysdigi.library.uiuc.edu/oca/Books2008-03/riseprogressofse00mars/riseprogressofse00mars_djvu.txt

The Shakers state, that in May, 1781, the Mother and her elders visited the various places where the people had received their testimony. They first stopped at New Lebanon, NY. This is shown by the following:

New Lebanon, M Y., March 22, 1826.

I William Lee, of lawful age, do testify, that 1 was a resident in this town when the Shakers came first into this place, which was about the year 1781, at this time there was continual confusion among the inhabitants, by the Shakers' conduct. The authority thought it expedient to interfere, accordingly turned out and went, myself and others with an officer, went in pursuit of Ann Lee, the leader of the sect. When we came to the house where she was, which was George Darrow's, it was with difficulty that we entered the room, being strongly guarded by the Shakers. When we entered the room, it was much besmeared with filth, which appeared to be in consequence of liquor, which Ann Lee had drunk, as she appeared drunken. As we were conveying her to Esq. **Eleazer Grant's**, for examination, her conduct was unbecoming any human being, immodest as a beast. She expressed a wish to obey a call of nature, the wagon was stopped, she stepping one foot on the wheel, the driver reached up his hand to help her out, cum minxit ilia super faciem ejus, saying, I baptize you for your sins. After we arrived there, I, with many others, took her into a chamber of Esq. **Grant's**, where she drank spiritous liquor until her conduct was horrid, licentious and lecherous. She hugged and kissed the men, and to prove what sort of a character the Shakers' Savior was, we gave up to her obscenity, until we proved her to have no shame, and was ready to subject herself as a common prostitute. After this was known, she was condemned without jury, as "A worthless wretch." The court ordered us to carry her off, and if she came back again, she should suffer for her conduct. I, with others, conveyed her out of town. Further the deponent saith not.

WILLIAM LEE
Canaan, 22d day of March, 1826.

Note: Upon the promise of the Shakers that Ann Lee should not return into that town, further proceedings against her were stayed. Not long after, she died at (the) Niskeyuna (Niskayuna – Nistagijoene - Nestigione - Conistigione) (Settlement) on 8 Sep 1784, at the age of 48.

The present compiler records this because his father (a Mason) was born on the Albany-Shaker Road, about 2 miles south of where the Ann Lee Home is located, next to the present Albany Airport. The Old Niskayuna Road began directly across the (Loudonville) road from the compiler's childhood home. For another strange 'Masonic' coincidence, Loudonville was named for John Campbell, 4th Earl of Loudoun, Grand Master of England, 1736.

Graves, Benjamin, Holland, 8; Pvt, Albany Militia

Gray, Silas, Union, 1; Schoharie Union, Senior Warden; Private, 7th Regt, Albany Militia; Captain, 4th Regt, The Line; 5th Regt, The Line; Willett's Levies. b. 19 May 1748; d. 19 Jan 1820
"Gray Genealogy," by Marcius D Raymond, page 125.
http://books.google.com/books?id=Az1PAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA125&lpg=PA125&dq=%22silas+gray%22+%22schoharie%22&source=bl&ots=aiy8o83cQH&sig=zYyRqQ5mx2NMnd9jYzh77mLlaU&hl=en&ei=jInVSeKcO8fflQeE4rzqDA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1#PPA125.M1

Capt. Silas Gray, son of John Gray of Sharon, and Catharine Gardner Gray, was born May 19, 1748, and was the first child by the second marriage of his father. The copy of his application for a pension made in 1818, as furnished by the Pension Office, and herewith published, would make his birth three years later, but the above date, copied from the town records of Sharon, and corroborated by the records of the Surrogate's Court at that place, is assumed to be correct. He had chosen his elder brother, John Gray, for his Guardian, Feb. 7, 1764, and the records show that he purchased a piece of land in the east part of Sharon, of Simeon Smith, Jan'y 20, 1769, for £78, and re-sold the same to Smith for same price, Dec. 11, 1773.

The Revolution soon followed, and with others of his brothers, at least four of them, he early enlisted in the Patriot cause, and marched with that hazardous expedition to capture Canada, that culminated in disaster when the gallant Montgomery and his compatriots fell in their rash but heroic assault upon the citadel of Quebec. Of that, and his subsequent highly honorable career as an officer and soldier, the following sketch has been kindly furnished from the records of the Pension and War Department at Washington:

"In his application for a Pension, dated in April, 1818, he states that he was then residing in Guilderland, Albany County, NY, and would be 67 years old on the 19th of the next May. That he entered the service about May 1, 1775, in the 4th New York Regiment, commanded by Colonel Henry B. Livingston, and that he continued in service as Captain until discharged, June 23, 1783, at Newburgh, NY. That his discharge, with his commission, and the muster rolls, had been destroyed by fire. That he was at the capture of St. Johns, (November 3d, 1775), Montreal, (Nov. 13, 1775,) the battle of Quebec, (Dec. 31st, 1775,) the surrender of General Burgoyne, at Saratoga, (Oct. 17, 1777,) the battle of Monmouth, New Jersey, (June 28, 1778,) and others which he did not mention. Peter Swart, a witness, testifies that he saw Silas Gray in 1782, at Schoharie, NY, with a Company under his command.

"As Captain Gray does not mention the respective grades to which he was appointed, with dates, the following history has been compiled from documents on file in this office:

"In a printed list of the names of officers, not including Ensigns, assigned to the four Regiments raised in New York, as reported in August, 1775, by a Committee of the Provincial Congress of that Colony, the name of James Holmes appears as Colonel of the 4th Regiment, with Henry B. Livingston as Captain of the 1st Company, but the name of Silas Gray is not in that printed list, nor has it been found as an officer in the muster rolls on file, (which however are not complete,) prior to his appointment November 26, 1776, as 2d Lieutenant in Captain Benjamin Walker's Company, 4th Regiment, of which Henry B. Livingston was Colonel from Nov. 21, 1776, to January 31, 1779. Lieut.-Col. Peter Regnier was temporarily in command of the 4th Regiment from February, 1779, until April 26, 1779, from which date Colonel Weissenfels appears to have commanded until he was 'deranged,' January 1, 1781.

"Silas Gray was promoted from 2d Lieutenant in Captain Walker's Company to 1st Lieutenant, to rank from March 13, 1777, and transferred to Captain Jonathan Pearsce's Company, January 9, 1778, the Regiment being stationed at that time at Valley Forge. He was promoted Captain, April 11, 1780, but the muster rolls of his Company are not on file. After his promotion, it is reported that in the re-organization of the army he was 'deranged,' Jan'y 1, 1781. After that date, it is not probable that he had a regular command in the army, but it is probable that the Company which Mr. Swart testifies to having seen under his command at Schoharie in 1782, was a Militia Volunteer Company on a short tour of duty in that vicinity to protect the inhabitants of the frontier from Indians.

"While Silas Gray was 2d Lieutenant, his Company, early in September, 1777, is reported at Stillwater, New York, and during the winter of 1777-78, at Valley Forge. After the enemy evacuated Philadelphia he must have joined in the pursuit through New Jersey to Monmouth, where the battle took place, and then toward New Brunswick. From there the 4th Regiment turned north across the Hudson River and encamped at North Castle, then at White Plains, until the fall of 1778, and winter of 1778-9, when he was on duty in Central New York, viz: Fort Plank, Stone Arabia, and Canajoharie. In the winter of 1779-80, he was encamped at Morristown, New Jersey. During the period from May, 1778, when encamped at Valley Forge, to the time of encamping at Morristown, he was the only officer in his Company, except in May, 1779, when an Ensign was transferred to his Company, and remained with him until going into winter quarters at Morristown, New Jersey, which is the last report of his Company on file."

SILAS GRAY'S WILL.

The following is a copy of the Last Will and Testament of Silas Gray, on file in the Surrogate's Court at Schenectady, NY:

In the name of GOD, Amen: I, Silas Gray, of the town of Princetown, and County of Schenectady, though weak in body, but of sound and perfect mind and memory, blessed be Almighty God for the same, I do make and publish this my last Will and Testament in manner as following, that is to say: First, I give and bequeath unto my daughter Peggy, wife of Turney I. Sturges all my devise and lands belonging to me lying in the town of Hector, and County of Seneca; and I also give and bequeath unto my daughter Peggy, wife of Turney I. Sturges, a bond and mortgage against one McEntyre, left in the hands of David Sa- cia for collection; and I also give and bequeath unto my daughter Peggy, wife of Turney I. Sturges, all my pension which I draw from the United States.

And I also give and bequeath unto my daughter Caty, wife of Peter Biste, twelve dollars and fifty cents; and I also give and bequeath unto the daughter of Peter Biste, named Gainet, a gown's cloth; and also I give and bequeath unto Turney I. Sturges all my wearing apparel of all denomination.

And also I do will and ordain and nominate and appoint, Aaron Von Wormer and Calvin Cheeseman, Jr., of Duanesburgh, and Turney I. Sturges, my lawful executors and administrators for the true and intente of my Last Will and Testament.

Given under my hand and seal November the 28th, 1818.
In the presence of SILAS GRAY, [L.S.]

MICHAEL VON WORMER.
AARON VON WORMER.
WM. R. WARD.

The records show that the Will was proved Feb. 28th, 1820. He had died on the 19th of Jan., 1820, and not in April, as has been stated. The records of Seneca County show that "Silas Gray, of Middleburgh, Schoharie Co., by Edward Gray his Attorney, deeded 600 acres of land in Hector (now a part of the Co. of Schuyler,) to William McIntire, Sept. 28, 1816." The mortgage referred to in his Will is doubtless one he held on this property, but the records do not show that it was ever assigned or satisfied. So Capt. Gray had lived in Middleburgh, as well as in Guilderland and Princetown, and previously, probably at Rensselaerville, Albany Co., as the records show that "Silas Gray and Sally Gray his wife sold a farm of no acres in the town of Rensselaerville, Sept. 19, 1814." This is of interest as being the only record of her name found. They had previously lived in Egremont, Berkshire Co., Mass., where he had purchased land July 14, 1806. But to go back further: The records of the old Congregational Church at Sharon, Conn., show that "Silas Gray and wife united Sept. 6, 1789. Children of same baptized same date." This shows that he had returned to that place after the Revolution, and probably continued to reside there several years.

It might seem an easy task, with the foregoing data, secured by much painstaking labor, to trace his descendants; but it has not proved to be so. In fact, it has been found very difficult, if not impossible of attainment. No one has been found by the name of Biste in all the region adjacent to where Silas Gray is known to have lived and died, and none by the name of Sturges who are descended from, or related to, or any person whatsoever who has knowledge or recollection of the said Turney I. Sturges, who had married Peggy, the daughter of Capt. Silas Gray; notices in the press, personal search, including a large collection of genealogical statistics of the Sturges family, all failed of the desired result. It appears, however, that the families of Sturges and Turney are of Fairfield, Conn., where some of them still reside, and that there have been intermarriages. Capt. Silas Gray was a typical soldier of the Revolution; a grim and stalwart Continental. Traditions of his personal prowess are still handed down in the family, and his name is perpetuated on the rolls by a score or more of kindred.

Greaton, John, Masters', 2; Brig. Gen, Cont'l Army, 7 Jan 1783; d. 16 Dec 1783.

John Greaton (1741-1783). Brigadier General in Revolutionary War. While stationed at West Point in 1777, he became a member of Masters' Lodge of Albany, NY. He was Junior Warden of Washington Lodge No. 10 (Military Lodge) in the Mass. Brigade, when it organized at West Point in 1779.

<http://famousamericans.net/johngreaton/>

John Greaton was a soldier, born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, 10 Mar 1741; died there, 16 Dec 1783. Before the war he was an inn-keeper and officer of militia in Roxbury. On 12 Jul 1775, he was appointed colonel of the 24th regiment, and in October following colonel of the 36th, and afterward colonel of the 3d Massachusetts, on the continental establishment. During the siege of Boston he led an expedition which destroyed the buildings on Long Island in Boston harbor. On 15 Apr 1776, he was ordered to Canada, in December joined Washington in New Jersey, and was afterward transferred to Heath's division at West Point. Congress made him a brigadier-general, 7 Jan 1783.

http://www.newenglandancestors.org/database_search/msc.asp?f=F:%5CINETPUB%5CWWWROOT%5CNEHGS%5CRESEARCH%5CDATABASE%5CMSC%5CCONTENT%5CJOHN%20GREATON.HTM&anchor=



John Greaton was born at Roxbury, MA 10 Mar 1741-2, died there 16 Dec 1783. John was the son of James and Catherine (Linton) Greaton. He married at Christ Church in Boston, 12 Mar 1762 to Sarah Humphrey. She died 14 May 1822 due to "old age". She married (2) at Boston, 31 Jan 1793 to Samuel Ridgway.

In 1774 he was a Lieutenant in the British Governor's Horse-Guards, and was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of Heath's Massachusetts regiment, 19 May 1775.

Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (6:788):

John Greaton, Colonel, 3d Mass. regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; also, recommendation dated Boston, April 28, 1777, signed by said Greaton, Colonel, recommending Joseph Crocker as Paymaster, and Samuel Whitwell, Jr., as Surgeon for his regiment; also, return of officers of Col. Greaton's regt.; receipt for clothing for said officers, dated Boston, May 4, 1778; also, order on the Board of War, dated Camp Peekskill, Nov. 29, 1778, signed by said Greaton, Colonel, for clothing due officers in his regiment; also, Colonel, 3d Mass. regt.; list of settlements of rank of Continental officers, dated West Point, made by a board held for the purpose and confirmed by Congress Sept. 6, 1779; commissioned July 1, 1775; also, Colonel, 3d Mass. regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; also,

list of officers in said Col. Greaton's regt., dated Boston, Jan. 26, 1780; also, Colonel, commanding brigade; muster rolls of field, staff, and commissioned officers, for Aug.-Oct., 1780; also, return of officers in said Col. Greaton's regt., dated Boston, Jan. 19, 1781.

Colonel Greaton is one of the officers depicted in John Trumbull's well-known painting, Burgoyne's Surrender at Saratoga. He was a prominent member of Christ Church, Boston (the Old North Church), of which his brother, James, was rector before the war. John was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati joining the year of his death in 1783. John was buried at the Eustis Street Burying Ground in Roxbury. Sarah was buried at Tomb No. 34, Granary Burying Ground, Boston, MA.

Children, born in Roxbury:

- | | | | |
|------|-------------------|---|---|
| i. | Ann "Nancy", | b. 06 Dec 1762. | m. 3 Feb 1784 to Samuel Heath. |
| ii. | Richard Humphrey, | b. 08 Aug 1765. | |
| iii. | Lucretia, | b. 20 Dec 1769, and bapt. 24 Dec 1769. | |
| iv. | John, | bapt. 08 Oct 1771. | |
| v. | Caty, | b. 27 Jan 1773. | m. at Boston, Mass. 2 Sep 1790, James Dana. |
| vi. | Salley, | bapt. 01 Jan 1775, d. Sep 1775, age 10 mos. | |
| vii. | Sarah M., | b. 13 Feb 1781. | |

Green, Daniel, Union, 1; Captain, 2nd Regt, Orange Co. Militia.

Gregg, James, St. Patrick's, 4, 21 Dec 1786; Captain, 1st Regt, The Line.

"The Frontiersmen of New York," Volume II, by Jephtha Root Simms, 1883. page 274.

http://books.google.com/books?id=ZxobAAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA274&lpq=PA274&dq=%22captain+james+gregg%22&source=bl&ots=IWO_YVLpNg&sig=hbqFZGyggZNXzAduqIG0FzGnqwg&hl=en&ei=biPWSdONNc-cIQeTn_jGDA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2

The Scalping of Capt. Gregg and his Companion.—This certificate is without a date, but the scalps were obtained as follows:

June 25, 1777, Captain James Gregg, left Fort Stanwix with Corporal Madison, probably of his own company, and both of Col. Gansevoort's regiment, to shoot pigeons. Col. G. said they left the fort, contrary to orders, soon after breakfast. When distant one and a half miles northerly from the fort, they were shot down by two Indians ; at least Capt. Gregg saw but two, and Madison was killed and scalped. The Capt. was shot and tomahawked, and feigning death, suffered his scalp to be removed ; which, after an incision around the head, was done by the Indian's teeth. After his foes left him, the Captain looked at his watch and found, as he assured the Colonel, it was- just 10 o'clock. Supposing his death at hand, Capt. Gregg thought his suffering would be mitigated could he but pillow his head upon the body of his companion, a few rods distant ; and after several attempts he gained that position : to find himself annoyed by the caresses and whining of a favorite little dog. Too sick at heart to bear with his faithful canine friend, he addressed him as though a rational being— " If you desire so much to help me, go and call some one to my relief!"

To the surprise of the sufferer, the dog ran off to a couple of men of the garrison, who were fishing in the Mohawk, nearly a mile distant. By his unusual action and pitiful moans, the men, knowing whose dog it was, agreed to follow him and have the mystery solved. After proceeding some distance, they hesitated, fearing a decoy, when the little messenger increased his cries, intercepted their path and, with his teeth, endeavored to lead them onward. The fishermen now resolved to follow the dog at all hazard, and he soon brought them to his suffering master. This, says Col. Gansevoort, was about two o'clock in the afternoon. They at once reported what they had discovered at the fort, when the Colonel sent a party to bring in the Captain, as also the body of Corporal Madison, arriving at the fort a little after three, p. M. The Corporal was buried from the fort, and the Captain was as well cared for as circumstances would allow ; but was afterwards removed to the hospital at Albany, and fell under the immediate care of Dr. Thatcher [q.v.], who thus speaks of him : "He was a most frightful spectacle ; the whole of his scalp was removed ; in two places on the fore part of his head, the tomahawk had penetrated through the skull ; there was a wound on his back from the same instrument, besides a wound in his side and another through his arm by a musket ball. This unfortunate man, after suffering extremely for a long time, finally recovered, and - appeared to be well satisfied in having his scalp restored to him, though uncovered with hair." At the end of a year or two he was again on duty, and survived the war several years.— *Col. Gansevoort's report to Gen. Schuyler ; Dr. Dwigfhs narrative, and Dr. Thatcher's Military Journal, (a copy of which in the Archives of OMDHS).*

<http://omdhs.syracusemasons.com/History/Wilson%20Robert.pdf>

The remarkable adventure of Captain Gregg is worthy of notice. He was a soldier of the garrison of Fort Schuyler, and went out one day to shoot pigeons, with two of his soldiers, and a boy named (**Robert**) **Wilson** [q.v.] (who became an ensign in the army at the age of eighteen, and conducted the surrender of the British standards at Yorktown). Fearing the Indians, the boy was sent back. Robert Wilson had been early trained in the duties and hardships of military life, by his maternal uncle, the famous Captain Gregg. For Robert Wilson's own remarkable story, consult his biographical sketch in this present compilation.

GREGG, JAMES, MARY; NY, W. 17025; Albany NY; MARY GREGG widow of JAMES GREGG dec'd late a Capt. in the Rev; Cayuga Co NY 12 Dec 1836 MARY GREGG of town of Victory, Cayuga Co NY wid/o JAMES GREGG, was born in the year 1762 and was md to sd JAMES GREGG in Bloomingrove, Orange Co, 1782 by Revd. CONSTANT; that her sd husband JAMES GREGG died 22 Sep 1785.

10 Nov 1886, Wayne Co NY; I, MATTHEW BREWSTER of Starling, Cayuga Co depose and says he was acquainted with CAPT. JAMES GREGG who was an officer in the Rev army; that he had seen the scar on CAPT. GREGG's head which was caused (as said CAPT. GREGG) by being scalped by an Indian, that sd CAPT. JAMES GREGG, after he had rec'd sd wound, md MARY BREWSTER, now MARY GREGG, who was sister to sd deponent. s.MATTHEW BREWSTER.

Grey, Robert, Union, 1; Private, 4th NY line Regiment.

Groot, Derick, St. George's, 6; EA 8 Feb 1777; FC 22 Feb 1777; MM no record; Private in Col. Abraham Yate's Regiment, 3rd Albany County Militia.

H

Hagan, Francis, Masters', 2; Surgeon, Hospital Department, 10 Jun 1777. Surgeon in chief on General Sullivan's staff. Resigned 25 May 1781.

<http://history.amedd.army.mil/booksdocs/rev/gillett1/ch4.htm>

On 29 July, the British also took Fort George. If any of the patients who had been moved to Fort George from Ticonderoga were still there, presumably they also moved farther to the south before the British arrived. Although the hospitals in the Lake Champlain-Lake George area were abandoned in the summer of 1777, a new unit was established at roughly the same time in the vicinity of Bennington, Vermont, to serve the militia units gathering there. American patients were cared for by regimental surgeons in whatever shelters could be found for them scattered about the countryside, but after the British were severely defeated in their raid on Bennington, **Dr. Francis Hagan** reported to Potts that a meetinghouse had been taken over for wounded prisoners and two German surgeons had been placed in charge of them. Stores were badly needed; this shortage was to continue throughout the summer and fall, causing unnecessary suffering for the unit's patients. **Hagan** could not find nurses for the wounded, and the local population was of no assistance to him, but his patients were in no condition to be moved. The situation here seems to have only deteriorated as the season progressed, for as late as 21 September, **Hagan** was writing Potts of his fear of the effects of cold weather upon his patients, of the poor condition of the prisoners, and of the additional problem posed by the fact that the British and Hessian patients were mutually antagonistic

Hall, Daniel, Ind. Royal Arch, 8, 1797; Private, 4th Regt, Albany Militia; 3rd Regt, Westchester Co. Militia.

Hall, James, Masters', 2; Captain-Lt, under Knox in the 3rd Cont'l Artillery; b. in Hingham, MA, 22 Feb 1750, lived in Cohasset, Mass; d. 3 Apr 1819.

James Hall, Jr., (1750-1819), served as sergeant, lieutenant and captain-lieutenant in the Continental artillery. In 1782 he had charge of the laboratory of Salisbury. He was an original member of the Cincinnati and all those who represented this family in this society have met their death by accident. He was born in Hingham; died in Cohasset, Mass., from the effects of a fall.

JAMES HALL. Sergeant in Knox's Regiment Continental Artillery, February to December, 1766. Second Lieutenant in Third Continental Artillery, January 1, 1777. First Lieutenant in Third Continental Artillery, September 12, 1777. Captain Lieutenant in Continental Artillery, April 12, 1780. Served till June, 1783. Died April 3, 1819.

http://www.newenglandancestors.org/database_search/msc.asp?f=F:%5CINETPUB%5CWWWROOT%5CNEHGS%5CRESEARCH%5CDATABASE%5CMSC%5CCONTENT%5CJAMES%20HALL.HTM&anchor=

James Hall was born at Hingham, MA, 22 Feb 1749-50; died at Cohasset, Mass. 3 Apr 1819, the son of James and Mary (Lincoln) Hall. He married in Cohasset 21 May 1786 to Persis (Tower) Lincoln, born at Cohasset 1 Aug 1759; died there 29 Sep 1828. Persis was the daughter of Daniel and Bethia (Nichols) Tower. She had been married (1) at Cohasset 23 Nov 1775 to Allen Lincoln (1755-1778). Her first husband died in prison in Halifax, Nova Scotia in 1778.

James was a Mason and a member of Paddock's famed Artillery company before the war. The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* (7:85).

James Hall, Captain Lieutenant, Col. John Crane's (Artillery) regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1780; also, 2d Lieutenant, Capt. William Perkins's co., Col. Crane's regt.; muster rolls for Sept. and Oct., 1777; appointed Jan. 1, 1777; reported on command at the Northward; also, 1st Lieutenant, Capt. Winthrop Sargent's co., Col. Crane's regt.; muster rolls for Oct.-Dec., 1777; reported on command at the Northward; also, Lieutenant, in command of a detachment of artillery; Col. Crane's regt; pay roll for Nov. and Dec., 1777; detachment reported as having served and received pay in Northern department to the last of Oct., 1777; also, 1st Lieutenant, Col. Crane's regt.; returns of officers for clothing, dated Boston, May 26, and Sept. 25, 1778; also, Lieutenant, Capt. Winthrop Sargent's co., Col. John Crane's (3d Artillery) regt.; return of men in service before Aug. 1, 1777, certified at Park near Morristown, Jan. 28, 1780; also, Captain Lieutenant, Col. Crane's (Artillery) regt.; list of officers who continued in service, as returned by Thomas Vose, Captain and Adjutant, dated Boston, Jan. 19, 1781; also, Captain Lieutenant, Artillery regt.; receipt given to Capt. Lieut. Knowles, signed by said Hall and others, for subsistence money for June, 1782.

James was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1819. James was granted a Bounty Land Warrant, and applied for a pension 9 June 1818. James is said to have died in Boston, however no indication in the Vital Records of Cohasset reflects that. In the History of Hingham it states "Tradition says he d[ie]d from the effects of a fall from a upper story window while on a visit at Boston." James was buried at the Central Cemetery, Hingham, Mass.

Children born at Cohasset:

- i. Henry Knox*, b. 27 Nov 1786, bapt. 24 Aug 1802; d. in Boston 10 Jul 1802.
- ii. James, b. 18 Feb 1788, bapt. 24 Aug 1802; d. in Havana, Cuba, 5 Jun 1811, unmarried.
- iii. George, b. 29 Jan 1791.
- iv. Abraham, (twin) b. ca 1795, bapt. 24 Aug 1802.
- v. Isaac (twin), b. ca 1795, bapt. 24 Aug 1802.
- vi. Samuel, b. ca 1798, bapt. 24 Aug 1802; m1. 10 Aug 1833 to Harriet S. Wilde; m2. Joanna Barnes.
- vii. Mary, b. Jan 1800; m. Levi Nichols.
- viii. Henry Knox, b. 14 Nov 1802. (* most likely named for James' artillery commander, a Brother Mason, who went on to become Commander-in-chief of the Army (1783) and Secretary of War (1785).

Hallett, Jonah, St. John's, 1; Lt (Adjutant), 4th Cont'l Light Dragoons

http://books.google.com/books?id=GwsAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA206&lpg=PA206&dq=%22hallett,+jonah%22&source=bl&ots=GcMFYwOyTJ&sig=MHHePk72Eg73MrX366AsuVzmSjY&hl=en&ei=45aoScnSNYrNgeUxKTWdW&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=3&ct=re page 206.

Jonah Hallett, Ensign, New York Militia Regiment, 18th June, 1776; 2d Lieutenant of Malcolm's Additional Continental Regiment, 26th July, 1777; resigned 23d April, 1779; Lieutenant 4th Continental Dragoons, 2d October, 1779, and served to November, 1782. of Whitestown, [Long Island, N. Y.?] b. 31 Oct 1754, Newtown, Queens, NY; d. 2 Oct 1811, Whitestown, [Oneida, NY?], son of Richard Hallett and Amy Bowne (or Mary Way).

Hambleton, Watham, Union, 1; Private, 2nd NY Regimental Line; Willett's Levies.

Hambleton, William, Union, 1; Private in Marinus Willett's regiment, Abraham Livingston's company.

Hamilton. Alexander "The Statesman of the Revolution"; Secretary of the Treasury in Cabinet of President Washington; commissioned by New York Provincial Congress as Captain, "Provincial Company of Artillery of this colony," March 14, 1776; Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Washington, with rank as Lieutenant-Colonel, March 1, 1777; Colonel, September 30, 1783. It is not known of what lodge Alexander Hamilton was a member.

His name is recorded among the visitors to American Union Lodge, at Morristown, December[^], 1779. Although only his surname is given, he is identified by his being the only one of that name then holding a commission with the army under Washington. In a recent paper by Henry Whittemore, read before the Masonic Historical Society of New York, his identity was clearly established in this connection. The visitors present on that memorable meeting of American Union Lodge are taken from the minutes, as published by the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, as follows:

"Bros. Washington, Gibbs, Kinney, Van Rensselaer, Jackson, Bruff, Coleman, Craig, Baldwin, Durfee, Shaw, Hunter, Lawrence, Church, Gist, Butler, Campbell, Maclure, Savage, Schuyler, Lewis Livingston, Ten Evck, Sherburn, McCarter, Conine, Somere, Bevins, Bleeker, Maxwell, Dayton, Campfield, Arnold [the Traitor], Armstrong, Mentzer, Slagg, Smith, Sanford, William», Rogers, Hughes, Brewin, Woodward, Brooks, Thompson, Hervey, Machin, Piatt, Gray, Van Zandt, Edwards, Fox, Erskine, Guión, Spear,

Ellsworth, Hunt, Reacum, Conner, White, Proctor, Wetmore, **Hamilton**, Hanmer, Waiden, Hubbard, Grunman, Peckham."

Hamilton, Hosea, Masters', 2; Private, 17th Albany Milita

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~george/b4357.htm>

Israel SPENCER was born in 1743 in Haddam, Middlesex, CT, son of **Deac. Joel Spencer**. He died before 1 Mar 1822 in Steuben, Oneida Co., NY. Israel SPENCER and Anna HUBBARD were married before 20 Feb 1815. Anna HUBBARD was born in 1759. She died in 1843. From publication entitled "Second Boat" Vol 1 page 37 I found query: "Need children of Hosea Hamilton, Rev. Soldier, b CT d poss Albany Co., NY 9-7-1796. His wife Anna married Israel Spencer who d 1815. In 1837 Anna lived Herkimer Co. NY.

I also have a copy of a declaration dated 10-5-1837 by Anna Spencer indicating she was widow (m Hosea on February 19, 1778) of Hosea Hamilton & married Israel Spencer. In this she indicates that Israel Spencer d February 20, 1815. Anna was 77 years at this time. From DAR Lineage Vol 15 p 300, I found (also see DAR Lineage Vol 118, p 62-3): 1) Hosea Hamilton b 1752 Colchester CT, d 1796 Chatham, NY m Anna Hubbard 1759-1843

<http://www.familyorigins.com/users/b/l/o/Peter-E-Blood/FAMO5-0001/d30.htm>

Captain Hosea HAMILTON was born on 16 Feb 1753 in Colchester, New London, CT. His younger sister Huldah and older brother David were born in Sharon. He was a Captain in 7th NY Continentals from Dutchess County, NY. He was a surgeon and physician during the war. He treated British soldiers for small pox and wintered with Washington at Valley Forge where he tended to Washington. Parents: [Samuel HAMILTON](#) and [Mary HAMILTON](#).

Hammer, Francis, Union, 1; Lt, 5th NY Regt, The Line, under Col. Lewis DuBois [q.v.]. He was listed on the roster for the Sullivan Expedition was most likely ill at New Windsor, where Col. DuBois had suffered a defeat in Oct 1777, the soldiers losing all of the clothing and arms, except what they wore. Morale and conditons were 'deplorable' at this time.

Hammond, Abijah, St. George's, 6; EA 5 Dec 1779; FC & MM no record; 2Lt, 3rd Continental Artillery, 1 Jan 1777; 1Lt, 2 Dec 1778; served until Jun 1783.

<http://www.saltygen.com/cgi-bin/igmgget.cgi/n=Saltmarsh?I0089>

Abijah was born 22 Feb 1757, Boston, Suffolk, MA; d. 30 Dec 1832, New York City. *Residence*: 1791 : New York; *Military Service*: : Lieutenant, Revolutionary War, Crane's Artillery

He married first, [Catherine L. Ogden](#) Married: 9 FEB 1791 in Newark, Essex, NJ.

He married Second, [Margaret Aspinwall](#) Married: 22 FEB 1816 in Trinity Church Parish, New York City.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=IR2YOYMplbMC&lpq=PA330&ots=Us2rz7La3l&dq=%22abijah%20Hammond%22&pg=PA330&output=text> page 330.

Captain John Aspinwall married late in life, then settled down, and became the father of six children. He bought a country seat and mansion at Flushing, L. I., and there he assisted mainly to erect a church. His sons were Gilbert, William and John. He had three daughters. He died about 1779. His youngest son, John, was born about a month after Ms father died.

One daughter married **Abijah Hammond**, a great man in this city, in the Revolution, and afterward. He owned a large quantity of land on this island, and ought to have been worth more than Astor. Taxes and assessments were high, and his tracts were unproductive. He owned nearly all of that part of the city called Greenwich. He sold a large portion of his real estate at auction to pay taxes, and Astor bought it.

Abijah's father was also called Abijah:

Capt. b. 5 Nov 1732, Newton, Middlesex, MA; d. 29 Sep 1790 : Boston, Suffolk, MA

[Hist. and Gen. of the Hammond Fam.] Abijah Hammond, of Newton, enlisted in Capt. John Dunlap's Co. and served as a private from May 15, 1761, to Dec. 13, 1761, in the French War. (M ass. Arch. Muster Rolls Vol. 99, p. 157.) He re-enlisted Dec. 13, 1761, into a company commanded by Capt. Gideon Parker as a private and served until May 27, 1762. (Ibid. Vol. 99, p. 181.)

He again re-enlisted July 15, 1762, into a company under command of Capt. Johnson Moulton and served as a private until July 15, 1763. (Ibid. Vol. 99, p. 209.)

He was also an officer in the Continental Army during almost the entire Revolution.

Abijah Hammond enlisted as a private in Capt. Theodore Bliss' Co., Col. John Patterson's 26th Mass. Regt., May 3, 1775, and served three months and six days. Muster roll dated August 1, 1775. He also appears on a return for Oct., 1775, and on an order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money, dated Dec. 20, 1775. (Mass. Soldiers and Sailors in War of the Revolution.)

Abijah Hammond was Lieutenant in Col. John Crane's Artillery Regt. Continental Army, pay account for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779. He appears also in a return of Capt. Benjamin Eustice's Co., Col. Crane's Regt. of men in camp on or before August 1, 1777, who were granted gratuities.

He also appears as a 2d Lieut. in Capt. Benjamin Frothingham's Co., Col. Crane's Regt. on muster rolls for Sept Dec. 1777, appointed March 25, 1777. He appears as Captain in Lieut. Col. Crane's Regt., return for clothing delivered officers of Mass. regiments, agreeable to an order of the General Court, dated March 13, 1778.

He also appears as 2d Lieut. in Col. Crane's Regt. on a return of officers for clothing, dated at Boston, May 26, and Sept. 25, 1778, also as Lieu t. in Col. Crane's Regt. Continental Army, pay account for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780, also 1st Lieut. in Col. Crane's Regt. on a list of officers who continued in the service as returned by Thomas Vase, C apt. and Adjutant, dated Boston, Jan. 19, 1781; also 1st Lieut. in an Artillery Regt. as per receipt given to Capt.-Lt. Knowles signed by said Hammond and others for subsistence money for June, 1782. (Mass. Soldiers and Sailors in War of the Revolution.)

As his son Abijah was also in the service and rose to the rank of Captain or possibly Colonel, some of the above records may refer to him rather than his father.

"Institution of the Society of the Cincinnati," by John Schuyler, New York State Society of the Cincinnati, page 226.
http://books.google.com/books?id=L5YLAAAIAAJ&dq=%22Abijah%20Hammond%22&lr=&as_brr=1&pg=PA226&output=text

ABIJAH HAMMOND

Lieutenant 2d Artillery, Massachusetts.

Born at Cambridge, Mass., 22d of February, 1757. Died 30th of December, 1832.



ABIJAH HAMMOND

In 1776, at the age of nineteen, he joined the Continental Army as a member of *Captain Frothingham's Company of Artillery*, which had been attached to *Colonel John Crane's Regiment*—formerly *Knox's*—and in the following year, 1777, he was commissioned as a *Lieutenant* and served as such with his regiment. He was attached to the *Adjutant-General's Department* under *Colonel Scammel*, toward the close of the war.

He was present at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth and Yorktown, and is said to have been in Fort Schuyler during the siege. At Monmouth he was wounded, once by a sabre cut and again by a musket ball, and at Valley Forge endured the hardships of the Winter of 1777-78.

When the army, after the war, was reorganized, Washington tendered him the command of an artillery regiment, which he declined, preferring to pass the remainder of his life at his beautiful and attractive residence on Throgg's Neck, where he died in his seventy-fifth year, universally beloved and esteemed by all who knew him, having served his country well as a brave and intelligent officer.

He married Catharine Ogden, and died, leaving three sons and two daughters. This Society elected him their Treasurer in 1793. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

CHARLES HENRY HAMMOND, his eldest son, was admitted in 1843, and died in 1849, unmarried.

OGDEN HAMMOND, his second son, was in 1850 admitted by the South Carolina State Society. He died leaving issue a daughter, Mrs. Trenholm Inwood of Charleston, S. C.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON HAMMOND, his youngest son, succeeded him in the direct male line, and was admitted by the New York State Society in 1875. He presented the Society, in 1876, with an oil painting of his father in full uniform.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=kXgsAAAAMAAJ&dq=%22Abijah%20Hammond%22&lr=&pg=PA99&output=text>

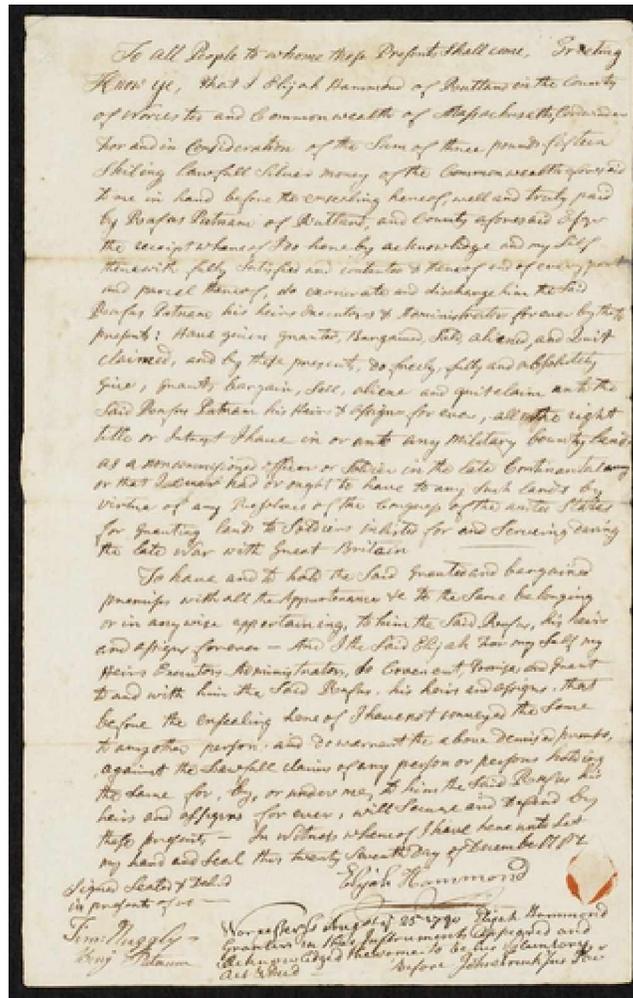
New York, December 31, 1832.

The President, with deep regret, announces to the members of the Society (of Cincinnati), the death of Abijah Hammond, Esq., another of their Revolutionary companions. He died yesterday, at his residence, at Throg's Neck, Westchester county, in the 75th year of his age.

Mr. Hammond joined the Continental Army in the year 1776, as a member of Capt. Frothingham's company of artillery, attached to Col. Crane's regiment, and was, in the next year, commissioned as a Lieutenant in the 3d regiment of artillery, of the Continental Army. In the early part of the campaign of 1777, Mr. Hammond went with his company to the North, and was in Fort Stanwix, (afterwards Fort Schuyler,) during the time it was besieged by Gen'l St. Ledger. He subsequently went with his regiment to Virginia. He was afterwards, and in the same year, attached to the Adjutant General's Department, under Col. Scammel, and continued in that department until the close of the Revolutionary War. Mr. Hammond was a brave and intelligent officer, and his services in the Adj. Gen'l's Department, were highly esteemed by the army.

<http://www.geocities.com/marcri2/patents/patents.html>

NOTE: from the book "History of Broome County" by Smith "the second tract in Sidney, NY, was patented to Abijah Hammond April 27, 1787, containing 10,880 acres and lies in Vestal".)



http://drc.library.marietta.edu/bitstream/handle/2374.MARIETTA/36/Series1_Box4_Folder04_Item03_0001.jpg?sequence=3

<http://www.oakwood.edu/ougoldmine/adoc/sepulveda/>

In many communities the poor were auctioned off and treated with barbarity and neglect by their keepers. In many cases the cruelty and torture of their keepers ended in death. The words of Abijah Hammond in October of 1820 describes what generally happened to the poor in the northeastern in the first half of the 19th Century.

"Most of the poor are sold, as the term is, that is, to those who agree to support them on the lowest terms, to purchasers nearly as poor as themselves who treat them in many instances more like brutes than like human beings, and who instead of applying, the amount they received from the poor master, for the comfort of the pauper, spend it to support their own families, or which is too often the case, in purchasing ardent spirits; under the maddening influence of which, they treat these wretched pensioners, and not infrequently their own wives and children, with violence and outrage."

http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nygreen2/beers_original_land_titles.htm

A tract of land north of Batavia was granted to Abijah Hammond July 9th 1790.

6 maps of **Abijah Hammond's** Tract, Windham Township, by James Cockburn, ca.1790-1804.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hammond_\(village\),_New_York](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hammond_(village),_New_York)

Hammond is a village in St. Lawrence County, NY. The original landowner of the town was Abijah Hammond. The village was formerly known as "Hammond Corners."

<http://history.rays-place.com/ny/hammond-ny.htm>

Hammond derives its name from Abijah Hammond, of New York, who owned the township previous to 1814 He was a New York merchant and a brother-in-law of David A. Ogden, but he never visited his northern property. On the 12th of September, 1814 David Parish purchased of Hammond 28,871 acres. On some of this tract beginnings of settlement had been made, but no titles actually passed to settlers until in July, 1818, when William Wiley took the first contract.

<http://appraisersforum.com/showthread.php?p=1759119>

Silver Beach is a neighborhood in the Throgs Neck section of the Bronx, NY.

Silver Beach is a predominantly Irish, German, and Italian neighborhood in the northeastern Bronx, lying on a bluff on the southern shore of Throgs Neck. The land was used as a lockout during the American Revolution. A farm in the area owned by the Stephenson family was sold in 1795 to Abijah Hammond, who built a large mansion (later the offices of the Silver Beach Garden Corporation)



<http://www.forgotten-ny.com/NEIGHBORHOODS/silverbeach/silverbeach.html>

This is the Abijah Hammond Mansion, built circa 1805, at Sunset Trail and Plaza. It became home to a couple of generations of Havemeyers and is now used as the office for the Silver Beach Co-op Association.

http://violet.ohiolink.edu/drc_search/index.php/record/view/69285

Abijah Hammond, of the City of New York, sold to Ezra Putnam of Marietta, Ohio, one full share of land in the Ohio Company.

<http://www.nyc.gov/html/lpc/downloads/pdf/reports/354west11thstreet.pdf>

of Greenwich, as well as the country seats and summer homes of wealthy downtown aristocrats, merchants, and capitalists. The vicinity of the Far West Village was amassed during the 1740s by Sir Peter Warren as part of a vast tract of land along the North (Hudson) River. An admiral in the British Navy, Warren earned a fortune in war prize money and had extensive land holdings throughout the New York region. As historian Jill Lepore suggests based on a review of documents at The New-York Historical Society, "Warren appears to have owned a sizable number of slaves."² Warren's three daughters, who resided in England, inherited the property after his death in 1752 and slowly sold off portions. In 1788, Richard Amos, one of Warren's trustees, acquired the portion of the estate north of today's Christopher Street, between Hudson and Washington Streets. The land west of this tract was acquired by 1794 by **Abijah Hammond**, another Warren trustee and also owner of holdings to the southeast. According to the New York Census (1790 to 1810), **Hammond** owned several slaves, while Amos had none. New York State's first prison, the 4-acre "State Prison at Greenwich," or Newgate State Prison, was constructed in 1796-97, with grounds extending between today's Christopher, Perry, and Washington Streets and the North (Hudson) River shoreline. The land was transferred from **Hammond**.

Construction and 19th-Century Ownership and Residency of No. 354 West 11th Street 6

This block, formerly part of the Greenwich Village land holdings of **Abijah Hammond** (the western, underwater portion of which he acquired in 1821), was extended by landfill and later plotted and sold by **Hammond** in 1827. This lot was acquired by cartman/milkman Jonathan Lounsbury and his wife, Charlotte, who built a house here c. 1828. The address was originally No. 144 Hammond Street (the name was officially changed to West 11th Street by the City Council in 1865).

<http://etext.virginia.edu/etcbin/toccer-new2?id=WasFi23.xml&images=images/modeng&data=/texts/english/modeng/parsed&tag=public&part=47&division=div1>
To LIEUTENANT ABIJAH HAMMOND (from George Washington)

[Note: Formerly of the Third Continental Artillery, at this date in the Invalid Corps. He is stated to have served to June, 1783.]
Head Quarters, Kings Ferry, August 24, 1781.

Sir: Congress have been pleased to refer to me a petition from you to them for liberty to go a voyage to sea for the recovery of your Health. To this I consent, and you have leave of absence for Six Months, upon the following condition, that you do not go on board any armed Vessel as a marine Officer or in any character which shall entitle you to a share of prize Money. I am &c.

[Note: The draft is in the writing of Tench Tilghman.]

<http://books.google.com/books?id=L3JVAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA188&ots=jFpUGPcMVi&dq=%22Abijah%20Hammond%22&pg=PA188&output=text> page

486. CATHARINE L. OGDEN (Abraham176, David50, Josiah10, David3, John1), b. July 15, 1771; d. Oct. 21, 1814; m. Jan. 22, 1791, **ABIJAH HAMMOND**, b. 1757; d. 1832; of Westchester Co., N. Y.

"The Old Merchants of New York" says that ABIJAH HAMMOND was one of the founders of the "Tontine Coffee House." The signers of the Tontine shares were many, and "they were the *crème* of the *crème* of New York society. They were the founders of our great commercial city, and their names should be honored as long as the city endures." The establishment was to be used as a Coffee House, "and for no other use or purpose, until the number of nominees should be reduced to seven, " when the property was to be sold and the proceeds divided between the seven remaining shareholders.

The town of Hammond, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., was named for ABIJAH HAMMOND, who owned the township previous to 1814.
CHILDREN (Chart 32):

- 1412. SARAH MARY HAMMOND
- 1413. CATHARINE HAMMOND, m. WILLIAM BAYARD.
- 1414. MARY SARAH HAMMOND
- 1415. CHARLES H. HAMMOND
- 1416. GEORGE WILLIAM HAMMOND
- 1417. ABRAHAM OGDEN HAMMOND, m. MARY C. B. EDWARDS.
- 1418. WILLIAM HAMMOND
- 1419. MARY HAMMOND, m. WILLIAM H. HARISON, b. Apr. 29, 1795; d. May 1, 1860; son of Richard N. Hanson and Phebe Champlin, his wife.
- 1420. GERTRUDE WADDINGTON HAMMOND
- 1421. ALEXANDER HAMILTON HAMMOND

Notes regarding Abijah Hammond's father in law, Abraham Ogden:

Ibid. page 103.

176. ABRAHAM OGDEN, ESQ. (David50, Josiah10, David3, John1), b. Dec. 30, 1743 O. S.; d. Jan. 31, 1798; m. Dec. 22, 1767, SARAH FRANCES LUDLOW, b. Feb. 18, 1744; d. Sept. 9, 1823; dau. of Thomas Ludlow and Catharine Le Roux, his wife.

John Greig Ogden, a descendant of ABRAHAM OGDEN, contributes the following biography:

"ABRAHAM OGDEN, the third son of David Ogden, was born at Newark, N. J., in 1743. He married Sarah Frances Ludlow, daughter of Thomas Ludlow, a wealthy and prominent citizen of New York.

"He became a distinguished lawyer, and is said to have had no equal before a jury. He was also Surrogate of Morris Co., NJ, holding the office for many years, and residing in Morristown until the end of the Revolutionary War. He then removed to Newark, NJ, having been appointed by Washington as the first U. S. Attorney for that District, and died there in 1798 at the early age of 55, leaving a large family. It was the good fortune of Mr. Ogden and his family to be on terms of friendly intercourse with Washington, who, while a portion of the Continental Army was quartered at or near Morristown, passed much of his time at the house of his friend 'Squire Ogden, as he was then called. It appears that the General took a particular interest in his host's son Thomas Ludlow, and would often make his rounds among the army with the boy mounted before him on his saddle. It was about this time that the following incident, not without historic interest, occurred. The General, seeing a pair of foils, playfully challenged his young companion to a fencing match. After a few thrusts, the button flew off the boy's foil, the unprotected point of which penetrated the General's hand, inflicting a slight flesh wound and drawing the only blood shed by him during the war. The Royalist sentiments of the boy's grandfather David Ogden, 'the old Judge,' as he was called, were well known in the community, and the report got abroad that an attempt had been made to assassinate the Commander in Chief while among his Tory friends. The anecdote, as a matter of family history, is well authenticated."

ABRAHAM OGDEN was member of the Legislature of New Jersey in 1790, and was U. S. Dist. Attorney 1792-8. Some of the most eminent men of the country studied law in his office, among them being Richard Stockton, Gabriel Ford and Josiah Ogden Hoffman.

Gen. Washington appointed him a commissioner to obtain the relinquishment of a title which the Iroquois Nation of Indians held to a part of northern New York state. This gained for him a knowledge of the country lying south of the St. Lawrence river, and resulted in the purchase of a large tract of country by himself, his brother Samuel Ogden, Gouverneur Morris, Nicholas Hoffman, Richard Harison, and Stephen Van Rensselaer, and **Ogdensburg was founded.**

CHILDREN (Chart 3):

- 485. DAVID A. OGDEN, b. Jan. 10, 1770; d. June 9, 1829; m. REBECCA C. EDWARDS.
- 486. CATHARINE L. OGDEN, b. July 15, 1771; d. Oct. 21, 1814; m. ABIJAH HAMMOND.**
- 487. CHARLES L. OGDEN, b. Oct. 30, 1772; d. July 15, 1826; m. ELIZABETH MEREDITH.
- 488. THOMAS LUDLOW OGDEN, b. Dec. 12, 1773; d. Dec 17, 1844; m. MARTHA HAMMOND.
- 489. ABRAHAM OGDEN, JR., b. July 22, 1775; d. Oct. 24, 1846; m. MARY L. BARNWELL.
- 490. GERTRUDE G. OGDEN, b. May 22, 1777; d. ; m. JOSHUA WADDINGTON.
- 491. GOUVERNEUR OGDEN, b. Aug. 13, 1778; d. Mar. 4, 1851; m. CHARLOTTE CURZON SETON.
- 492. WILLIAM OGDEN, b. Mar. 28, 1780; d. Aug. 16, 1801.
- 493. SARAH F. L. OGDEN, b. Feb. 17, 1782; d. Feb. 15, 1849.
- 494. MARGARETTA E. OGDEN, b. Aug. 17, 1783; d. Sept. 3, 1834; m. No. 498, DAVID B. OGDEN.
- 495. ISAAC OGDEN, b. Oct. n, 1784; d. June 6, 1867; m. No. 1500, SARAH OGDEN MEREDITH.
- 496. SAMUEL N. OGDEN, b. July, 1787; d. Oct., 1787.
- 497. FRANCES S. OGDEN, b. June 23, 1788; d. Aug. 3, 1824; m. NATHANIEL LAWRENCE.

http://books.google.com/books?id=qUfosR3PMQoC&pg=PA100&lpg=PA100&dq=%22abijah+Hammond%22&source=bl&ots=0_86ZGZJIK&sig=Q2F0sIKLHttRijE8kDnXeFuW5jl&hl=en&ei=z3apSZLWIZ3uNO7trekC&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=4&ct=result

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HAMMOND'S COVE. In 1696, it was known as Scuttle Duck Harbor. It gained its present name when Abijah Hammond purchased much property on Throggs Neck around 1805, including present-day Fort Schuyler, Silver Beach and Pennyfield. Abijah Hammond owned a large part of Greenwich Village, was a pallbearer for Alexander Hamilton and a Colonel in a Boston contingent during the Revolutionary War. On January 22nd 1791, he married Catherine L. Ogden, and built an impressive mansion for her on Throggs Neck. Two years after her death in 1816, Abijah Hammond married a Margaret Aspinwall, aged 44, and the daughter of a well-known shipping magnate. Colonel Hammond died on December 30th 1832 at his country seat. His son, Ogden Hammond, purchased additional Pennyfield estates in 1840. Localisms for this cove were Hammond Creek and Hammond's Flats (shoals).

Hammond, Eliakim, Solomon's, 1; Private, 6th Regt, Dutchess Co. Militia.

Hammond, Elisha, Masters', 2; 1Lt, 5th Mass., 14 Oct 1780.

Hamner (Hanmer), Francis, Visitor to American Union, Morristown, 1780; Union Lodge; Lt, Commissioned 21 Nov 1776; 5th NY and Quartermaster, Col. Lewis DuBois [q.v.] Regt. Member of the Society of the Cincinnati. (He may be confused with the above Francis Hammer of the same regiment.)

Hamtramck, John Francis, Regimental Lodge in 4th NY. Lodge held in his 'hut' 3 Feb 1780; Captain, 5th NY (Col. Lewis Dubois [q.v.] Regt).

<http://famousamericans.net/johnfrancishamtramck/>

He was a soldier, born in Canada in 1757; died in Detroit, Michigan, 11 Apr 1803. He served as captain in Dubois's New York regiment in the Revolutionary war, was appointed major of infantry, 29 Sep 1789, and lieutenant-colonel, commanding the 1st sub-legion, 18 Feb 1793. He held command of the left wing of General Wayne's army, and was distinguished in his victory on the Miami on 20 Aug 1794. In 1802 he received the commission of colonel. He was an exemplary disciplinarian. A monument was created to his memory and placed in the grounds of St. Anne's Roman Catholic church, Detroit, by the officers whom he had commanded.--His son, John Francis, soldier, born in Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1798; died in Shepherdstown, Virginia, 21 Apr 1858, was a sergeant in Zachary Taylor's expedition up the Mississippi river in 1814, and, owing to his bravery in an action opposite the mouth of Reek river, Illinois, 19 Jul 1814, with 700 Sac and Fox Indians supported by British batteries, received an appointment to the United States military academy. He was graduated in 1819 and assigned to the artillery, but resigned in 1822, and settled near St. Louis, Maine, where he became a planter. From 1826 till 1831 he was Indian agent for the Osage tribe. He removed to Shepherdstown, Virginia, in 1832, where he engaged as a planter. In 1835 he was captain of the Virginia militia, and held this post until his death. He served in the Mexican war as colonel of the 1st regiment of Virginia volunteers. From 8 March till 20 July, 1848, he was governor of Saltillo. From 1850 till 1854 he was mayor of Shepherdstown. In 1853 he was appointed justice of the Jefferson county court, which office he held until the time of his death.



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jean_Fran%C3%A7ois_Hamtramck

Colonel Hamtramck took possession of [Fort Lernout](#) for the United States in 1796.

Jean François Hamtramck (sometimes called **John Francis Hamtramck**) (1756 - 1803) was a French-Canadian from Quebec who joined the Continental Army and became a decorated officer in the Revolutionary War.

After the war he continued in the service and, in 1787, he was made commander of Vincennes in the Illinois Country, where he negotiated a peace treaty with local Native American tribes.

In Autumn of 1790, Major Hamtramck was ordered to move against Indian villages on the Wabash, Vermilion, and Eel Rivers to create a distraction from the campaign led by General Josiah Harmar. The Hamtramck expedition consisted of his own garrison, with militia from the local French residents and Kentucky. They found only one empty village, and lacked the supplies to reach more villages with the full force. Hamtramck returned to Vincennes, learning later that a force of 600 warriors from the Wabash tribes had assembled to fight--nearly double his own force. Hamtramck considered the Wabash force evidence that his primary mission had been accomplished.

In 1793, Hamtramck was named lieutenant colonel in the Legion of the United States led by General Anthony Wayne to secure the Northwest Territory. Hamtramck was cited for bravery at the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794. Hamtramck, now a full colonel, was appointed the first commandant of Fort Wayne, where he co-owned a large farm with his friend, William Wells. In 1796, he led the garrison to secure Fort Maumee. He was then transferred to Fort Lernout (later renamed Fort Shelby) and the settlement of Detroit for the United States on 11 Jul 1796. He remained in Detroit until his death in 1803, living in a house on land that is now Gabriel Richard Park near the present bridge to Belle Isle. He was buried at Ste. Anne de Detroit Catholic Church, his body being moved in 1817 to the new Saint Anne's, then, in 1866, to Mount Elliott Cemetery.

Hanna, Rev. William, St. Patrick's, 4; Initiated or affiliated 7 Feb 1767; Tryon County Militia.

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/h/whanna8506.html>

William Hanna was born in Litchfield, Connecticut about 1738. He was educated at Kings and "the Jersey college at Prince Town." Raised a Calvinist, he was licenced to preach by the presbytery of Litchfield in May 1760. He was called to the Albany Presbyterian church in 1761. While in Albany, Reverend Hanna held a lot on Foxes Creek, taught geography, and also studied law with Peter Silvester. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1767 but did not establish an extensive legal practice. He served the Albany Presbyterian church until 1767 when he removed to Schenectady to practice law and teach classical languages. Later, he relocated to New York.

While in Albany, Hanna also became a client of Sir William Johnson, who brokered his ambition to become an Anglican missionary. In 1771, he sought ordination in the Church of England. Rebuffed in New York, he went to England and, in 1772, was ordained by the Bishop of London. He then moved on to Maryland and Virginia where he served for many years.

William Hanna married twice: first to Hanna Lawrence in 1761 and then to Sara Turner of Maryland in 1778. First minister of the Albany Presbyterian church, well-educated William Hanna was an unsuccessful cleric and attorney. He died in Maryland in 1785.

Hanson, Dirck, St. George's, 6; Captain, 1st Canadian (James Livingston's [q.v.] Regiment. April 15, 1776.

Hanson, Dirck (N. Y.). 1st Lieutenant 2d New York, 28th June. 1775; Captain of Nicholson's New York Regiment, 15th April, 1776 Captain 1st Canadian (Livingston's) Regiment, 18th December, 1776, to rank from 15th April, 1776; retired 1st January, 1781.

Hanson, Richard, Union, 1; Private in Fisher's regiment of Tryon County Militia, Third Regiment, Jellis Fonda's company.

Harrison, Joseph, St. Patrick's, 4, 2 Feb 1786; Captain, Col. John Harper's Levies.

Harrison bought land in Michigan with back pay he received from his service as a soldier in the American Revolution. For some time Captain Joseph Harrison served under Colonel Marinus Willett, hero of Fort Stanwix, Rome, NY, and named one of his sons for him.

<http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~bloxsom/bnrhomepg/harrison%20family/harrisongen1&2.htm>

Joseph Harrison b. 1750, England, m. 1790, in MA, **Sarah Giles**, b. 1767, Sandwich, ON, Canada, d. 1841, Detroit, Wayne Co., MI. Joseph died Feb 22 1804, Detroit, Wayne Co., MI, Bur: Detroit, Wayne Co., MI.

As a boy of 17, he was given a tour of a ship bound for the East Indies. His father, sensing Joseph's interest in seamanship, gave him a sound thrashing. The next year (before 1775), Joseph sailed to America, landing in Virginia. Joseph served in the Revolutionary War starting June 28, 1775 as a member of Capt. Joel Pratt's 10th Co., New York Battalion under Colonel Goose VanSchaik. This company was known as an Albany County Company. Joseph was commissioned as Captain on June 16 1780.

He married Sarah, who had some connection with George and Martha Washington. It is not known exactly when Joseph came to Detroit, but some time before 1801 he and Sarah settled in Detroit. He became Supervisor of the Township of Detroit. In March 1802, he petitioned for a tavern license, which was granted by the Detroit Board of Trustees. In May 1803, at renewal time of the license, he declined, probably because he was made Coronor of the County in 1803. Also, on May 2, 1803, he and Joseph Campau were appointed inspectors of the ladders and buckets, fire bags, water barrels and the like.

Having been a member of **St. Patrick's Masonic** Lodge in Johnstown, NY (as late as 1791), he was accepted as a member of **Zion Lodge** in Detroit on December 29, 1801. A news item tells of his entertaining members of that lodge in his home on that date. The Lodge paid \$3 a year for use of a room in his house. Joseph engaged in real estate and in July 1876 bought in Dearborn on the River Rouge 500 acres which later became a part of Ford property (Inkster, Wayne Co., MI). With others he signed a petition to the US Congress to have Michigan organized into its own territory. This came about in 1805.

Joseph died Feb. 22 1804 and was buried by the Masonic Lodge somewhere in Detroit. Sarah left for her father's home in Sandwich, Essex Co., Ontario, Canada with her three minor children. Sarah left her property in the hands of an agent, but found that the land was no longer listed as belonging to the family. On Nov. 27, 1810, the US Congress was petitioned to give the heirs clear title to the property. This was accomplished in 1824, though Conrad TenEyck had purchased the property in the meantime from the children in 1812. Sarah, by 1810, had married a man by the name of Reynolds and little else of her life could be found. She died in 1841 in Detroit.

Children:

- i. James Harrison b. 1790; d. 1794.
- ii. Leonard G. Harrison b. 1791.
- iii. Sarah Harrison b. 1793 d. 1795.
- iv. Marenus Harrison, Sr. b. 06 Sep 1795.
- v. Charles Harrison b. 13 Dec 1799.

Hart, John, Union, 1; Private, 1st Regt, Suffolk Co. Militia.

Hasbrouck, Zachariah, Solomon's, 1 (balloted for and accepted 3 Oct 1776); Private, 3rd Regt, Ulster Co. Militia.

Zacharias Hasbrouck, b. 1749 in New Paltz, Ulster, NY; son of [Daniel Hasbrouck](#) b: 1692 in Ulster, NY, and [Wyntje Devo](#) b: 1707; m. 26 JUN 1784 [Rebecca Warring](#)

Children

- 1. [Charles Hasbrouck](#) b: 1784 in New Paltz, Ulster, NY
- 2. [John Hasbrouck](#) b: 1786 in New Paltz, Ulster, NY.
- 3. [John Hasbrouck](#) b: 1788
- 4. [Rebecca Hasbrouck](#) b: 1792
- 5. [Richard E. Hasbrouck](#) b: 1802

Hatch, John, St. George's, 6; EA 7 Oct 1793; FC & MM 4 Nov 1793; Ensign in Col. Albert Pawling's Regiment of Levies, commissioned 22 Jun 1778.

Henderson, M., St. George's, 6 (1); Captain.

Henderson, William, Holland, 8, joined 1789; Private, 1st and 2nd Regt., The Line.

Henderson, William, St. George's, 6; EA 12 Jun 1779; FC & MM no record; Ensign in Pennsylvania Musket Battalion, 20 Mar 1776. He was taken prisoner at Long Island, 26 Aug 1776, and exchanged 9 Dec 1776. Served as 1Lt in 4th Pa, 3 Jan 1777; Captain 16 May 1778, retiring on 1 Jun 1783.

Maj. William Henderson, who died Sept. 9, 1811 in his 56th year, was taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island, Aug. 28, 1776, and after a confinement of five months in a British prison-ship (in Wallabout Bay) was exchanged (after the Battle of Trenton), and immediately rejoined the army and served to the end of the war.

Hendrickson, Stephen, Solomon's, 1; Captain, 4th Dutchess Co. Militia.

Henry, David, Ind. Royal Arch, 8; Private, Willett's Levies.

Henry, Hugh, Ind. Royal Arch, 8, 1799; Private, Harper's Levies.

Henry, John Sinclair, St. John's, 2; 1900 GL Proceedings, page 305.

http://books.google.com/books?id=QoBLAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA305&lpg=PA305&dq=%22john+sinclair+henry%22&source=bl&ots=8KtHuU3awA&sig=ukiAmhduDTccr02YvWs-EpXyBzk&hl=en&ei=TlepSfOYHp_uMq3Q-NwC&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=3&ct=result

John Sinclair Henry was born at Henry's Grove, County Armagh, Ireland, March 3, 1744. He was the son of the Rev. Michael Henry, of the Presbyterian Church of Drumbarracher, County Armagh, who died at the age of 83, in 1789, having preached fifty years in the same parish.

The reverend gentleman was of Huguenot descent, his forefathers, rigid Protestants, emigrating from France to Ireland during the reign of Louis XIV to escape the religious persecution of 16S5. John Sinclair Henry came to America in 1772. He returned to Ireland the next year, and immediately recrossed the Atlantic, founding a colony in South Carolina, but soon after established himself in the city of New York, marrying in 1775 into the old Brevoort family.

In 1777 he joined the Revolutionary Army, and served as Commissary-General until the period of its disbandment. This is verified through papers in the custody of the Regents of the University of the State of New York in the State Library at Albany. After the war John S. Henry entered into business with a view of developing direct Irish trade, shipping to Ireland flaxseed and tobacco, and receiving in exchange linen, butter, beef, pork, etc., regarded in those days by the New Yorkers as a wonderful commercial enterprise.

This enterprising gentleman was one of the founders of the New York Stock Exchange. He died in New York City, May 5, 1817. In the possession of Miss Mary E. C. Bancker, of Maplegate, Englewood, N. J., his great-granddaughter, who communicates the above to the Historian, is Brother Henry's Masonic apron inscribed with the name of St. John's Lodge.

<http://listsearches.rootsweb.com/th/read/QUAKER-ROOTS/2008-02/1201878471>

John Sinclair HENRY was born in Henry's Grove near Armagh, March 3, 1744; he made a voyage to America in 1772 with a ship load of produce; returned to Ireland the next year and immediately returned to America . Upon returning to America in 1773, he founded a colony in South Carolina . Soon after he settled in New York City where he married Leah BREVOORT, daughter of Elias BREVOORT and great grand-daughter of John Henriques BREVOORT. She was born in New York City on March 4 1751 and died in English Neighborhood, Bergen County , Jew Jersey on May 18, 1825.

John Sinclair HENRY served as Commissary General in the Revolution in 1776 and 1777 and later entered into mercantile business with a view of developing direct trade with Ireland . Shipping to that country flax and tobacco and receiving in exchange linen, beef, butter and tea. He was one of the founders of the New York Stock Exchange. He died on May 5, 1817. His children were all born in New York City.

Henry, Robert, Masters', 2; (referred to a Robert Heury in the Transaction of the American Lodge of Research); Private, 1st Regt, Albany Militia.

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/h/rhenry8425.html>

Robert Henry was born in Northern Ireland about 1735. He was of Scottish ancestry - possibly the son of a trading family that emigrated to America during the mid-eighteenth century. By 1757, he had settled in Albany where he was selling broadcloths from the Court Street home of Dr. Van Dyck in partnership with Thomas Shipboy . The trader quickly prospered - establishing his own store on Court Street near the city hall from where he supplied goods to frontier traders and opened business connections with New York and Montreal. By 1766, he was counted among the most affluent Albany merchants. Although he would hold no municipal positions, he was a contractor of the city and also acquired a number of Albany lots.

In 1766, he married innkeeper's daughter Elizabeth Vernor. That marriage produced several children including sons who became his business associates and then partners. Robert Henry was one of the founders of the Albany Presbyterian Church. He was a member, elder, and trustee from 1762 almost until his death.

Beginning in 1766, Robert Henry began to build a record as a supporter of American liberties when he signed the constitution of the Albany Sons of Liberty. Like many Albany men, he served in the provincial militia - an affiliation that later would endow him with land bounty rights. With the outbreak of war in 1775, this wealthy, relative newcomer and importer might be expected to have sided with the British. However, he applied his business connections to the American cause - securing supplies for the Continental army and frequently being called on to act as "commissary of clothing for New York State."

By the end of the war, he had entered into another business partnership widely known as "Henry, Mc Clallen, and Henry" which advertized a "formidable array of goods" at their store north of the city hall. During the 1780s, he bought and sold Albany lots and provided contract services for the city.

Elizabeth Vernor Henry died in 1788. Surrounded by children and servants, Robert Henry lived on in his landmark Court Street home until his death in May 1794. A number of local children were named in his honor.

Herkimer (Herchheimer), Nicholas, St. Patrick's, 4 (9); "The Hero of Oriskany." (See Grand Lodge Proceedings, 1897.) Signed Constitution of St. Patrick's Lodge, "Nicolas Herchmer" or "Nichols Herkheimer." He was 'made a Mason' in St. Patrick's Lodge No. 8 on 7 Apr 1768.

<http://www.mb-miniatures.com/port/index.php?GeneralNicholasHerkimerAtSaratoga1777&sid=067c67a7076bf4194ef241cd1da2485e>

Nicholas Herkimer, born in 1715, was commissioned as a Militia colonel in 1775, became chairman of the committee of safety of Tryon County , and in 1776 was made a brigadier-general in the New York militia.

He was one of the most prominent and widely respected of the German citizens of the province and had become schooled in the methods of Indian fighting in the French & Indian wars (Herkimer had been a lieutenant of militia at the age of thirty, in command at "Fort Herkimer" when the French and Indians attacked German Flats in 1758.).



He reads as a man of energetic character very interesting and fiery, which his, at times, still pretty unsettled acquaintance with the English language cannot hide, as exemplified by the following curious order:-

"Ser yu will orter your bodellyen do merchs Immiedietlih do ford edward weid for das brofiesen and amonieschen fled for on betell. Dis yu will disben yur berrell from frind Nicolas herchheimer. To Carnell pieder bellinger, ad de plats, oehdober 18, 1776"

[Sir: You will order your battalion to march immediately to Fort Edward, with four days' provisions and ammunition fit for one battle. This you will disobey at your peril. From your friend, Nicolas Herchheimer. To Colonel Peter Bellinger, at the Flats, October 18, 1776].

After the fall of Ticonderoga and the retreat of General Schuyler to the Hudson, Burgoyne was threatening to capture Albany and join

his forces with Howe's in the east. When the co-operating force, led by Colonel Barry St. Leger, and consisting of British regulars, New York loyalists, and Brant's Indians invested Fort Schuyler, (originally called Fort Stanwix) near the present site of Rome, New York, Herkimer marched to the relief at the head of the Tryon County militia, approximately 1000 strong.

St. Leger's force, which had marched up the St. Lawrence, crossed over to Oswego, and passed through the Mohawk valley consisted of about 800 British & Loyalists (Sir John Johnson's King's Royal Regiment of New York) and at least 450 Indians (From the Six Nations), while the American Colonel, Gansevoort, had about 750 troops defending Fort Schuyler.

General Herkimer, setting out for the relief of the garrison, sent word to Colonel Gansevoort, to arrange a sortie at the moment the relieving force came up. Nothing however came of this plan, as Herkimer, who had originally decided to move cautiously, had allowed his judgment to be swayed by the reproaches of the younger officers who were itching to get into action (which seems unusual for a man of his temperament).

On August 6th, Colonel St. Leger, hearing of Herkimer's approach from scouts, sent a detachment to intercept the militia as they advanced in a hasty march through a wooded ravine near Oriskany, the British regulars and loyalists, now in ambush at the other end and with parties of Indians on both sides opened fire. The rear-guard of the Americans, cut off from the main body, was dispersed; many of them were captured, along with the supply-train.

Herkimer's horse was killed, and he was severely wounded. His subordinates urged him to retire, but he, declaring that he would face the enemy, seated himself beneath a tree, and issued his orders while, reputedly, calmly smoking a pipe. [note: wound is shown in wrong leg]



After a long and obstinate fight, against a British, loyalist & Indian sally from the fort, Herkimer managed to rally his men to achieve an orderly withdrawal.

About one third of the militia fell on the battlefield, and as many more were mortally wounded or carried into captivity, in total the battle cost the Americans around 200 casualties, while the British and allies lost around 150 dead & wounded. But the British/Loyalist victory was tarnished when a sortie from Fort Schuyler sacked the British camp and spoiled the morale among the Indians to continue at the siege, on top of which, new intelligence of the approach of another relief party caused St. Leger to raise the siege and return to Canada soon after the battle.

Meanwhile, Herkimer himself, after the battle at Oriskany had been carried away on a litter to his house, thirty-five miles away. The wound that he had received in the leg rendered amputation necessary, but the operation was unskillfully performed, and he died ten days afterward.

Heury, Robert. (see Robert Henry above)

Hewson, Casparus, Masters', 2; Private, 1st Regt, Albany Militia.

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/h/cahewson8621.html>

Casparus Hewson was born in July 1758. He was the son of Johannes and Anna Hewson. He grew up in a small family in a cordwainer's home in the first ward. In 1777, he was identified as one of two sons in the will filed by his father. John Hewson was dead by 1779 when Casparus was considered on the tax list under the household of his mother. By 1788, the first ward assessment showed his property valued separately. Two years later, however, he probably was included on the census under the household of his mother. Within a few years, he had moved his family into their own home on Pearl Street. Later he re-located farther west on Lion Street. His holdings there may have been shown on a developer's map of the city above where Lion intersected with Dove Street. Casparus was known as a house and job painter and was active in the formation and early years of the Albany Mechanics Society. In 1797, he was elected first vice-president and was a trustee of the organization.

He was an officer in the State militia. In September 1788, he was one of the assistants in the Albany ratification parade. His wife's name was Susanna Nicolls. Two of their children were christened at St. Peter's Episcopal church in 1787 and 1789. Casparus or his namesake was confirmed in St. Peter's in September 1791. His family had been active in St. Peter's for many years. He also belonged to the Albany Masonic Lodge. In February 1789, a Masonic meeting was held at his Albany house. He lost his wife in Feb 1795 and died in Jan 1813 at the age of fifty three.

Hilton, Jonathan, Union, 1; Lt, Willett's Levies.
<http://morrisonspensions.org/hiltonjohnathan.html>

W.21835 (Widow Catharine. Married 1788.)
State of New York, Albany County SS.

John Hilton of the City of Albany, being duly sworn, deposeth that he is seventy six years of age & upwards—He is a brother of Jonathan Hilton deceased, who was Lieutenant in Col. Willett's Regiment in the Revolutionary War—That his brother the said Jonathan was first married to Cornelius Van Antwerp and had only one child by her—This deponent was himself married in the year 1784 and he recollects that the said Jonathan was married before this deponent's marriage took place, to the said Cornelia, and that she died a year or two after this deponent was married—

This deponent further saith that his said Brother Jonathan Hilton was again married after the death of his first wife to Catharine Hanson, daughter of Philip Hanson within two or three years after the death of his first wife, but this deponent cannot recollect the year in which his said Brother was married the second time—but it must have been after the year 1786 and before the year 1790—That the said Jonathan has been absent from Albany & from his family about fifty years & has not within that time, so far as this deponent believes, been heard of or from—and this deponent believes he has been dead many years.

This Deponent further saith that he recollects that the said Jonathan Hilton was engaged in the service of the United States, before he was a Lieutenant in Col. Willett's Regiment. That said Jonathan served as a Sergeant in Capt. Jacob Lansing's [q.v.] Company of Militia & under the command of Major Woolsey [q.v.] —That he went with said company & served as a Sergeant therein at the Middle Fort in Schoharie, as this Deponent understood & believes—for the period of three months—This was, as near as Deponent can recollect, in the year before he was appointed an Ensign or Lieutenant in Col. Willett's Regiment.

This Deponent wand (sic) the said Jonathan both resided at that time in Albany and Deponent [?] and said Jonathan marched away from Albany with Capt. Lansing's Company.

They first went on an expedition to the south of Albany, as Deponent understood at the time & afterwards went to Schoharie, & was stationed in the Middle Fort—[record ends here]

State of New York, County of Albany SS

On this 26th day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, personally appeared before the Justice Court of the City of Albany, the same being a court of Record, Catharine Hilton a resident of said city, aged eighty years & upwards, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the act of Congress, passed July 7, 1838, entitled "An act granting half pay & pensions to certain widows"—

That she is the widow of Jonathan Hilton, who was an Ensign in the Regiment of Levies raised for the defence of the Frontiers of the state and served as such under the command of Lieut. Colonel Marinus Willett.

She further declares that she was married to the said Jonathan Hilton, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight; that her husband the aforesaid Jonathan Hilton has been dead, as she verily believes, more than thirty five years, but at what particular time he died she is unable to state.—

That she was not married to him prior to his leaving the service, but the marriage took place previous to the first of January seventeen hundred and ninety four—viz—at the time above stated.

She further states that he surname previous to her said marriage was Hanson or Hansen as it is sometimes spelled.

That she was married in the City of Albany and the ceremony was performed by Dominie Westerlo or Dominie Bassett, but which of these two ministers she does not recollect, as she is now old and infirm and her memory has very much failed her—She further states that her husband left here when his youngest daughter was a young child—she was then a nursing child and this declarant has never seen him since, but once and then he went off again and since then she has never heard from or seen him—which is now about thirty five years—and she is unable to write her name. (Signed with her mark) Catherine Hilton.

Sworn and Subscribed this day & year first above written in said county. John G. Wasson, Clk.

State of Albany, County of Albany SS.

Anthony VanSantvoort of the City of Albany, being duly sworn, deposeth, that he is seventy six years of age & upwards & has resided in said City all his life time. He was well acquainted with Jonathan Hilton in his lifetime—This deponent has always understood that said Hilton was an officer in the Revolutionary Army—and served as such in Col. Willett's Regiment—This deponent was also well acquainted with said Hilton's family—The said Hilton married Catharine Hanson, about fifty years ago—This deponent recollects to have heard they were going to be married, and afterwards heard they were married—and has no doubt of the fact—but he was not present at the marriage.

This Deponent further saith that the said Jonathan Hilton has been absent from the City of Albany and from his family more than forty years, according to this deponent's best recollection and has not so far as this deponent has any knowledge, been heard of or from during that period—And this deponent believes that said Hilton is dead and has been dead for many years.

That said Hilton was several years older than this deponent and was a young man when this deponent was a boy.

This Deponent is well acquainted with Catherine Hilton who was the wife and is now the widow of said Jonathan Hilton, and so with Simon V. A. Hilton their son, who is now about forty [seven?] years old. (Signed) Anthony VanSantvoort.

Sworn & Subscribed this 25th day of July 1838 before me. L. Jenkins, Court of Deeds.

Hitchcock, Lyman, Hiram No. 1, New Haven, CT, 28 Jun 1776; Union Lodge No. 1; Major, Willett's Levies. Died 1819.
<http://www.virtualvermont.com/towns/cabot.html>

As far as can be discovered, Cabot is the only town in Vermont to have been named as a result of a romantic attachment. Major **Lyman Hitchcock** of Connecticut and Miss Sophia Cabot fell in love while Lyman was still in the Continental Army. Sophia's father refused to let his daughter marry a soldier, and the lovers were thwarted. Then Lyman got in on a Vermont grant in which he was the next-to-largest land buyer. Sophia's father went north with a survey crew to inspect the holdings of his would-be son-in-law and liked what he saw. He gave the couple his blessing, and the other grantees of Lyman's Vermont town agreed to let him name it for

his fiancée. After the Revolution, the young couple settled on their Vermont land, and the 1790 Census (actually taken for Vermont in 1791) listed Lyman Hitchcock as head of a household of four people.

Cabot started out as an army town. When the town was officially organized, eight years after the chartering, six out of seven people elected to fill town offices had been commissioned Continental Army officers (the odd civilian was elected to the office of highway surveyor). The fact that soldiers bought many of the charters sold by Vermont during the Revolution has engendered the mistaken idea that the land was pay for their services. In fact, however, hard money changed hands, and went into the treasury of the little republic. And the money was badly needed; the Continental Congress did not pay any of Vermont's war expenses, because she was neither an old colony nor yet recognized as a separate, independent entity.

The town of Cabot is now well known for its 'famous' Cabot Cheese" beginning in 1919 with manufacture of butter, and expanding to cheese making in 1930, which in 1989 took first place in the cheddar category at the U.S. Championship Cheese Contest held in Green Bay, Wisconsin, and has continued to make award winning cheeses. Some entertaining radio spots may be heard at:



- [Bo Sox](#) 60 sec 1MB
- [Cheddars Are The Same](#) 60 sec 1.4MB
- [Fetch](#) 60 sec 1.3MB
- [Good Looking](#) 60 sec 1.3MB
- [How to Advertise](#) 60 sec. 1.3MB
- [Light Kids](#) 60 sec 1.8MB
- [Kabot Northerner](#) 45 sec 1.4MB
- [Omega Boomer](#) 60 sec 948 KB
- [Omega Kid](#) 60 sec 948 KB
- [Omega Kid II Why](#) 60 sec 948 KB
- [Translation](#) 60 sec. 1MB
- [Toll Booth](#) 45 sec. 1.4MB

Hodge, John, Solomon's, 1; accepted 20 Nov 1776; Captain, Malcolm's Levies.

Hodge, Ralph, Ind. Royal Arch, 8; Private, Col. Pawling's Levies.

Hoffman, Anthony, Solomon's, 1; Private, 4th Regt, Dutchess Co. Militia.

Hoffman, Martin, St. Andrew's, 3; Master; DGM 1804-1819; Private, Dutchess Co. Militia. Martin Hoffman (16 Oct. 1763-30 Jan. 1828)) "The Standard History of the Grand Lodge of New York," Peter Ross. 1899 & 1901 editions. page 270.



The first setback the city men received was in the declination of **John Wells** to accept the Grand Mastership, but this was soon overcome by the acceptance of the office by **Martin Hoffman** after a unanimous election. In spite of the undoubted ability which Brother Wells would have brought to the office, possibly no wiser choice could have been made in the emergency than that of this old and tried servant of the Grand Lodge.

Experience was one of the prime factors made necessary by the situation and that **Hoffman** had in an eminent degree. Treasurer, Junior Grand Warden and Senior Grand Warden in succession from 1795 until 1800, and Deputy Grand Master for sixteen successive terms, he knew every detail of the business of the Grand Lodge from actual knowledge and practical association.

Masonic record:

	Raised in St. Andrew's Lodge
1795-97	Grand Lodge Treasurer
1798	Junior Grand Warden
1799-1800	Senior Grand Warden
1804-1819	Deputy Grand Master
1824-25	Grand Master, F&AM, in the State of New York (City Lodges)

A native of the city of New York, he had spent his entire life, almost, within its boundaries and was well and favorably known to all its citizens. He was quite active as a politician, too, and was prominent in the early days of Tammany Hall, but politics never, so far as we have been able to discover, became to him a direct source of revenue. He was long at the head of an auction house, a house which in that line of business was for two generations the most prominent in the city, and this establishment, at (Tontine) Coffee House slip, 65 Wall Street, was at one time as good as a clearing-house to the wholesale grocery trade in the city. His name was a synonym for honesty, his commercial record was without a flaw, and these, added to his known conservatism, made him probably better equipped for leadership at that juncture than any other man in the city. Indeed, his selection as Deputy Grand Master under Wells showed how thoroughly his good qualities were appreciated by his brethren in the city, to whom he had been known personally or by reputation almost from the day he was first brought to Masonic light in old St. Andrew's Lodge. Hoffman accepted the office and **Elisha W. King**, Past Master of Abram's Lodge, No. 83, was selected to succeed him as Deputy Grand Master. The officers were all installed according to "ancient and immemorial usage" by M.'W.'. Jephtha B. Munn, Grand Master of New Jersey, on July 7, and thus, cleared of all cumbersome ballast and with sails squarely set, the good ship of Masonry in New York fairly started on its way. At the meetings up to July 8, when the excitement over the schism began to die out and matters commenced to resume their normal quiet, several new warrants to country Lodges, as well as one for the city, were granted, so that the business of the Grand Lodge in this important point, although curtailed by what had occurred, was still kept up. Indeed, all through the continuance of the divided Grand Lodge the city body issued warrants to new Lodges in rural districts, although, as might be expected, the bulk of this work fell to the Country Grand Lodge.

<http://files.usgwarchives.org/ny/newyork/bios/oldmerchants/hoffman-martin.txt>

"The Old Merchants" by Walter Barrett, Clerk, Published by Thomas R. Knox and Co. 1885. NY

Martin Hoffman, who was a great auctioneer in his day, and was the father of L. M. Hoffman. Martin Hoffman was a great merchant once. He was of the house of Hoffman and Seton, auctioneers. Old Hoffman married a Miss Seton. Martin Hoffman, flourished just after the Revolution and was the father of several children, among them Lindley Murray and Martin, I remember very well. There was a daughter, Sarah. I think she married a Roberts; she was born in 1783. L. M. Hoffman was born in 1793. He had an elder brother named Daniel M. and another named Martin.

Martin was a public spirited man and took an interest in everything that was going on in New York then. He made three of his children Tontine stockholders. Martin Hoffman was in everything. He belonged to a fire company in 1791. In 1792 he was a Sachem of Tammany Hall and in business on his own account at No. 67 Water Street that year. He was captain in the First Regiment of Infantry, 1792. He was Master of St. Andrew's Lodge. In 1795 he founded the auction and commission house of Hoffman and Seton; the store was at No. 67 Wall Street. His partner was a son of William Seton, cashier of the Bank of New York.

In 1808 Mr. Hoffman took in a Mr. Glass as a partner and did the same business at 67 Wall Street under the firm of Hoffman and Glass. That concern continued in business under that style until 1822 when they took in L. M. Hoffman, a partner and added a Co. to it. Old Mr. Hoffman lived up Broadway nears Jones Street.

In 1823 Mr. Hoffman took in his son L. M. and a Mr. Pell and the firm was Hoffman, Son & Pell at No. 65 Wall Street. The other son, Martin, did an auction business on the corner of Wall and Pearl but lived with his father, while L. M. was keeping house at No. 113 Grand Street. In 1826 both of these sons joined their father, and kept on the auction business at No. 63 Wall Street under the firm of M. Hoffman and Sons.

I think the old gentleman, Mr. Hoffman died in 1827. He was buried from No. 691 Broadway, but the firm was not changed for some years or until the law was passed to the effect that no name should be used in a firm, unless it really was in it. In 1834, the firm changed to L. M. Hoffman and Company--Martin being the Company and they moved from the old store near Pearl down to No. 83 Wall. Some years later they moved to No. 111 Pearl in Hanover Square and this firm has not changed but was there down to 1861. Martin, the brother of L. M. died some years ago at Maranonick and I think young L. M. Jr. was in the dry goods business. Now these younger ones, grandsons of the famous Martin of 1790 still keep up the old business.

Hoffman, Robert, Solomon's, 1; Major; Lt. Col.; NY Militia. d. 1790.

http://books.google.com/books?id=uVUAAAAMAAJ&pg=RA1-PA207&lpg=RA1-PA207&dq=%22colonel+robert+hoffman%22&source=bl&ots=L_6ud_g_0p&sig=MiNVcJmOYXyRt2lePXvp6Kxb-Jk&hl=en&ei=FJnXSae2N4bmiQehtOTaDA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1

Robert Hoffman (Martin¹, Nicolaes², Martinus³), third child of Colonel Martinus Hoffman and Tryntje Benson, was born at Kingston, 17 Sep 1737, and was baptized there by Dominie Vas, 16 Oct 1737. He lived in Poughkeepsie, NY. He received the commission of Major of the Fourth Regiment, 17 Oct 1775, and of Lieutenant-Colonel of the same regiment, 4 Mar 1780.

On 5 Jul 1775, Colonel Hoffman and others were appointed "a Military Committee with full power to order and dispose of all things relating to the troops raised or to be raised in this Colony by 'the Committee of West Chester Co.,' sensible of the great consequence in our present struggle for liberty of having officers of the militia who are sincere friends to their country."

On 8 Aug 1775, Colonel Hoffman and others were appointed a Committee "to form a proper arrangement of the Militia of this Colony and report with all convenient speed."

Robert Hoffman married (by license issued at Albany) on 10 Apr 1761, Sarah Van Alstyne, by whom he had seven children :

Elizabeth, born 176-; mar. Theodorus Bailey.
Isaac, born 1766; mar. Nellie .
Robert, born 1769; mar. i. Catherine Hegeman. ii. Sarah Berger.
Abraham, born 1771; died on 20 May 1812. "inherited big bucks"; mar. 10 May 1798 Esther Thorne.
Martin, born 1773; mar. Amelia Dutcher.
Catrina, born 1775; mar. Derick A. Brinckerhoff.
Mary 'Polly' born 1777; mar. 21 Feb 1799 Samuel Thorn.

Hogan, William, Masters', 2; Pvt, Albany Militia.

Holland, Ivory, St. John's, 2; Lt, Quartermaster; 5th Mass.

Hogan, William, Masters', 2; Private, 7th Regt, Albany Militia.

Holbrook, Nathan, Masters', 2; Regimental Quartermaster, 6th Mass.; b. ca 1743, Bellingham, MA; d. 8 Sep 1819, Savannah, GA.

http://civilwarhosesurnames.blogspot.com/2008_04_27_archive.html

Nathan Holbrook, 2nd. Lieutenant of the 6th. Massachusetts, January 1, 1777; 1st. Lieutenant, March 1, 1777; Regimental Quartermaster July 1779; retired January 1, 1783.

Pension Roll. - Nathan Holbrook, was from Massachusetts now living in Georgia county of Chatham, held the rank of Lieutenant of the Massachusetts Continental Line, was placed on the roll on May 15, 1819, with a allowance of \$240, dollars per year had received \$194.66, dollars. Commencement of his pension was on November 18, 1818, at the time this was recorded he was 76, years. In the remarks it states that he died on September 18, 1819.

Holden, John, Masters', 2; Captain, 6th Mass.

Holland, Ivory, (See notice of Joseph Burnham.) Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster in Fifth Massachusetts line (Col. Rufus Putnam). Served from April 2, 1777, to close of war.

<http://www.newenglandancestors.org/research/Database/msc/default.asp?f=RESEARCH%5CDATABASE%5CMSC%5CContent%5CIVORY%20HOLLAND.htm>

He was born at Marlboro, MA. 27 Dec 1739; died at Richfield, Otsego, NY, age 80 yrs. Ivory was the son of Jonas and Bathsheba (Ivory) Holland, the older of Park Holland (below). He married at Petersham, MA, in 1762 to Martha Rogers. She was born at Petersham, MA 5 May 1744, died 16 Mar 1814. Martha was the daughter of Thomas and Martha (Hubbard) Holland of Petersham.

Ivory had removed to Petersham, MA, with his parents in 1753. He served as a private soldier in the French and Indian Wars, 1756-463. The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* (8:128).

Ivory Holland, Lieutenant, Col. Rufus Putnam's regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from April 2, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; also, 1st Ensign, with rank of 2d Lieutenant; return of officers belonging to Col. Putnam's (5th) regt., made by Ezra Newhall, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant; also, 2d Lieutenant, Col. Rufus Putnam's (5th) regt.; returns of officers for clothing, dated Boston, June 17, and Nov. 24, 1778; also, Lieutenant, (late) Capt. Gates' co., Col. Rufus Putnam's (4th) regt.; return for gratuity, approved April 22, 1779; also, Lieutenant, Col. Putnam's regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; also, Capt. Job Whipple's (2d) co., Col. Rufus Putnam's (5th) regt.; muster rolls for Jan.-April, 1781, dated Garrison at West Point; reported acting as Brigade Forage Master; also, Col. Putnam's regt.; returns of effectives between March 2 and May 11, 1781, dated West Point; reported acting as Brigade Quarter Master; also, same regt.; return of effectives, dated West Point, May 18, 1781; reported acting as Brigade Forage Master; also, same regt.; return of effectives, dated West Point, May 25, 1781; reported Brigade Forage Master; also reported on furlough; also, Lieutenant and Forage Master, Col. Putnam's regt.; return of effectives dated June 1, 1781; reported on furlough at Petersham by leave of Gen. Paterson from May 21, 1781, to July 1, 1781; also, same regt.; return of effectives, dated June 8, 1781; reported on furlough; also, Lieutenant, Col. Putnam's regt.; return of effectives, dated June 15, 1781; reported acting as Forage Master.

Ivory served until 3 Jun 1783. He was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 1 Apr 1790, and applied for a Soldiers' pension 6 Apr 1818 while residing in Otsego Co., NY. Ivory moved out to east-central New York State (probably to his bounty land) in 1792. He was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1820.

Children, born at Petersham, Mass.:

- i. Mary "Polly", b. 18 July 1763.
- ii. Martha "Patty", b. 11 October 1764. Her marr. int. was filed at Petersham 6 October 1781 to Samuel Dana.
- iii. Sophia, b. 28 April 1766. She marr. at Petersham 15 November 1785 to Thomas Hancock.
- iv. Sally, b. 27 August 1768.
- v. John Wilks, b. 30 December 1769. He marr. Rhoda Wright.
- vi. Robert, b. 18 November 1771.
- vii. Nancy, b. 12 December 1773.
- viii. Susanna, b. 29 November 1775.
- ix. Bathsheba (twin), b. 12 October 1777. She marr. 8 September 1793 to Isaac Howell.
- x. Ivory Jr. (twin), b. 12 October 1777. He marr. in 1805 to Polly Fitch.

Holland, Park, Masters', 2; Lt, 5th Mass.; d. 21 May 1844.

http://www.newenglandancestors.org/database_search/msc.asp?f=RESEARCH%5CDATABASE%5CMSC%5CContent%5CPARK%20HOLLAND.htm

Park Holland, b. at Shrewsbury, MA, 19 Nov 1752; d. at Bangor, Maine 21 May 1844, aged 91 yrs. Park was the son of Jonas and Bathsheba (Ivory) Holland, and the younger brother and fellow Society of the Cincinnati member Ivory Holland (above). Park filed his intention of marriage at Petersham 3 Aug 1784, and married at Petersham, Mass. 3 Jan 1785 to Lucy Spooner. She was born at Petersham, Mass. 6 Feb 1763; died after 1820. Lucy was the daughter of Philip and Elisabeth (Winslow) Holland of Petersham.

Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (8:132).

Park Holland, Petersham. List of men raised to serve in the Continental Army from 7th Worcester Co. regt., as returned by Capt. Asa How and Capt. Wing Spooner; residence, Petersham; engaged for town of Petersham; joined Capt. Benjamin Gates' co., Col. Rufus Putnam's regt.; term, 3 years; also, Sergeant Major, Capt. Morse's co., Col. Rufus Putnam's regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from April 17, 1777, to Oct. 27, 1777; reported promoted to Ensign Oct. 27, 1777; also, Sergeant, Capt. Benjamin Gates' co., Col. Putnam's regt.; return dated Albany; mustered by Capt. Newhall; reported promoted to Ensign; also, Ensign, Col. Putnam's regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Nov. 7, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; also, Col. Putnam's regt.; returns of officers for clothing, dated Boston, June 17, and Nov. 24, 1778; also, (late) Capt. Gates's co., Col. Putnam's (4th) regt.; return for gratuity, approved April 22, 1779; also, 9th Ensign, with rank of 2d Lieutenant; return of officers belonging to Col. Putnam's (5th) regt., made by Ezra Newhall, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant; also, Lieutenant, Col. Putnam's regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; reported as serving 9 mos. 18 days as Ensign, 2 mos. 12 days as Lieutenant; also, Lieutenant, acting as Quarter Master, Col. Rufus Putnam's (5th) regt.; muster roll for Jan., 1781, dated Garrison at West Point; also, same regt.; return of effectives, dated Garrison, West Point, Jan. 5, 1781; reported sick at Croton; also, recommendation addressed to His Excellency John Hancock, dated Garrison, West Point, Jan. 8, 1781, signed by Col. Rufus Putnam, recommending certain officers to fill vacancies in his regiment; said Holland, Ensign, (late) 5th Mass. regt., recommended for a Lieutenantcy, vice Capt. Trotter, promoted; commission to date from Oct. 18, 1780; ordered in Council Feb. 8, 1781, that said officers be commissioned; reported commissioned Feb. 8, 1781; also, Lieutenant, acting as Quarter Master, Col. Putnam's regt.; muster rolls for Feb., March, and April, 1781, dated Garrison at West Point; also, Lieutenant, Col. Putnam's regt.; returns of effectives between May 4, 1781, and June 15, 1781, dated Garrison at West Point; reported acting as Quarter Master.

Private in Holman's regiment, Massachusetts Militia in 1776; sergeant-major in his brother Ivory's company; Ensign, 5th Massachusetts, November 7, 1777; Lieutenant and Paymaster, October 3, 1780, and served to June 3, 1783.

After the war he returned to his former home in Petersham, MA, and settled on a farm; but the very next summer (having been appointed by the State) he went on a surveying trip to the easternmost seacoast of Massachusetts (now Maine) with Brigadier General **Rufus Putnam**, an Original Member, where they surveyed the Passamaquoddy Bay area. Lieutenant Park Holland was the

Representative of Petersham in the Massachusetts General Court in 1788 and 1789; removed to Belchertown, MA, in 1790, and was the Representative from there, 1792-98, and in 1800. In 1793 he was appointed to survey the Great East Branch of the Penobscot River in what is now Maine. In 1797 John Chamberlain and he surveyed and ran out nine townships above Bangor and Eddington, Maine, which had been bought from the Penobscot Indians in 1796. An interesting extract from his Field Book for 1797 is found in the Bangor Historical Magazine, 1:208. In 1801 he removed to Eddington; was an old Mason, and was admitted a member of the new **Rising Virtue Lodge, A.F.&A.M., of Hampden, Maine, October 18, 1802**; surveyed many towns in Penobscot, Piscataquis, and other counties, continuing active in that profession until 1820; removed to Orono, Maine, about 1824; and to Bangor in 1842. 'He was an honest, industrious, and benevolent man, who had the confidence of all.' In 1888 the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati had a monument erected over his grave in Bangor (which up to that time had remained unmarked), in grateful memory of his service in the Revolutionary War. Park was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 1 April 1790, and applied for a Soldiers' pension 4 April 1818. He was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1844.

Children:

- i. Lucy Spooner, b. at Petersham 30 Sep 1786. She marr. at Eddington 1 August 1816 to Luther Eaton.
- ii. Lucretia, b. at Belchertown, MA. 11 July 1789. She married 26 March 1809 to John Bennock, Esq., Treasurer, Selectman, Representative, and Postmaster of Orono. He had been previously married.
- iii. Eliza Winslow, b. 15 Nov 1792; d. at Brewer, Maine 11 Apr 1818, unmarried.
- iv. Bathsheba Ivory, b. 18 Apr 1803.
- v. Charles Turner, b. 21 Jun 1806. He marr. (1) 28 November 1844 to Josephine C. Shaw of Fall River, Mass. She d. 15 Feb 1852. He married (2) 8 May 1854 to Elizabeth P. (Shaw) Shepard, a sister of his first wife.

Hooghkirk, John, Union, 1; 1Lt, 4th NY Line Regt, in Col. Goose Van Schaick's regiment. Resigned January 15, 1779, on account of ill-health, and died shortly afterward.

<http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/h/a/l/Jamie-L-Hald/GENE4-0005.html#CHILD9>

A May 4, 1775 Revolutionary War Record lists 'John Hoogkerk' as Ensign for the first regiment, second company and (later) lists 'John Hoogkerk' as Ensign for the first ward, third company. Buried at First Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery of Albany.

Children of JOHANNES HOOGHKERK and MARGARITA MEERTHEN, born & died in Albany, NY, are:

- i. REBECCA HOOGHKERK, b. 10 Nov 1776.
- ii. ELIZABETH HOOGHKERK, b. 18 Aug 1778; d. bef. 1782.
- iii. LUCAS HOOGHKERK, b. 10 Jul 1780; d. ca 1810.
- iv. ELISABETH HOOGHKERK, b. 30 Nov 1782; d. 21 Nov 1860.
- v. ALIDA HOOGHKERK, b. 22 Mar 1785; d. 20 Nov 1785.

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/h/jhooghkerk3600.html>

Johannes Hooghkerk was born in July 1747. He was a younger son in the large family of first ward residents Lucas and Rebecca Fonda Hooghkerk. His mother died in 1750 - following the birth of her last child. Early in 1766, he joined his Albany neighbors in signing the constitution of the Albany Sons of Liberty. The next year, his name appeared on the roster of an Albany militia company. He belonged to the Albany Masonic Lodge (member no. 24).

About that time, his name began to appear on Albany assessment rolls under the house of his father. He was a tailor and his father, a britches maker. In 1779, he was the owner of record on first ward property. At the outbreak of hostilities, he was commissioned as an ensign and then lieutenant in an Albany company. From 1776 until he resigned in January 1779, he was a first lieutenant in the Fourth New York Regiment. Afterwards, he received a land bounty right in conjunction with the Albany militia regiment.

In August 1776, he married Elizabeth/Margaret Martin at the Albany Dutch church. By 1785, the marriage had produced five children - the last one, Alida, was christened with her father being "deceased." In November 1784, his corner house opposite the Presbyterian Meeting House at Pearl and Beaver was to be the site of a new school. Johannes Hooghkerk died in March 1785 and was buried in the church plot. He had lived less than thirty-eight years. His widow lived on at 37 Beaver Street for many years and died in 1835.

Rebecca Fonda was born in February or March 1714. She was the daughter of Isaac D. and Alida Lansing Fonda. She grew up as a middle child in a large family in businessman's home in the third ward. She was named for her father's mother. In August 1734, she married brickmaker's son Lucas Hooghkerk at the Albany Dutch church. By 1750, nine children had been christened in Albany. These Hooghkerks settled in the first ward where Lucas worked at the family brickyard. However Rebecca's marriage was cut short by her death following the birth of her last child in January 1750. Rebecca Fonda, the wife of Lucas Hooghkerk, was buried in the churchyard in November 1750. She had lived but thirty-six years. Her husband survived for many years afterwards.

Margaret Martin (Marten or Meerthen) (sometimes called Elizabeth or May Elizabeth) was born in March 1754. She was the daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Burns Martin. In August 1776, she married Albany native Johannes Hooghkerk at the Albany Dutch church. Over the next decade, five children were christened in the Albany church.

This Hooghkerk family made its home in the first ward where Johannes went from Revolutionary militia officer to tailor with the end of the war. In 1784, their house was on the corner opposite the Presbyterian Meeting House at Pearl and Beaver.

Margaret Martin Hooghkerk became widow a when her thirty-eight year-old husband died in March 1785. Her last child was christened in April with the "father dec'd." In 1788, she probably was the "Widow Hooghkerk" whose first ward house and property were valued on the city assessment roll. In 1790, she may have resided in one of the two Hoogkerk-named households listed on the Albany census. In 1800, however, she was named head of a first ward household that included her and a younger couple only. From the beginning in 1813, the home of "Widow Margaret Hooghkirk" was listed in the city directory at 37 Beaver Street. In 1830, no Hooghkerk was listed in the directory at that address. Margaret, was referred to as the "widow of John Hooghkerk" when she was buried from the Dutch church in November 1835 at the age of eighty-two.

Hoogland, Jeronimus (Jerome), Hiram, 1, New Haven, CT, 15 Apr 1779; Lt, Lasher's NY Militia, 1776; 2Lt, Cont'l Dragoons, 1777; Captain, 1778-82.

http://www.archive.org/stream/cihm_01178/cihm_01178_djvu.txt

Jeronimus (Jerome) Hoogland, of Flushing, New York, was born in 1757. He was Lieutenant and Adjutant of Colonel John Lasher's First New York Minute Men, or Volunteer Infantry, in 1776, was promoted to Captain in it, captured at the Battle of Long Island and imprisoned in one of the prison ships. He appears as Adjutant of Sheldon's in 1777, was a Captain in 1779, and served as such through the war, dying in Lansingburgh, N. Y., 179 — .

"The history of poor Hoogland, his self-sacrificing, devoted patriotism and ill-reputed services, had many a parallel in the lives of the officers of the Revolution. When I first knew him, in 1774, he was a handsome, high-spirited, facetious youth of eighteen. Three years after, I met him, a sun-burnt veteran, who had already seen much hard service. In 1788, fourteen years after, I again saw him, in Lansingburgh. He was then, although young in years, old in suffering. He appeared like an old man, hobbling on crutches. Thus he lingered a few years longer, and sunk into a premature grave, a martyr in the cause of liberty. Posterity can never estimate the sacrifices and sufferings of the patriots of the Revolution." —

Men and Times of the Revolution (Memoirs of Elkeniah Watson), by Winslow C. Watson, N. Y., 1856.

The escorting of Major John Andre

25th September 1780.

Sir, — I wish every precaution and attention to be taken to prevent Major Andre from making his escape. He will without doubt make it if possible; and in order that he may not have it in his power, you will send him under care of such a party and so many officers as to protect him from the least opportunity of doing it.

That he may be less liable to be recaptured by the enemy, who will no doubt make every effort to regain him, he had better be conducted to this place by some upper road, rather than by the route of Crompond. I would not wish Andre to be treated with insult; but he does not appear to stand upon the footing of a common prisoner of war; and therefore he is not entitled to the usual indulgence which they receive, and is to be most closely and narrowly watched.

The escort, consisting of one hundred dragoons under four officers, was soon ready, and started in a pouring rain." The officers were Tallmadge, **Captains Hoogland** and Rogers and Lieutenant King. From South Salem the route was north and west over Long Pond Mountain, west of Lake Waccabuc to the church at North Salem. Just before this was reached the squadron was met by a courier from Washington, bearing an order for a change of route for fear of the enemy on the present one. The new way led them past the premises occupied in 1889 by Isaac H. Purdy, thence to Croton Falls and by the "old road" to Lake Mahopac and the Red Mills — now Mahopac Falls — in Putnam County. . . .

Hooker, John, Union, 1; Private, 4th Regt, The Line.

Hooker, Zibeon, Masters', 2; 1Lt, 5th Mass., d. 24 Dec 1840.

<http://www.pennock.ws/surnames/nti/nti59769.html>

Zibeon Hooker, (1752-1840), enlisted as drummer with the minute men at Lexington and Bunker Hill and during the battle his drum was pierced by a bullet. He seized the musket of a fellow companion and rushed into the thickest of the fight. He was promoted for bravery and he rose to lieutenant and served to the close of the war. He was a member of the society of the Cincinnati. He died in Newton. He married Sarah Barber.

http://www.newenglandancestors.org/database_search/msc.asp?f=F:\INETPUB\WWW\ROOT\NEHGS\RESEARCH\DATABASE\MS\C\CONTENT\ZIBEON%20HOOKER.HTM&pg=41&anchor=#htmlpage

Zibeon Hooker was born at Medfield, MA, 8 Jan 1750-1; died at Newton, MA, 21 Dec 1840, in his 90th year. He was the son of William and Abigail (Evans) Hooker of Medfield. Zibeon was married at Sherborn, MA, 18 Nov 1779 to Sarah Barber, born at Sherborn, MA, 17 Mar 1756; died at Newton, MA, 5 Sep 1831, aged 75 yrs, daughter of Elisha and Silence (----) Barber of Sherborn.

Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (8:222-3).

Zibeon Hooker (*also given Zebulon*), Sherburne. Drummer, Capt. Benjamin Bullard's co. of Minute-men, Col. Peirce's regt., which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775; service, 5 days; also, Capt. Benjamin Bullard's co., Col. Jonathan Brewer's regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; enlisted April 24, 1775; service, 3 mos. 9 days; also, Sergeant, Capt. Thomas Willington's (late Capt. Benjamin Bullard's) co., Col. Asa Whitcomb's regt.; muster roll dated Camp at Ticonderoga, Nov. 27, 1776; enlisted Oct. 1, 1776; reported sick at No. 4; also, list of men raised to serve in the Continental Army from Col. Bullard's regt., as returned by Aaron Gardner, Captain, 1st co., and Moses Perry, Lieutenant, 9th co.; residence, Sherburne; engaged for town of Sherburne; rank, Ensign; joined Capt. Morse's co., Col. Putnam's regt.; term, 3 years; also, Lieutenant, Col. Rufus Putnam's regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Jan 1777, to 31 Dec 1779; reported as serving 10 mos. as Ensign, 26 mos. as Lieutenant; also, 3d Ensign, with rank of 2d Lieutenant; return of officers belonging to Col. Putnam's (5th) regt., made by Ezra Newhall, Lieut. Col. Commandant; also, Lieutenant, Col. Putnam's regt.; return of officers for clothing, dated Boston, Nov. 24, 1778; also, same regt.; petition addressed to the Council, dated Boston, 22 Dec 1778, signed by said Hooker and others, asking for an order on the Board of War for great coats; petition granted in Council 22 Dec 1778; also, 2d Lieutenant, Capt. Haffield White's co., Col. Rufus Putnam's (4th) regt.; return of men entitled to gratuity; approved 22 Apr 1779; also, Lieutenant, Col. Putnam's regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from 1 Jan 1780 to 31 Dec 1780; also, Lieutenant, 5th Mass. regt.; list of officers promoted in the Continental Army; commissioned 28 Jul 1780; also, Lieutenant, Capt. Nathan Goodale's co., Col. Rufus Putnam's (5th) regt.; muster rolls for Jan -Apr 1781, dated Garrison at West Point; also, Col. Putnam's (5th) regt.; returns of effectives between 19 Jan 1781, and 1 Jun 1781, dated Garrison, West Point; reported on furlough at Sherburne by leave of Comm. 3d Brigade from 17 Jan 1781; furlough to expire 1 Apr 1781; also, abstract for 3 mos. pay due said Hooker, Lieutenant, 5th Mass. regt., he having been ordered to march to camp immediately with recruits, as returned by John Crane, Colonel of artillery, dated Boston, 22 May 1781.

Zibeon served until to June 1783. He was by occupation a farmer, yet was termed 'gentleman' in deeds at the Middlesex County registry. It is said that when his drum was shot full of holes at Bunker Hill, Zibeon threw it down the hill to the British saying, "as long as you have ruined my drum, you may as well have it!". This story, reportedly, impressed both General Ward and General Washington and help him get a commission. Zibeon was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1840. He was a member of the Standing Committee of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati: 1825 through 1840.

Zibeon was granted a Bounty Land Warrant which was later assigned to Jeremiah Hill, and later he granted a Soldier's pension. Zibeon and his wife are buried at Lot 107 – Section V at St. Mary's Cemetery in Newton, MA.

Children born at Sherborn:

- i. Zibeon, b. 06 Apr 1780. m. in Hopkinton, MA, 5 Apr 1804 to Mary Stearns.
- ii. Henrietta, b. 29 Nov 1781. m. at Newton 22 May 1808 to Charles Bemis.
- iii. Adolphus, b. 3 Apr 1784.
- iv. Breaton, b. ca 1786, d. 24 Sep 1828, age 42 yrs. Buried with his parents at St. Mary's Cemetery in Newton.

Hopkins, Reuben, Solomon's, 1; Private, 3rd Regt, Orange Co. Militia.

Hoyt, Benjamin, St. Patrick's, 4, 25 Dec 1790; Private, Westchester Co. Militia.

Hubbard, Jeremiah, Union, 1; Ensign, 17th Regt, Albany Militia.

Hubbell, Isaac, St. John's, 1; 1Lt, Nicholson's NY Regt.

Hughan, John, St. Masters', 2, 1772; George's, 6; First Junior Warden, 1774; Secretary, 1780; Private; On 10 Jul 1775 he made application to the Committee on Safety to raise a company, stating that he already had twenty men engaged. Permission was refused because many of the men enlisted had not signed the Association. His name appears on the rolls of the 2nd Albany Co. Militia. He most likely served with Bro. Robert Moyston [q.v.] in the 2nd Regt, who named a son John Hughan Moyston (b. 27 Aug 1772).

Hughes, Timothy, Union, 1; Lieutenant in Col. John Nicholson's regiment.

Hull, William; Washington Lodge (?); Major-General in the War of 1812.

Humphreys, Benjamin, St. George's, 6; EA 12 Mar 1792; FC 5 Apr 1792; MM 23 Apr 1792; Private in Col. Peter Vrooman's Regiment, 15th Albany County Militia.

Hunt, David, Ind. Royal Arch, 2, 1794; Quartermaster, 5th NY; d. 1819.

David Hunt, (1757-1819), entered the army as a private, 1778, and served five enlistments. He was quartermaster in the Levies under Capt. Elijah Bostwick and Col. Morris Graham, 1780. He was born in Westchester county and died in Orange county.

Hunt, Edward (Eden), Ind. Royal Arch, 2; Quartermaster, Graham's Levies.

Hunter, Robert, St. John's, 1; Captain, NY Militia; d. 7 May 1835.

Husted, Peter, Solomon's, 1; Private, 8th Regt, Dutchess Co. Militia.

Hyatt, Abraham, Regiment Lodge in 4th NY, initiated 31 Jan 1780; 2Lt, 8th Co., 4th NY. 21 Nov 1776 (under Col. Henry B. Livingston); 1Lt, 9 Nov 1777; acting adjutant, 1780; served till 1 Jan 1781. He was born 20 May 1747 White Plains NY; died 3 June 1820 Chappaqua NY; married about 1770 Sarah Ryder; daughter of Caleb Ryder. 10 children were named in his will.

Hyer, William, Master's, 2; Private, 1st Regt, Albany Militia; 3rd Regt, Albany Militia.

I

Isaac, Isaac, Ind. Royal Arch, 2; Private, 1st & 3rd Regt, The Line.

Ivers, Thomas, attended GL of Mass., 28 Oct 1763; Captain-Lt, Lamb's Company, NY Artillery; d. 1800. Captain of a company of Artillery. He served on the "Provisional War Committee of Resistance" [the Committee of One Hundred – 1 May 1775] and rendered important civil service. He was born in England, 1730, and died at New York, 1805.

J

Jamieson, Samuel, Master's, 2; Regimental Quartermaster, 5th Mass. Resigned 8th July, 1779

Jeroleman, Nicholas, Union, 1

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/nijerol4846.html>

Found under a number of spellings, **Nicholas Jeroleman** probably was born before 1750. We expect to be able to connect this individual to the family that came to America during the 1600s and settled in New York and New Jersey. In May 1770, Nicholas "Yeraleman" married bricklayer's daughter Jannetje Waldron at the Albany Dutch church. At that time, they both were identified as residents of "this city." By 1789, nine children had been christened at the Albany church where both parents were occasional baptism sponsors. In 1775 and '76, he contributed to and performed services for the Albany Committee of Correspondence. In 1778, he was appointed a captain in an Albany County regiment by the New York State Council of Appointment. In 1779, his first ward property was valued for taxes. After the war, he ("Yoralimor") was accorded a land bounty right in conjunction with the Albany militia regiment. He was a member of the Albany Masonic Lodge.

In 1778, his Southside property was accorded a moderate assessment. In 1790, his Watervliet household, with eleven family members, was configured on the first Federal census. Nicholas Jeroleman was last heard from in March 1815 in a land sale involving the Waldrons. His son and namesake became a resident of Bethlehem.

Johnson, Barent, Lodge No. 35, A.Y. M; Captain, NY. Militia.

Barent Johnson was born 1740 at Gravesend. "Distinguished as an active patriot during the Revolutionary struggle. He was encamped in command of a portion of the Kings County Militia, at Harlem, in 1776, and in the following year was captured by the British, and only obtained his parole from General Howe through the kind interposition of a Masonic Brother. In order to help on the cause to which he was devoted, he shrank not from personal and pecuniary risks, but suggested loans from friends in his county to the American Government, and himself set the example by loaning, first, £700, and afterward sums amounting to \$5,000, all the security for which was a simple private receipt, given, too, in times of exceeding peril and discouragement — a noble and memorable deed." — Stilejt's "History of Kings County."

This hero's son, Gen. Jeremiah Johnson, in 1839 was elected Mayor of Brooklyn — the third holder of that office.

<http://www.bklyn-genealogy-info.com/Town/Eastern/K.html>

Major Barent JOHNSON was born and lived upon the JOHNSON farm at Wallabout opposite the later Naval Hospital Grounds, northeast corner of Kent & Hewes. He died in 1782. His son was General Jeremiah JOHNSON.

The latter's son, Barent JOHNSON'S son was Jeremiah JOHNSON, Jr.

The General JOHNSON House was built in 1810, dutch style frame, covered in cedar shingles, 1 and 1/2 stories high, with dormer windows on the roof and a cellar under the entire building. It had 17 large rooms. It had stoops with seats in front and rear of the main building and half doors with brass knockers. A 12ft hall ran thru the center. Ten spouts to gutters on the main building extending several feet beyond the corners under which caskets to catch the rain water.

General JOHNSON was born in the old farmhouse at the north east corner of Kent & Hewes on January 23, 1766. His ancestors had settled in Gravesend in 1657. He was Mayor of Brooklyn in 1837-38. He died October 20, 1852.

Barent JOHNSON, a son of the General, resided until 1868 in the General JOHNSON House.

The farm as well as the REMSEN farm at Wallabout were occupied by the British and Hessian soldiers after the Battle of Long Island and until peace was made. Barent JOHNSON had furnished the United States Government with the substantial sum of money to meet expenses in the days of the Revolutionary War.

<http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/JOHNSON/1998-12/0913564156>

The History of the town of Flatbush, in Kings County, Long Island, pages 167 & 168:

AID AFFORDED TO THE AMERICAN CAUSE DURING THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

We now open an interesting chapter in the History of Flatbush. It relates to the pecuniary aid afforded by this, in common with some of the other towns in Kings County, to the advancement of the American cause, during the struggle which eventuated in our independence. While from the circumstances in which the inhabitants of this part of the country were placed, they could not personally enlist in the army without sacrificing their all; many of them furnished money, appropriately called the sinews of war, with which to carry on the contest. This, in view of the situation of the country at various times during the revolutionary conflict, was exceedingly important. The currency of the country consisted chiefly in continental paper. This had become so much depreciated, that it was of little value, and it was absolutely essential to the success of the American cause, that specie should be obtained. It was therefore contrived to borrow money for the use of the army, from the whigs, on the west end of Long-Island, who had in their possession large sums of gold and silver. The agent in effecting these loans, was Major Hendrick Wyckoff.

He was the only son of Mr. Cornelius Wyckoff, of New-Lots, in this town. His father was a staunch whig, and his son the Major, early enlisted with all his heart, in the cause of his country. He left Long-Island with the American army, in September, 1776, and remained in the service, and virtually an exile from his home, till the British left the country, in 1783. He was a confidential friend of Governor George Clinton, and a brave, discreet and enterprising officer, a man of sterling integrity and honesty. His country's enemies were his enemies, and her friends his friends. Being well acquainted with the inhabitants of the west end of Long-Island, and who among them were true friends of American Independence, after the plan of obtaining money from them was suggested, the execution of it was committed to him.

The loaning of money appears to have originated with Lieutenant Samuel Dodge, who was taken prisoner at Fort Montgomery, in October, 1777. The officers who were captured in the Fort at that time, were brought to New-York, and distributed on parole in Kings County. Lieutenant Dodge and Captain Gilleland, were quartered at the house of Mr. **Barent Johnson**, the father of the present General Jeremiah Johnson, of Brooklyn. He was exchanged in the early part of the following November. On his return, Mr. Johnson, who was a firm and devoted whig, loaned him a small sum of money, and probably suggested the idea of obtaining specie in Kings County. Colonel Ellison, who was a prisoner in New-Utrecht, on parole, was advised on the subject, and when he was exchanged in December, 1777, he obtained a loan of £700, to the State from Mr. **Barent Johnson**, which he carried with him. This was the first loan, for which a simple private receipt on account was given. Several receipts of the like import, amounting to \$5000, were taken by Mr. **Johnson** before his death in 1782, a noble testimony to his devotedness to the interests of his country.

The practicability of obtaining money in Kings County being thus manifest, the whole conducting of the affair was intrusted to Major Wyckoff. It was an enterprize attended with imminent danger, and one which required great skill and secrecy in its execution. The plan usually pursued by the Major, was to cross the sound from Connecticut, and conceal himself at Cow Neck. The house in which he was usually secreted, was that of Peter Onderdonk, a warm friend of the American cause. He was entrusted by Governor Clinton, with blank notes, signed by him, which the Major was to fill up to certain individuals, for such sums as he received from them. He had his agents in this part of Kings County, who obtained money for him, and took it to him. Judge Cowenhoven of New-Utrecht, the father-in-law, of Mrs. Catin, was one of these. He carried to the Major, the chief part of the money raised for this object, in Flatbush.

Major Wyckoff would occasionally venture himself within the British lines. He visited his father's house in New-Lots, and in the winter of the year 1780, he was several days at the house of Mr. Remsen, at the Wallaboght, in sight of the prison ship, *Jersey*. In the evening they rode out, when Mr. Remsen would borrow money, with which they would return at night. In the day they would count it on a blanket, and bag it. When the Major had as much as it was safe to take, Mr. Remsen took him & the cash to Mr. Onderdonk's, at Cow Neck. In effecting this service for his country, Major Wyckoff ran many risks of his life. On one occasion he was concealed for two or more days and nights in a thicket of briar bushes, from which he could see the men who were in pursuit of him.

The amount of money loaned to the State by the whig inhabitants of Flatbush cannot be fully ascertained. We should be glad to name all who thus favored their country's cause, but strange to say, no record of these transactions has been made or preserved.

We can only mention such as have come to our knowledge, without designing to cast any reflection upon others. The mother of the present old Mrs. Lefferts advanced \approx 500, equal to \$1250. On one occasion, when counting out the money to the person who was about to take it to Major Wyckoff, a British officer entered the house, and she came near being discovered and apprehended. Captain Cornelius Vanderveer and Judge Lott, united in advancing on a certain occasion, a sum of money. What the precise amount was we know not. But they received the simple note signed by Governor Clinton. To preserve this voucher, they enclosed it in a bottle. This being well corked, they buried it under one of the posts of Mr. Vanderveer's barn.

At the close of the war, they dug up the bottle, but on opening it they found that all the writing on the note was obliterated, except the signature of George Clinton. When the State repaid these loans, this note among others, was presented. The Governor inquired into the cause of its being so defaced, and at first hesitated to honor it. But on being told the circumstances connected with it, he honorably discharged it.

Mr. George Martense, the father of Mrs. Catin, probably advanced the largest amount of money of any individual in the town. He loaned first and last, L2200, equal to \$5500.

Johnson, Isaac, Ind. Royal Arch, 2; Private, 4th Regt, The Line; Artillery, The Line; The Levies; 3rd Regt, Ulster Co. Militia; 7th Regt, Albany Militia.

Johnson, John, St. Patrick's, 4, 8 Jan 1789; Captain, 1st Regt, NY Line.

Johnson, Sir John (5 Nov 1741-4 Jan 1830); Provincial Grand Master of Masons, State of NY; 1767-71 (installed); 1771-76

Sir John Johnson was born in 1742, the son of the famed Sir William Johnson (1715 – 11 Jul 1744) and Catherine Weisenberg (1723 – April, 1759). In the campaign of 1755 he saw active service as a soldier and acquitted himself bravely. Later, he went to England, but of his doings there little is known beyond the fact that he was knighted by George III in 1765, at St. James' Palace.

This shows, at least, that he was held in considerable esteem. It was likely in or about the same year that he was "raised to the degree of a Master Mason in the Royal Lodge at St. James," and in the following year, 1767, he received his commission as Provincial Grand Master of New York. He returned to America before the close of 1767, and "being examined" was admitted as a visitor to St. Patrick's Lodge at Johnstown, beside his father's residence. He was not installed, however, in his high Masonic office until 1771.



On the death of his father, in 1774, he succeeded to the family property, as well as to the hereditary title and quickly took up the position in the affairs of the colony which so long had been held by Sir William Johnson. He won the same mastery over the Indians and wielded the same influence in their councils. But the time had arrived in the affairs of the country when men were compelled to declare openly their position between the home interest and those of the Colonies. On his part there was no doubt, no hesitation, no wavering. He became a Tory of the Tories, mustered his Indian allies to the aid of the cause of his royal master and under his leadership these dusky warriors committed many terrible ravages in the Mohawk Valley and throughout the central and northern parts of the State. In August, 1777 he laid siege to Fort Stanwix and defeated Herkimer, but in 1780 he was himself defeated at Fox's Mill by Gen. Van Rensselaer, and soon after his property in the State was confiscated.

We have no desire here, and in fact it is foreign to the purpose of this work to follow Sir John's career in the Revolutionary war, or to record his battles in the State of New York or in Canada, but we may sum it up by stating that when peace was declared he was practically a ruined man, having lost everything, not alone for his devotion to monarchical interests but for the obnoxious and cruel methods he had employed in his efforts to perpetuate those interests. Then, too, he was by no means so amiable a personage as his father, and sought to maintain his power by fear rather than by persuasion and had fewer real friends on either side. On the conclusion of hostilities he paid a visit to England which lasted for a few months. In 1784 he crossed the Atlantic again and settled in Montreal. He was appointed Superintendent General of Indian Affairs in British North America and Colonel of the battalions of militia in the eastern townships of Lower Canada. Sir John was also a member of the Legislative Council, and long before his death, in Jan 1830, he had regained much of his old prestige and acquired a new fortune for that which he had lost with the cause for which he had fought.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John Johnson".

Reference: Lang, Ossian and Singer, Herbert T., "New York Freemasonry, A Bicentennial History, 1781-1981," published under Grand Master Bruce Widger. 1981.

Sir John Johnson was appointed by Lt. Gen. Cadwallader Blayney or Blaney (2 May 1720, d. 13 Nov 1775), 9th Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan, Grand Master of the Premier Grand Lodge of England, 1764-66. Sir John fled New York at the beginning of the Revolution, taking the official warrant for the deputation of Masonry in New York, and therefore making a break in the history of the Grand Lodge, F&AM, of the State of New York. The next warrant for Provincial Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York was issued by the Duke of Atholl out of the Antient Grand Lodge of England. This warrant was granted to Lodges in New York that were constituted by Antients, and whose members were mostly British soldiers and officials intent on preventing the success of the Revolution. In most of the rest of America, the warrants for the Lodges were issued from the Grand Lodge of England, and their members were mostly patriots, intent on Independence. The fact that New York City was occupied by British troops accounts for the difference.

<http://home.golden.net/~djcameron/4.4.htm>

Sir William was one of only two colonial Americans who had been created a baronet, in recognition of his distinguished services in the Seven Years War. He was Superintendent-General of the Northern Indians, member of the Governor's Executive Council, and probably the best known and most influential man in the colony.

No man before or since possessed the influence he had over the Indians; indeed, his last wife of twenty years, Molly Brant, was a full-blooded Mohawk. The final ten years of his life were spent in constant striving for peace between Indians and the settlers

threatening their lands and hunting grounds. He died in July, 1774, in the shadow of the gathering storm. The Loyalist cause received a staggering blow. Johnson Hall, which contains the chamber where the members of St. Patrick's met, is now a New York Historical Monument. Some of the original furniture has been preserved, and the first set of officers' jewels may be seen there. Sir John Johnson, eldest son of Sir William, was made a Mason in the Royal Lodge, London. He probably affiliated with St. Patrick's Lodge upon his return. In 1771, at the age of 29, he was installed as the fifth Provincial Grand Master of New York. No records remain of Sir John's official acts, except the chartering of three Lodges. In mid-1776, to avoid imprisonment, Sir John fled into the wilderness with a band of friends, guided by a few faithful Mohawks. The weaponless party survived on berries, roots and leaves of the beech tree. After a journey of nineteen days, he arrived at Ft. Caughnawaga, having endured almost every imaginable hardship. In his flights, Sir John had been forced to leave behind his pregnant wife, and because of the imperative need to travel light, had buried his silver plate, as well as valuable papers worth at least 20,000 pounds. Other than the barest minimum of supplies, all he took were his Grand Master's warrant, and the warrant and jewels of St. Patrick's Lodge.

Johnson, Sir William, St. Patrick's, 4 (8); Union, 1; a key figure in events leading up to the American Revolution.



http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/archivos_pdf/2facesfreemasonry03.pdf

Sir William Johnson (1715-1774) - English Baronet, born in Smithtown, County of Meath, Ireland. He came to America in 1783 to manage his uncle Admiral Sir Peter Warren's property, located 24 miles west of Schenectady. He became a colorful and most powerful figure in pre-revolutionary America, trading with Indians, who he treated with honesty and justice. His manner was always dignified and affable, cultivating their friendship by learning their language, assuming many of their manners, and even their dress. His influence with them was greater than any white man had then possessed.

He was raised 4 Apr 1766 in Union Lodge No. 1 (now Mt. Vernon No. 3) of Albany NY. May 23 a charter was issued to St. Patrick's Lodge No. 8 to constitute a regular lodge to be held at Johnson Hall in Albany Co. and the province of New York. The first meeting was held Aug. 23, 1776. Johnson was charter Master. His nephew, Guy Johnson, was senior warden. His son-in-law, Daniel Claus, was junior warden. John Butler, of Revolutionary fame, was Secretary. Today Johnson Hall is a museum with some of the original lodge furniture still intact.

Jones, Israel, Union, 1; Private, 3rd Regt, Westchester Co. Militia.

K

Kennedy, Thomas, Ind. Royal Arch, 2, 1793; Private, 12th Regt, Albany Militia.

Kincaid, Crownedge (aka Crownidge or Crownage), Masters', 2; St. Patrick's Lodge No. 4; Private, 4th Regt, Albany Militia; 3rd Tryon Co. Militia.

<http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/KINCAID/2008-04/1207653867>

1752 John Kincaid & Elisabeth Hoadley, late of Branford, New Haven, CT, now of Farmington, Hartford, CT, on warrant for land to Jonathan Merick in Branford, New Haven, CT on Sept. 26, 1752. Branford Court House.

Several of the sons served in the French and Indian war: John, Andrew, Thomas and Crownidge.

1755 Cromage Kincade, private, received 13 pounds, 10 shillings for 36 days service in Capt. William McGinnis' Company in the service of the Province of New York. New York Colonial Muster Rolls, 1664-1775, Vol. 1, p. 655.

1755 Crownage Kinkade, private, in Capt. William McGinnis' Company, mustered at Schenectady, Albany County, NY on June 24, 1755. New York Colonial Muster Rolls, 1664-1775, Vol. 1, p. 650.

24 Jun 1755, Crownage Kincade mustered into Capt. William McGinnis Company at the Town of Schenectady, NY. page 6, 1755-64 Muster Rolls of New York Provincial Troops.

King, Alexander, Union, 1; Private, 1st Regt, Suffolk Co. Militia

King, Gideon, Union, 1; 1Lt, 2nd NY.

Kirkland, Rev. Samuel, St. Patrick's, 4, 7 Feb 1767; Chaplain.

<http://www.answers.com/topic/samuel-kirkland>

Samuel Kirkland was born Dec. 1, 1741. His father, a graduate of Yale, was a minister of Scottish descent. Samuel developed an interest in Indians during his school days in Eleazar Wheelock's Indian school at Lebanon, Conn., and began to learn the Mohawk language. He entered Princeton in the sophomore year and began his missionary work 8 months before the completion of his senior year. Eager to enter his chosen profession, he undertook a 200-mile journey on foot during winter to the Seneca country in central New York. Accompanied by two Seneca guides, he survived hardship and danger before arriving at the chief town of the Seneca. He was rapidly accepted into the tribe and formally adopted by the tribal chief. During the year and a half of this first mission, he progressed in learning the language and drafted an initial plan for teaching and preaching.

In 1766 Kirkland returned to Lebanon and was ordained missionary to the Oneida (one of the tribes in the Indian alliance called the Six Nations) by the Scottish Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. For the next 40 years he labored for this tribe, living among them as a white brother, teaching, preaching, and encouraging them in the habits and crafts of civilized life. During intermittent periods of war with other tribes, he proved an able negotiator at several critical times.



Kirkland married Jerusha Bingham, Eleazar Wheelock's niece, and purchased a small farm near Stockbridge, Mass. During the Revolutionary War he moved his family there for protection. He served briefly as a chaplain at Ft. Schuyler. His service in preserving the loyalty of the Six Nations was of great importance to the Revolutionary army. Revolutionary leaders were trying, at least, to keep the Indians neutral. Although several Six Nations tribes did join the British and inflict severe losses on the American forces, Kirkland was able to secure the aid of the Oneida tribe because Skenando, an Oneida chief, felt personal loyalty and affection for him. As a reward for this loyalty, Skenando begged to be buried beside his white brother (and when he died, at the age of 110, his body was interred beside Kirkland's). This was an extraordinary testimony to Kirkland's missionary success.



<http://newyorktraveler.net/tag/samuel-kirkland/>

Kirkland established the Hamilton Oneida Academy (later Hamilton College) in 1793 for educating Indian and white children. The school was an example of the practicality of his vision. He died in Clinton, N.Y., on Feb. 28, 1808.

Rev. Kirkland received a present from the Oneidas of a tract of land, and the State of New York in consideration of valuable services during the war, granted him also an additional tract, lying in the town of Kirkland, known as "Kirkland's Patent," upon a portion of which Hamilton College stands. To these lands he removed his family in 1792, and fixed his residence near the village of Clinton, where he continued till his death, March 28th, 1808, in the 67th year of his age.

Named for Rev. Kirkland, the Town of Kirkland was established in 1827 from the Town of Paris. The land of the town belonged to the Kirkland Patent, Brothertown Patent, and Coxe Patent.

<http://oneida.nygenweb.net/misc/wager/ch10.html> and <http://www.harvardsquarelibrary.org/HVDpresidents/kirkland.php>

Kirkland Patent. - On 5 May 1786 an act was passed directing a patent for 640 acres to be issued to Rev. Samuel Kirkland, in a square form, and to be bounded by a tract to be issued to James Dean, and one to be issued to Abraham Wemple; one half of the 640 acres to be to Mr. Kirkland in fee and the other half in trust for any minister who might be employed by the Oneidas. In 1846 the Oneidas agreed to release their half of this patent from the trust. The treaty of 1788 recited that lands were intended for G. W. and J. T. Kirkland, and therefore an act was passed February 25, 1789, authorizing the Land Commissioners to issue a patent of one square mile to J. T. Kirkland, and one of the same to G. W. Kirkland, and a patent of two square miles to Rev. Samuel Kirkland and his heirs, the whole to be contiguous to, and bounded on, the Line of Property and adjoining the patent granted to Abraham Wemple. The Kirkland Patent is in the town of Kirkland, southwest of Clinton. Rev. Samuel Kirkland is too well known in history as a minister, a missionary to the Indians, beloved by the Oneidas, and a friend to the colonies in their struggle for independence, to require further notice. He was founder of the school out of which grew Hamilton College; he died in 1808 at the age of sixty seven years. G(eorge). W(hitefield). and J(ohn). T(horton). Kirkland were his (twin) sons, born 17 Aug 1770.

http://books.google.com/books?id=rEYVAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA1190&pg=PA1190&dq=%22samuel+kirkland%22+%22chaplain%22&source=bl&ots=BhAxLVS0_B&sig=X65nTl44f6AogR93wzW-NJFhDhM&hl=en&ei=T2bbSbuwlcPflQerhpz1Bw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4#PPA1190.M1 page 1190.



THE Rev. SAMUEL KIRKLAND. (Photo-reproduction of an old engraving.)

The Rev. SAMUEL KIRKLAND was born at Norwich, Connecticut, December 1, 1741 the tenth child of the Rev. Daniel and Hannah (*Perkins*) Kirkland, of Scottish descent. In 1760 and '61 he was a student at the Rev. Dr. Wheelock's school (previously mentioned in these pages) at Lebanon, Connecticut, and in 1762 he entered the Sophomore class at Princeton College—receiving his A. B. degree in the Summer of 1765; although at that time he had already entered upon his life's work, having become in January, 1765 (as mentioned on pages 290 and 968), an "apostle to the Indians." Mr. Kirkland left the Seneca nation—to which he went first as a missionary—in May, 1766, and on the 10th of the following June he was ordained to the gospel ministry at Lebanon, Connecticut. The same day he received, from the "Connecticut Board of Correspondents of the Society in Scotland for propagating Christian knowledge" a general commission as an Indian missionary, and in the

following July he took up his residence among the Oneidas, at *Kanoalohale*, their "Lower Castle" and principal town. As narrated on pages 449, 453 and 745, Mr. Kirkland attended the treaty held with the Indians at Fort Stanwix, New York, in October. 1768.

Mr. Kirkland continued his residence and labors among the Oneidas with such success as the turbulent state of the times permitted. After the death of Sir William Johnson (in 1774) Mr. Kirkland—who, in religion and politics, was true to the spirit and principles of the Puritans from whom he descended, and was, therefore, a dissenter and an American patriot—soon incurred the dislike and opposition of Col. Guy Johnson (see note on page 300, Vol. I). The latter attempted, in various ways, to destroy Mr. Kirkland's character and influence among the Indians, and to drive him from his post; and for this purpose he encouraged, and gladly received, accusations against the missionary, which he sent up to the Oneida villages with threatening messages and injunctions of his own. Colonel Johnson, however, was foiled in his designs, for the head men of the Oneida nation, after holding a council upon the subject, sent him a belt of wampum, and a speech, in which they declared: "We love and esteem our father, the minister; he lives in great peace among us; he does no one any harm; he meddles not with State affairs; * * we therefore beg you will desist from any further attempts to drive him off."

By a vote of the Continental Congress passed July 18, 1775, it was recommended to the Commissioners of Indian Affairs "to employ the Rev. Samuel Kirkland among the Indians of the Six Nations, in order to secure their friendship and to continue them in a state of neutrality with respect to" the controversy between Great Britain and the Colonies. (See pages 490 and 830.) Mr. Kirkland was charged personally by Washington to impress upon the Oneidas, in particular, the importance of pursuing a neutral line of policy—for then, no matter which party proved triumphant, the Indian interests would not receive injury; while, on the other hand, if the Indians were involved in the struggle, their interests would be likely to suffer. This reasoning prevailed with the Oneidas, under their energetic and popular chief, *Skenandoah*, whose voice was heard in favor of the rising Colonies. As a consequence, Sir Frederick Haldimand some time later sent a special written message to the Oneidas, threatening them with vengeance for deserting, as he termed it, the British cause, and thus forgetting the wise counsels of their old and respected, but deceased, friend, Sir William Johnson.

In the Autumn of 1776 Mr. Kirkland was at Fort Schuyler (formerly Fort Stanwix) where, under a commission from the Continental Congress, he was performing the duties of Chaplain to the American troops. At that time his family was residing at Stockbridge, Massachusetts. Upon the organization of the Sullivan Expedition Mr. Kirkland was appointed Chaplain on the staff of Major General Sullivan. He arrived at Easton prior to June 17th, and marched thence to Wilkes-Barre with the army on the 18th. In December, 1783, the War of the Revolution being a thing of the past, and the Oneidas having repaired to their ancient country, Mr. Kirkland returned to them as a missionary. In 1785 he received from Congress a grant of £250, "in consideration of special services rendered" during the Revolutionary War. He also received his pay for services as a Brigade Chaplain during the war. The Corporation of Harvard College, who, for some time, had considered Mr. Kirkland "as in part their missionary," voted April 7, 1786, to allow him the sum of £313, 6s. 8d., in full for his services to March, 1784; and they further voted that he "be continued a missionary among the Oneida Indians till the further orders of the corporation," and that there be allowed to him, annually, the sum of £50 sterling.

In the Summer of 1788 Mr. Kirkland was sent by Governor Clinton of New York on a mission to the Indians at Kanadesaga (see page 967) and at Buffalo Creek (where now the city of Buffalo is located). The journey was performed by water, in a small bateau, from Fort Schuyler to Kanadesaga, and thence by land to Buffalo Creek, where Mr. Kirkland arrived June 26, 1788. There he found a large assemblage of Indians—principally of the Six Nations, with some Delawares, Cherokees, and other western and southern Indians. Among them he met *Sayenqueraghta* and other old friends of the Seneca nation, with whom he had lived at Kanadesaga more than twenty years before. He also met "Red Jacket," "Big Tree," "Farmer's Brother," and other noted Indian chiefs. At a council held at Buffalo Creek he had a conference—so he reported—"with Indians from every settlement in the Six Nations." On July 7th he had a long interview with Joseph Brant, the Mohawk, and several Seneca chiefs. They told him that they had been for a long time "consulting the good of the Indians; that it appeared to them that the Indian interest must be one; that they must all unite as Indians, independent of white people." They expressed their confidence in Mr. Kirkland, although he was a white man, and believed he would not abuse their confidence. They then proposed to him that he should set up a school for educating their children.

In December, 1788, the State of New York and the Oneida Indians, conjointly, made a grant to Mr. Kirkland and his two eldest sons of some 4,700 acres of land in the neighborhood of old Oneida.

At Wilkes-Barre', under the date of July 5, 1779, the Rev. Samuel Kirkland, Chaplain of the Sullivan Expedition, and, as such, a member of Maj. General Sullivan's staff, wrote to his wife at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, as follows:

"I am at present, in many respects, happily situated; have part of a large marquee to myself, and live in the General's [military] family. Conversation in the family, for some days past, has been chiefly on religious subjects, such as the authenticity of the Scriptures, the nature and consequences of Deism. The General has undertaken to convince any Deist (of which there is no want in the army), from principles of reason, that the Scriptures are of divine original; at least the doctrinal and perceptive parts. In less than a day he has wrote thirty pages in quarto to prove the existence of a Supreme Being, the truth of the Bible, and that Jesus is the promised Messiah and Saviour of the world. He has read the greatest part to me last evening and this morning. I cannot but admire the ingenuity of the man, and the justness of many of his sentiments. He frankly owned to me that he was once a perfect Atheist, then a complete Deist; but at length became convinced, by fair and impartial reasoning, of the existence of the Supreme Being, and the perfection of His character. * * *

"The necessity of a just and speedy retaliation for British and savage barbarity prompts the army to encounter every fatigue and surmount every difficulty. Marks of havoc, devastation and wrath salute our eyes wherever we walk over the fields of this once flourishing but now desolated country; and these objects awaken strange feelings in my breast—a just indignation and a deep abhorrence of pretended British clemency (once so much boasted of), now blended with savage barbarity. Upwards of 150 widows were here made upon this ground in the short space of one hour and a-half, about a year ago. Are these the fruits and effects of thy clemency, O George, thou tyrant of Britain and scourge of mankind? May He, to whom vengeance belongeth, put forth His righteous indignation in due time! These once flourishing, but now devastated, fields are now cultivated by the feeble hands of disconsolate widows and helpless orphans. But why dwell on the dark side! This devastation is undoubtedly a necessary link in the grand chain of events to bring about the enjoyment and establishment of the liberties and privileges of this land, that we may be a happy people, and the gospel extend its benign influence over every State, and the Redeemer reap a glorious and rich harvest. Indeed, if we look

into God's moral government, we shall find that it is not without cause that He hath done all these things, these terrible things, in righteousness."

The next year Mr. Kirkland took possession of a portion of the land, cleared seven acres of it, and built thereon a log house. In December, 1790, at the urgent request of many Indian chiefs, and of several distinguished individuals among the white people, Mr. Kirkland went to Philadelphia to assist "Cornplanter, and other Seneca chiefs, in their mission to the Government. In 1791 Mr. Kirkland removed his family from Stockbridge to Oneida. In January, 1792, in compliance with the wishes of the War Department, Mr. Kirkland corresponded with Joseph Brant and endeavored, unsuccessfully, to induce him to accompany a large delegation of Six Nation Indians to Philadelphia. This delegation, consisting of forty chiefs and warriors representing all the tribes of the Six Nations, reached Philadelphia in the following March, in charge of Mr. Kirkland.

In 1795, on his land on the margin of Oriskany Creek, near the village of Clinton, and several miles from old Oneida, Mr. Kirkland erected a large country house, which is still standing, and is owned by the Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of State of the United States. Early in 1793, through the earnest efforts of Mr. Kirkland, a charter was granted by the New York Legislature for the "Hamilton Oneida Academy," an institution intended for the education, chiefly, of Indian youths. In April, 1793, Mr. Kirkland made a valuable donation of land to this new corporation, and became, practically, the founder of the institution. A large and convenient building was erected on the tract of land given by Mr. Kirkland, the services of an able preceptor and assistant were secured, and at length the Academy became an important literary institution, which received support from men of prominence in America and England. But after a time the palefaces came to outnumber the redskins, and the Academy became the Hamilton College of today.

Mr. Kirkland was married (1st) September 19, 1769, to Jerusha Bingham of Windham, Connecticut, a niece of the Rev. Eleazar Wheelock, D. D., previously mentioned. She died at Stockbridge, MA, January 23, 1788, and Mr. Kirkland was married (2d) in 1796 to Mary Donnally. Mr. Kirkland died at his home at Clinton February 28, 1808, and he was buried in an orchard—the trees of which he had planted with his own hands—on his estate. On one side of his grave his old and faithful friend *Skenandoah*, the Oneida chief, was subsequently buried, and on the other side, the remains of one of Mr. Kirkland's daughters, and also those of his widow, who died in August, 1839.

The children of the Rev. Samuel and Jerusha (*Bingham*) Kirkland were as follows: *Jerusha*, who in 1797 became the wife of John H. Lothrop of Utica, New York; *Sarah*, who in 1804 was married to Francis Amory of Boston; *Eliza*, who in 1818 was married to Professor Edward Robinson of Hamilton College; *Samuel*, who died, unmarried, in November, 1805; *George Whitefield*, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1792, and died at Jamaica in 1806; *John Thornton*, twin brother of the last mentioned, who was graduated at Harvard in 1789, and some years later became President of the College.

<http://freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~familyinformation/transcripts/kirklan1.html>

Papers of the Continental Congress; Transcribed by Billy Markland

Copy: Samuel Kirkland Letter to General Schuyler 3 Jan 1777; National Archives & Records Administration M247-173 pg. 31

Transcriber's Note: This is a letter received by General Schuyler which he had copied and forwarded to the Continental Congress. The following transcript is of the copy.

Fort Schuyler
3^d Jan^y. 1777

Sir

I have lately returned from Oneida where I tarried for more than a week—Have the pleasure to acquaint your Honor, they appeared uncommonly kind and friendly—Many of them I have Reason to think will never desert us, rather share the Fate of war with us.

Yesterday came to this post a party of Tuscaroras from Kanaghsnaga one of their Head Men with the Grasshopper gave me the following Intelligence which they desired me to communicate privately to Col. Elmore Viz, that two Senecas with a Mohawk were sent down by Col. Butler to reconnoiter this Garrison, the Numbers of Cannon, Strength &^c.—That one of the party a Seneca Chief called Manguadakeha had returned on meeting Joseph Brant. The other two were on their way down & seen at Kemaghsirage the Night before last—The Chiefs above mentioned say 'tis reported that an attack is designed upon this River early in the Spring chiefly by the foreign Indians aided & conducted by the Senecas—That Joseph Brant has the Hatchet from Lord Howe to give them with great Incouragement—one of the spies arrived last [evening?]. He came into the Fort, tarried but a few Minutes as he observed, the Oneidas watched him narrowly—He is expected in again this Morning—I hope Col. Elmore will give him a good Account of Matters.

The Indians are extremely well pleased with the Goods your Honor has sent up to open a Trade once more with them—They pour in by Shoals.

As the Affairs of the Indian Department become more and more important and extensive at this post Col. Elmore thinks an Interpreter to be necessary. Permit me to propose to your Honor's Consideration the sending Mr. Dean for this Garrison—'Tis impracticable for me to officiate as Missionary to the Indians, Chaplain to the Garrison and at the same time to do the whole Duty of an Interpreter. I have served as occasional Interpreter here since September last but the Business of Interpreting has now become too extensive & in my view too important to be slightly attended to.

The Oneidas will by no means consent to release me from my Ministerial Connection with them altho' they do not advise to my constantly residing among them as Indians have been sent from Niagara several Times in quest of me.

Permit me Sir further to observe that my present Situation is attended with more Expense than I am able to defray—I am obliged to support a [keeper?] at Oneida to take the Care of my House and effects, chiefly out of Respect to the Indians, to convince them that I do not intend finally to quit them—The General cry among them is our Minister will leave us and we shall face the worse for having been friendly to the Americans.

My Residence here and frequently travelling to the Oneidas is attended with considerable expense beside incidental Charges—Add to this the Support of my Family at Stockbridge—I have acted in three different Characters Missionary, Chaplain and Interpreter at this post since the Beginning of September last, and received pay, but for one, that I am now involved more than one hundred Dollars—My Salary as Missionary has but barely supported me & Family for these two Years past.

You will pardon Sir my Freedom in thus particularly stating the Matter-I do not mean it by way of complaint-That would be an affront to the Generosity by which I have heretofore been supported-But I am necessitated to seek Redress or further Aid in order to being a useful Subject of the State-It has given me pleasure to serve the public and have been peculiarly happy in saving her needless Expense, when in my power. I would humbly propose to your Honor whether there would be any Injustice or Impropriety in receiving Chaplains pay for the Regiment at this Garrison-Col. Elmore dismissed the Chaplain allowed him on the sole Account of my being appointed by the Comm[ission?] to reside here-However I shall wait your Honor's advice and Direction for the present-My Situation on many accounts is so disagreeable and attended with so much Expense, could I think it would not be ungrateful to my County I should most humbly and earnestly request a Dismission [sic].

I shall lay this matter before your Honor, so soon as I may be favored with another Interview.

I beg to hear from your Honor in Regard to a Interpreter for this Garrison-I had like to have forgot that the Indians of their own Motion requested it and desired me to write you on the Kind-but for some Reasons I then declined.

I am in great Truth & Esteem your Honor's
Obedient & very hble Servant

Sam^t Kirkland
Major Gen^t Schuyler

Knox, George, Masters', 2; Sgt Major. 4th PA Continental Line.

Possible - George Knox enlisted in 1776; promoted sergeant-major October 5, 1777; shot through the body accidentally on the march, at Albany, July 13, 1778; discharged in 1779, and in the commissary department until 31 Dec 1781; resided in New York city in 1834.

<http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/AMERICAN-REVOLUTION/2005-05/1117220773>

Series: M805 Roll: 505 Image: 433 File: #S-2709 Page: 1 of 9

George Knox m. Catherine ? (maiden name not stated) Oct 13, 1782. He died 22nd day of March 1824. She did not remarry. She filed for pension from NY state City and County of NY, Feb. 02, 1837 and states her age is 72.

List of Children from actual family bible:

Mary Ann Knox	b. 12 Jul 1783	d. 13 April 1784 age 9 mo
Elizabeth Ann Knox	b. 26 Mar 1785	9 o'clock in the morning.
Catherine F? or Tear Knox	b. 28 Apr 1787	9 o'clock in the morning
Georgianna Knox	b. 17 May 1789	3 o'clock in the afternoon
George Knox	b. 01 Jan 1792	2 o'clock in the morning
Amelia Knox	b. 13 Jul 1795	8 o'clock in the evening
Matilda Knox	b. 28 Nov 1797	9 o'clock in the morning

Family surnames from the marriages of the girls are Beebe, Paulding, Hyslop, and Bruen. Othe dates of death, marriage, births are given in this two pages of the family bible (actual images).

George Knox was listed as a private, then later a Seargent Major in the 4th PA Reg. Some Details of his service. Including mention of Stoney Pt. Catherine Knox, his wife, died 24th Jan 1845 in NY city, county and state.

Lits location of residence on his children and their husbands names.

George was inlisted by Lt. Col. William Butler on the 5th day of Oct 1777. He was appointed Sgt. Major of the same regiment. While on march with his regiment he was shot through the body by one Richard Roech?(spelling of last name difficult to read), with a musket charged with a cartridge and musket ball, the whole of which entered on the right side of his back bone and came out about 2" above his navel. Discharged Nov 1779. By means of his said wound he is incapable of continuing his livelyhood. He was granted a disablytly pension due to his injuries.

A study of these documents will reveal more info than included here.

L

Lafayette, Marquis de Supposed to have been initiated in one of the military lodges prior to 1780.

Lambert, John, St. George's, 6 (1); EA 27 May 1775; FC 8 Jul 1755; MM 14 Aug 1775; Senior Warden, 1778-79; Secretary, 1779 until 25 June; Senior Warden, 1780 and 1785; Treasurer, 1789-90; Senior Warden, Dec 1790 to 1795. On 19 Jun 1775 he enlisted under Captain Cornelius Van Dyke for the defense of Ticonderoga and subsequently served as a private under Captain John Mynderse. He also served as a private and sergeant under Captain Jellis J. Fonda, 2nd Albany Co. Militia. In civil life he was a schoolmaster, and served the village of Schenectady in that capacity for many years.

LANSING FAMILY NOTE: Below are several Lansings.

They were a very numerous family in the Albany area, from a stock of the founders of Lansingburg, NY.

There is some confusion, with so many Lansings as to which are the ones listed below:

Lansing, Abraham, Union, 1; Captain, Col. Willett's Regt.

Lansing, Abraham G., Masters', 2 (member no. 18, last name spelled 'Lansingh'); Private, 1st and 2nd Regt, Albany Militia. Brother of Gerrit G. Lansing and John Lansing, Jr. (following).

<http://www.iment.com/maida/familytree/lansing/abrahamglansing.htm>

Abraham G. Lansing, b. 11 Dec 1756, Albany, NY; d. 5 Sep 1834, Albany, NY; son of [Gerrit Jacob Lansing and Jannetje Waters](#); m. 9 Apr 1779 Susannah Yates, b. 18 Aug 1762; d. 25 Feb 1840, Albany, NY.

Children, born in Albany, NY:

Jannetje Lansing	b. 18 Feb 1780; d. 3 Nov 1830
Abraham Y. Lansing	b. 12 Jan 1782; d. in infancy
Gerrit Yates Lansing	b. 4 Aug 1783; d. 3 Jan 1862; m. 7 Apr 1808 Helen Ten Eyck, b. 13 Jun 1787.
Cornelius DeRidder Lansing	b. 17 Nov 1785; d. Sep 1849
John Lansing	b. 10 Mar 1788
Antje Lansing	b. 06 Jun 1790; d. 14 Nov 1792
Saunders Lansing	b. 15 Apr 1792; m. 20 Apr 1820 Angelica Schuyler
Christopher Yates Lansing	b. 05 May 1796; d. 29 Aug 1872; m. 27 Oct 1829 Caroline Mary Thomas, b. 23 Mar 1805, Poughkeepsie NY; d. 29 Apr 1845.
Susan Lansing	b. ca 1797; d. 28 Oct 1874; m. 12 Dec 1843 Peter Gansevoort
Antje Lansing	b. 26 Jan 1799; d. 20 Jan 1830; m. Reverend W. Monteath
Sarah Bleeker Lansing	b. 05 Sep 1802
Barent Bleecker Lansing	b. ca 1804; m. Philanda Orcott
George Lansing	b. ca 1806; m. Harriet Schemerhorn
Abraham Yates Lansing	b. 08 Sep 1808; d. 24 Nov 1857; m. 26 Apr 1836 Eliza Jane Van Alstyn

Although little is known of Abraham's father, Gerrit Jacob Lansing, the success of all of Gerrit's children implies that their home was one that encouraged the education and entrepreneurial qualities of the boys. Abraham Lansing joined the 2nd Regiment of the New York Line. He and his younger brother Gerrit were ensigns, while their older brother John was a Lieutenant.

Educated as a lawyer, Abraham worked with his father-in-law, Abraham Yates. Lansing acted as Albany County Surrogate for 21 years, from 1787 to 1808, his appointment beginning the year after his brother John was appointed Mayor of Albany. Abraham served as New York State Treasurer on two separate occasions - from 1803 to 1808, and from 1810 to 1812. During those years, his brother John was Chancellor of New York State. Their younger brother Sanders was then a Master of Chancery in Albany.

Like his brothers John and Gerrit, Abraham was involved in business enterprises, serving as President of the Great Western Turnpike, Second Company, and President of the Champlain Steam-Boat Company.

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios//abglansing3695.html>

Abraham G. Lansing was born in December 1756. He was the son of Gerrit and Jannetje Waters Lansing. He was the brother of Chancellor John Lansing.



He came of age during the American Revolution. He served in the militia and was appointed firemaster in 1776. But like his older brother, his clerical talents made him more useful in office work. After announcing marriage plans to Catharina Van Deusen in August 1778, instead he wed Albany native [Susanna Yates](#) at the Schaghticoke Dutch church in 1779. She was the daughter of Patriot leader [Abraham Yates, Jr.](#) Their thirteen children were born between 1780 and 1808 and baptized in the Albany Dutch church where both parents were members.

Over the next two decades, Abraham was closely associated with his prominent father-in-law - serving as Yates's deputy in the Loan Office in 1780. His large and growing family lived with the Yateses until Abraham's death in 1796. After the war, he entered business and was able to acquire investment property in and beyond Albany. However, he was primarily an officeholder and public servant. Lansing served as Albany County Surrogate (1787-1808), Treasurer of New York State (1803-12), and as a trustee and board member of a number of organizations.

Abraham G. Lansing was a prominent Albany personage of the early nineteenth century - inheriting the large new house built at what became 358 North Market Street following the death of his father-in-law in 1796. A contemporary characterized him as "a man of sound sense and vigorous tone of mind; rough and somewhat abrupt in his manner, but upright, frank, and fearless in conduct and in character." He died in September 1834. His will passed probate a month later.

<http://www.iment.com/maida/familytree/lansing/lansingltr-6feb92.htm>

Abraham G. Lansing Esqr.
Albany

Dear Brother

I have the pleasure to inform you that our subscription for a Bridge at the falls has been attended with as much success as could well be expected. x Walter & myself have been to Salem on that business and our sum stands this Day at one hundred and fifty two pounds very little of which is on slender foundation - will it not be in your power to obtain something in the City of those person who are proprietors of lands in the County if there is any prospect let me know and I shall send down a subscription list.

I have not yet been able to procure a master workman to examine the Mill place and undertake the building as the only two persons who are not concerned in Mills and of whom I have got proper recommendations are as John Schuyler informed me engaged by him. I shall see one of them this week and learn upon what terms he is agreed with Schuyler and if he is out of reach I will go at a distance to get another.

Mr Rogers will go down this Week, you may expect to pay fifty pounds for the spot you are to have from him for I find he has been consulting with several of his friends on the Hill. I hope he may disappoint me but his schemes I should are not without some meaning altho I would not let him escape yet I think it would not be amiss to let him know your opinion respecting his conduct as the value of the lands in question cannot at any remote period be of very great advantage to himself or his heirs since it is not left in his

power to do any thing with the Creek and the ground back if the spot is as well-calculated for building Tavern & as that nearer the Creek, the only principle then upon which he can proceed (if he demands so much) is the ungenerous one of taking the advantage of your situation. Your letter to Lush can I think hardly fail of success, but be alert notwithstanding as I have reason to believe that Tesst is also in pursuit of it.

Jacob Hempseed & Co are here & well but I am disappointed by not having a little of the golden kitesfoot to smoke with them. They join Maria & me in complements to all their friends.

Harry has twenty five Bushels of wheat if you send more stone ware do not put up any thing but 1 Quart Juggs & large stone Potts.

Yours Affectionately

G. Lansing
6 Feby 1792

Abraham G. Lansing Esqr.
Albany

15 Feby 1792 one OClock A.M.

Dear Brother

The xx of Rum arrived safe agreeable to your wishes and I have since ten OClock been employed in reducing one of them, and have had the mortification to be discovered, the difficulty with which I get the River Water renders Secrecy in the business almost impracticable. Shoud it hereafter be necessary that we reduce any purchased I entreat that you do it before it reaches this, if it is done in xx of every one who lives in your neighbourhood it cannot have half the bad tendency which the knowledge of of only one of my immediate customers must have here.

Enclosed I send you a Letter which Swait has wrote me, I shall notwithstanding his opinion respecting Mr. St. John make application to that gentleman as I know not well how to procure timber in another place. I wish you to send up Batterman's Bill of xx as soon as possible as the time approaches fast when the rafting of our staves & will demand my whole attention besides a few such Days as yesterday will take off all the Snow. Fifty feet one way and twenty feet the other. I think the most proper dimensions for a Saw Mill where the water Wheel requires no greater length than ours. The widest Mill on the Kill is thirty two and she has very little Fall which makes it necessary to have the wheels long.

... and the Note which I signed in the year 1790 for x & A.G Lansing the balance of the account current is five hundred & sixty seven pounds & some odd shillings for which at his instance I have signed a New Note for our xx which I hope you will approve. I mentioned to him about the last Bill & he told me that it had been given to you with their advance on it, if I understood him right, & should you have the Bill & I wish it may be sent up that I may xx my invoice book thereby.

The Political explosion which is produced by the Chief Justice's declining to be a candidate for the execute office has shattered the ground works of old George's opponents. He is therefore fixed contrary, I think, to the interest of the State for no other reason than that he has been in office long enough to acquire an improper share of influence for an individual of a republican state, yet candour obliges me to acknowledge that I think him better qualified to occupy the seat he holds than Judge Yates or any of the new started candidates, as the Judges xx are too soft. Jay is a Paltroon, Burr is too aspiring and too much of a gallant and our Patroon does not possess the abilities which are requisite if he was even allowed to enjoy his own opinion - good by politics.

I am sorry to see that your horse still continues lame and fear that it will end in a spavin. Harry takes forty one Bushells & a half of Oats which I hope will serve you. Sanders & Bleecker took down the old invalid & I expected they would send him back by the return of Harry but am disappointed . Make some enquiry about him & see that he fares well against Harry's next trip when I shall cause him to be brought back to the Hospital.

Maria is in the dumps she however has some intervals to devote to friendship and as her Canadian disappointment is at the present moment not in possession of her mental faculties. She desires to be remembered to Susan and the rest of her friends.

Yours Affectionately

G. Lansing

If any postage is to be paid on Williams' Letter I wish you to pay it and charge it to me as it covers the subscription.

<http://www.iment.com/maida/familytree/lansing/lansingltr-1feb1815.htm>

Abraham Y(ates). Lansing Esquire. (son of Abraham G.) Albany (1 Feb 1815)

Dear Ger

I have deferred answering your letter of the 20th January until Mr. Marlins business was so far accomplished as to enable me to send down the money, which was effected on the 30th, but not having a direct and safe opportunity before, this I did not think of so much importance that the money should be sent, as to warrany any risk in the conveyance. At bottom you will find a copy of the Receipt I gave to Martin, he wishes to have a Deed sent up as soon as possible and will secure the future payments by a mortgage on the Lot, together with usual Bond.

Sunday last was both a gloomy and a joyful Day to myself and family. The suspense which the account of the capture of the *President* Frigate occasioned as it regarded the fate of our dear Antill was so painful to us all, that you can better conceived than I described the gloomy dependency, which pervaded my family, but heavy in mercy sent us unlook'd for relief for at nine OClock at night we had a letter by the Mail from Antill himself, dated at Sea on board the xx

...then was gratitude and joy, and we must be forgiven if we had not patriotism enough about us to think any more of the national loss than if one of Mr. Jefferson's Gun Boats has gone to the bottom of the Ocean without a Man in her. We even, for a moment, forgot that our poor Boy was a prisoner of War, although he emphatically mentions that circumstance in his Letter, yet no part of it indicates a depression of spirits, indeed I think, I may without making the customary allowances for the partiality of a parent, say that he evinces a manly firmness far beyond what might in similar circumstances be expected from a Boy of his Age. How he will be disposed of when the Frigate arrives at Bermuda I cannot say and hope that Commodore Decatur will have influence enough with the British (by whom we have reason to suppose him to be respected) to obtain a Cartel to bring home himself and crew on Parole.

The following is a Copy of the receipt above alluded to Viz:

"Received 30: 1815 of Calvin Martin Eight hundred & Fifty Dollars, which I am to pay to Abraham G. Lansing Esq. Albany, it being the first payment on the purchase of Lot Number Seven in the Subdivision of Lot Number five in the fourth Allotment of the **Oriskany Patent**, the property of said **Abraham G. Lansing** and which said Lot Number Seven the aforesaid Calvin Martin has agreed to purchase at and after the rate of Twenty Dollars pr Acre and making payment therefor in the following manner, to wit, Eight hundred and Fifty Dollars (the sum mentioned) down, Six Hundred and Fifty Dollars together with the Interest on the whole sum remaining due in One Year from the date hereof, and the residue in Annual payments of xx Hundred Dollars as near as may be, together with the Interest on the whole Sum remaining due in each Year until the whole is paid"

I have thus to word the receipt because I did not exactly know the Number of Acres in the Lot and have only to add that I think the sale so good that I would not hesitate to sell all my property here on the same terms that is taking the relative value into consideration.

Remember me with affection to your Helen, to Your Father and Mother, if you write to them, & best wishes to all our Friends.

Yours truly

G. G. Lansing

Lansing, Gerrit (Garrett G.), Masters', 2; Ensign, 3rd NY Line Regt; d. 27 May 1831, Oriskany, NY, age 71. Brother of John Lansing, Jr. [q.v.].

<http://www.iment.com/maida/familytree/lansing/gerritg Lansing.htm>

Colonel Gerrit G. Lansing b. 11 Dec 1760, Albany NY; d. 8 Jun 1831, Oriskany NY; son of [Jacob Gerrit Lansing](#) and Jannetje Waters; m. Mary Antill, b. 18 Jan 1771, Montreal Canada; d. 24 Aug 1834, Utica NY, dau of [Colonel Edward Antill](#) and Charlotte Riverin; greatgrandau of [Governor Lewis Morris](#) and Isabella Graham.

Children:

- i. [Judge Richard Ray Lansing](#) b. 7 Jul 1789, Albany, NY; d. 29 Sep 1855, Detroit, MI; m1. 14 Jun 1813, Whitesboro, NY, Susanna Platt, b.27 Nov 1793, Whitesboro, NY; d. 14 Dec 1843, Bristol, IN; dau of [Bro. Jonas Platt](#) and Helena Livingston; m2. Elizabeth Davenport Livingston, b. 17 Mar 1805, Poughkeepsie, NY; d. 21 Mar 1886; dau of [Henry Livingston](#) and Jane Paterson)
- ii. [Barent Bleecker Lansing](#) b. 17 Jan 1793, Argyle, NY; d. 3 Dec 1853, Brooklyn NY; m. 8 Jun 1815, Utica, NY, Sarah Breese, b. 6 Dec 1795, Saybrook CT; d. 16 Jun 1879, Whitestown, NY; granddau of [Henry Livingston](#) and Sarah Welles
- iii. Edward Antill Lansing bap.10 Jul 1797, Schuylerville, NY
- iv. Charlotta Lansing bap.04 Jun 1788, Schaghticoke, NY; m. 21 Mar 1815, Whitesboro, NY, Reverend Samuel Thomas Mills, d.aft. 1836.

"Born at Albany, Dec. 11, 1760, Colonel Lansing entered the army at the beginning of the war, and served until its close; was present at several important battles, and at Yorktown, under Col. Hamilton, he led the forlorn hope as lieutenant. In 1802 this gallant soldier and true gentleman of the old school settled at Oriskany, and lived there on his pension and his patrimony until his death, on the 27th of May, 1831. Both in the Army and after his removal to Oneida County, Col. Lansing was distinguished for his high integrity and his enterprise. His wife was a daughter of Col. Edward Antill, an Englishman by birth, but an officer of the Revolutionary Army high in the confidence of General Washington. After her husband's death, she lived in Utica until her own death, on the 24th of August, 1834. She possessed in an eminent degree the qualities that adorn true woman hood."

The house at 109 Dexter Avenue, was located on the site of Col. Lansing's home. The original foundation, still in existence, has walls 18 inches thick.

In unpretentious graves at Grandview Cemetery in Whitesboro lie Colonel Lansing and his wife, Mary. Plaques were installed by the Oriskany chapter of the D.A.R.

Beneath twin oak trees, which once bordered the drive leading to Col. Lansing's home, the Marquis de Lafayette was received by Col. Lansing, his companion in arms at Yorktown, on June 10, 1825. The trees, which have been gone for many years, are marked by a commemorative plaque installed by the Oriskany Chapter of the D.A.R. in 1923.

Oriskany Manufacturing Company
Village's First Industry was headed by Col. Lansing

"In the year 1811, the aspect of affairs with Great Britain having become serious, a number of prominent gentlemen, urged by patriotic motives, were induced to start the enterprise of manufacturing woolen goods, and thereby render their country independent of England for a supply of clothing. Among them were Seth Capron, **Jonas Platt**, Thomas Gold, Newton Mann, Theodore Sill, Nathan Williams, William Tracy, **De Witt Clinton**, Ambrose Spencer, John Taylor and Stephen Van Rensselear.

The Oriskany Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1811. The buildings were erected at the village of Oriskany, near the subsequent location of the Erie Canal. **Gerrit C. Lansing** was named president of the company. The satinets made by this company sold readily at \$4 per yard, and their broadcloths from \$10 to \$12 per yard but, to counterbalance these prices, for the first four years after they commenced operations they paid an average of \$1.12 per pound for their wool.

The machinery used consisted of eight sets of cards, with a proportionate number of spindles and looms. Over 100 hands were employed, and the manufacturers amounted to more than 100,000 yards annually. After various reverses and successes, the

company finally closed business about 1856-7, after which the buildings were purchased by A. B. Buell of Utica, and transformed into a furnace.

Village of Oriskany: Col. Gerritt Lansing, generally considered the founder of Oriskany, was born in Albany, New York on December 11, 1760. He entered the army at the beginning of the Revolution and served until the end of the war. According to Webster's "Oriskany", he had been with the Sullivan campaign in 1779 against the Iroquois in southern and western New York. He was a lieutenant in Washington's army at Yorktown under Col. Hamilton.

In 1785, he came to this area to survey the Oriskany patent. Impressed by the beauty and richness of upstate New York, he returned in 1802 to buy 400 acres of land southwest of the Mohawk River and west of the Oriskany Creek from the DeLancey tract. Under the Forfeiture Act of 1784 the land of the DeLancey's, an aggressive Loyalist, had been set aside by the state and put up for public sale.

President of Oriskany Manufacturing Company: In 1820, Lansing erected a gristmill and a sawmill. In 1811, the Oriskany Manufacturing Company was established to supply clothing for the War of 1812. Gerritt Lansing was made President of this company, and he along with Dr. Seth Capron, a prominent physician, were both sizeable shareholders of the company. Reputedly, this was the first woolen mill in the United States.

Ride on First Erie Canal Boat: On October 23, 1819, Gerritt Lansing, Oriskany's first citizen, and 70 others crowded on the first boat in the Erie Canal. On board was Governor DeWitt Clinton. According to an account in the 'Utica Patriot,' the canal boat was greeted at Oriskany by the ringing of the mill bell "while little girls were seen throwing flowers and green sprigs into the boat."

First Postmaster: In 1821, the first post office was established in Oriskany with Col. Lansing as the first postmaster.

New York State Society of the Cincinnati, by John Schuyler, page 241.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=L5YLAIAAJ&pg=PA241&dq=%22gerrit+g.+lansing%22#PPA241.M1>

Garret Lansing was appointed *Ensign* of the 3d NY Regiment—*Colonel* Gansevoort's— on the 6 Feb 1779 ; and , under the consolidation of the New York Line, was on 1 Jan 1781, transferred to the 5th Company of the 1st NY Regiment—*Colonel* Van Schaick's— and mustered to Jan 1782.

William F. Lansing, of Little Falls, NY, writes the following:

"I have for the past ten years, from time to time, gathered what facts I could in regard to the subject of your inquiry. I have that his name in full was Gerrit G. Lansing. He was born in Albany on the 11th of December, 1760, married Mannette, the daughter of *Colonel* Edward Antill, and died at Oriskany, NY, on the 27th of May, 1831. He was the fourth son of Gerrit I. Lansing, and a younger brother of John Lansing, the Chancellor. He enlisted in the 1st New York Regiment as *Ensign*, and served from the beginning to the close of the war. Was present in many engagements, and at Yorktown under *Colonel* Hamilton led the ' Forlorn Hope 'as *Lieutenant*."

His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll as Garret G. Lansing, *Lieutenant*, of New York.

RICHARD RAY LANSING, his eldest son, was admitted in 1832, and died 29 Sep 1855.

EDWARD ANTILL LANSING, eldest son of last, was admitted in 1856, and died 12 Jun 1868, at Detroit.

The present compiler would not ordinarily include the following in a work such as this, but in that it sheds some interesting light on Bro. Lansing's land holdings in Oriskany (and also of Bro. Jonas Platt's), it is included herewith.

Note: <http://books.google.com/books?id=VmWPwBbqSk0C&pg=PA118&dq=%22gerrit+g.+lansing%22#PRA1-PA89.M1> Bro. Jonas Platt's daughter, Susan, married Richard Ray Lansing (as his first wife), for whom the capital of Michigan is named. Richard took for his second wife, upon the death of Susan, her cousin, the widow of Judge Smith Thompson. There were apparently close ties of interest in the Oriskany River area at this time, to include Bro. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer and others.

http://books.google.com/books?id=g_caAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA364&dq=%22gerrit+g.+lansing%22#PPA363.M1 page 363.

ACTION to recover of defendants two-thirds of the expense of repairing a dam.

W. & N. E. Kernan, for pl'ffs; *S. J. Barrows*, for def ts.

MERWIN, J.—The plaintiffs are the owners of certain premises in the village of Oriskany, with a woolen mill thereon, the machinery of which is propelled by water taken from the Oriskany creek. They have the first right to the water, to the extent of sufficient to carry eight sets of cards for the manufacture of woolen goods and all the machinery appurtenant thereto."

The defendants, in 1883, were the owners of certain premises in the same village, on which was situated a grist mill, run by water from the same creek.

It is alleged in the complaint that there is a dam across the said creek, at or near the plaintiff's premises, and that the premises conveyed to the defendants were conveyed "subject to the condition that the said dam should be supported and maintained at the joint expense of the said plaintiffs and defendants," in the proportion of two-thirds by the defendants and one-third by the plaintiffs.

Both parties take the water from this dam through a dyke or feeder. The dam itself is not on the land of either. It is alleged in the complaint that the defendants have used the water from the dam, both before and after the repairs in question were made. The use of the repairs is denied.

From the evidence given at the last hearing, which seems to be more definite than the prior evidence on the subject, it appears that the defendants ceased to use the mill in the spring of 1883. The repairs were made in the fall of 1883, amounting to \$610.80.

Before the repairs were made, the defendants were requested to join, but, in substance, declined. They conveyed away their property on the 28th of January, 1885.

The plaintiffs are partners, and their mill property and rights connected therewith are partnership property, but the legal title of the premises is in the plaintiff, Henry Waterbury. This, I think, does not prevent the plaintiffs maintaining this action. *Fairchild v. Fairchild*, 64 N. Y., 471. They made the repairs. They are the parties in interest.

The claim of the plaintiffs is that the rights and liabilities of the parties are fixed by the provisions of a conveyance from **Gerrit G. Lansing and wife** to the trustees of the Oneida Manufacturing Society bearing date May 7, 1810.

Lansing was the owner of 532 acres of land, through which passed the Oriskany creek, on which there was a dam, and the water from it was used by **Lansing** at a gristmill and saw-mill apparently located at or near where the defendant's grist-mill is now located. The property also included a homestead and farm and village lots. By the deed above referred to, there was conveyed ten acres, and, also, the right of making a canal from the mill pond of **Lansing**, and thereby conveying at all times so much of the waters of said creek, from the said mill pond to and across the said ten acres, "as will be ample and sufficient for a cotton factory of 2,000 spindles, and a work shop for making machinery appurtenant to said cotton factory, and for a fulling mill and carding machine," with the right to the parties of the second part and their successors and assigns forever, of entering upon the lands of said Gerri1; or his heirs or assigns, adjoining said canal, with teams and workmen for the purpose of making and repairing the canal, the parties of the second part and their successors and assigns not to be in any wise responsible for any injury accruing by reason of the discharge of the water on to the lands of **Lansing** or his heirs or assigns after it has passed over the ten acres, and **Lansing** for himself and his heirs, executors and administrators covenanted to indemnify and save harmless the parties of the second part and their successors and assigns at all times thereafter against the legal claims and demands of any one for or on account of the turning and diverting the water of the creek from the natural channel by said canal.

Then came this clause: "And the said parties do hereby mutually covenant and agree as follows, to wit:

That the dam across the Oriskany creek at the place where it now stands on **Lansing's** land, or at such other place as the parties interested therein shall hereafter mutually agree shall be supported and maintained at the joint expense of the said Lansing and his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, and of the said parties of the second part, and their successors and assigns in the proportions, following, to wit:

The said **Lansing** and his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns shall contribute two equal third parts of the expense thereof, and the said parties of the second part, and their successors and assigns, shall contribute one equal third part of the expense thereof; provided, however, and it is expressly agreed that if the said **Gerrit G. Lansing**, his heirs or assigns, shall at any time choose to discontinue the present grist-mill and saw-mill of the said **Gerrit** and abandon the said dam, he, or his heirs or assigns, shall have a full right to do so, and the said **Gerrit**, and his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, shall in that case be completely exonerated from the foregoing covenant of maintaining said dam," and thereafter the parties of the second part, and their successors and assigns, to bear and sustain the whole expense of said dam, and be entitled forever to use so much of the water as they may choose to divert through the canal.

The deed further stated that the parties of the second part, and their successors and assigns, should have "a free right of taking gravel from the banks of the lands of the said **Gerrit**, on the southerly side of said mill pond and from the bed of said creek below said dam, for the purpose of maintaining said dam."

On the 31st of August, 1826, the trustees of the Oneida Manufacturing Society conveyed the property and rights they acquired ny the foregoing deed to "The president and directors of the Oriskany Manufacturing Company."

On the 16th of October, 1821, **Gerrit G. Lansing and wife** gave to **Jonas Platt** [q.v.] and **Richard R(ay). Lansing** (his son) a trust deed of the 532 acres, with buildings, mills and appurtenances, excepting the ten acres conveyed to the Oneida Manufacturing Society, and excepting eleven houses and lots theretofore conveyed to divers other parties. Nothing is said in this deed about the dam or the covenants in regard to it.

On May 1, 1823, **Platt** and **R. R. Lansing** conveyed to Barrent Bleecker and John R. Bleecker all of the 532 acres and mills and appurtenances that they obtained by the deed of 16th of October, 1821, excepting divers house lots conveyed or contracted by them, and also excepting thirty- four and three-quarters acres next to Mohawk river. This deed was made "subject to the grant formerly made by Mr. **Gerrit G. Lansing and wife** to the Oneida Manufacturing Society of certain water privileges for the manufacturing establishment at Oriskany."

<http://www.iment.com/maida/familytree/lansing/lansingltr-10jun29.htm>

Oriskany June 10th 1829

Well! Well! Well, My dear Brother, I have been again to the Magic or rather Enchanting, Lake of Oneida, and in pursuance of the request contained in your esteemed letter of the 3rd Instant, will endeavor to detail to you the particular occurrences of the jaunt. Well on Wednesday morning, after a late breakfast Richard and myself started from this place with Sancho and a hired man in a Waggon and reached Matthews in time to take some Sun Fish fo rour next morning's breakfast, one of which with several other not much inferior was so enormously large that although blessed with a good appetite and rather hungry for Fish I could not make out to eat that individual one at the same time it was well cooked and suitable to my taste. This I fear you will hardly credit knowing as you do that I am rather more of a gourmond than remarkable for astemiousness in the eating way, but so is the fact, not withstanding your supposed incredulity. "Well!" after breakfast we started for the hospitable mansion of our good Friend **Scriba** (see note) who we found waiting for us and were received with a hearty welcome, at about twelve O Clock, finding the family all well excepting our poor friend Frederick who was down with the ague and fever and felt much mortified that he could not accompany us on the Lake, having as he said promised himself much pleasure in fishing with us & having kept himself up for the purpose as he had been out only once this season. "Well" we found Tobias Duffer commonly Tobe ready to row us out to Richard's new boat every way calculated for safety, and comfort. After, having obtained an ample supply of small Fish & worms for bait we embarked on the bosom of the beautiful Lake, enraptured, as usual, with the sublime scenery presented to our view, from this part of the Lake, we were soon rowed to the nearest island commonly called xx Island (see notes), where we took a handsome assort of Pike, Bass, Rock Bass, native perch and Sun Fish and among others hooked a Cat Fish who almost doubled my Rod & who played so long and so strong that I was glad to hand over my Rod to Richard to bring him in so as to let Tobe secure him with the scoop net. In the evening we returned to **Scribas** and next morning started for Cicero taking our way the **different Islands yours** (??) of course among the rest; were considerably annoyed by the extreme heat of the solar rays which induced us to remain a considerable time under the shady Trees on the borders of **your Island** (??) where I was much amused by seeing our attendant, Tobe select a soft bed between two of the largest rocks with a "proper" head stone, and take a comfortable nap for about an hour and a half, after which we went to work again and after taking a number of Fish were rowed over to Landlord Smith's where we remained for the night and next morning. Richard left me on his rout to three xx and Oswego in Smith's waggon, and Tobe & I went again to the

Islands to Fish, with the usual success. being alone I could not enjoy the sport it being too much like poaching. You was not there my Brother!

My bait being exhausted I made Tobe row me again to **your Island** and sent him to dig worms, after he was gone a while I felt drowsy and laid down with something under my head on the thwart of the boat and soon got a sleep as sound as Tobe did the Day preceding among the Rocks, it couldn't however have been long, before I was aroused by a loud scream from the adjoining woods, which startled me so much that I fell off the thwart on my back, between the Fish Box and the thwart, where I laid scolding Tobe who had in the mean time come to the Boat and was with a long face making apologies for his impertinent disturbance of my slumbers, his elongated Phiz and the awkward position in which I laid scolding at poor Tobe struck me at the moment as so ludicrous that I burst out into an immediate fit of laughter. Tobe after many excuses, having been forgiven and with a promise made that I would not mention the circumstance to Mr. **Scriba**, who he was afraid would be angry with him. In the afternoon the wind blew a gale which gave us an opportunity to try the new boat in crossing the Lake in a pretty heavy swell which had no more affect on this well constructed boat than a large Boat in the Erie Canal, we of course arrived safe that evening at Mr. **Scribas'** where I remained the next, being Sabbath, and on Monday morning started for home where I arrived in the afternoon and found all well. And now my dear Brother let me tell that Maria and myself hold your promise sacred to come here again this Season, if your health permits, accompanied we trust by our good Susan, with one or more and Maria & myself or one of us, will endeavor to xx you on your return, where is my young friend, the midshipman, you say nothing about him. I should be glad to hear from him, if I cannot have the pleasure of seeing him. Present Maria's and my affectionate best wishes to the whole family as well as my godsons, and remember also our best affectionate wishes to dear Anna & her husband when you write to them, and say that we indulge the hope that his health is restored. Tell dear Sister Susan, that her sister Maria is over head and eyes engaged in manufacturing butter for our next winter's use, having, resolutely, determined that we shall buy no more for the family. Indeed she has grown so stingy of her milk, that I am not allowed to use any without it has previously been skimmed; we have lately received a letter from Bleecker which states that our dear & afflicted Sister Sarah is not worse

Your affectionate Brother
G.G. Lansing

Notes:

Mr. (George) Scriba was a New York merchant, a German, and at the time of his purchase (the Scriba Patent – see also Bro. Nicholas Van Rensselaer [q.v.], from who he bought it) was worth a million and a half dollars. But his great purchase made him "land poor" and he died in Constantia a poor man, on August 26, 1836, at the age of eight four years; his remains were buried in that village. He left an only child, Frederick Scriba, who died years ago, leaving a widow, now residing in the old homestead; she had a son, George Scriba. Colonial Land Patents, A Descriptive work on Oneida County, New York edited by Daniel E. Wager, 1896.

In Oneida Lake there are two islands on the western end: Frenchmen's and Dutchman's, most likely of which is the one noted above. Dutchman's Island was later owned by Major Michael Auer of Syracuse, a Freemason who fought in the Civil War.

The old Wallace Land Patent was purchased by two lawyers from Albany, Abraham Lansing and Henry Brockholst Livingston (<http://theusgenweb.org/ny/otsego/1770wallacept/1770wallacelp.htm>)

Lansing, Jacob G, Union, 1; Captain, 1st Regiment, Albany County Militia.
<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios//jalansing3726.html> by Stefan Bielski

Jacob G. Lansing was born in October 1737. He was the son of Gerrit J. and his first wife, Maria Evertsen Lansing. Maria died and his father re-married in 1739. He was known as "Jacob G. Lansing" to prevent confusion with a number of other same-named kin. He grew up in a large, combined family in a landmark home on Market Street.

In March 1767, he married Neeltie Roseboom at the Albany Dutch church. That marriage was childless and Neeltie died. In August 1774, he married Jemmetie (Frances) Lansing also at the Albany church where he was a member and pewholder. His second marriage to the daughter of his same-named uncle and mentor produced five children born between 1775 and 1786.

Although his father was a merchant and gunsmith, Jacob came from a family of silversmiths and entered that field as well. Prior to his marriage, he served as constable, as a replacement firemaster in 1764, and probably was a member of an Albany Militia. He belonged to the Albany Masonic Lodge (member No. 21; last name spelled 'Lansignh'). In 1768, he was among the contributors for the new Masonic building .

In 1766, he joined other community men in signing a constitution of the Albany Sons of Liberty. He was among those who reportedly were protesting the Stamp Act at an Albany tavern.

Thirty-seven at the outbreak of the War, we seek precise information on "Jacob G.'s" wartime activities. In 1775, he was commissioned a lieutenant in the First New York Regiment. In 1777, he was Colonel of a militia regiment. Afterwards, he was accorded a land bounty right in conjunction with the Albany militia regiment.

In 1781, "Jacob G. Lansing" was elected assistant alderman for the third ward. In August 1782, he was paid by the city council for making a gold box as a gift for General Washington. Re-elected in 1782, he served several more terms.

In 1788, his name appeared on a petition submitted by Albany Antifederalists. From the 1760s on, his holdings were valued on city assessment rolls. In 1790 and 1800, his third ward household was configured on the city census. Jacob G. Lansing died in November 1803 and was buried from his church. He had lived sixty-six years. His widow, "Frances," passed in March 1807.

Lansing, Jacob J . Masters', 2; Captain in Third Regiment, Albany County Militia.
<http://www.iment.com/maida/familytree/lansing/jacobilansing.htm>

Colonel Jacob J. Lansing 12 Jul 1714 - 18 Jan 1791, son of [Jacob Gerrit Lansing and Helena Glen](#); m. Nov 1742 Marytje "Polly" Egberts, bap:21 Feb 1714, 8 Mar 1771

CHILDREN:

Helena Lansing b. 7 Nov 1743; m. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, 15 Jul 1740, Albany NY - 19 Feb 1810, stepson [Alida Livingston and Henry Van Rensselaer](#)

Benjamin Lansing	b. 5 Nov 1744 - infancy
Annetje Lansing NY - 7 Nov 1824	b. 1746, Albany NY - 7 Nov 1824; m. 14 Apr 1769, Albany NY Abraham J. Ten Eyck. 29 Nov 1743, Albany
Elsje Lansing near Albany NY	b. 28 Jul 1748 - 28 Jul 1811; m. 4 Dec 1797 Abraham A. Lansingh, 24 Jul 1752 - 21 Feb 1822, Cherry Hill
Benjamin Lansing	b. 30 Jun 1750, Albany NY - Abt. 25 Jul 1750, Albany NY
Fenimetje Lansing	b. 2 Jul 1751, Albany NY - 28 Mar 1807, Albany NY
Jacob J. Lansing	b. 19 Aug 1753, Albany NY - 20 Mar 1858; m. 21 Jan 1790) Anntje Quackenbush
Mary Lansing	b. 5 Dec 1755, Albany NY; m. 16 May 1779 Hunloke Woodruff
Benjamin Lansing	b. 6 Aug 1757, Albany NY

Colonel Jacob Lansing, Jr. was a revolutionary officer and commanded a regiment at Stillwater in the Burgoyne campaign, and as captain was in the fort at Scholarie, New York, when attacked by Sir John Johnson and Indians under Brandt. He was Secretary to General Schuyler. Died 12 Dec 1829.

MILITARY RETURNS

Officers: 3rd Regiment, County of Albany 1776

3d Regiment.

Francis Nicoll, Col.

Philip P. Schuyler, Lieut Col

Henry Quackenbush, 1st major

Barrent Staats, 2d Do.

John P. Quackenbush, Adjut

Christopher Lansing, Qutr Master.

1 Company

Peter P. Schuyler, Capt

Abraham Witbeeck, 1 Lieut

Henry Ostrum, 2 Do.

Peter S. Schuyler, Ensign

2 Company

Abraham D. Fonder, Capt.

Henry Oothoot, Junior, 1 Lieut

Levinus Lansing, 2 Do.,

Jacob J. Lansing, Ensign 4 Company

Jacob J. Lansing, Capt

Levinus Winne, 1 Lieut

John Van Woert, 2 Do.

Peter Dox, Ensign

Lansing, John A, Union, 1; Private; 1st Regt, Albany County Militia.

Lansing, John, Jr., Masters', 2; Private in First Regiment, Albany County Militia. Military Secretary to Gen. Schuyler.

http://tripatlas.com/John_Lansing_Jr.



'John Ten Eyck Lansing, Jr.' b. 30 Jan 1754, Albany, NY; vanished 12 Dec 1829, New York City was a lawyer and politician. From 1776 until 1777 during the Revolutionary War Lansing served as a military secretary to General Schuyler. Afterwards he was a member of the New York State Assembly, and served for a total of five terms, being its speaker in 1786 and 1789. Also in 1786, he was appointed Mayor of Albany. Between his fourth and fifth term he represented New York at the Constitutional Convention in 1787. At this convention he greatly opposed any law that would unify the United States under one single government. When the convention decided to propose a new plan which included uniting the independent states, he and Robert Yates walked out leaving a letter for their reasons. Lansing and Yates never signed the constitution. On 15 Feb 1798 he was appointed chief justice of the New York State Supreme Court. In 1802 he became the second Chancellor of New York, succeeding Robert R. Livingston [q.v.].

On the evening of 12 Dec 1829, he left his Manhattan hotel to mail a letter at a New York City dock and was never seen again. Lansing was 75 years old and was presumed drowned or perhaps murdered. A cenotaph was erected at Albany Rural Cemetery. His widow died in 1834.

A daughter Sarah R. married Edward Livingston-a great grandson of Philip Livingston. His brother Colonel Gerritt G. Lansing [q.v.] married Mary Antill a great-granddaughter of New Jersey Governor Lewis Morris (1671-1746) -grandfather of Congressman/Signer Lewis Morris. Two of Gerritt Lansing sons, Richard Ray and Barnet Bleecker, also married into the Livingston family of New York.

<http://www.iment.com/maida/familytree/lansing/chancellorjohnlansing.htm>

Chancellor John Ten Eyck Lansing, b. 30 Jan 1754, Albany NY; d. ca 12 Dec 1829, NYC; son of [Gerrit Jacob Lansing and Jannetje Waters](#); m. 4 Aug 1781, Albany NY Cornelia Ray, bap. 7 Aug 1757, NYC; d. 24 Jun 1834.

Children, born in Albany, NY:

Robert Lansing	bap. 13 Jul 1783; d. in infancy
Jane Lansing Apr 1851, Albany NY.	b. 27 Jan 1785; d.15 Jun 1871; m. May 1805 Rensselaer Westerlo, b. 6 May 1776, Watervliet, NY; d. 18
Sara Lansing	b. 12 Feb 1787; d. in infancy
Robert Ray Lansing	b. 08 Apr 1788; d. in infancy
Frances Lansing	bap. Jun 1791; m. 5 Sep 1811 Jacob Livingston Sutherland, d. 12 May 1845 nephew of NY Supreme Court Justice Smith Thompson
Elizabeth Lansing	b. 05 Jul 1793d. 21 Oct 1834
Sara Lansing	b. 17 Jan 1795; d. in infancy
Cornelia Lansing	b. 17 Jan 1795
Sarah R. Lansing	b. 19 Aug 1797; d. 18 Mar 1848; m. Edward Livingston, b. 03 Apr 1796; d. 16 Jun 1840

Mary Lansing bap. 16 Feb 1800; Oct 1810. (see following letter regarding her death)

<http://www.iment.com/maida/familytree/lansing/lansingltr-21oct1810.htm>

Abraham G. Lansing Esquire. Albany

Dear Brother

Yesterday I received your letter of the 18th Instant containing the melancholy account of the death of our Brother's Daughter Mary. The effect it had on my family you can better imagine than I describe. After our friends had passed with us several days in mutual happiness and with their cheerful and affectionate adieus almost still ringing in our ears, to find them at once plunged in the depth of sorrow and affliction cannot but excite the most painful sensations.

Our good Brother has it is true several times experienced the agonizing feels of a bereaved parent, and bore it with becoming fortitude, but the dreadful manner in which this darling Child has been taken from them will I fear long, very long, prey upon the minds of him and Cornelia. Is it not extraordinary as it is affecting that in our family, one dear and lovely and ever to be lamented Child should violently be destroyed by one element, and this dear regreted one by another? But we must silently submit to the high behests of the Almighty to murmur is to be impious.

It would give Maria and myself great satisfaction could you find it convenient to make us a visit. It is now perhaps too late in the fall to expect it but will it not be possible that so desirable an occurrence could take place next Winter?

Maria & the Children join me in good wishes to Susan Jane & the family.

Yours Affectionately

G. G. Lansing

21 October 1810

Note: Four of John and Cornelia Lansing's children died in infancy. Presumably, Mary Lansing died in a fire,

John Lansing , b. 30 Jan 1754, jurist, born in Albany, NY, was the son of Gerrit Jacob and Jannetje (Waters) Lansing and was descended from the Gerrit Lansing who had emigrated from the Netherlands about 1640 and was among the early settlers of the manor of Rensselaerwyck. Lansing studied law with Robert Yates in Albany and James Duane in New York and was admitted to practice in Albany in 1775. During 1776 and 1777 he served as military secretary to General Philip Schuyler. Resuming his law practice in Albany, he served in the New York Assembly six terms, 1780-84, 1786, and 1788. During the latter years he was speaker. He was a member of Congress under the Articles of Confederation in 1784 and 1785. He was appointed mayor of Albany in 1786 and served four years. In 1786 he was one of the New York commissioners delegated to settle the territorial dispute with Massachusetts; and in 1790 and 1791 he served in a similar capacity in helping adjust the boundary dispute between New York and Vermont and the claims arising out of the settlement.



On March 6, 1787, Lansing was chosen with Robert Yates and Alexander Hamilton as a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention. On July 10, believing that the convention was exceeding its instructions in drafting a new constitution instead of amending the Articles of Confederation, Lansing and Yates withdrew, setting forth their reasons for doing so in a joint letter to Governor George Clinton. Lansing was a member of the New York ratifying convention of 1788 where he stoutly opposed the new federal constitution. His long judicial career began in 1790 with his appointment as a judge of the supreme court of New York where he served for eleven years, being chosen chief justice in 1798. In 1801 he became chancellor of the state and held that post until 1814 when he reached the constitutional age limit of sixty. James Kent was his successor. No regular system of reporting prevailed in either of these courts until after the period of Lansing's service. Such of his opinions as are available show him to have been learned, polished and concise. The most striking incident of his judicial career occurred during his chancellorship when he imposed imprisonment for contempt upon John V. N. Yates, a distinguished member of the Albany bar. This led to a clash between Lansing and the supreme court of the state in which he was finally defeated and later was sued unsuccessfully by Yates for unlawful imprisonment. While chancellor he refused an injunction to restrain the violation of the Fulton-Livingston steamboat monopoly on the ground that the monopoly violated the natural rights of citizens to the free navigation of state waters, rather than on the ground later used by Marshall of conflict with federal commercial regulations. His decision was overruled.

Much of Lansing's earlier political preferment had been due to the support of the powerful Clinton family. But he did not take orders meekly. In 1804, with Burr in the midst of his bitter fight with Jefferson and with Clinton seeking the vice-presidential nomination, the Jeffersonian-Republican legislative caucus at Albany nominated Lansing for the governorship. In the interest of party harmony he reluctantly accepted. Hamilton, who was in Albany at the time arguing the case of Harry Crosswell, urged New York Federalists to support Lansing rather than Burr, if they had no candidate of their own. Burr was nominated and Lansing shortly thereafter withdrew his name. Two years later he made public his reasons for doing so alleging that George Clinton had "sought to pledge him to a particular course of conduct in the administration of the government of the state." To Clinton's denial Lansing specified that Clinton had asked for the appointment of DeWitt Clinton as chancellor.

After his retirement from the bench Lansing resumed his law practice as one of the leaders of the bar.. He became a regent of the University of the State of New York in 1817, and he also took an interest in the affairs of Columbia College. He had married, on April 8, 1781, Cornelia Ray of New York City and had ten children, five of whom died in infancy. He was a large, handsome man, dignified and kindly in manner, a good conversationalist and a favorite in society.

His death created a tremendous sensation. In December 1829 he went to New York on business connected with Columbia College and remained about a week. On December 12 he left his hotel about nine in the evening to post some letters on the Albany boat at

the foot of Cortlandt Street. He never returned and no trace of him was ever found. That he was murdered is supported by the statement of Thurlow Weed's biographer that many years later Weed received, under a pledge of secrecy, evidence as to the facts of Lansing's death with an injunction to publish them when those implicated were dead. While this latter condition was met in 1870 there remained alive those "sharing in the strong inducement which prompted the crime." Weed accordingly never made public the facts in his possession. (See T.W. Barnes, Memoir of Thurlow Weed, 1884, pp.34-35.) Lansing published Reports of Select Cases in Chancery and the Supreme Court of the State of New York in 1824 and 1826.

Lawrence, John, St. John's, 1; Junior Warden; Judge Advocate, Cont'l Army. d. Nov 1810.

Leaycraft, George, St. John's, 1; Lt, 2nd Regimental Artillery.

Ledyard, Benjamin, Scipio, 58 (in Jun 1846 the Lodge No. became No. 110); Captain, 'Hairy Cap' Continental Regiment.
http://books.google.com/books?id=WuA0AAAAYAAJ&pg=RA1-PA193&lpg=RA1-PA193&dq=%22benjamin+ledyard%22+%22hairy+caps%22&source=bl&ots=yOVVrsESS1&sig=JN6tYrW05tSyNV6LOQgCMcSxDY&hl=en&ei=p6yqSenLEZDZnQfAxshjDw&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=1&ct=result page 193.

THE LEDYARDS OF NEW YORK BENJAMIN LEDYARD AND ISSUE

The New York branch of the family of Ledyard, descends from Benjamin Ledyard, grandson of John Ledyard, the first of the name in this country, and the third child of his second son Youngs Ledyard and Aurelia Avery, of New London, his wife.

BENJAMIN LEDYARD was born at Groton on 5th March, 1753. He was brought up partly in the family of his grandfather, John Ledyard, at Hartford, with his brother Isaac and his cousin John, later known as the Traveller. Afterwards he went into the store of Peter Vandervoort of New York, husband of his Aunt Sarah (Ledyard). Mr. Vandervoort was engaged in the hardware business and as an importer of this class of merchandise before the revolution, and his nephew had been admitted to partnership about that period.

On the outbreak of hostilities Benjamin Ledyard, although but recently married (he had married Catharine, daughter of Samuel Forman, of Middletown, Penn., on the 22d January, 1775,) at once enlisted and raised a company which, according to a tradition in the family, was known as the 'Hairy Caps.' They were enrolled in the First Regiment of New York Continental Infantry, Colonel Alex. McDougall commanding, in which Benjamin Ledyard was commissioned captain on the 28th June, 1775. McDougall's regiment went to Quebec in the winter, but apparently Captain Ledyard was left behind, as he appears issuing warrants to a recruiting officer of the 3d Company New York Continentals in February, 1776. In the arrangement of the New York Line by a committee of the New York Convention, November 21, 1776, he was promoted to a majority, Henry B. Livingston being made colonel in the place of McDougall, who was already serving as Brig. General. General McDougall wrote to the committee recommending Ledyard's promotion as the second in the regiment, and "the man the corps have their eye on for major," and added that he thought him by far the best qualified for it. There seems to have been some uncertainty as to his acceptance, probably on account of his health, which, never strong, soon broke down entirely. He was engaged at the battle of White Plains in 1776. He was at the battle of Monmouth either with his command or while at home on a furlough, his regiment being stationed at West Point with the forces posted there for the protection of the Hudson Highlands. At Monmouth his horse was shot (from) under him. There is tradition that after this battle a British armed vessel driven ashore was captured by the militia, and that Major Ledyard prepared the articles of capitulation paroling the officers. His health failing him, he found himself unable to perform field duty, and on the 26th March, 1779, as appears from the petition of his son for his father's share of the lands allotted revolutionary soldiers, he resigned his commission, and withdrew from active service. He continued, however, to render effectual assistance as a volunteer with the militia in cases of invasion till the close of the war.

The army was in sore need of salt and the government urged its manufacture. Major Ledyard became superintendent of a company engaged in this business at Barnegat. He was one of the original founders of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati in 1783. At the peace he returned to New York and renewed his commercial pursuits, forming a partnership with Colonel Walker, aid of Baron Steuben. This partnership was dissolved April 20, 1785, after which he continued his mercantile pursuits with his brother, Dr. Isaac Ledyard, for a time. He finally withdrew to Middletown and opened a country store. In 1793 the military bounty lands of New York were allotted in Onondaga County, and Major Ledyard receiving the appointment of clerk of the county, removed to the village of Aurora, and there established his office and built a cottage in which he resided with his family, and which was standing in 1843. Here he was visited by his fellow soldiers, some of whom, among others Aaron Burr, bought lands in the neighborhood. The fever for speculation in western lands, from which Washington and Robert Morris and George Clinton were not exempt, was high at the close of the last century; and the fertile valleys of New York were the favorite field. The town was first named Scipio, but later was divided. The new town set aside embraced the village of Aurora, in which he had his home, and received the name of Ledyard in his honor.

By his wife Catharine Forman, who was born 29 Apr 1753; died 22 Jul 1797, he had ten children.

1. Mary, b. 16 Oct 1775, m. Glen Cuyler;
2. Helen, b. 15 Nov 1777, m. 22 Feb 1797, to John Van Lincklaen, of Amsterdam;
3. BENJAMIN, b. 27 Aug 1779; d. New York, 26 Oct 1812, m. New York, 3 Apr 1811, Susan French, d/o Brockholst Livingston;
4. SAMUEL, b. 29 Jan 1782, New Jersey; d. 27 Nov 1866, m1. 23 May 1805 Ann Phelps; m2. 15 Jan 1816 Sophia Childs.
5. ISAAC, b. 09 Mar 1784; d. 21 Mar 1787;
6. CALEB, b. 24 Sep 1786;
7. Catharine, b. 06 Jan 1789, m. Perry G. Childs;
8. Margaret, b. 04 Apr 1791, m. Cornelius Cuyler;
9. JONATHAN DENISE FORMAN, b. 10 Jun 1793; d. 7 Jan 1874; m. 26 Oct 1819 Jane Strawbridge;
10. AARON BURR, b. 15 Jun 1790; d. 1 Oct 1795.

BENJAMIN LEDYARD, in 1801, married *second* Ann Rhea, of Monmouth, NJ, by whom he had no issue. He died at Aurora, Cayuga, NY, on 9 Nov 1803.

Lewis, Morgan, Masters', 2; Colonel Second New York line Regiment; Major-General, 1813. Affiliated with Holland, No. 8, in 1789, and, presumably, soon after became again unaffiliated. Seems to have never held any office in a lodge, and was unaffiliated when elected Grand Master in 1830. Affiliated with St. John's, No. 1, in 1842, when in his 87th year. Grand Master until his death, in 1844. (See sketch of his life by Julia Delafield, New York, 1877.)

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/org/masonic.html#3726>

Morgan Lewis was born in New York City in 1754. He was the son of Welshman and Declaration of Independence signer Francis Lewis and his wife, Elizabeth Annesley. He graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1773 and intended to study for the ministry. However, he followed his father's advice and prepared for a legal career. After serving in the militia, he joined the Continental army - serving throughout the war in the Quartermaster's Department. During that time he was stationed in Albany where he employed a number of clerks, assistants, and other field personnel.

While in Albany, he boarded at the riverside home of James Bloodgood (brother of Bro. Abaham Bloodgood [q.v.]). In 1779, the tax list showed him living there with personal property valued at \$2,000 - one of the highest assessments in the city. Later, he qualified for a "bounty right" as a member of the city regiment of the Albany County Militia. During that time, he acquired some Albany property. But in 1788, his lot was taken back by the city government for failure to pay back rents.

Lewis married Gertrude Livingston in 1779. After the war, they lived in Rhinebeck and then in Hyde Park.

He was a member of the New York State Assembly (1789-92); Attorney General (1791-92); justice and chief justice of the New York State Supreme Court (1792-1801). He later served in the New York State Senate. He was governor of New York from 1804-1807 and maintained an Albany residence during that time.



During the War of 1812, he served as Quartermaster General of the American army. At different times, while he was in Albany, he called on fellow Masons at their Lodge. Morgan Lewis died in New York City in 1844. Lewis County is named for him.

Lewis, Robert, Masters', 2

Little, John, St. Patrick's, 4; initiated or affiliated 30 Jul 1789; Captain, Tryon Co. Militia.

<http://www.fulton.nygenweb.net/military/little.html>

<http://www.geocities.com/tryoncountymilitia/history.html>

About Captain John Little (Littel), by James F. Morrison

On this 27th day of November 1848, before me Peter W. Plantz, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the County aforesaid, personally appeared Ann Hutchinson, in the Eightieth year of her age, and made oath in due form of law that, during the period of the Revolutionary War, (her father) John Little was a Captain in the militia, and that while keeping garrison in the Fort at Johnstown he resided in, and occupied two rooms in the Fort which was built for a goal, and during the Revolutionary War used and occupied for a Fort.

That while thus residing in said Fort in Johnstown, she formed an acquaintance with Jacob Shew, who was among the Soldiers, keeping garrison, and that she has been informed that Jacob Shew is now an applicant for a pension, and that he is the same individual with whom she formed an acquaintance as above stated. And further this deponent saith not.

Sworn to and subscribed on the day
and year first above written before me
Peter W. Plantz, Justice of the Peace

her
Ann X Hutchinson
mark

I, Peter W. Plantz the above named Justice of the Peace, do hereby certify that from personal acquaintance with the above named Ann Hutchinson I do not hesitate to say that she sustains a good above affidavit are entitled to credit.

Peter W. Plantz Justice of the Peace

The above statement was taken from the pension application file of Jacob Shew, S22985 (N.Y.), National Archives, Washington, D.C.. Besides the usual importance of Ann's testimony that Jacob Shew did serve during the War of Independence, she also mentions her father John Little (Littel as he spelled it), who will be the subject of this brief article.

Many of you know that I am working on a new booklet to replace the one that I did in 1975 on Captain John Littel's Company in the Third Battalion of Tryon County. Since that time a lot more information has been uncovered by many people such as Noel Levee, Lewis G. Decker and myself. Noel has taken a personal interest in Captain Littel as that is his 18th Century Character in the Third Battalion.

Some of the following facts should help Noel as well as the nearly 200 readers of the Third Battalion's newsletter. Many people think that Littel was here before the war but to the contrary he was not from Johnstown but from Curry's Bush and not to be confused with Currytown in Montgomery County. Curry's Bush (also spelled Currie's Bush) is now Princetown, Schenectady County. It appears he moved to Johnstown in late 1777 or early 1778.

The earliest primary source that I have found is in June of 1778 in a letter describing a raid led by Lieutenant John Ross of the 34th Regiment of Foot (later to become Major in the Second Battalion of the King's Royal Regiment of New York). They burned and took prisoners from the following areas: Fonda's Bush (Broadalbin), Philadelphia Bush (Perth), Fish House (Northampton) and Mayfield, Tryon County (Fulton County). John Littel is mentioned in this letter but at this time with no military rank.

The company beat for these areas until sometime in 1776 was the Seventh Company under Captain Emmanuel DeGraff in the Third Battalion. In 1776, Andrew Wemple was appointed Captain and took in muster rolls for this company. Captain Wemple on May 15, 1780 deserted and eventually reached Canada and later was a Lieutenant in Butler's Rangers.

Sometime in 1776 or 1777, another company was formed under Captain Samuel Rees. Rees' Company beat took in Fish House and part of Mayfield. It is not known for sure which company beat Fonda's Bush or Philadelphia Bush belonged to as there is no company muster rolls for Rees' company. Rees then moved out of the area after his home was destroyed in the June raid.

Sometime in 1779, Littel was appointed Captain which took in all four areas but most of the people had moved to Johnstown after the raid. Sometime in 1778 or 1779, Littel also became the jailer for the Tryon County Jail and was living there. The jail was also a fort during this time period and Captain Littel was also in command of this post for more of the war. According to Ann's affidavit, Captain Littel had use of two rooms in the jail while he lived there.

Two questions arise from her testimony. Did his family live with him there or in the village? John Littel was married to Leah Crawford, but it is believed she had died prior to his moving to Johnstown. This could be the reason why he moved. Also, it appears by 1778, that he had remarried to Catherine McIntire, daughter of John McIntire, who was suspected to be disaffected (a loyalist). The only children that are known were three daughters from his first marriage. From Ann's testimony, it appears that she lived there or at least spent a lot of time there as she did know Shew.

The second question is how did a man with no apparent military experience become a captain? John Littel had been commissioned a First Lieutenant on January 15, 1776 in Captain Thomas Wasson's Company in Colonel Abraham Wemple's Regiment of the Albany County Militia (Second Battalion). John was re-appointed on June 20, 1778 but by this time he was in Johnstown. John Thornton was promoted from Second Lieutenant to First Lieutenant. Thornton received his commission on February 25, 1780 vice (in place of) John Lytle, moved out of beat (The men for a company were raised from the residents of a certain area which was called a beat). Alexander Crawford on the same date, was appointed Ensign in Wasson's Company.

Some other interesting facts are that a Thomas Little and David Little along with a John and Joseph Crawford also served in Wasson's Company from Curry's Bush. Also, Thomas Little had married a Lucencea Crawford. After the war, Thomas was also a constable in Johnstown for a short time. They are all related to Captain Littel but I am not sure how they are connected together.

There was a Crawford family in Johnstown but they were disaffected and had fled to Canada in 1776. William R. Crawford, Sr. with his two sons, Bryan and William, Jr., served in Sir John Johnson's Regiment also known as the King's Royal Regiment of New York. It is possible they were related to Captain Littel which may be another reason that he moved to Johnstown. There is no mention of any Crawford's in the area during the war, but I had thought maybe he was taking care of or living at the home of William R. Crawford in Johnstown, but there is no proof of any family connection to prove this theory. Also Ann's testimony proves that John did live in the fort and he was not renting any of the confiscated disaffected homes in Johnstown.

John had immigrated from Ireland but when and to where is not known. One of the earliest primary sources shows that John was serving as a private in Captain John Duncan's Grenadier company in the Second Battalion of Albany County Militia on May 11, 1767. I also found that a William Little, Thomas Little, Jr., David Little and a Joseph Crawford were serving in Captain Daniel Campbell's Company in the same regiment.

Livingston, Abraham, Union, 1; Montgomery Lodge at Stillwater, 1791, Junior Warden; Commissioned Captain in Col. James Livingston's regiment, December 18, 1776; served until January, 1782. Commissioned Captain in Col. Marinus Willet's additional regiment for defense of frontier, April 10, 1782.

Livingston, Gilbert J., Solomon's, 1; Captain, Weissenfel's Levies; Malcolm's Levies; Pawling's Levies.
GILBERT J. LIVINGSTON, SON OF JAMES LIVINGSTON, SHERIFF OF DUTCHESS COUNTY. BORN 14 OCT 1758.

Commissions - Ensign, Second (Albany) Regiment, 1776; Second Lieutenant, 21 Nov 1776; First Lieutenant, 28 Jun 1779; resigned 1 February, 1780.

War Service - Not specially mentioned, but he must have been present with his regiment (Colonel Cortlandt's) at Saratoga, etc. On the 1 Feb 1780, he was one of several New York Line officers, who placed their resignations in General Washington's hands, because they found it impossible to support themselves and their families on their pay, owing to the alarming depreciation of the currency.

Livingston, Gilbert R., Union, 1; 2Lt, 3rd NY.

The Livingstons of Livingston Manor," by Edwin Brockholst Livingston. Page 515.

http://books.google.com/books?id=Yk5mAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA253&lpg=PA253&dq=%22gilbert+r.+livingston%22&source=bl&ots=IIE5BDPqCj&sig=kMhcjNgYSuJzGTGCL13VTsPN1c&hl=en&ei=27WsSfDBO4SGnge07bHDBq&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=6&ct=result#PPA515.M1

GILBERT R. LIVINGSTON (SOMETIMES DESIGNATED GILBERT R. G. LIVINGSTON), THIRD SON OF ROBERT GILBERT LIVINGSTON, SENIOR. BAPTIZED 27 SEP 1758.

Commissions - Ensign, First (New York) Regiment, 24 Feb 1776, did not accept this commission, but volunteered for service in Canada with Colonel Wind's New Jersey Regiment; Ensign, Third (Ulster) Regiment, Oct 1776; Second-Lieutenant, 21 Nov, 1776.

War Service - In Canada, 1776; no record of other service. On the 19 Sep 1777, Governor George Clinton sends him to General Ten Broeck, commanding New York Militia under General Gates, with a warm letter of recommendation for the post of Brigade Major on that general's staff, so he may have been present at the final battle of Saratoga.

Livingston, Henry B(eekman), Masters', 2; Aide-de-Camp to General Montgomery; also to Gen. Schuyler; d. 19 Mar 1843. Born at Clermont, 1750; raised a company and commissioned captain in 1775; accompanied his brother-in-law, Gen. Richard Montgomery, to Canada; awarded sword of honor by Congress, 1775; served under Lafayette at Valley Forge and Rhode Island; commissioned brigadier-general at close of war; one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Benjamin F. Marcus writes: "When on his way to Albany, in 1824, Lafayette inquired of Col. Nicholas Fish, 'Where is my friend, Col. Harry Livingston?' While the steamer was at the Kingston Dock, Colonel Livingston having crossed the river in a small boat from Rhinebeck, came on board. As soon as their eyes met, the two friends — Marquis and Colonel — now old men, rushed into each other's arms and kissed each other." Colonel Livingston died at Rhinebeck in 1831.

The Livingstons of Livingston Manor," by Edwin Brockholst Livingston. 1910. Page 515.

http://books.google.com/books?id=Yk5mAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA253&pg=PA253&dq=%22qilbert+r.+livingston%22&source=bl&ots=IIE5BDPqCj&sig=kMhcjNgYSuJzGTGCL13VTssPN1c&hl=en&ei=27WsSfDBO4SGnge07bHDBg&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=6&ct=result#PPA515.M1

HENRY BEEKMAN LIVINGSTON, SECOND SON OF JUDGE ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON OF CLERMONT. BORN 9 NOV 1750.

Commissions - Captain, Fourth (Dutchess) New York Regiment, 28 Jun 1775; nominated Major, 28 Feb 1776; elected Lieutenant-Colonel, Second New York Regiment, 8 Mar 1776; Colonel, Fourth Regiment, 21 Nov 1776; resigned, 20 Nov 1778; resignation accepted by Continental Congress, 13 Jan 1779.

After the war, commissioned Brigadier-General of New York Militia; and admitted an Original Member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

War Service - Canadian Expedition under General Montgomery until occupation of Montreal, 13 Nov 1775, as bearer of the despatches announcing the surrender of that place, was presented by Continental Congress with a sword of honour, 12 Dec 1775, and recommended by General Schuyler for promotion, "out of respect to his family as well as his own merit," 21 Feb 1776; on special service, Long Island July-September, 1776; recommended by General Washington for promotion, "he having upon every occasion exhibited proofs of his ability and zeal for the service," 8 Oct 1776; Saratoga (both battles) Sep-Oct 1777; at the second of these battles— 7 Oct 1777—General Arnold attributed "great part of our success to the gallant part he and his corps acted in storming the enemy's works, and the alertness and good order they observed in the pursuit "was sent by General Gates on a mission to Sir Henry Clinton in New York, October-November, 1777; Valley Forge, 1777-1778; Monmouth or Freehold, 28 June, 1778; Quaker Hill, Rhode Island, in which battle "he behaved with great spirit," according to General Sullivan's despatch to Congress, 29 Aug 1778. He resigned, as noticed above, soon after the last campaign, but from the correspondence of Governor George Clinton, he appears soon to have tired of an inactive life at Philadelphia, for on 20 August, 1780, he wrote to the governor asking to be employed "in the interesting operations intended against New York." These came to nothing, but in the following October, when Sir John Johnson made one of his destructive raids into northern New York, Clinton entrusted him with the command of some levies sent to reinforce the militia in Try on County. On 16 Apr 1781, he again offered his services "as an officer in one of the new regiments" then being raised for the defence of the frontiers, but nothing seems to have come from this second application.

Livingston, James, Solomon's 1; Col, 1st Canadian Regt; d. 1823.

Took part in Montgomery's campaign in Canada and was present when that patriot Mason was killed. In command at Stony Point, 1780. Born, 1747; died, 1832.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Livingston_\(American_Revolution\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Livingston_(American_Revolution))

Colonel **James Livingston** (27 Mar 1747-9 Amry 1832) was an American colonist living in Quebec who fought on the U.S. side of the Revolutionary War, leading his 1st Canadian Regiment of the Continental Army. He was born 27 Mar 1747, son of John Livingston and Catherine Ten Broeck. Catherine was the sister of General Abraham Ten Broeck. John was the son of Robert Livingston the Younger and Margaretta Schuyler. Margaretta was the daughter of Col. Peiter Schuyler, the first mayor of Albany. James Livingston was an American living in Quebec even before the 1759 invasion; his father had come to Montréal in 1747.

On 20 Nov 1775, James Livingston was made colonel of the 1st Canadian Regiment he had raised and was with (Bro.) Richard Montgomery when that general fell at Quebec, 1775. He participated in the capture of Fort Chambly 18 Aug 1775, the Battle of Quebec (1775), relief of Fort Stanwix in August 1777 and both Battles of Saratoga.

He will convince Philippe Schuyler that Quebecers will actually help the American. After Moses Hazen had convinced him that they would not. 300 Quebecers will help him take fort Chambly. This action brought Moses Hazen on the American side.

James Livingston served in Brigadier General Ebenezer Learned's brigade from Jul 1777 to Oct 1777. The 1st Canadian Regiment was combined with the 1st New York Regiment in Albany New York in 1777. Both will served under Learned at Saratoga. In reference about Saratoga the Canadian regiment will be sometime called the 1st New York Regiment.

James Livingston was in command of Verplanck's Point in Sep 1780 and fired on the British sloop of war, *Vulture*, forcing that vessel to retreat southwards. This was the ship that brought Major John Andre to meet with General **Benedict Arnold**. This firing brought about the circumstances that resulted in the capture and execution of Andre. He retired from the Continental Army on January 1, 1781. He was granted 3500 acres of land including the land where Tyre, New York is today in recognition of his service.

James married Elizabeth Simpson of Montreal; they had at least two sons, Edward and Richard Montgomery (yes, he named his son after the General Richard Montgomery out of respect for him) and one daughter, Catharine (1789-1871) who married Henry Brevoort Henry. Another daughter, Margaret Livingston Cady, married Daniel Cady and together they had Elizabeth Cady Simpson among other children. James settled after the war in Saratoga where he died at age 85 in 1832.

James Livingston is related to Richard Montgomery by Montgomery's wife who is a Livingston but she's not the sister of James.

James Livingston is the descendant of Robert R. Livingston *The Nephew*; not to be confused with the many other Robert R. Livingstons. The originator of the name came in America and built two branches of the Livingston family. James is from the branch of the *Nephew* of the originator of the family name.

Robert R. Livingston who signed the American Constitution is not in his branch but is a relative of him. This Robert is the 5th of 6th generation of people all named Robert Livingston.

http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/10,000_famous_freemasons/Volume_3_K_to_P.htm

James Livingston (1747-1832) Revolutionary soldier. b. March 27, 1747 in Canada. A cousin of Robert R., Edward and Henry B., qq.v. He was given command of a regiment of Canadian auxiliaries at the start of the war and was with General Richard Montgomery, q.v., at the capture of Fort Chambly. He later accompanied Montgomery on his invasion of Canada. He continued with the American Army as a colonel until the close of the war and was present at the Battle of Stillwater in 1777, and the surrender of Burgoyne the same year. He had command of Stony Point at the time of Benedict Arnold's, q.v., treason in 1780. Member of Solomon's Lodge No. 1, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. and master of same in 1777.

http://books.google.com/books?id=Yk5mAAAAAAAJ&pg=PA253&pg=PA253&dq=%22gilbert+r.+livingston%22&source=bl&ots=IIE5BDPqCj&sig=kMhcjNgYSUjzGTGCL13VTssPN1c&hl=en&ei=27WsSfDBO4SGnge07bHDBg&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=6&ct=result#PPA515.M1

JAMES LIVINGSTON, A GRANDSON OF ROBERT LIVINGSTON, THE NEPHEW. BORN 27 MAR 1747.

Commissions - Raised a Regiment of Canadian Refugees, with local rank of Major, under General Montgomery, in the autumn of 1775; Continental Congress appointed him Colonel of same, 8 Jan 1776; on failure of Canadian Expedition, Congress granted him permission to raise and command an additional Battalion of New York Line, 15 Aug 1776.

War Service - Canadian Expedition under General Montgomery, 1775; with Major Brown captures Fort Chambly, 18 Oct 1775; siege of Quebec, 1775-1776; relief of Fort Stanwix or Schuyler on the Mohawk River under General Arnold, Aug 1777; Saratoga (both battles), Sep-Oct 1777; commanded garrison at Verplanck's Point at date of Arnold's treason, when the shot from his four pounder caused the British sloop-of-war *Vulture* to slip her berth, which led to Major Andre' having to return by land, and thus, to his capture, Sep 1780; was retired, on the reduction of his regiment, 1 Jan 1781. On 8 Mar 1785, Congress "*Resolved*, that the eminent services he had rendered the United States in Canada previous to his receiving a commission, entitle him to the pay of colonel from the time of his joining the American army in Canada, and the paymaster in the settlement of his accounts, is hereby directed to make such allowance from that time."

JAMES LIVINGSTON

That Colonel James Livingston served under General Arnold at the relief of Fort Stanwix, is confirmed, unexpectedly, by the discovery of an original letter of his, addressed to General Gates from German Flats, on 21 Aug 1777, the day upon which General Arnold held his council of war at that place.

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios//jalivingston8605.html>

James Livingston was born in March 1747. He was the son of Albany natives John and Catharina Ten Broeck Livingston. His family lived in New York City, Montreal, and occasionally in Albany. His wife was Elizabeth Simpson of Montreal. The marriage produced nine children but only one was christened in Albany where John Livingston was baptized in May 1777. He probably lived in Canada from the end of the Seven Years War until just before the outbreak of the War for Independence when the Livingstons fell back to family property in the upper Hudson Valley.

James Livingston was an officer in the Revolutionary - colonel of a Continental regiment raised in Canada and serving throughout New York. In 1779, he was identified as the owner of a piece of property in Albany's third ward.

After the war, he settled in the Mohawk Valley. In 1790, his large family was listed on the census for Caughnawaga in newly created Montgomery County. He served in the New York State Assembly and was a member of the Board of Regents. He received considerable acreage by virtue of his military service.

James Livingston died in November 1832 at the age of eighty-five. Although technically within the criteria for inclusion among the people of colonial Albany, most of his long and distinguished life was like that of other members of his famous family - an early Albany boy who made good - but elsewhere.

<http://morrisonspensions.org/livingston.html>

Reference has been had to abstracts of reports, obtained at the Comptrollers Office in relation to the cases of **Col. James Livingston, and Capt. Abraham Livingston**, (3) both of whom were Canadian Refugees; and officers, who served to the close of the War in the Continental Line of the Army.

In regard to Col. James Livingston, it appears that, he received Military bounty lands from the U. States, and from the State of New York, viz #500 acres from the former and 3000 from the latter—As a Canadian Refugee, he received from the State of N. York, 1000 acres, and in the same character, received from the U. States, under the Act of Congress of the 18th Feb'y 1801 the quantity of 1280 acres.

The testimony reported in the case of Col. Jas. Livingston in support of his claim for land from the U. States, as a Canadian Refugee, shows that, he was possessed of considerable property, and sustained great losses by reason of his attachment to, and

joining the American cause—The amount of losses he sustained, as exhibited and sworn to by himself before the Chief Justice of the State of N. York, show a total loss amounting to \$10,400.

In regard to Abraham Livingston, it appears that he received lands from the same sources and under the same laws, that the several grants of lands were made to Col. James Livingston except under the act of Congress of the 7th Ap'l 1798. The testimony filed in his case shows that, "Having been a resident of Canada and a Clerk "to Mrs Oakes &c in the Indian or Fur trade, until the said Province was invaded by the American Army in 1775 he then joined the said army and continued in Service to the end of the war"—In this case it does not appear that the individual made any sacrifices or suffered any losses whatever. He received 1000 acres of land from the State of N. York as a Refugee, which quantity it would appear, was considered as a full compensation to him as such; it not appearing that the provisions of the Act of Congress relating to "Refugees" were ever extended to him.

The case of Colo. James Livingston is presented for the purpose of showing that Congress, in granting him lands by their Act of 7th April 1798 was influenced by the consideration of the heavy losses he sustained by the abandonment and consequent confiscation of his Property in the Province of Canada, in connection with his services in the American Army as a Colonel, commanding a Reg't to the close of the war.—

The case of Capt. Ab'm Livingston has been made the subject of reference, in order to show that, although he served as a Captain in the Continental line of the army until the close of the War, yet, as he had rec'd Military grants of land from the U. States and from the State of N. York, and also a grant of 1000 acres of land from said State as a Canadian Refugee, and it not appearing that he had made sacrifices or suffered losses, Congress refused to extend to him, the provision of the Act of the 7th April 1798.

Nothing appears in the papers and evidence laid before the committee of Revolutionary claims, in the several reports of that committee in the case of Rich'd Livingstons heirs, indicating the quantity of land which had been granted to said heirs by the State of N. York: particularly the land granted them in right of their Father, in his character of a Canadian Refugee. It is possible therefore, that the facts in relation to these grants, were not made a subject of inquiry by the Committee and were, perhaps, unknown to them—Whether a knowledge of them would have produced any change in the views of that committee in regard to the rights of the claimants can only be conjectured at this time. Bounty Land Office Feb'y 20th 1835.

Livingston, Philip, Solomon's,1, 1791 (sic); A signer of the Declaration of Independence; d. 12 Jun 1778).

http://tripatlas.com/Philip_Livingston



'Philip Livingston' b. 15 Jan 1719, Albany, NY; d. 12 Jun 1778, was a merchant and statesman from New York City. He was a delegate for New York to the Continental Congress from 1775 to 1778, and signed the Declaration of Independence. His grandfather, who had immigrated to New York and controlled the large grant called "Livingston Manor", was known as Robert, 1st Lord of the Manor. His father, also named Philip, was the 2nd Lord of the Manor. This Philip was, however, his fourth son, and thus could not inherit. The wife of the 2nd Lord of the Manor was a daughter of Pieter Van Brugh, Mayor of Albany.

Philip attended and graduated from Yale College in 1737. He then settled in New York City and pursued a mercantile career. He became prominent as a merchant, and was elected Alderman in 1754. He was reelected to that office each year until 1763. Also in 1754, he went as a delegate to the Albany Congress. There, he joined delegates from several other colonies to negotiate with Indians and discuss common plans for dealing with the French and Indian War. They also developed a Plan of Union for the Colonies which was, however, rejected by King George.

Livingston became an active promoter of efforts to raise and fund troops for the war, and in 1759 was elected to the colony's House of Representatives. He would hold that office until 1769, serving as Speaker in 1768. In October 1765, he attended the Stamp Act Congress, which produced the first formal protest to the crown as a prelude to the Revolution. Philip became strongly aligned with the radical block in that Congress. He joined New York's "Committee of Correspondence" to continue communication with leaders in the other colonies.

When New York established a rebel government in 1775, he was the President of the Provincial Convention. They also selected him as one of their delegates to the Continental Congress that year. In the Congress, he strongly supported separation from Great Britain and in 1776 joined other delegates in the Declaration of Independence.

After the adoption of the new New York State Constitution, he was elected to the state Senate in 1777, while continuing in the national congress. He died suddenly while attending the sixth session of Congress in York, PA, and is buried in the Prospect Hill Cemetery there. Livingston was a Presbyterian, a Mason, and an original promoter of King's College, which became Columbia University. His brother was New Jersey Governor William Livingston. His cousin was New York Congressman Robert R Livingston, the Chancellor.

- His wife was Christina Ten Broeck a great-granddaughter of Albany Mayor Dirck Wesselse Ten Broeck whose wife Margarita Cuyler was a niece of Maria Cuyler, the wife of New York City Mayor John Cruger.
- Mayor Cruger was father of New York City Mayor John Cruger, Jr., and grandfather of Henry Cruger and MP and loyalist Colonel John Henry Cruger.
- Colonel Cruger was a brother in law of Oliver De Lancey (the elder).
- De Lancy was a grandson of New York Mayor Stephanus Van Cortlandt and an uncle of wife of South Carolina Congressman Ralph Izard.
- Oliver's elder brother was New York Governor James DeLancey.
- A brother of Christina was Abraham Ten Broeck - a Milita Brigadier General of Milita and a Albany Mayor.
- Abraham Ten Broeck's wife was Elizabeth Van Rensselaer a sister of Stephen Van Renselaer II.

- A cousin of Abraham Ten Broeck was Maria Ten Broeck who was the wife of Continental Army General Goose Van Schaick, who was a son of Albany Mayor Sybrant Van Schaick.
- Goose Van Schaick's sister was married to Continental Army General Peter Gansevoort, a great-grandnephew of Albany Mayor Pieter Van Burgh.
A daughter, Catherina, married Stephen Van Rennselaer II.
- Their son, Stephen Van Rennselaer III, married Margarita Schuyler, daughter of General Philip Schuyler, a great nephew of Albany Mayor Pieter Schuler.
A great-grandson Edward Livingston married Sarah R. Lansing, a daughter of Albany Mayor and Congressman John Lansing.

Livingston, Robert H(enry), Solomon's, 1; 2Lt, 2nd Cont'l Artillery.

<http://www.iment.com/maida/familytree/livingston/livgen.htm>

Lt. Robert Henry Livingston, b. 25 Oct 1760; d. 31 Aug 1804, was a lieutenant in the Second Regiment Continental Artillery, and a county clerk of Dutch County, in 1789. He married Catharine (Caty) Tappan, daughter of Dr. Peter Vose Crannel Tappan. He was the son of Henry Livingston (29 Aug 1714-10 Feb 1799) and Susanna Storm Conklin (1724-1793); grandson of Gilbert Livingston and Cornelia Beekman.

Children

1. [Elizabeth Livingston](#) b. 17 Jan 1793; d. 12 Jan 1848; m. Rev. George Boyd, D.D.
2. [Susan Livingston](#) b. ca 1794
3. [George H. Livingston](#) b. ca 1796

Livingston, William S(mith), Ind. Royal Arch, 8 (2); Lt Col, Col. John Lasher's regiment; Webb's Cont'l Regt..

<http://www.robertsewell.ca/smith.html>

{Chief Justice} William Smith II

Susanna Smith (1729 – 1791), daughter of Chief Justice William Smith II, married Robert James Livingston (1729 – 1771), a brother of Janet Livingston who married {Chief Justice} William Smith II.

Susanna Smith and Robert James Livingston had children:

- Mary Livingston 1748 – 1830 married 1st {Capt} Gabriel Maturin and 2nd {Dr} Jonathan Mallet
- James Kierstede Livingston 1749 – 1777
- Elizabeth Livingston 1751 – 1752
- iv. Col William Smith Livingston 1755 – 1795** m. Catherine Lott (see below)
- Robert James Livingston 1757 – 1757, died an infant
- Susanna Livingston 1758 – 1851 m. Rev. James Francis Armstrong
- Robert James Livingston 1759 – 1827
- viii. Hon. Peter Robert Livingston 1760 – 1847 m. Joanna Livingston, d/o Judge Robert R Livingston and Margaret Beekman
- ix. Judge Maturin Livingston 1769 – 1847 m. Margaret Lewis, gr dau of Judge Robert R Livingston & Margaret Beekman

http://books.google.com/books?id=iNIUAAAAYAAJ&pg=RA1-PA1342&lpg=RA1-PA1342&dq=%22william+smith+livingston%22&source=bl&ots=XdnYuxrrSc&sig=l-fgCfuD8airtTXg-IXOtc83ic&hl=en&ei=O6TeSeS8DOftlQfb4YThCA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=5 page 1342.

Colonel William Smith Livingston, son of Robert James and Susan (Smith) Livingston, was born at New York City, 27 Aug 1755, died there, 25 Jun 1795. He had an extensive army record in the revolution. He was commissioned fourth lieutenant of fusiliers in Colonel Lasher's regiment, 14 Sep 1775; commissioned Major, 24 Jun 1776; aide-de-camp to General Greene, 16 Aug 1776; Lt Col of Samuel B. Webb's additional Connecticut continental regiment, 11 Jan 1777; was stationed on the Hudson river under General Putnam, 1777. He had occasion to visit Governor Clinton, who detained him there, and thus, although his regiment was not engaged in the defense of the fort, he was the officer employed by Governor Clinton to meet the British flag, and upon the British storming the fort he was made a prisoner; escaped from the prison-ship "Martel," in Dec 1777; was wounded in the battle of Quaker Hill, Rhode Island, and on 29 Aug 1778, was praised by General Greene for his gallantry. He resigned his commission, 10 Oct 1778, and taking the usual oath, 6 Apr 1779, was admitted attorney. He had a residence on Broadway and was buried in the family vault of Abraham Lott, NY City. From his reckless daring he gained the title of "Fighting Bill," was conspicuous in the battle of Long Island, taken prisoner, and confined in the Sugar House.

Colonel William S. Livingston married, in 1774, Catherine Lott. She died 29 Sep 1823, and was the daughter of Abraham and Gertrude (Coeymans) Lott, of Long Island. Children:

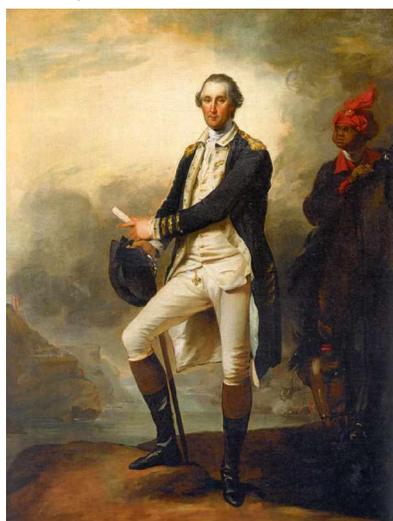
- Caroline, born Aug 1790; died, Rhinebeck, NY, 21 Aug 1869; married George Davidson, of the British army.
- Louisa, married Archibald Turner, of Newark, NJ.
- William, died, unmarried, in England.
- Francis Armstrong, born 30 Jan 1795; died at Rhinebeck, NY, 16 Jun 1830.

<http://www.trussel.com/hf/reply.htm>

Now a word must be said of the occurrences at York and the conduct of Anthony Wayne. Whether the horrible affair at York (PA) happened as I have described it in my story is something no one can determine today. There are in existence at least five versions of the incident at York, and each varies from the other. Three versions give an account which is substantially that in *The Proud and the Free*. The semi-official records surviving tell of a court martial at York, wherein six men were condemned to death and four executed, which is more or less what Wayne's accounting of the incident to Washington is.

However, Lieutenant Colonel William Smith Livingston, in a letter to Colonel Samuel Blatchey Webb, gives the following account:

"There has been a mutiny in the Pennsylvania Line at York Town [Pennsylvania] previous to their marching. Wayne like a good officer quelled it as soon as twelve of the fellows stepped out and persuaded the Line to refuse to march in consequence of the promises made to them not being complied with. Wayne ... begged they would now fire either on him and them, or on those villains in front. He then called to such a platoon.



They presented at the word, fired, and killed six of the villains. One of the others, badly wounded, he ordered to be bayoneted. The soldier on whom he called to do it, recovered his piece and said he could not, for he was his comrade. Wayne then drew his pistol and told him he would kill him. The fellow then advanced and bayoneted him. Wayne then marched the Line by divisions round the dead and the rest of the fellows are ordered to be hanged. The Line marched the next day southward, mute as fish."

Col. William Smith Livingston possessed great physical strength, and with Col. Benjamin Tallmadge, had the reputation of being the handsomest man in the Revolutionary Army. They were second cousins. Benjamin named his first son William Smith Tallmadge (b. 20 Oct 1785).

< One of Col. Benjamin Tallmadge's most highly prized souvenirs of the Revolution was a portrait of General George Washington, with which his chief presented him shortly before his death. An interesting incident showing the intimacy between Col. Tallmadge and General Washington, is the fact that Col. Tallmadge posed for the lower part of the famous portrait of Washington by (John) Trumbull. General Washington's time was so taken up with public affairs that at his request, Col. Tallmadge posed for the legs, Trumbull having pronounced Col. Tallmadge's legs an exact pattern of General Washington's.

Lloyd, Richard, Union, 1; Trinity No. 3, NJ; Captain, agent for 2nd Canadian (Gen. Moses Hazen's) Regiment. Order of the Cincinnati – New Jersey.

http://www.archive.org/stream/societyofcincinnati00sociala/societyofcincinnati00sociala_djvu.txt

BREVET MAJOR RICHARD LLOYD; born in 1755, at Upper Freehold, New Jersey; First Lieutenant, Third Battalion, First Establishment, New Jersey Continental Line, February 7, 1776; First Lieutenant, Hazen's Regiment, Second Canadian, Continental Army, January 1, 1777; Captain, September 20, 1777; Major by brevet; retired January 1, 1783; died May 17, 1792, in Sussex County, New Jersey. Took active part in Battle of Monmouth; left no heirs.

WILLIAM LLOYD brother of Richard; born May 1, 1757 in Upper Freehold, New Jersey; admitted July 4, 1795; Member of the New Jersey General Assembly and of the Council; Sheriff and Collector of the County of Monmouth, New Jersey; Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Monmouth County, New Jersey; died April 22, 1837, at Freehold, New Jersey.

A further account of William, with a brief mention of his brother Richard, may be seen on pages 121-127 at:

http://books.google.com/books?id=fjWuklimMmIC&pg=PA122&lpg=PA122&dq=%22richard+lloyd%22+%22freehold%22&source=bl&ots=M7oKpTmTm&sig=40AOxc4k0Wnio3kgWuRWTJ45IQ&hl=en&ei=vlfRScmqLpbrlQfZuJDgDg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=resu&resnum=9#PPA120.M1

Lockwood, Daniel, St. Patrick's, 4, 3 May 1792; Private, Dutchess Co. Militia.

Loop, Peter Jr., St. George's Lodge No. 6; FC & MM14 Jul 1786; Lt in Col. Willett's Regiment of Levies, Captain Harrison's Company. In 3 Jun 1793 he signed as one of the Petitioners for Union Lodge No. 30 of Elmira, Chemung, NY. At the first elections on 26 Dec 1794 he was elected Secretary. The charter of Union Lodge No. 30 was forfeited in 1833 during the Morgan period. The old warrant was never surrendered and in summer of 1843 the old warrant was located, and on 9 Oct 1843 it was surrendered to Grand Lodge and on 25 Oct 1843 met as Union Lodge No. 95. It presently meets (2009) as Union-Cooley Lodge No. 95.

<http://genforum.genealogy.com/loop/messages/81.html>

Peter's son Peter Jr. married Sarah Birney. From "The Loop Family in America" that deal with Capt. Peter Loop. Peter Loop, Jr. died 1825 near Bath, Steuben, NY.

<http://www3.sympatico.ca/ken.birney/henry.htm>

Peter Loop Jr., Captain, was b.31 Jan 1760-Claverack, NY; m. 20 Apr 1790; d. 18 Jan 1825-Bath, NY; married Sarah BIRNEY (b. 1 Jan 1770-Wysox, Bradford Co, PA; d. 25 Sep 1847-Belvedere, Boone Co, IL)

Peter was one of the commissioners of the Susquehanna company and whose name is affixed to many of their grants. In order to avoid what seemed to be an endless dispute about title, he moved first to Elmira (Newtown), then up the Cohocton, above Painted Post, where he was an influential citizen.

Children; first 6 born in Bath, Steuben, NY; second six in Elmira, Chemung, NY:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| i. John LOOP | b. 09 Feb 1792 |
| ii. Peter P LOOP | b. 08 Dec 1793; d. 02 Nov 1854-Belvidere, Boone Co, IL |
| iii. Hannah LOOP | b. 19 Jan 1796; d. 16 Dec 1887-Belvidere, Boone Co, IL |
| iv. Henry LOOP | b. 11 May 1799; d. 27 May 1877-Belvidere, Boone Co, IL |
| v. Rachel LOOP | b. 03 May 1802; d. 05 Dec 1810-Bath, Steuben Co, NY |
| vi. Zeriaah LOOP | b. 23 Sep 1804; d. 22 Dec 1806-Bath, Steuben Co, NY |
| vii. Murray LOOP | b. 30 Jan 1807; d. 20 Jan 1848-Jalapa, Mexico |
| viii. Caroline LOOP | b. 30 Jan 1807; d. 09 Dec 1841-Belvidere, Boone Co, IL |
| ix. Rebecca LOOP | b. 31 May 1809 |
| x. Joseph Mordicai LOOP | b. 16 May 1811; d. 1903-Port Sanilac, MI |

- xi. Sarah LOOP b. 16 May 1811
- xii. James Lawrence LOOP b. 22 Aug 1813; d. 08 Feb 1865-Rockford, Winnebago Co, IL

CHAPTER 9 -- Capt. Peter Loop (Sr.) of Hillsdale, NY

Peter LOOP [Christian(4), Jacob(3), Sebastian(2), Anthony(1)] of Hillsdale, Columbia County, NY, was born in Langenbach, in the Parish of Marienberg, Prussia, on 12 Dec 1732. He was the son of Christian LOOP and Anna Maria FILGER (or PHILYER). He arrived in New York City with his parents about October 1737. He married three times, but had children only by his first two wives. His first wife, by whom he had seven children, was Cousia SPRINGER. She died between 1769 and 1776. His second wife, by whom he had four children, was Maria BAILEY. She died after 1783. His third wife was christened Prudence MOORHOUSE on January 21, 1738 in Saybrook, Connecticut, daughter of Thomas MOORHOUSE and Prudence WRIGHT. She married first Jesse BUSHNELL. She died on October 27, 1828 and is buried beside her husband, Peter Loop.

Peter Loop served in the militia with his brother John in 1767 in Capt. John Hogeboom's Co. In 1770, he is listed as a 1st Lieutenant in Van Rensselaer's Regiment, his residence given as Claverack. It is not clear whether Peter Loop also served in the American Revolution. He is traditionally identified with the Peter Loop (Jr.) who was made a Lieutenant in Willet's Regiment in 1782. But the year before, in 1781, Peter Loop, Jr., is listed as a Lieutenant in the same regiment. And Peter Loop's son Peter, Jr., was most likely an officer during the Revolution, as after the war he is listed as Capt. Peter Loop, Jr., in the Susquehanna Company Papers. The father and son may have become confused in family tradition. But it is likely Peter deserved the appellation "Capt." if only for his pre-Revolutionary service.

The children of Peter LOOP and his first wife Cousia SPRINGER were:

1. Christian LOOP, b. April 16, 1759, m. Lucy FERRIS, d. 1799.
2. Peter LOOP, Jr., m. Sarah BIRNEY, d. 1825.
3. Mary LOOP, m. Hendrick VAN DEUSEN, d. before 1816.
4. Martin LOOP, bpt. January 26, 1766, m. Catherine VAN DEUSEN, d. about 1820.
5. David LOOP, bpt. April 24, 1768, m. Annie D., d. October 29, 1841.
6. John LOOP, bpt. November 12, 1769, d. before 1816, probably had no issue.
7. Jane (Jenny) LOOP, b. August 15, 1771, m. Jonathan ANDRUS. She d. January 14, 1865.

The children of Peter LOOP and his second wife Maria BAILEY were:

8. Nathaniel LOOP, b. July 2, 1776, d. after 1842.
9. Philyer LOOP, b. November 22, 1777, m. Martha ODELL, d. April 21, 1822.
10. Henry A. LOOP, b. June 10, 1779, m. Louisa BUSHNELL, d. August 13, 1868.
11. Benjamin LOOP, b. February 28, 1783, m. Agnes KENNEDY, d. January 19, 1865.

<http://www.joycetice.com/craft/stanstdc.htm>

The township of Standing Stone was one of the first grants made by the Susquehanna company in Bradford County, on the east branch of the Susquehanna river (25 square miles). Peter Loop was one of the first proprietors of in this grant, holding lot no. 11, which he conveyed as follows: "Peter Loop, of Newtown, NY, to Theophilus Moyer, No. 11, of Standing Stone, March 3, 1795, and the next day conveys to Henry Birney the lots on which the grantee lives." Peter married Sarah Birney, the daughter of Henry.

Loring, Jonathan (Jotham?), Masters', 2; Lt. Col, 3rd Mass.

There is no readily available reference to Jonathan Loring in the 3rd Mass. There is, however, reference to Lt. Col. **Jotham** Loring.

http://books.google.com/books?id=yOTBqYq9y_QC&pg=PA369&dq=%22stephen+mccrea%22+%22windmill%22#PPA367.M1
page 367.

Born 1740, Hingham, Mass; died there 1820) of Col. Greaton's Regt. One of the field officers who signed the remonstrance, dated July 8, 1776, against abandonment of Crown Point and removed to Ticonderoga. Reached Montreal May 21, 1776. Lt. Col. of 3rd Mass., Jan 1777. Was at Fort William Henry when it was captured by Montcalm in 1757, under Col Benjamin Lincoln.

The following references appear to support this possibility:

<http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=pusch&id=I045838>

JONATHAN OR JOTHAM LORING, b. 30 Apr 1740 in Hingham, MA; d. there 28 Sep 1820. m. 5 Jun 1785 [Luna Wadsworth](#) b. 2 Nov 1739 in Duxbury, MA.

Children (the first five, born in Hingham, probably by Mary Richmonds (see below):

1. [SARAH LORING](#) b: 8 May 1769
2. [JOTHAM LORING](#) b: 12 Jan 1772
3. [SYLVESTER RICHMOND LORING](#) b: 28 Jan 1773
4. [RICHMOND LORING](#) b: 15 Jun 1775
5. [POLLY LORING](#) b: 07 Aug 1776
6. [WADSWORTH LORING](#) b: 09 Oct 1784 in Duxbury, MA

http://www.richmondancestry.org/pdf_files/5th_Generation.pdf

MARY RICHMOND⁵ (Sylvester⁴, Silvester³, Edward², John¹) was born in Dighton, MA, March 10, 1734. She married, first, September 1765, Samuel Buckman of North Yarmouth; and secondly, **Col. Jotham Loring** of Hingham, son of Thomas and Sarah (Hersey) Loring. Col. Loring was born April 30, 1740, and died September 28, 1820. She died November 14, 1776.

Children:

- i. SARAH LORING, Born May 8, 1769; married Philip Chandler.
- ii. JOTHAM LORING, born June 12, 1772; died March 24, 1776.

- iii. SYLVESTER RICHMOND LORING, born June 17, 1773; died Nov. 18, 1796.
- iv. RICHMOND LORING, born June 15, 1775; died unmarried, Nov. 16, 1796.
- v. POLLY LORING, born Aug. 7, 1776; married, in 1806, Ezra Leavitt.

Col. Jotham Loring removed to Duxbury, and married, secondly Lucia, daughter of Deacon Benjamin Wadsworth, and had children. (shown above as being 'Luna' Wadsworth, daughter of Ichabod Wadsworth and Anne Hunt, Luna's first husband having been Benjamin Wadsworth). Jotham was an active patriot in the Revolution.

Heitman's Register. page 357.

http://books.google.com/books?id=tZALAAAIAAJ&pg=PA357&lpg=PA357&dq=%22loring.+jotham%22&source=bl&ots=vjRJIrcDv7&sig=GqCOTNgpxJB3IzT4MicynMErZJc&hl=en&ei=1W_fSf3gBt7rIQftq9ngDg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4
Loring, Jotham (Mass). Captain in Lexington Alarm, April, 1775; Captain of Heath's Massachusetts Regiment, May to November, 1775; Major 24th Continental Infantry, 1st January, 1776; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st November, 1776; Lieutenant-Colonel 3d Massachusetts, 1st January, 1777; dismissed 12th August, 1779.

History of Duxbury, MA, by Justin Winsor. page 151.

http://books.google.com/books?id=3koWAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA151&lpg=PA151&dq=%22jotham+loring%22&source=bl&ots=YvBFa0mXPC&sig=Hh8xbAWkA_SolhHv9C9rXPcyWfk&hl=en&ei=OGffSfLnH97lIQfYyZjqDg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=6#PPA151.M1

COL. JOTHAM LORING was a native of Hingham, though a resident of Duxbury in his latter years. He served in the Old French War, as a private, under the command of Col. Benjamin Lincoln, and was at Fort William Henry when it was taken by Gen. Montcalm, in 1757. On the commencement of hostilities in 1775, he was one of the committee of Hingham, chosen to have inspection of the militia, and shortly after received a captain's commission in the regiment of Col. Greaton in Roxbury; and in June we find him a major in Col. Heath's regiment, and soon after fighting in the ranks of aspiring freemen on the heights of Bunker's Hill. At the time of the landing of the British at Nantasket, Maj. Loring, with Maj. Vose and others, succeeded in escaping with about a thousand bushels of barley, which they had cut. They then proceeded to the light-house at the entrance of the harbor, burned it, and captured three boats of the British, who were out on a fishing excursion from Boston, and succeeded in effecting their escape, bringing off with them three casks of oil and fifty pounds of powder. They also burned a barn and some hay on the Brewsters. Although this was done amid an almost incessant fire from the British men-of-war and tenders lying in the harbor, yet they escaped, having only two men slightly wounded. Col. Loring was also present in the assault on Danbury, and in the affair his horse was shot from under him. — *MS. Records of the Loring Family.*

Louden (Loudon), Samuel, Ind. Royal Arch, 8; Private, 4th Regiment, Orange County Militia.

http://books.google.com/books?id=1iE8AAAAIAAJ&pg=PA75&lpg=PA75&dq=%22samuel+louden%22&source=bl&ots=WtTqhsbNKv&sig=7R95zCgYuURwscIWlb8NJeS27wo&hl=en&ei=SXXfSZLaGaLsIQe8w63gDg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=6#PPA88.M1 page 76-92.

Samuel is possibly the printer noted a being of New York City and Fishkill, NY.

Lounsbery (Lounsberry), Edward, Masters', 2; Captain, 2nd NY, 21 Nov 1776; resigned, 15 Oct 1778; died, 1809.

<http://www.jurista.com/Lounsbery/big-history.html>

Major Edward Lounsbery, together with his brother Richard of Ulster Co., were among the first to offer their services at their country's call -- their names are on the roll of honor in that county's history. The war records show Edward Lounsbery as Lieut. of 3rd N.Y. Regiment, then Cap. of 2nd N.Y. Regiment, came out with rank of Major 15th of Oct. 1778. He was twice married. By the first marriage (to Janneken Van Wagene) he had four sons, and one daughter; by the second marriage (to Jannetje DuBois) four sons and three daughters.

The children by the first wife are John, Richard, Jacob, Edward, and Catherine who married a Stillwellville, near Ithaca, NY. The children by the second marriage were Louis, Henry Dubois, Ebenezer, Philip, Elizabeth, Nancy, and Jane. Of these children Elizabeth married Captain Cornelius Hoffman, Nancy married Peter Hoffman, and Jane married Peter Vosburg, all old colonial families. Edward Lounsbery's first wife was a Wagner, the second a DuBois a descendant of one of the three DuBois brothers--one settled in New York, one in Kingston, and one at New Paltz.

http://books.google.com/books?id=yOTBqYg9y_QC&pg=PA340&dq=%22Edward+Lounsbery%22 page 340.

DUBOIS, JAUNEKE (Jannetje - Jane), wife of **Capt. Edward Lounsbery**, daughter of Philip Dubois, of New Palz. He carried dispatches from Genl. Gates at Saratoga to Genl. Washington travelling on horse back.

Low, John, Masters', 2; 2Lt, 2nd NY.

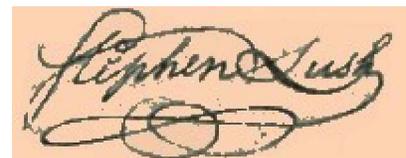
Low, Samuel, Holland, 8, joined 1788; Private, 4th Regt, Orange Co. Militia; 3rd Regt, Ulster Co. Militia.

Lufberry (Lufbery), Abraham, Ind. Royal Arch, 8; Private, Additional Corps, The Line.

Lush, Stephen, Masters', 2; Private in First Regiment, Albany County Militia.

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios//stlush416.html>

Stephen Lush was born about 1753. He may have been the son of Manhattan skipper and privateer William Lush. He was educated at Kings College - receiving a bachelor of arts degree in 1770 and a masters degree in 1773. He then clerked for New York attorney William Smith, Jr. Admitted to the bar in 1774, twenty-one-year-old Stephen Lush relocated to Albany to practice law. In Albany, he joined his brother Richard, a businessman and future land speculator, in a house in the second ward. Both Lush brothers would settle in Albany - making the future state capital their home for life.



<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/or/or-nw.html>

Stephen Lush winced as the sloop cleared **Castle Island** and headed for the dock that jutted into the river in front of a large cluster of small buildings. His first sight of the city of Albany in early 1775 left him with the most mixed of feelings. Sent upriver to open a law office for his mentor William Smith, Jr., he already knew that at age twenty-two he would be the best educated and most well-connected lawyer in the region. As the morning sun reflected off the timbers of new buildings being erected in all parts of the old city, he wondered whether the crude community coming into focus before him would be able to satisfy any of his ambitions. Soon he would see his **brother** who had been in Albany for several years - making his way as an importer and land speculator. As he left the waterfront, this son of a sea captain wondered about his future in a new place where everything seemed to be in a state of flux.

Acutely aware of the uncertain political situation and that his identification with the Kings College establishment might require him to make some new contacts in order to survive, he too was in transition. But Lush quickly decided for the American cause. Before long, he would leave Albany to serve with distinction in the revolutionary army, suffer as a captive on a British prison ship, and finally return as the secretary to governor George Clinton. His political aspirations were already forming. But in 1775, Stephen Lush could not dream that he would live the next fifty years - the rest of his days as a leading resident of what would become New York's capital city.

His budding legal career soon was interrupted by the War for Independence. In 1776, he was elected to the Albany Committee of Correspondence as a member from the second ward. By 1777, he had become the aide-de-camp (secretary) to General George Clinton and remained in that position when Clinton became Governor of New York State in 1778. He was also commissioned a captain of a Ranger company; then major, and finally brigade major. Serving in the action around New York City, he was captured by the British and held for some time before being exchanged. A detailed pension application later described his extensive wartime service!

Lush married Lydia Stringer in 1781. By 1798, seven of their children had been baptized in Albany churches. By 1790, his family was living in a large, new home on Market Street that adjoined the mirror-image dwelling/office of his father-in-law, physician (Bro.) Samuel Stringer [q.v.].

Appointed clerk of the court of chancery in 1778, in 1792 he was elected to the state Assembly and then, in 1800, to the New York State Senate.

Stephen Lush was a longtime slaveholder who maintained the practice until almost 1820. His Albany household had five slaves in 1810. In 1819, he sold the "time" of service of "Thomas, a negro boy . . . born 9/13/1799" to his father, Albany skipper Thomas Allicott.

Stephen Lush died in April 1825 at the age of seventy-two. His will divided an extensive estate among his wife and six surviving children. A large monument in Albany Rural Cemetery commemorates his distinguished life.

Lydia Stringer was born in 1759. She was the first child born to Dr. Samuel Stringer [q.v.] and his wife, the former Rachel Vanderheyden. In December 1781, she married newcomer, Revolutionary officer, and secretary to the governor Stephen Lush at the home of the Dutch dominie in Schenectady. By 1800, the marriage had produced at least eight children. By 1790, her family had settled permanently in a large new home on Market Street which they shared with her parents - who lived in the other half of the double house.

Lydia lost her husband in 1825. She was named executor of his substantial estate which she administered for many years. She continued to live in their home at 313 North Market Street. Lydia Stringer Lush died in August 1841 at age 83. In that year, she was identified as the owner of two houses on the west side of Market Street - a grand three-story brick building and a two-story wooden structure. Letters of administration were issued on her estate in October.

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios//rilush1047.html>

Richard Lush was the **brother and associate** of Revolutionary leader and New York State officeholder **Stephen Lush**. By 1775, he had followed his brother to Albany and had joined the crusade for American liberties as a recruiter. He contributed financially to the cause and served as the "Deputy State Agent for Albany County" - procuring supplies and provisions for the war effort. In 1778, he also served the regular army as deputy muster-master for the Third Regiment of the New York Line. Too valuable to be spared, he was exempted from military service to keep him involved in the supply side!

In 1779, he was sharing a house in the second ward with his brother - the secretary to Governor Clinton. Toward the end of the war, he became involved in municipal affairs as assessor, fireman, and then assistant alderman and alderman in the second ward. In the years that followed, he was a prominent participant in Albany's post-war development!

He married Albany native Lyntie Fonda in December 1780. Over the next two decades, seven of their children were baptized in the Albany Dutch Church where both parents were members and where Richard was a church officer.

During the 1780s and afterwards, he acquired Albany real estate to support his business initiatives but also for investment purposes. He owned a number of lots along the waterfront and near the northern border of the city. With the end of the war, he began to invest in land that first was granted to soldiers in the Revolutionary army.

By 1790, he had established his own residence in a double house at 62 (later 320) North Market Street. In that year, he was appointed Albany County clerk. This prominent Albany personage served until 1808. In 1811, he was appointed Albany County Surrogate. Richard Lush died in Albany in May 1817. Letters of administration were issued on his estate two weeks later.

M

Machin, Thomas, Visitor American Union, Morristown, NJ. 27 Dec 1779. Signed request for Washington as Grand Master. Schoharie Union Lodge. Captain, Artillery.

See Appendix of this present work for his Sullivan Expedition Journal.

See also: <http://morrisonspensions.org/machin.pdf> regarding his Pension.

See also: <http://kenlifshitz.com/PumpkinVineExcerptV.PDF> regarding his Courts Martial.

See also: <http://kenlifshitz.com/Donderburg's%20Pumpkin%20Vine.ver%20tr.pdf> regarding the Great Chain.

See also extensive material in "The History of Schoharie County," beginning on page 550 at:

http://books.google.com/books?id=GEkVAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA599&lpg=PA599&dq=%22silas+gray%22+%22schoharie%22&source=bl&ots=UX-WtHfVIY&sig=9wPIP62cLQguTIZoPIChsJive7Y&hl=en&ei=jInVSeKcO8ffIQeE4rzqDA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4#PPA550.M1

Among the officers of the American army deserving of notice, was Captain Thomas Machin, engineer; distinguished alike for his mathematical skill and patriotic bravery. He was born March 20th, 1744, O. S., four miles from Wolverhampton, *Staffordshire*, England. His father, John Machin, a distinguished mathematician, had two sons, John and Thomas. The former was killed at the siege of some town near the outlet of the Red Sea; and the latter was one of a corps of English cadets, which, with the British infantry became so distinguished for (their bravery in the battle of Minden, Germany. The cadets, or fencible-s, as called, were almost annihilated in that battle, which took place between the allied army under Ferdinand and the French, in August, 1759.

The Duke of Bridgewater, who may justly be styled the father of the canal navigation of Great Britain, projected at Aw own expense a canal from the coal measures on his lands in the town of Worsley to Manchester, a distance of some ten miles; obtaining his first act for the same at the session of parliament for the winter of 1758 and 59. A few years after he obtained an act for carrying a branch of it to Liverpool, nearly thirty miles. The former canal was carried by a stone aqueduct over the river Ir- well, forty feet above its surface, so that shipping might pass under it in the river; and the latter over the Mercer. Those great works which were looked upon at their commencement by the incredulous as wholly impracticable, were prosecuted to completion under the direction of the celebrated engineer and mechanical inventor, James Brindley. Soon after Brindley began those works, Thomas Machin entered his employ; and it is not surprising that under such a tutor, he, too, should have become a good practical engineer. He was engaged in taking the levels for the Duke's canal and as clerk paid off many of the laborers employed by Brindley.

After making a voyage to the East Indies, Machin sailed for America, and arriving in 1772, took up his residence in the city of New York. The principal object of his voyage was to examine a copper mine in New Jersey. After a short stay in New York, he went to reside in Boston, and evidently intended a permanent residence; as he warmly espoused the cause of the Bostonians against his "father land." He was one of the celebrated **Boston tea party** of 1773. He was engaged and wounded (in one arm) in the conflict on Bunker's hill, while acting as lieutenant of artillery.

Mr. Machin received his first commission in the American service, as second lieutenant in the regiment of artillery, commanded by Col. Henry Knox, which was dated Jan. 18th, 1776. That the patriots of Massachusetts were not only acquainted with Lieut. Machin's skill as an engineer, but actually called it into requisition in laying out the fortifications for the American camp around Boston, the following papers will show.

"Boston, June 19., 1776—Wednesday evening. "To Lieut. Machin, at Nantasket:

"Sir—I informed the committee that you could go to Sandwich on the survey if it could be taken this week; in consequence of which, we agreed that you might set out as soon as you thought proper, and begin the survey, and that we would follow, and be there next Tuesday. I beg you would let me see you to-morrow evening, that the committee may hear what to depend on. "Sir, your most humble serv't-

"JAMES BOWDOIN."

"Lieut. Machin, the bearer hereof, being employed in y^e Colony service, it is desired he may pass from hence to Sandwich and back without interruption.

"Boston, June 20, 1776" "JAMES BOWDOIN."

"Camp at White Plains, August 9, 1778.

"These are to certify, that the subscriber, being Aid-de-Camp to Maj. Gen'l Ward, in the year 1776, while stationed at Boston: General Ward directed Lieut. Thomas Machin, of the Artillery, to act as Engineer to erect fortifications for the defence of the Town and Harbor of Boston, from the first of April, 1776, to the month of June following, which service he faithfully performed.

[continued in the Appendix, following Captain Machin's *Journal*]

MacLeod, Normand, St. Patrick's, 4; initiated or affiliated 6 Sep 1770; Captain, NY Line.

MacLeod's Journal, with extensive introductory remarks is available in under the title "Detroit to Fort Sackville, 1778-1779," an extract copy of which may be seen at:

http://books.google.com/books?id=dJCJtSPsrH0C&dq=%22normand+macleod%22&printsec=frontcover&source=bl&ots=h4E6m5SMb&sig=Zv1CRqjBOffzXMQnwF5a0pWq2pk&hl=en&ei=iZ_gScy8Ac_sIQf6PzfDg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1#PR20.M1 or is available for purchase through amazon.com or other sources, from about \$28 or more.

http://www.biographi.ca/009004-119.01-e.php?&id_nbr=2042&interval=25&&PHPSESSID=iv4dnt8vjfna3qbg164bod7246

Normand MacLeod was an army officer, Indian department official, and fur-trader; b. ca 1731 in Skye, Scotland; m. Cécile Robert, probably the daughter of Antoine Robert of Detroit (Mich.); d. 1796 at Montreal, Quebec.

Normand MacLeod first saw military service in 1747 in the Netherlands. He came to America in 1756 as an ensign in the 42nd Foot, and during the Seven Years' War he transferred to Thomas Gage's 80th Foot. He attained the rank of captain-lieutenant and in the early 1760s was stationed at Fort Niagara (near Youngstown, NY). At that time he also became acquainted with the Detroit region. After the war he was placed on half pay, and in the mid 1760s he lived in New York City. He was a friend of Sir William JOHNSON and others of his circle and Johnson became his patron. MacLeod visited Johnson Hall (Johnstown, NY), performed personal commissions for Johnson in New York, **and was a brother Mason.**

A letter from Augustine Prevost of Albany to Sir William Johnson, dated 23 Mar 1766 records the following:

“At a meeting lately of the Fraternity, Brother McLeod begged leave to ask the chair is he had got a few lines from Sir William Johnson as had reason to think he had great desire to be a master, his Worship’s answer was that he had not received any answer from brother Johnson, but when he desires, he should think himself honored in waiting on him at Johnson Hall if agreeable to the Lodge which at that time was in due form and no objection was made and as there is a meeting Thursday the 27th thought myself obliged to acquaint you that the consent of the Lodge will be asked, but perhaps you would rather greet them at Schenectady which will equally alike and beg an answer on the subject.

In the summer of 1766 MacLeod was appointed commissary for Indian affairs at Fort Ontario (‘Oswegatchy’ - Oswego, NY). That year he entertained Pontiac* and his party when they came to the post for a meeting with Johnson. MacLeod became commissary at Niagara in 1767 but lost the position in the spring of 1769 during a general retrenchment by the British government. He went to New York City in an unsuccessful attempt to obtain patronage from General Gage. By the summer of 1770, however, he was established on a farm at Caughnawaga (Fonda, N.Y.) in the Mohawk valley under Johnson’s patronage.

Named commandant at Fort Ontario in the fall of 1773, MacLeod requested permission to delay taking up his post until the following summer. Johnson died in July 1774, and it was likely then that MacLeod moved west to establish himself as a trader at Detroit in partnership with Gregor McGregor and William Forsyth. In October 1774 he bought property there in partnership with McGregor. In the fall of 1778, as a captain in the Detroit militia, MacLeod went on Henry HAMILTON’s expedition against Vincennes (Ind.), whose inhabitants had declared for the rebels. He returned to Detroit early in 1779 before Hamilton’s garrison was captured. Hamilton had attempted to make MacLeod town major at Detroit, but the appointment was not confirmed since no such position had been provided for the upper posts.

By 1779 MacLeod had a new partner – John Macnamara, who was a prominent merchant at Michilimackinac (Mackinaw City, Mich.) – but at the end of the revolution he became associated with John Gregory of Montreal in the firm of Gregory, MacLeod and Company. This firm provided the main opposition to the North West Company; one of its wintering partners was Alexander Mackenzie. MacLeod moved to Montreal at this time, and when in 1787 the North West Company absorbed his firm he received one of the 20 shares in the reorganized company. In 1790 he sold his share and retired. He died six years later.

Throughout his life MacLeod was well thought of by those who knew him and employed him. Sir William Johnson commented that he had “great Esteem for Capt MacLeod who is a Worthy Man and one I am always disposed to Serve.” Frederick HALDIMAND referred to him as “a Gentleman for whom I have a particular regard.”

In 1772 Normand MacLeod of the 80th Regiment, was given lands close to the Johnson estate along the Mohawk Valley area, where he settled his relations on a 3,000-acre grant near the Kingsborough Patent (which contained about 50,000 in total).

Magee, Peter, Union, 1; 2Lt, 1st NY.

Main, William, St. George’s 6 (1); EA 24 Dec 1777; FC 8 Jan 1778; MM 21 Feb 1788; Junior Warden, 1790; Private in Colonel Abraham Wemple’s 2nd Albany County Militia, Captain Mynderse’s company.

Malcolm, William, St. John’s, 2; (Gen.) Deputy Grand Master. An officer of the St. Andrew’s Society of New York for many years. Deputy Adjutant General, Northern Department; d. 1792.

http://books.google.com/books?id=Tg5YAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA207&lpg=PA207&dq=%22william+Malcolm%22+%22new+york+city+militia%22&source=bl&ots=Jqt1mLP-Q&sig=bjNn14_puLd35Yr5swhKcax8AE0&hl=en&ei=AuqxSaX9LpPGMtOO2P4E&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=5&ct=result page 207. Colonel William Malcolm (1732-1792), Major 2d Battalion New York City Militia, 1776; Colonel 2d Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, 1776; Colonel Additional Regiment Continental Infantry, April 30, 1777—April 22, 1779, when regiment was consolidated with Colonel Oliver Spencer’s Additional Regiment Continental Infantry; retired May 9, 1779; Continental Adjutant-General of the Northern Department, June 2—October, 1778; Colonel 1st Regiment New York Levies, 1780-1; Member New York Provincial Congress, 1776.

“The City of New York in the Year of Washington’s Inauguration, 1789,” by Thomas Edward Vermilye Smith page 220.

http://books.google.com/books?id=YbAUAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA66&lpg=PA66&dq=%22william+Malcolm%22+%22st.+andrew’s%22&source=bl&ots=OK4DMn0jeX&sig=bUQwr8npipmteB6K8oDcULlooo0&hl=en&ei=KEuxSbuKFougtwfPhciCBw&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=3&ct=result#

In 1789 at the Inauguration of President Washington, Gen. Malcolm and Col. Lewis Morgan were present:

“As the President passed the Battery (in his barge) he was saluted with thirteen guns. At Murray’s Wharf near the foot of Wall Street, where a pair of carpeted stairs had been erected, thirteen more guns were fired as he landed and was received by the Governor and State officers and by the Mayor and Aldermen. A procession was then formed which escorted him from the wharf to his residence in the following order:

Col. Morgan Lewis, accompanied by Majors Morton and Van Home.

City Troop of Dragoons under Capt. Stakes.

German Grenadiers under Capt. Scriba.

Music.

Infantry under Captains Swartwout and Steddford.

Grenadiers under Capt. Harsin.

Col. Bauman at the head of the Regiment of Artillery.

Music.

General Malcolm and Aide.

Officers in uniform, not on duty.

Committee of Congress.

The President, and Governor Clinton.

The President's suite.
Officers of the State.
The Mayor and Aldermen.
The French and Spanish Ambassadors
in their carriages.
An amazing concourse of citizens.

"A Standard History of the Grand Lodge of State of New York," by Peter Ross (Grand Historian). 1899. Page 29.

http://books.google.com/books?id=-GciAAAAAAAJ&pg=PA29&lpg=PA29&dq=%22william+Malcolm%22+%22st.+andrew's+society%22&source=bl&ots=UnmHzq61u0&sig=TzwKMfIEQdLwnuKvxlOTfdECPA&hl=en&ei=vICxScvrMch77qfry53EBw&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=7&ct=result

William Malcolm, the Senior Warden (of St. John's Lodge No. 2), afterward attained high distinction in the craft, being Deputy Grand Master in 1789 and 1790, and it was on his motion, in 1789, that St. John's Lodge was given the first place on the roll of the Grand Lodge. He was a native of Scotland, and as such became a member of the St. Andrew's Society in 1763. That organization he served as Secretary and Treasurer in the two years from 1772 until 1774 and was one of its Vice-Presidents several terms, 1785-7- 1791, in which year, the records state, his death took place. On the records of that society after the war he is designated as "Gen. Malcolm," but the story of his military experiences has not come down to us. He must have been an estimable citizen in every way to have had so many distinctions thrust upon him in such organizations as that of the ancient fraternity and the now venerable society.

"Kingcraft in Scotland," by (Bro.) Peter Ross. 1897. Page 168. (Grand Historian of the Grand Lodge of the State of New). An electronic copy of this book is in archives of the OMDHS. See especially the chapter "**Scottish Freemasonry in America**" on pages 155 through 170.

http://books.google.com/books?id=BAQPAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA168&lpg=PA168&dq=%22william+Malcolm%22+%22st.+andrew's+society%22&source=bl&ots=2OSehQX5Wi&sig=FOs0a9VQo4lr0RmcJUku3pmcs&hl=en&ei=vICxScvrMch77qfry53EBw&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=1&ct=result#PPA168.M1

Most of the members of **Chancellor Livingstone's** (sic) family were enthusiastic Masons, and all were proud of their Scotch descent, and took every opportunity of demonstrating that very pardonable pride. Chancellor Livingstone became a member of the St. Andrew's Society in 1784, and was its President from 1785 till 1791. In fact, so exalted were his abilities and his character, and so greatly did he adorn every station in life, that he was chosen as the head of every circle in which he moved. Of all the Scottish families who have helped to build up America, none deserve to be more kindly remembered by Scotsmen than the Livingstones. They did rare service to their adopted country without losing their love and reverence for the land of their forefathers.

Reference has already been made to Samuel Kerr, who served under Grand Master Livingstone as Grand Treasurer and afterward as Deputy Grand Master. He was also associated with Livingstone in the St. Andrew's Society, having joined it in 1784 and serving as an officer under him for several years. That organization, it may be here stated, was formed in 1756 for the purpose of helping natives of Scotland who might need assistance. This work it nobly carries on to the present day. According to its constitution, none but Scotsmen, the sons and grandsons of Scotsmen, or the sons of a member, are eligible to membership, and as these requirements have been carefully adhered to, we may safely claim all who appear on its roll of membership as having been of Scottish race, if not (as is most generally the case) of Scottish birth. Among other members of this national organization whose names figure in connection with the Grand Lodge are :—

Peter McDougall, who joined the society in 1784, and was Vice-President in 1797. He was Junior Grand Warden in 1786-7-8, Senior Grand Warden in 1789 and 1790, and Deputy Grand Master in 1791-2-3-4.

Peter W. Yates, who was Master for many years of Union Lodge, Albany, and was Senior Grand Warden from 1784 to 1788. His name appears on the roll of the St. Andrew's Society for 1785, when he joined as the "Hon. Peter W. Yates."

William Malcolm, Deputy Grand Master 1789 and 1790, was treasurer and secretary of the society from 1772 until 1774, when its records were interrupted on account of the Revolutionary troubles. In 1785, when the war was over, he served for several years as one of the Vice-Presidents and was designated as " Gen."

William Maxwell, Grand Treasurer 1787-8 (two terms), was several times elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the society.

James Scott, Senior Grand Warden 1795-6-7, was a manager of the society, and in 1791 and 1792 was its secretary, succeeding in that capacity Robert Lenox, founder of the family to whom New York owes the Lenox Library, the Presbyterian Hospital, and many other public benefactions.

The most noted of the early Scottish-American officials, however, was Cadwallader D. Golden, who was Mayor of New York in 1818, 1819, 1820. Like most of his family he was a member of the St. Andrew's Society, joining it in 1795. The founder of the family in this country was Cadwallader Golden, a native of Dunse (where his father was a minister), who was Deputy Governor and actual ruler of the state for nearly 15 years prior to the Revolution. After that he retired to a farm on Long Island and died, it was said, of a broken heart. Mayor Golden was as staunch an American as his grandfather was loyal as a Royalist. He was a zealous advocate for the prosecution of the war of 1812, and bitterly denounced any movement that seemed to aim at bringing the struggle to a close, by giving way to any of the British contentions. He was an enthusiast, too, in the promotion of inland navigation, and ably seconded the efforts of De Witt Clinton for the construction of the Erie and Cham- plain Canals. As Mayor, he proved a brilliant executive, and was active, not only in every scheme intended to promote the commercial welfare of the city, but its progress in all other directions. His professional training as a lawyer aided him greatly in his administrative career, especially as he devoted particular attention to commercial law.

We might, in this way, go over the records of the Grand Lodge down to our own time and find Scotsmen in the front ranks of the institution, furthering the cause of Masonry and spreading abroad the beneficence of Masonic light. Perhaps the most noted

example of recent years is that of Mr. William A. Brodie, a native of Kilbarchan, who was Grand Master in 1884, after having filled the offices of Junior and Senior Grand Warden and Deputy Grand Master. So it will likely continue to the end, or so long as the craft holds fast to the high standards of truth, equality, and morality, which have in the past made for it friends among all who have at heart the progress of the world toward the highest ideal of human happiness, and who believes in the great and powerful and essential aid of fraternal co-operation to enable that ideal to be attained. Fraternity and union, along the lines taught by Freemasonry, are as practical means toward bringing about the poet's dream of a golden age, as have yet been put in operation by human agencies.

http://books.google.com/books?id=YbAUAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA66&lpg=PA66&dq=%22william+Malcolm%22+%22st.+andrew's%22&source=bl&ots=OK4DMn0jeX&sig=bUQwr8npipmteB6K8oDcULl0oo0&hl=en&ei=KEuxSbuKFougtwfPhciCBw&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=3&ct=result#PPA66.M1 page 66.

The city militia in 1789 consisted of the Brigade of the City and County of New York under command of **William Malcolm**, Brigadier-General. **Morgan Lewis** served as a Lt. Col. in the 2nd Regiment.

The captain of the second company of grenadiers of the 1st Regiment was **George Scriba**, and their uniform, as described in Stone's History of New York, consisted of blue coats, yellow waistcoats and breeches, black gaiters and cone-shaped caps faced with bear skin. Another company wore blue coats faced with red and embroidered with gold, white waistcoats and breeches, black spatterdashes buttoned close from the foot to the knee, and cocked hats with white feathers. Parades were held on the race-ground in the vicinity of the present junction of Division and Hester Streets.

General William Malcolm first appears in New York in 1763 as an importer of Scotch goods, his place of business being near the Fly Market. In 1767 he became secretary of the St. Andrew's Society, and during the Revolution commanded the 2nd New York Regiment. In 1784, 1786, and 1787 he was an Assemblyman. He died in the city on 1 Sep 1791 and was buried on the following day with military and Masonic honors.

http://www.archive.org/stream/ratificationoffe00minerich/ratificationoffe00minerich_djvu.txt

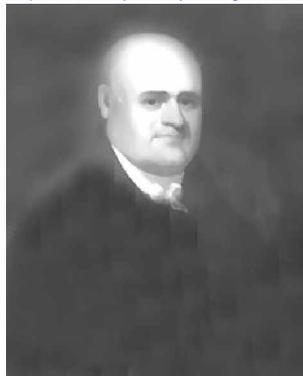
William Malcolm was a member of the Assembly from New York County in 1786 and 1787. He served on various committees, including Ways and Means. In 1776 he was Major of a New York regiment and became successively Colonel and Deputy Adjutant-General of the Northern Department. He died in 1792.

June 2, 1778. - Congress proceeded to the election of a deputy adjutant-general in the Northern Department in the room of Lieutenant-Colonel Troup, who declines and whose commission is returned by General Gates: and the ballots being taken, William Malcolm was elected.

June 19, 1778. - Resolved, That Colonel William Malcolm, deputy adjutant-general in the Army, now under command of Major-General Gates, be permitted to hold his rank in the Army and his regiment, if the same shall be kept up in the new arrangement now making.

Maley, John, Masters', 2; Private, 8th Albany Co. Militia.

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/m/jomaley.html>



Portrait by Bro. Ezra Ames

According to traditional sources, John Maley was born in Alcase, France in 1743. He emigrated to New York about 1766 and entered the import business. Within a few years, he had married Christina or Catherine Tremper, daughter of Wilhelmus (William) or Jacob Tremper (Trimper) who lived at Schoharie. Their daughter was baptized in the Albany Dutch church in November 1769. John remained an Albany church member for the remainder of his life.

By that time, these Maleys had become residents of Albany. In October 1773, John Maley gave testimony about his background before the Albany city council, stated that he had paid Albany taxes for the last five years, and that he had voted in years passed.

From the start of hostilities in 1775, he lent financial support to the war. In November 1779, he marched with the city militia under Isaac De Foreest to Stone Arabia. Beginning in 1779, his Albany property was valued on city assessment rolls. In 1781, he was one of a number of newcomers who purchased the Freedom of Albany. At that time, he was identified as a merchant.

Maley's associate was Johannes Cuyler who later would marry Hannah Maley.

During the 1780s, he was able to acquire hundreds of acres of newly available lands in the central and western parts of New York State from Revolutionary War soldiers. By 1790, he had settled into a large house on North Market Street. His holdings included a store, stables, and storehouses spread over several urban lots. His household and enterprises were serviced by a number of slaves. Maley's landmark property was lost when an important section of the core part of the city was destroyed by the fire of 1793. It was said that he lost property worth over \$250,000 in the fire. By 1800, he seems to have rebuilt at that location.

A pillar of the Albany business community for several decades, he was one of the first directors of the Bank of Albany which was located next door to Maley's Market Street home. He also had a country seat located in what is today's Loudonville. John Maley died in November 1811. As his wife probably had passed on, Letters of administration were granted to his daughter and her husband on his estate in June 1812.

William Tremper's youngest son, Henry, was owner of a huge tract of land in "western NY State" - i.e. Ontario and environs, with his partner Jhon Maley.

Maloy, Hugh, Initiated In General Washington's marquee, 1782, near Newburg. "On that occasion the General occupied the Chair, and it was at his hands the candidate received the light of Masonry." — *Gould*.

Mann, Matthew, Masters', 2; Private, 3rd NY Regiment.

March, Stephen, Masters', 2; Private, 2nd Tryon Co. Militia.

Marsh, John, St. George's, 6; EA 14 Feb 1778; FC 7 Mar 1788; MM 18 Mar 1778; Sgt, 1st NY Cont'l Line, Captain Thomas Hick's company; enlisted as Sgt 5 Dec 1776 for the war. Promoted Ensign Sep 1780, mustered out Jan 1782.

Died in New York in 1798. Member of the New York Society of the Cincinnati.

He was appointed *Sergeant of Hicks' Company*, 1st New York Regiment, on 15 Dec 1776, *Sergeant-Major* of the Colonel's Company on 22 Jan 1780, and on 29 Sep following *Ensign* of the Sixth Company of the 1st New York Regiment—*Colonel Van Schaick's*—and served with it until honorably discharged the service at the termination of the war. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

Marshall, Elihu, American Union, 1; EA, 15 Feb 1779; Captain, Gen. Poor's Brigade.

26 Apr 1778 appointed Adjutant, 2nd NY Regt to acting brigade Major in Gen. (Enoch) Poor's Brigade.

With Gen. Sullivan on his expedition as a Lieutenant.

Member of the Cincinnati Society.

http://books.google.com/books?id=L5YLAAAIAAJ&pg=PA258&dq=%22Elihu+Marshall%22&lr=&as_brr=1 page 258

Died 10 Apr 1806.

In a certificate, without date, among the State historical manuscripts signed by *Colonel Ritzema* and the other field officers of the 3d (2d?) New York Continental Regiment, he is mentioned as "a good officer, will make a good *Adjutant*;" and in another, signed by *General John Morin Scott*, which is also without date, mentions him as being the *Adjutant* of it.

Appointed *Lieutenant* in the 2d New York Regiment, Continental Infantry —*Colonel Van Cortlandt's*—on the 21st of November, 1776 Subsequently promoted to be *Captain*, and deranged under the Act of Congress in 1780. Honorably discharged, after serving his country for five years. His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

There exists a work titled "Diary Kept by Capt. Elihu Marshall While a Participant in the Campaign Against the Indians of New York State in the Summer of 1779" ... [Wyoming Valley, Tioga, Chemung, Owego, and Elsewhere], June - Sept. 1779.

Martin, James, Ind. Royal Arch, 8, 1795; Private, 4th Regt, The Line; 4th Regt, Albany Militia; 4th Regt, Orange Co. Militia; 5th Regt, Dutchess Co. Militia.

Marvin, Benjamin, North Star, VT; initiated 20 Apr 1786; Captain, 4th NY.

b. 30 Sep 1737, Norwalk (or Sharon), CT; d. 26 Jun 1822, Alburg(h), Grand Isle, VT; son of John Marvin and Abigail St. John; m. ca 1758 Mehitable Marvin, d/o Thomas Marvin and Mehitable Goodrich. 9 children. Brother of Ebenezer following.

<http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mottgene/Newnames/f0234.html>

Benjamin Marvin was a Captain in the Revolutionary and French and Indian Wars, was in several battles and at Fort Ticonderoga and distinguished himself for gallant service. The Revolutionary record of Capt Benjamin Marvin can be found in "New York in the Revolution" page 47. He was Capt of the 4th Co, 4th Regiment New York Line of Troops, a distinguished soldier of the "Old French War, and recorded in history as one of the "Thirty-seven Patriots."

page 358-359 Marvin Family history book: He was a soldier in the "Old French War" was commissioned 29 June, 1775, first lieutenant in Capt. Griffin's company, 3d NY Regt (Suffolk co., L.I.); the returns show he recruited 75 men before April 1776; 21 Nov 1776, he was Captain in the 4th NY Regt, Col. Henry B. Livingston, resigning 23 April, 1778. He lived for a time in Sharon, CT, and then settled on the south side of Long Island, and was in command of a militia company there before the revolution.

http://www.archive.org/stream/portionofwarreco00marv/portionofwarreco00marv_djvu.txt

Benjamin Marvin was commissioned lieutenant June 28, 1775, served under Capt. Daniel Griffin, Col. James Clinton's 3d NY Regt; again commissioned Feb. 19, 1776, served under same officers; again commissioned Nov. 21, 1776, served under Col. Henry B. Livingston, 4th NY Regt, in the campaign against Burgoyne, was present at the battles of Sept. 19, 1777, and Oct. 7, 1777, commanded the company and was wounded; commissioned captain Jan. 9, 1778; stationed at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777-1778, resigned April 23, 1778, by reason of wounds and ill health, applied for pension in 1818, then a resident of Alburgh, Vt.

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~vermont/GrandIsleAlburg.html>

Benjamin MARVIN was taken prisoner by the British, Oct. 16, 1792; he and Samuel MOTT had previously been commissioned as magistrates by Governor CHITTENDEN. Patrick CONROY came with Captain DACHAMBO and a file of men, and failing to find MOTT, they arrested MARVIN at his own house, for the alleged crime of executing the laws of the State of Vermont upon British territory. They carried him across the Lake to the British garrison at Point Au Fer, preparatory to taking him to Quebec. After detaining him until next day, the Capt. offered him a parole, which he would not accept. He then proposed a conditional parole, providing that he should be liberated; and if not called for within 12 days, his parole would expire by limitation. This be accepted; and was escorted home and was never called for.

Marvin, Ebenezer, Masters', 2, 1777; North Star Lodge, VT; Captain, fought at Ticonderoga; Surgeon, Cont'l Army. Brother of Benjamin Marvin above.

http://www.archive.org/stream/portionofwarreco00marv/portionofwarreco00marv_djvu.txt

Ebenezer Marvin (17 Apr 1741-3 Nov 1820), Sharon, Conn. Is said to have served under Ethan Allen in 1775, at Ticonderoga and Crown Point; private. May 13-Dec. 1775, Capt. David Dimon, Col. David Waterbury, 5th Conn. Continental Regt, Northern Department; Surgeon at battle of Stillwater 1777; is said to have been commissioned Captain.

"Genealogical and Family History of the State of Vermont," edited by Hiram Carleton. page 707-708.

http://books.google.com/books?id=3wjt3eoLPF4C&pg=PA707&lpg=PA707&dq=%22ebenezer+marvin%22&source=bl&ots=py1_OKIUyR&sig=OfAbig4SXiDccxzHc-2RjAEYryc&hl=en&ei=vfnfSZnpE9TVIQekpZzqDg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4

DR. EBENEZER MARVIN. One of the most distinguished descendants of Mathew Marvin, one of the first twelve settlers of Hartford, Connecticut, was a grandson of Ebenezer Marvin, who was one of the most accomplished physicians of his day, and a man who rendered useful service to the state as a soldier, legislator and jurist.

Ebenezer Marvin was born in Wilton, Connecticut, in April, 1741. His earliest years were devoted to farming, but this he soon relinquished for reasons which were of infinite credit to him. A son had suffered long from a malady which baffled the medical skill of the physicians of the day. The father, out of his extreme solicitude for the young man, read such medical works as were accessible, in the vain hope of recognizing the disease and finding a remedy. In this lie was unsuccessful, and death claimed its victim. But his own affliction, and the conviction that other fathers were made mourners like himself for want of adequate medical knowledge, led him to engage in the study of medicine with the purpose of devoting himself to the relief of suffering humanity. How he acquired his knowledge of the healing art we cannot learn. There were no medical schools, and it is presumable that he was in large degree self-educated by means of books and intercourse with practitioners. The attainments of those who, in all probability, were in a measure his instructors, must have been humble enough. Certainly none was able to save his son to him, and it is equally certain that he soon surpassed in professional skill the greater number of those who had been practitioners before him.

An ardent patriot, he was a leader in his neighborhood in the stirring times of the Revolutionary period, and when war actually began he became captain of a company of volunteers which marched to the aid of Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold at Ticonderoga. He was subsequently a surgeon in the Continental army, with which he served until it moved southward after the capture, of Burgoyne. He then located in Lansingburg, where he became busily engaged in practice, and was widely known and warmly appreciated.

His sympathies, however, were with the settlers of the New Hampshire Grants in the erection of a local government, and he determined to cast his lot with the young state of Vermont. Accordingly, in 1781, he removed thither, locating at Tinmouth, in Rutland county, which was even then a settlement of some note. Engaging in the practice of his profession, he soon became favorably known through a large scope of territory, and his duties soon taxed his utmost endeavor. His travels took him at times as far south as Arlington, and northward as far as Burlington. There were few, if any, who were so depended upon in grave illnesses as was he, and his journeyings, which were of necessity almost altogether on horseback, proved too severe exertion, vigorous as was his constitution.

In 1794, when he was somewhat more than fifty years of age, he removed to Huntsburg, now Franklin, where, and in the adjoining town of Berkshire, he had acquired considerable real estate, and this was soon increased by a special grant of the state which conveyed to him what was known as Marvin's Grove, now a part of the town of Highgate. Here he confined his professional practice almost entirely to the immediate neighborhood.

He had not been long in Tinmouth when his abilities found due recognition, and he was ushered into a new field of usefulness. He was soon made judge of the county court of Rutland county, and for several years was its chief judge. For more than twenty years he was a member of the executive committee of the state, and he took a prominent part in framing the second constitution of the commonwealth. In 1794 he was elected chief judge of Chittenden county, which then included Huntsburg, and all the territory which was afterwards comprised in Franklin county. When the latter named county was organized, he was elected its chief judge, and he held this position until about 1804. His entire judicial service in the three counties aggregated nearly twenty years.

The remainder of his life was passed in pleasant retirement, with the exception of one year (1808-09), when he once more presided over the court of Franklin county, and this closed his judicial career. While possessing no preliminary legal education, he was quick to acquire needed knowledge, and his acquired attainments, with his natural judicial bent of mind, enabled him to acquit himself with great capability and to gain for himself a high place in the estimation of the people. In religion he was an Episcopalian, and politically he was a Federalist of the Washingtonian school.

Dr. Marvin died in Franklin, Vermont, in November, 1820, in the eightieth year of his age. His widow, Sarah Adams, who was a woman of rare intuition and ready wit, survived him, and died in December, 1834, at the residence of their daughter, Mrs. Minerva Royce, at East Berkshire, Vermont.

Maynard, John, Union, 1; Lt, 2nd Regimental Quartermaster, 3rd Mass.; d. 21 Jan 1823.

http://www.newenglandancestors.org/database_search/msc.asp?f=F:\INETPUB\WWW\ROOT\NEHGS\RESEARCH\DATABASE\MS\C\CONTENT\JOHN%20MAYNARD.HTM&pg=1&anchor=#htmlpage

John Maynard was born at Framingham, MA, 13 May 1753; died at Lancaster, MA, 21 Jan 1823, age 70 yrs., due to general decay. John was the son of Joseph and Abigail (Jennings) Maynard. He married in Lancaster 25 Oct 1785, Martha Wilder. She was born at Lancaster, MA, 14 Jan 1763; died there 19 Feb 1831, aged 68 yrs., due to erysipelas. Martha was the daughter to Gardiner and Martha (Wilder) Wilder. Her obituary appeared in *The Columbian Centinel* 12 March 1831.

Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (10:396):

John Maynard. Ensign and Lieutenant, Col. John Greaton's Regt. Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; reported promoted to Lieutenant Nov. 11, 1777; also reported as serving 10 mos. 11 days as Ensign, 25 mos. 19 days as Lieutenant; also, 2d Lieutenant, Capt. Samuel Flower's co., Col. Greaton's (2d) Regt.; muster rolls dated Albany, Jan. 2, Feb. 4, March 9, April 16, and May 13, 1778; appointed Nov. 11 (also given Nov. 1), 1777; also, muster roll dated Fort Constitution, June 15, 1778; also, muster rolls dated White Plains, July 20, and Aug. 5, 1778; also, muster roll for Aug., 1778, dated White Plains; also, muster roll for Sept., 1778, dated Fredericksburg; also, 1st Lieutenant, same co. and Regt.; muster roll for Oct., 1778, dated Camp Roxbury; also, order on the Board of War, dated Camp Peekskill, Nov. 29, 1778, signed by Col. Greaton, for clothing for officers in his regiment; also, muster rolls for Nov. and Dec., 1778, and Jan., 1779, dated Camp Continental Village; reported furloughed Jan. 26, 1779, for 2 months; also, muster roll for Feb., 1779, certified at Quarters near Croten River; also, muster roll for March, 1779, dated Quarters near Croten Bridge; reported transferred to Capt. Williams's (Light Infantry) co.; also, Lieutenant, Capt. Joseph Williams's (Light Infantry) co., Col. John Greaton's (3d) Regt.; muster rolls for Sept., Oct., and Nov., 1779; reported sick at Bedford; also, same Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; also, same Regt.; return

of officers, dated Boston, Jan. 26, 1780; also, Capt. Joseph William's (Light Infantry) co., Col. Greaton's (3d) Regt.; muster rolls of field, staff, and commissioned officers, for Aug., Sept., and Oct., 1780; reported a prisoner of war Feb. 3, 1780.

Acting Ensign in Nixon's Massachusetts regiment at the Battle of Bunker Hill, 17 Jun 1775; was severely wounded, and being unable to walk, was carried to Cambridge by his brother, Hon. Needham Maynard; Ensign, 3rd Massachusetts, January 1, 1777; Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster, November 11, 1777; captured by the British in the battle at Young's House, New York, February 3, 1780; imprisoned in Halifax, N. S., Canada; while there a **British officer discovered he was a brother Mason** and they became friends. When Lieutenant Maynard was exchanged, this officer presented him with two silver camp cups now on display at the Revolutionary Museum of the General Society, Anderson House, Washington, DC. After the war he settled in Lancaster, where he was by occupation a farmer.

John was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1823. He was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 8 Jul 1797, and applied for a soldier's pension 11 Apr 1818. His obituary appeared in The Columbian Centinel 8 Feb 1823.

Children, born at Lancaster:

- i. Dolly, b. 15 Sep 1786. m. at Lancaster 13 Aug 1820 to Coolidge Foster.
- ii. Patty, b. 16 Dec 1787.
- iii. Gardner, b. 29 Nov 1789. He was married to an unknown spouse.
- iv. Polly, b. 14 Mar 1791.
- v. John, b. 25 Feb 1794. m. Julia Wheeler.
- vi. Anna, b. 26 Feb 1796.
- vii. Abigail, b. 16 Feb. m. Albert Crane, Esq., of Oswego, New York.
- viii. Joseph Warren, b. 11 Jul 1801. He was married to an unknown spouse.
- ix. Sophia, b. 3 Apr 1803.
- x. Sally, b. 7 Oct 1805. m. ca. 1829 to David Burton Winton.

Maynard, Jonathan, Masters' 2; Captain, 7th Mass.; d. 17 Jul 1835.

http://www.newenglandancestors.org/database_search/msc.asp?f=F:\INETPUB\WWW\ROOT\NEHGS\RESEARCH\DATABASE\MS\C\CONTENT\JONATHAN%20MAYNARD.HTM&pg=1&anchor=#htmlpage

Jonathan Maynard was born at Framingham, MA, 22 May 1752; died there 17 Jul 1835. Jonathan was a son of Jonathan and Martha (Gleason) Maynard. He married at Framingham, MA, 30 May 1784 to Lois Eaton. She was born at Framingham, MA, 14 Jun 1762; died there 5 Dec 1836, age 74 yrs. Lois was a daughter of Jonas and Lois (Goodnow) Eaton of Framingham. Jonathan received his AB from Harvard in 1775.

Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (10:397-398):

Jonathan Maynard, Framingham. Lieutenant, Col. Brooks's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; also, return of field, staff, and commissioned officers belonging to 6th Mass. Regt. formerly commanded by Col. Ichabod Alden, who were in camp before Aug. 15, 1777, and who had not been absent subsequently except on furlough, etc., dated Cherry Valley, Feb. 24, 1779; reported taken prisoner May 30, 1778; also, Lieutenant, Capt. Benjamin Warren's (4th) co., (late) Col. Ichabod Alden's (6th) Regt.; muster roll for March and April, 1779, dated Cherry Valley; appointed Jan. 1, 1777; reported a prisoner of war May 28, 1778; also, Lieutenant, Lieut. Col. John Brooks's (late Col. Ichabod Alden's) 7th Regt.; return of field, staff, and commissioned officers, made up to Dec. 31, 1779; commissioned Jan. 1, 1777; also, 1st Lieutenant, Capt. Robert Allin's (7th) co., Col. Alden's Regt.; return of field, staff, and commissioned officers [year not given]; also, Lieutenant, Col. Brooks's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; reported a prisoner from May -, 1778, to Dec. 26, 1780; also, Captain Lieutenant, Lieut. Col. John Brooks's Regt.; list of subalterns; commissioned Sept. 20, 1780; reported promoted to Captain; also, Lieutenant, same Regt.; return of officers, dated Totoway, Oct. 16, 1780; also, returns of effectives between Oct. 26, and Dec. 28, 1780, dated Camp Totoway, Camp near West Point, etc.; reported a prisoner at Canada (also given Long Island) from May 30, 1778; also, Lieutenant, Capt. Benjamin Warren's (2d) co., Lieut. Col. John Brooks's Regt.; muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers for Oct.-Dec., 1780, dated Huts at West Point; also, Captain Lieutenant, Capt. Benjamin Warren's 3d (also given 8th) co., Lieut. Col. Brooks's Regt.; register of furloughs granted subsequent to Jan. 1, 1781; leave given said Maynard by Col. Brooks Jan. 3 (also given Jan. 4), 1781, to go to Massachusetts to remain until April 1, 1781; reported overstayed 294 days to bring on recruits; also reported detained by order of Gen. Lincoln; also, recommendation addressed to His Excellency John Hancock, dated Boston, Feb. 22, 1781, signed by John Brooks, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, 7th Mass. Regt., recommending certain officers to fill vacancies in his regiment; said Maynard, Captain Lieutenant, recommended for a captaincy that had been vacant from Jan. 25, 1781; ordered in Council Feb. 22, 1781, that said officers be commissioned; reported commissioned Feb. 22, 1781; also, Captain, same Regt.; list of captains; commissioned Jan. 25, 1781; reported retired on the arrangement Nov. 29 [year not given]; also, Captain, Lieut. Col. Brooks's Regt.; return of effectives, dated West Point, Jan. 25, 1782; reported attending court-martial in garrison; also, return of effectives, dated Feb. 8, 1782; reported on guard at West Point; also, Captain, 6th co., Lieut. Col. Brooks's Regt.; muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers for Feb., 1782, dated York Huts; appointed Jan. 25, 1781; reported on command at the Lines; also, abstracts from the musters of 1st Mass. brigade for Feb. and March, 1782; also, muster roll for March, 1782; reported on command at Stanford; also, returns of effectives between March 1, 1782, and May 3, 1782, dated West Point and Huts; reported on command at the Lines; also, return of effectives, dated West Point June 14, 1782; reported sick in garrison; also, master rolls for May-Aug., 1782; also, returns of effectives, dated Verplanck's Point, Sept. 20 and Sept. 27, 1782; reported attending court martial in camp; also, returns of effectives between Oct. 3 and Oct. 18, 1782, dated West Point and Verplanck's Point; reported attending court-martial in camp; also, muster rolls for Oct. and Nov., 1782.

After retiring from military service on 19 Nov 1782 he resided in Framingham, where he enjoyed in high degree the esteem and confidence of his fellow townsmen: was appointed the first Postmaster; elected Selectman for five years; Town Clerk two years; Trustee of Framingham Academy; Representative in the Massachusetts General Court: 1800 to 1805; and a State Senator. He resided in a handsome house on Pleasant Street, which was still in excellent condition in 1914. He was an Original Member of the

Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1835, and was a member of the Standing Committee from 1802-1808. Jonathan was granted a bounty land warrant 8 July 1797, and received a pension 17 April 1818.

Jonathan and his wife Lois left no issue. They are buried at the Church Hill Cemetery, Framingham, MA.

McAdams, Hugh, Masters', 2; Private, 3rd Regt, Albany Co. Militia, under Col. Philip P. Schuyler.

McClennan, Thomas, Union, 1; Lt, 3rd Regt, The Line.

McConnell, Hugh, St. John's, 2; First Senior Warden of St. Simon and St. Jude's Lodge, No. 12, Fishkill; Adjutant in Colonel Dubois' Regiment. Lt, 3rd NY Line Regt. Sgt, 4th NY; Ensign, 1776.

McCrea, Stephen, Masters', 2; Surgeon, 2nd NY. Brother of Jane McCrea.

<http://www.4peaks.com/fkmcree.htm>

He was a Surgeon on Arnold's fleet. Wrote letter from "Sloop Enterprise," (the fleet's 'hospital ship') Oct. 8, 1776. Was in the Valcour fight and wrote a letter from Ticonderoga, dated Oct. 14, 1776. Senior Surgeon, Northern Department, April 3, 1777, under Potts.

http://books.google.com/books?id=uPMOAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA235&lpg=PA235&dq=%22stephen+mccrea%22+%22arnold's+fleet%22&source=bl&ots=til2Ah02X6&sig=zZAEFpy7ctyrXYnZFcm3lYQPqPo&hl=en&ei=2iLgSb6ZK5SclAeo0MTgDg&sa=X&oi=book_resu&it&ct=result&resnum=1#PPA234.M1 page 234

"Dr. Potts, Ticonderoga."

The surgeon of (Benedict) Arnold's flagship was Stephen McCrea, whose early education was limited, although his father had been a Presbyterian minister in northern New Jersey, and his grandfather William had been an elder in the White Clay Presbyterian church, which still exists, near Newark, Del.

"BUTTON HOLE [MOULD] point on board the *Royal Savage*, 2nd September.

"I wrote to you two days ago, since which I have found a great inconvenience for want of scales & waits, which you will oblige me much by forwarding, with a pair of good holesom girls (nurses), fit for the fatigues of the night.

"Nothing material these two days past; please inform Colonel Gansevoort that I shall take it as a great favour if he will send me two or three pairs of Worsted or Counterey stockings. With the greatest respect.

"Your much obliged friend,
"S. McCREA."

On the morning of the eleventh of October the British vessels appeared on Lake Champlain, moving southward. In preparing for the approaching conflict the schooner *Royal Savage* ran aground and was fired and blown up, the crew being transferred to other vessels. Arnold, on the sixth of October, had hoisted his flag on the *Congress* galley. About midday the engagement began, the Americans were worsted, and Arnold retired. The next day the fight was renewed and it was necessary for Arnold to burn his vessels and retreat to Crown Point.

Surgeon Stephen McCrea wrote to Director Potts, at Fort George:

"TICONDEROGA, Oct. 14, 1776.

"DEAR SIR: I am so hurried with getting off the wounded of our ruined navy, that it is impossible to give any account of our action, which was as bloody as unfortunate. We have done them all the surgery we could. I have just time to inform you that I am alive, without receiving any wound. Please to acquaint my brother* and friends as soon as possible. I shall write the first leisure. Adieu. I am

"Yours most sincerely,
"S. McCREA."

* His brother, John McCrea, had a farm near Fort Edward, New York, but in later years was a lawyer at Albany.

McDougall, Duncan, First Lodge on Long Island, 1790; Grand Tiler; Private, 2nd Albany Militia.

McKenzie, John, Hiram, 449; Private, 3rd Regt, The Line; Artillery, The Line; 1st Regt, Ulster Co. Militia.

McKinney, John, St. George's, 6; Signed by Laws during 1777; He is reported on the Minutes as a member, either as 'present' or 'absent' during the years 1792 to 1795; Junior Warden in 1789; Secretary in 1791, 1793 and 1799. Private, Col. Abraham Wemple's Regiment, 2nd Albany County Militia, Captain Fonda's company.

McKinstry, John, Hudson, 13; Major, NY Militia.

Colonel John McKinstry was born in Londonderry, NH, in 1745, and died at Livingston, Columbia Co., 9 Jun 1832. He saw some service in the French War. At the commencement of the Revolution he joined the American army. He was at the battle of Bunker Hill and at many of the principal Northern battles. At the capture of the Cedars, on the St. Lawrence River, he was captured by the Indians under the famous chief Brant, and came near losing his life to gratify savage revenge. He was bound to a stake and the fagots piled around him, when, remembering that Brant was a Freemason, he communicated to him a Masonic sign which caused his immediate release and subsequent good treatment.

From that time Brant and Colonel McKinstry were fast friends through life. It is related that whenever Brant came as near as Albany to the home of Colonel McKinstry, in Livingston, Columbia Co., he never failed to visit his friend whose life he had saved. In 1805 Brant, with Colonel McKinstry, visited the Masonic Lodge in Hudson, where he was handsomely received. Brant's portrait now

hangs in the Lodge. (See Lossing's "Field Book of the Revolution," vol. i., p. 208. See Stone's "Life of Brant," vol. I., p. 155. See "History of Columbia County," p. 33.)

The Masonic Lodge at Hudson, NY, was organized as No. 13, in the year 1787. The first meeting was at the house of Col. John McKinstry, who was one of the original members. The Lodge, in 1824, became Hudson Lodge, No. 7. During Brant's last visit to Colonel McKinstry, in 1805, they together visited the Hudson Lodge, where the Chief's presence attracted much attention. At the dedicatory services of St. John's Masonic Hall, December 27, 1796, at Hudson, "The oration being ended, a collection was made for the suffering poor of the city of Hudson by Brother Ten Broeck." This Brother I believe to have been my grandmother's brother, Gen. Samuel Ten Broeck. — Communicated by Colonel McKinstry's great-granddaughter, Mrs. Harold Wilson, Clermont,

http://books.google.com/books?id=54PTakTLJroC&pg=PA42&lpq=PA42&dq=%22John+mcKinstry%22+%22Londonderry%22&source=web&ots=kWk9Z5I7uU&sig=Zng9nyJ6NacPP5edwmdlvCixlos&hl=en&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=1&ct=result page 42.

JOHN McKinstry, son of Capt. John, b. 1745; married Elizabeth Knox of Rumford, Conn., by whom he had eight sons and three daughters, viz.:

- 1 JAMES, b. in Blandford, MA, May 2, 1767; d. April 1, 1768.
- 2 RACHEL, b. March 16, 1769; married Sturgeon Sloan, an American officer, and died without issue, May 16, 1855.
- 3 GEORGE, b. at Hinsdale, Jan. 20, 1772; living with a family, in Hudson, 1858.
- 4 ELIZABETH, b. at Hinsdale, Nov. 24, 1774; married Walter T. Livingston and had issue.
- 5 JOHN, b. at Hinsdale, Aug. 5, 1777; married and had issue.
- 6 WILLIAM, b. at Hinsdale, Dec. 25, 1779; married and had issue.
- 7 HENRY, b. at Hinsdale, Oct. 10, 1782; married and living in Hudson.
- 8 SARAH, b. at Hudson, April 5, 1785; died Oct. 31, 1786.
- 9 ANSEL, b. at Hudson, Sept. 30, 1787; living at Hudson, 1858.
- 10 NATHANIEL GREEN, b. at Hinsdale, April 23, 1791; d. Sept. 4, 1794.
- 11 ROBERT, b. at Livingston, Oct. 9, 1794; living at Hudson, 1858.

John saw some service in the French war, though young; and at the commencement of the revolution joined the American army; was at the battle of Bunker Hill and the principal northern battles. He was taken prisoner at "the Cedars," in Canada, and came near losing his life to gratify savage revenge. He was bound to a stake and the faggots piled around him; when, it occurring to him that the Indian chief, Brandt, was a mason, he communicated to him the masonic sign, which caused his immediate release and subsequent good treatment. He was afterwards promoted to a colonelcy in a New York regiment, and served during the war. He died at Livingston, June 9, 1822; his widow, April 7, 1833.

McKoron, James, Masters' , 2; Private, 1st Regt, The Line.

McWharton, James, St. George's, 6; EA 16 Nov 1795; Private, Col. Wisner's Regiment of Militia, Captain Miller's company.

Mead, William, Union, 1; Surgeon, 1st Regt, The Line; 14th Regt, Albany Militia.

Born 15 OCT 1747 in Greenwich, Fairfield Co., CT. From 1794 he practiced his profession in Charlton, Saratoga County, until his death 1 Feb 1829. He was married to Geertruyd -----.

Mercer, Alexander Jr., St. George's 6; EA 9 Feb 1795; Private in Col. Wemple's Regiment, 2nd Albany Co. Militia, Captain Jesse Van Slyke's company. Born ca 1733; died 18 JAN 1798; m1. bef. Aug 1783 Abbe MEGI; m2. 5 Feb 1792 Elisabeth Van Ingen, daughter of Dirk Van Ingen.

Merrill, Caleb B., Military, 93; Chater Master, 1802; Amicable Lodge No. 25, 1793; 9th Mass.

Caleb B. Merrill was born at Great Barrington, MA, 1754; died in Manlius, 2 Jul 1842. He enlisted in 1781 when seventeen years old, in the 9th Massachusetts Regiment, and served till June, 1783. In 1820 he testified that his worldly possessions consisted of a tobacco box and a knife worth thirty-seven cents, but he had been successful in accumulating an indebtedness of \$3,000. He had a wife and two daughters.

Lakin's History of Military Lodge No. 93, of Manlius, contains a record of Caleb B. Merrell, said to have been a commissioned officer in the Revolutionary army, but this is not borne out by the army record. The history gives that he was in the battles of Bennington, Bemis Heights, Saratoga, Stillwater, and at the surrender of Burgoyne, also that he was a prisoner in Canada. He located at Whitestown in 1790, where he was in Amicable Lodge No. 25 (1793), and some time previous to 1802 removed to Manlius, where he kept a bookstore. He was Charter Master of the Manlius Lodge No. 93 in 1802, and died in Jul 1842.

Meyer(s) – see Myer(s)

Miller, Christopher, St. George's, 6 (1); ea 2 Jan 1778; 2Lt, 1st NY Continental Line 21 Nov 1776; supernumerary, 29 Sep 1780; served as Captain in both Col. Malcolm's and Col. Graham's Regiments of New York Levies. Wounded at Fort Keyser, NY, on 19 Oct 1780. (aka Battle of Stone Arabia)

<http://www.myrevolutionarywar.com/battles/801018.htm>

On October 19, during the morning, the British crossed to the north side at Keder's Riff. A greater part of the motley army continued up the river, destroying crops and buildings, but a detachment of 150 men was despatched from Keder's Riff (Spraker's Basin) against the small stockade called Fort Paris, in Stone Arabia, about 2 1/2 miles from the Mohawk River. This fort was located a few rods northeast of the crossroads of this little hamlet, and at the time mentioned was occupied by Colonel John Brown with a garrison of 130 men. Tidings having been sent to Albany of the advent of Sir John Johnson into the settlements of the Schoharie, General Robert Van Rensselaer, with the Claverack, Albany, and Schenectady regiments, pushed on by forced marches to encounter him, accompanied by Governor Clinton.

As Van Rensselaer's advance was impeded, no diversion was created in Brown's favor. Fort Paris was 3 miles from the river, and undoubtedly, Brown could have defended it successfully against any force that Johnson would have sent against it; and yet, obeying the orders of a general who in other ways that day proved himself to have been incompetent, this brave man met the enemy two thirds of the way to the river, where the contest began. Overpowered by numbers, he continued the fight, slowly retreating, expecting every moment to hear the firing in the enemy's rear - but in vain. Contesting the ground inch by inch for some distance, until observing that the Indians were gaining his flank, he ordered a retreat, at which time he received a musket-ball in the breast, killing him instantly. About 40 of his men were killed and the remainder sought safety in flight. J. Johnson now dispersed his forces in small bands to a distance of 5 or 6 miles in every direction to pillage the country. He desolated Stone Arabia, and, proceeding to Klock's field near the present village of St. Johnsville, halted to rest.

Miller, David, Ind. Royal Arch, 8; Private, 3rd Regt, The Line.

Miller, Jeremiah, St. George's, 6 (1); Ea 16 Jan 1778; Ensign, 1st NY Continental Line from 21 Nov 1776; retired Jun 1779.

Miller, John, St. George's, 1; Private, 1st NY line Regiment. "The First New York served in some of the bloodiest battles of the Revolution. It fought at Saratoga, led the attack in the storming of Stony Point, and was at Yorktown."

Miller, William St. George's, 1Lt, 1st (2nd) NY line Regiment.

Mitchell, Samuel, Ind. Royal Arch, 8, 1797; 2nd Regt, The Line.

Mitchell, Uriah, St. John's, 1; Private, 4th Dutchess Co. Milita. 1746-1794; He lived in the Great Nine Partners Patent area of Dutchess Co. NY, possibly in the town of Amenia, Dutchess, NY.

Mitchell, William, St. George's, 6; Ea 27 Nov 1784; FC 18 Dec 1784; MM 29 Jan 1785; Private in Col. Henry V. Livingston's Regiment, 4th NY Continental Line, 1st Company; enlisted 20 Jan 1777 for the war; discharged 1 Nov 1777.

Moffit, John, St. Patrick's, 4; initiated or affiliated 23 May 1766; Col. Graham's Levies.

Montgomery, Richard, American Union, 1; Major General, Continental Army.

Richard Montgomery was a Revolutionary soldier born at Convoy House, near Raphoe, county Donegal, Ireland, 2 Dec 1736; son of Thomas Montgomery, a member of the British parliament from Lifford. He was graduated from Trinity college, Dublin, and entered the 17th regiment of foot as ensign, 21 Aug 1756. His regiment was ordered to Halifax, N.S., and he took part in the siege of Louisburg under Gen. James Wolfe in 1758. He was promoted lieutenant for his bravery on this occasion, and in 1759 he joined the expedition under Sir Jeffrey Amherst to relieve General Abercrombie. He served in the command of Colonel Haviland in the capture of Fort Ticonderoga in July, Crown Point in August, and Montreal, 7 Sep 1759; was promoted adjutant, May 15, 1760, ordered to the West Indies in 1762, was commissioned captain, May 5, 1762, and took part in the campaign against Martinique and Havana. He returned to New York, and at the close of the war with France in 1763, received permission to return to England, where he resided until 1773, when he became embittered, as his claims for military advancement were neglected. As a result he sold his commission in the army, returned to America in 1773, and purchased a farm of sixty acres at King's Bridge, Westchester county, NY.

He was married July 24, 1773, to Janet, daughter of Judge Robert R. and Margaret (Beckman) Livingston and removed to Rhinebeck, NY, where he resided until he joined the Continental army.

*Richard Montgomery letter to Robert R Livingston, 20 May 1773
requesting the hand of his daughter Janet
<http://www.familytales.org/results.php?fla=rjm>*

Kingsbridge – May 20th, 1773

SIR: Though I have been extremely anxious to solicit your approbation, together with Mrs. Livingston's, in an affair which



nearly concerns my happiness and no less affects your daughter. I have, nevertheless, been hitherto deterred from this indispensable attention by reflecting that from so short an acquaintance as I had the honor to make with you I could not flatter myself with your sanction in a matter so very important as to influence the future welfare of a child. I therefore wished for some good-natured friend to undertake the kind office of giving a favorable impression; but, finding you have already had intimation of my desire to be honored with your daughter's hand, and apprehensive lest my silence should bear an unfavorable construction, I have ventured at last to request, sir, that you and Mrs. Livingston will consent to a union which to me has the most promising appearance of happiness, from the lady's uncommon merit and amiable worth. Nor will it be an inconsiderable addition to be favored by such respectable characters with the title of son, should I be so fortunate as to deserve it. And if to contribute to the happiness of a beloved daughter can claim any share with tender parents, I hope hereafter to have some title to your esteem.

I am, sir.

With great respect,

Your most obedient servant,

Richard Montgomery

Judge Henry Beekman Livingston offered this cottage to his granddaughter, Janet Livingston and her husband Richard Montgomery at their marriage in 1773 to live in while their Rhinebeck estate, Grasmere, was being built. The house was located on the Old Post Road, now known as Montgomery Street. In the spring of 1775, Richard Montgomery was offered the commission of Major-General in the Continental Army. He and General Philip Schuyler were placed in command of the Northern Forces with the objective of routing the British army out of Canada. Montgomery lost his life during a failed attempt to capture the walled city of Quebec, Canada, 31 Dec 1775.



Georgian estate originally constructed by Janet Livingston Montgomery in 1774.

Three full stories provide over 16,000 sq. ft. of living space, including 8 principal bedrooms, 8 and 1/2 baths, 12 fireplaces (5 carved in marble), a total of 33 rooms. The elegant reception areas have 14 foot ceilings, and exhibit extraordinary architecturally detailed moldings. Privately sited on 25 acres, the winding drive through an alley of hardwoods opens to a park like setting graced by copper beeches, lindens and redwoods.



Janet completed their Grasmere estate and lived there until 1802, when she built a new home with bountiful orchards and farmlands, "Chateau de Montgomery" (now known as Montgomery Place) in Annandale on Hudson.

Janet Livingston Montgomery (1743-1828), at home on her place near Rhinebeck, became a revered widow, a status she cultivated for half a century. In 1802, fifty-nine year old Mrs. Montgomery surprised her family by acquiring a working farm and building a new house she named "Château de Montgomery." She built it to honor General Montgomery's memory and to provide a fitting legacy for his heirs; the French name derives in part from her brother Chancellor Livingston's tenure as

Minister to France from 1801 to 1805. "She had ample pecuniary means," recalled Thomas Clarkson in 1869, "and good taste at command, the two needfuls in the successful improvement of a country estate."

General Montgomery's heirs, to whom Janet expected to leave Montgomery Place, predeceased her, and so Janet left the estate to her youngest brother, Edward Livingston (1764-1836).

Richard was a delegate to the 1st Provincial congress held in New York city in May, 1775, and in June, 1775, was commissioned one of eight brigadier-generals in the Continental army and became second in command to Gen. Philip Schuyler. He left Rhinebeck with his wife and her brother, Edward Livingston (q.v.), then a mere lad, and they made the journey in a coach to the residence of Gen. Philip Schuyler at Saratoga where he parted with his wife with the assurance "that she would never have cause to blush for her Montgomery."

On account of the disability of General Schuyler, Montgomery was placed in command of the expedition to Canada. The invasion was undertaken without proper preparation and its movements were controlled chiefly by circumstances. He proceeded by way of Whitehall, and after many hardships reached Ticonderoga where he learned that Sir Guy Carleton was organizing a naval force on Lake Champlain to prevent the Americans from crossing the St. Lawrence. Montgomery took possession of the Isle aux Noix on Lake Champlain, and with 1000 men laid siege to St. Johns and Chambly, which surrendered to him, and advanced toward Montreal, which capitulated, Nov. 12, 1775, and for this victory he was made major-general by congress. By the capture of Montreal he obtained possession of all the military stores in the town, and of eleven vessels in the harbor, General Carleton having with great difficulty retreated to Quebec. The central object of the expedition now only remained; as Montgomery wrote in a letter to his father-in-law, Robert R. Livingston, "until Quebec is taken, Canada is unconquered."

He effected a junction with Arnold, who had a force of 700 men, before the walls of Quebec, Dec. 3, 1775. The combined attack was made on both sides of the place, Dec. 31, 1775, Montgomery leading his little force of 500 men in the midst of a heavy snow-storm. The first barrier, Pr's de Ville under Cape Diamond, was carried, and Montgomery at their head shouted "Men of New York, you will not fear to follow where your general leads!" The little army pushed forward. In the windows of a house which overlooked the second barrier, two cannon had been placed, which, upon Montgomery's appearance on a little rising ground, were discharged. Montgomery and his two aids, McPherson and Captain Chessman, being in advance, were instantly killed. His soldiers with those of Arnold became at once demoralized and the British troops pursued the defeated army from the city and captured about 400 men. Montgomery's body was found partly covered by the snow and the British commander ordered him buried within the walls surrounding the powder magazine, and accorded the body the honor of a military burial.



Death of General Montgomery in the Attack on Quebec
by John Trumbull, 1786

After reposing for forty-two years, his remains were removed at the request of the legislature of the state of New York to New York city and interred in St. Paul's chapel churchyard. The journey from Quebec to New York was attended by civic honors, notably at Albany, July 4, 1818, and on the voyage down the Hudson on the steamer Richmond, passing Montgomery Place, the home of the widow, who viewed the vessel from the portico. The death of Montgomery was deeply felt by friend and foe, and congress proclaimed its "grateful remembrance, respect and high veneration." The city of New York erected a monument under the portico of St. Paul's chapel on the Broadway front. A tablet was also erected upon the spot where he fell at Quebec, by the Sons of the American Revolution in 1901. Mrs. Montgomery survived her husband for fifty-two years and after completing the home commenced by the general in 1774 at Rhinebeck Flats, known as the "Rhinebeck Place," removed to the immediate east bank of the Hudson

above Barrytown, where she erected "Montgomery Place" which continued to be her home up to the time of her death in November, 1827. General Montgomery died at Quebec, Canada, Dec. 31, 1775.

General Wooster to General Schuyler

Montreal, January 5, 1776.

Sir:-The enclosed letters from Colonel Arnold and Colonel Campbell will inform you of the unhappy fate of our brave and most amiable friend, General Montgomery, who, with his Aid-de-camp, Macpherson, Captain Cheeseman, and several other brave officers and men, gloriously fell in an unfortunate attack on Quebec - unfortunate, indeed, for in addition to the loss we sustain in the death of the General, one of the bravest men of the age, the flower of the Army at Quebec were either cut off or taken prisoners. I little expect, with the troops who remain, to be able to continue the siege; in short, our situation in this country is at present, and will be till we have relief from the Colonies, very critical and dangerous. We really have but very few men in the country, and many of those few not to be depended on, as we have too dearly proved.

Mr. Antill, a gentleman from Quebec, whom General Montgomery appointed as Engineer, I beg leave to recommend to you. He was with the General when he fell, and can give you particulars. He is well acquainted with the country, for which reason I have detailed him to proceed on to you, and so to the Congress, knowing that he will be much better able to inform you and them than I am concerning the state of this country, and what will be necessary to be done; unless we have a number of men thrown into this country as soon as they can possibly get over the lakes on the ice, which I apprehend might be done with sleds, and at the same time forward some powder, as we have but four tons in the country at the several posts. We have but one Artillery company, it will therefore be necessary to supply us with another very soon, or we may possibly not only lose the footing we have here, but perhaps all be sacrificed in the country. There is but little confidence to be placed in the Canadians; they are but a small remove from the savages, and are fond of being of the strongest party.

Give me leave, also, to remind you of what, I dare say, General Montgomery has done, that we are in the greatest need of cash; hard money we shall soon be in the greatest distress for want of, and doubtless the more so, since the check to our arms. Mr. Price has hitherto supplied us; indeed, I know not how we could have subsisted as an army without him; he has already advanced for us about twenty thousand pounds, and assisted us in every way possible. General Montgomery, in his last letter to me, begged that Price might be mentioned in the strongest terms to the Congress.

The necessity of immediate relief, I am sure, will strike your mind very forcibly, when I tell you that our enemies in the country are numerous; the clergy almost universally refuse absolution to those who are our friends, and preach to the people that it is not now too late to take arms against us; that the Bostonians are but a handful of men, which, you know, is too true.

Suppose, Sir, that General Washington should detach a thousand men from his Army, if there are no other troops already raised that can be better spared. Something must be done, and that speedily, or I greatly fear that we are ruined. We have but five or six hundred men for the garrisons of this place, Chambly and St. John's. Many of the troops insist on going home, their times of enlistment being out; some, indeed, have run away, without a pass or dismissal, expressly against orders. I have been just informed that a Captain Pratt, of the Second Battalion of Yonkers, has led off his company from St. John's. I have given orders to suffer no men to go out of the country, whether they will enlist or not; the necessity of the case, I believe will justify my conduct. [I shall not be able to spare any men to reinforce Colonel Arnold. This place must be secured for a retreat, if necessary.] I called a council of my officers in this place, who were, to a man, agreed that I ought to remain here. I have, therefore, sent Colonel Clinton with Mr. Price, who, I think, will be of great service to him. God only knows what the event will be. This affair puts a very different face upon our interests in this country; however, we must make the best of it.

I have ordered General Montgomery's papers to be sent to me; when I receive them I shall conform myself to his instructions. I expected you were at Congress, and had prepared to send this melancholy news to General Washington, as well as to you; but the post arriving last night, I find that you were at Albany; therefore, shall take it to you. I most heartily condole with you, with General Montgomery's friends, and with the country, for so great a public loss.

I have the honour to be, your most obedient and very humble servant, David Wooster.

To General Schuyler.

<http://womenhistory.blogspot.com/2009/03/janet-livingston-montgomery.html>

Patriot Women of the American Revolution

Janet Livingston was born on August 27, 1743, into the famous Livingston family of New York, and was a **sister of Chancellor Robert R Livingston**, a prominent New Yorker who was later on the committee that drafted the Declaration of Independence. She spent her girlhood at *Clermont*, the family home on the banks of the Hudson River.

In late 1772 or early 1773, Richard Montgomery, an Irish-born British army officer, moved from England to America. By the time he arrived, the difficulties between England and the Colonies were brewing; Montgomery quickly adopted the colonists' cause. He bought a farm at King's Bridge, 13 miles north of New York City. While adjusting to his surroundings, he met Janet Livingston, whom he had briefly met during his previous service in America.

After receiving her father's blessing, Janet married Richard Montgomery on July 24, 1773. After their wedding, Montgomery leased his farm to a tenant and moved to a small house in Rhinebeck, New York, for a little more than two years. He bought some surrounding land and set to work fencing, plowing fields, building a grain mill, and laying the foundation for a larger home.

He said that he was "Never so happy in all my life", but followed that up by saying "This cannot last; it cannot last." Three months after their marriage, Janet told him of a dream she had in which Montgomery was killed in a duel. Montgomery replied, "I have always told you that my happiness is not lasting...Let us enjoy it as long as we may and leave the rest to God."

A letter to Janet from Mercy Otis Warren after Richard's death:

"While you are deriving comfort," she says, "from the highest source, it may still further brighten, the clouded moment to reflect that the number of your friends is not confined to the narrow limits of a province, but by the happy union of the American Colonies, (suffering equally by the rigor of oppression,) the affections of the inhabitants are cemented; and the urn of the companion of your heart will be sprinkled with the tears of thousands who revere the commander at the gates of Quebec, though not personally acquainted with General Montgomery."

The following is an extract from her reply to Mrs. Warren:

My dear Madam, the sympathy that is expressed in every feature of your letter, claims from me the warmest acknowledgments; and the professions of friendship from one who so generously feels and melts at the woes of a stranger, not only soothe but flatter me.

It is very kind of you, madam, to seek for alleviating consolations in a calamity (though of so much glory). I thank God I feel part of their force, and it is owing to such affectionate friends as you, that have lightened the load of misery.

As a wife I must ever mourn the loss of the husband, friend, and lover; of a thousand virtues, of all domestic bliss; the idol of my warmest affections, and in one word, my every dream of happiness. But with America I weep the still greater loss of the firm soldier and the friend to freedom. Let me repeat his last words when we parted: "You shall never blush for your Montgomery."

Nobly has he kept his word; but how are my sorrows heightened! Methinks I am like the poor widow in the Gospel, who having given her mite, sits down quite destitute. Yet would I endeavor to look forward to the goal with hope; and though the path is no longer strewn with flowers, trust to the sustaining hand of friendship to lead me safely through, and in assisting me to rise superior to my misfortunes, make me content to drag out the remainder of life, till the Being who has deprived me of husband and father, will kindly close the melancholy scene, and once more unite me to them in a world of peace, where the tyrant shall no more wantonly shed the blood of his innocent subjects, and where vice and virtue will receive their reward.

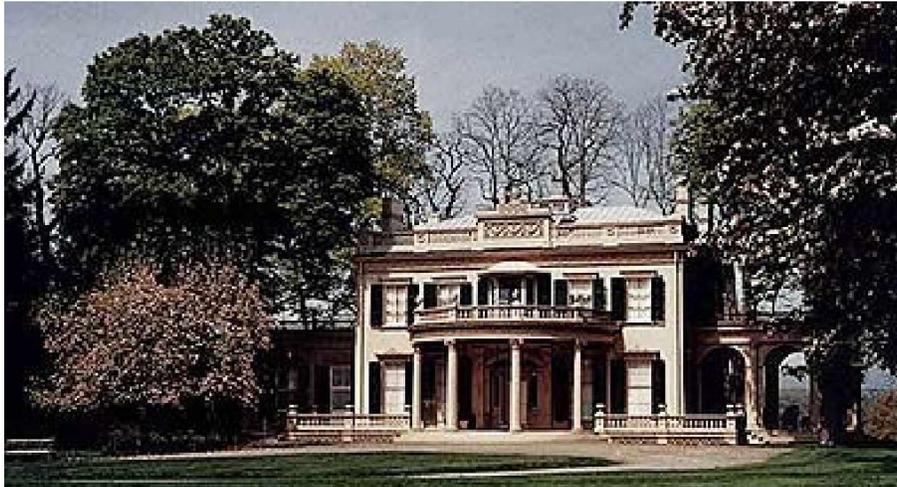
Janet Livingston Montgomery became a revered widow and a prosperous landowner, building an estate with bountiful orchards and farmlands, and a home named Chateau de Montgomery. Known as a businesswoman, she capably managed her land interests and established a successful commercial nursery adjacent to her estate.

Janet writes to Mercy Warren again on November 20, 1780:

I have been interrupted. Another alarm of the enemy's being in full march for Saratoga, and the poor harassed militia are again called upon. My impatient spirit pants for peace. When shall the unfortunate individual have the gloomy satisfaction of weeping alone for his own particular losses! In this luckless state, woes follow woes – every moment is big with something fatal.

We hold our lives and fortunes on the most precarious tenure. Had Arnold's plan taken place, we could not have escaped from a fate dreadful in thought; for these polished Britons have proved themselves fertile in inventions to procrastinate [protract] misery.

When going with her nephew to visit her husband's family in Dublin, Janet's patriotic feeling was still fervent. "When I return," she says, "I hope to find my dear country, for which I have bled, the envy of her enemies and the glory of her patriots."



Montgomery Place

After the war, former Continental Army General Horatio Gates proposed marriage, but Janet declined.

In 1802, fifty-nine year old Janet Montgomery surprised her family by acquiring a working farm and building a new house she named *Château de Montgomery*. She built it to honor General Montgomery's memory and to provide a fitting legacy for his heirs. The 434-acre property is an amazing example of Hudson Valley estate life. Each of the estate's features has a story to tell about changing American attitudes toward nature, landscape, and home design over time.

At the end of a half mile-long lane bordered by deciduous trees, Janet built a federal-style house of fieldstone. Here she developed a prosperous commercial enterprise of orchards, gardens, nursery, and greenhouse, tended by hired hands and enslaved Africans. Its beauty and marvelous westward vistas appealed to Janet, who noted charmingly, "Our elegant Mountains which bound the River so fantastically and varied, and our boasted Hudson which brings to its banks all we can desire is sufficient to gratify any moderate American Woman."

Entertaining family and friends was one of Janet's favorite pastimes. Planting flowers, fruits, and trees at her country home also brought her much pleasure. In an 1809 letter to her brother Edward Livingston, she wrote "If I have a pleasure it is in cultivating my plants... the garden is a sheet of blossoms and flowers."

After forty-two years, General Montgomery's remains were removed at the request of the state legislature to New York City and interred in St. Paul's Chapel churchyard. The journey from Quebec to New York was attended by civic honors, notably at Albany, July 4, 1818, and on the voyage down the Hudson on the steamer *Richmond*, Janet stood on her porch and watched the boat bring Montgomery's remains down the river.

When his remains arrived in New York City, 5000 people attended the procession. Janet was pleased with the ceremony and wrote, "What more could I wish than the high honor that has been conferred on the ashes of my poor soldier." The city of New York erected a monument under the portico of St. Paul's Chapel on the Broadway front. A tablet was also erected on the spot where he fell at Quebec by the Sons of the American Revolution in 1901.

Janet Livingston Montgomery lived a full and rich life and died in November 1827 at the age of 85 at Montgomery Place. General Montgomery's heirs had predeceased her, and so Janet left the estate to her youngest brother, **Edward Livingston**. His fascinating lifetime of public service included terms as Mayor of New York City, United States Representative and United States Senator from Louisiana, and Secretary of State and Minister to France during the Andrew Jackson administration.

Edward's cosmopolitan and well-traveled widow Louise Livingston and their daughter Coralie Livingston Barton (1806-1873) used the estate as a summer home. They transformed the renamed Montgomery Place into a self-sufficient estate, adding a conservatory, intricate flower gardens, and architectural features. The estate has recently been named a National Historic Landmark by the Department of the Interior.

Moors, Benjamin A hero of the Revolution and of the War of 1812. Born at Haverhill, Mass., 1758; died at Plattsburg, NY, 1838; served in Revolution as Ensign, Lieutenant, and Adjutant in Col. Moses Hazen's regiment, Continental line. Major-General in 1812.

Mooney, William, Holland, 8; Private, 1st, 4th and 5th Regt, The Line.

Moore, James, Masters', 2; Captain, Lamb's Company of NY Artillery. died Jan 1777.

<http://www.ushistory.org/washingtoncrossing/visit/graves.htm>

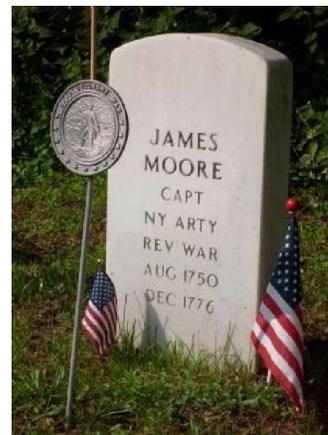
In December of 1776, the Thompson-Neely House changed from the every day home of a prosperous miller to the site of a temporary military hospital. The Thompson and Neely families would not have been the only families experiencing these circumstances. As Washington's defeated and demoralized army came into Bucks County, they brought with them many soldiers who were ill from disease, exposure, poor nutrition, exhaustion and unhealed wounds. Temporary hospitals, usually designated by regiment, were set up in many homes of local residents. Not all of these men would regain their health and leave Bucks County's soil. Certainly, the experience for the families who housed these unfortunate men would not be easily forgotten. The names of almost all of the soldiers who died at the Thompson-Neely House during the winter encampment of 1776 are unknown.

The only soldier's name that has been passed down through history is that of **Captain-Lieutenant James Moore**. Moore was made a Lieutenant of Lamb's Company of New York artillery in June of 1775. He was promoted to Captain-Lieutenant in March of 1776. Little else of his specific career as a soldier is known, but his future service was cut short as he died on 25 Dec 1776 of camp fever at the Thompson-Neely House. The number of soldiers who shared Moore's fate at the Thompson-Neely House is unknown. The absolute location of the remains of these soldiers is also unknown. When the Delaware Canal came through in the early 1800's the ground disturbance surfaced many partial remains at that time.

"The History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania," page 625.

http://books.google.com/books?id=Q04MAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA625&lpg=PA625&dq=%22captain+james+moore%22+%22artillery%22&source=bl&ots=nrWKPfR-Ph&sig=zPra621CGt_jcNAr_I5Uciq9Hvs&hl=en&ei=vOLhScnmENvqIe8hgngDg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=7

Captain James Moore of the New York artillery, a young man of twenty-four, died of camp fever at the house of Robert Thompson the day the army marched for Trenton, and was buried just below the mouth of Pidcock's creek, in the edge of the timber. His grave is marked by sculptured stones, and patriotic hands of the neighborhood enclosed it a few years ago by an iron railing:





In memory of the
many unknown soldiers
of the
Continental Army
who died from sickness and
exposure while encamped in
these fields before the
Battle of Trenton and were
buried at this spot
Christmas Day 1776.

Moorehouse, Andrew, Ind. Royal Arch, 2 (8), 1798; Lt. Col, NY Militia. died 1801.

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nywestch/sar/ances-M.htm>

Born about 1727; lived in South Dover, N. Y., recorded in a letter from the Dutchess County, NY, Committee, dated May 6, 1777, as nominated to be Lieutenant-Colonel of Dutchess County Militia; on June 22, 1788, the Council of Appointment made changes and he became Lieutenant Colonel of the third regiment of Pawling's Precinct.

Col. Andrew Morehouse was of Saybrook, Conn., before 1747, afterwards of Dover (Fredricksburg Precinct) Dutchess Co., NY. His first wife was Phebe Kurd, his second Sarah Sherill. He was Col. of the 3d Regt, Dutchess Co. Militia during the Revolution, and proprietor of the "Morehouse Tavern," at South Dover, NY, where many noted officers, (including George Washington) were entertained during the war.

"Settlers of the Beekman Patent, Dutchess County, New York," by Frank J. Doherty, New England Historic Genealogical Society

<http://74.125.93.104/search?q=cache:NZ4lKa9EngJ:www.newenglandancestors.org/research/database/beekman/%3Ffile%3Drese arch%255Cdatabase%255Cbeekman%255Ccontent%255Cvol.01.488.htm%26anchor%3D+%22andrew+morehouse%22+%22colu nel%22&cd=8&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us>

He had been referred to as a Col. in the minutes of the Committee on Correspondence, as early as 27 Feb. 1777. He was active in the anti-Tory campaigns of the Pawling-Dover area and was the man that helped Enoch Crosby escape after he had been captured with a band of Tories near the Colonel's house. He knew Crosby and worked closely with him on the Tory problem.

Andrew Morehouse was born 7 Mar 1726 at Saybrook, CT, the son of Thomas and Joanna (Denison) Morehouse. He m. 1st Phebe, the daughter of Josiah and Phebe (Buell) Hurd, and 2nd, in 1783, Sarah, dau. of Henry and Jane (Conkling) Sherrill. He was a poor master in the Dover area of Beekman in 1768, Pawling Supervisor in 1774 and 75 and a member of the NY Assembly from 1777-79. He signed an oath 17 May 1769 as a justice in DC. In May 1781 the Public Records of Connecticut record that he was considering removing to Saybrook. His memorial reads as follows:

"Upon the memorial of **Andrew Morehouse**, of Dutchess County in the State of New York, representing to this Assembly that he is removing his family and effects to Saybrook in this State where he intends to reside and become an inhabitant, and that he has removed part of his effects to Ripton Landing; praying for the liberty to transport the same by water to Saybrook and some floor to New London, as per memorial on file:

Resolved by this Assembly that liberty be and liberty hereby is granted to the said **Andrew Morehouse**, to transport by water from Ripton Landing to Saybrook his implements of husbandry, household furniture, twenty barrels of flour, four barrels of pork and beef, thirty bushels of oats, and thirty bushels of indian corn to Saybrook, and twenty barrels of flour to New London, under the inspection of the authority and selectmen residing in the parish of Ripton in the town of Stratford, and to land the same at Saybrook under the inspection of the commanding officer at Saybrook Fort, and the twenty barrels of flour at New London under the inspection of the commanding officer at that post." The Colonel was still in Dutchess County in 1790, or had returned to it by then. Col. **Andrew Morehouse** died 1801 in Johnstown, NY.

<http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/m/c/c/Dallas-G-Mccolley/GENE2-0012.html#CHILD67502595>

Andrew Morehouse, born 7 Mar 1725/26 in Saybrook, Middlesex Co, CT. He was the son of Thomas Morehouse, Jr. and Joanna Denison. He married Phebe Hurd, born 29 Jan 1726/27 in Killingsworth, Middlesex Co, CT; died 6 Feb 1783 in South Dover, Dutchess Co, NY. She was the daughter of Josiah Hurd and Phebe Buell.

Children of Andrew Morehouse and Phebe Hurd are:

- i. Abraham Morehouse, d. 16 Oct 1813; m.1 Eleanor Hook in Miss; m.2 Abigail Youngs 13 Sep 1790 in Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, NY.
- ii. James Morehouse (Sr.) b. 12 Jun 1747 in Saybrook, CT; d. 28 Jan 1853 in Maryland, Otsego Co, NY; m. Keziah Benson. His son, James Jr. married Jane Burnside and had a daughter Deborah who married Nathan Rose, grandson of **Ithamar Spencer**, the 5th grgrandfather of the present compiler. Ithamar was a Captain in the 9th Albany Militia (buried in Maryland, Otsego, NY), but not a Freemason. The Spencers also married into the Burnside family.
- iii. Lucy Morehouse, b. 01 Feb 1747/48 in Saybrook, CT; d. 18 Oct 1847 in Rome, NY; m.1 John Langdon; b. ca 1740; d. 26 Sep 1787; m.2 Ross; m.3 John LeDroit DeBusse
- iv. Andrew Morehouse, Jr, b. 06 Nov 1750 in Salisbury, Litchfield Co, CT; d. 6 May 1806 in Half Moon, NY; m. Judith Lake
- v. Reuben Morehouse, b. ca 1752; m.1 Elizabeth; m.2 Elizabeth King
- vi. Phebe Morehouse, b. 03 Sep 1754; d. 1825 in Claverack, Columbia Co, NY; m.1 James Martin; m.2 Fite Rossman
- vii. Joanna Morehouse, b. 27 Nov 1756 in South Dover, Dutchess Co, NY; d. Mar 1849 in Claverack, NY; m.1 Ambrose Latting; b. 11 Jan 1749/50; d. 1798; m.2 Rev Stephen Gano

- viii. Sarah Morehouse, b. 17 Nov 1758 in South Dover, NY; d. in Chatham, Columbia Co, NY; m. Ebenezer Burgess 8 Mar 1774; b. 17 Jun 1749; d. 16 Mar 1812.
- ix. David Morehouse, b. 02 Feb 1761, South Dover, NY; d. 1 Sep 1833, Chatham, NY; m. Jane Belden 1 Nov 1781; b. 25 Apr 1763; d. 14 Aug 1844.
- x. Samuel Morehouse, b. 1767; d. 8 Apr 1772.
- xi. Aaron Morehouse, b. ca 1770; d. 24 Jan 1851 in Carlisle, Lorain Co, Ohio; m. Anne Patchen

Morgan, Jacob Sr., Scipio Morning Star, 198, Town of Scipio, Cayuga Co., NY.

The below possibly refers to this Jacob Morgan, Sr:

<http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=REG&db=akin&id=I02902>

Captain Jacob Morgan was born 18 Sep 1768, Groton, New London, CT; died 15 Dec 1855 in Chautauqua, NY (Berne, Albany Co, NY), son of William Avery Morgan, Sr., and Temperance Avery; m. Lois Gallup 1787, daughter of Nathan Gallup and Sarah Giddings. She was born 17 Oct 1768, and died 19 Mar 1841.

Jacob MORGAN was a native of Connecticut, and moved to Cayuga county, NY, where his younger children were born. He was a farmer, and was eighteen years old when the war of the Revolution closed. In that war his father was a soldier, and his maternal grandfather a colonel of militia.

Children of Jacob Morgan and Lois Gallup are:

- i. [Jacob Morgan Jr.](#) b. 30 Apr 1789, and died 23 NOV 1872 in Scipio, Cayuga, New York, USA. He married [Lucretia Fanning](#) 31 JAN 1813, daughter of Jonathan Fanning. She died AFT 1872.
- ii. [Lois Morgan](#) was born 16 AUG 1792, and died in Chautauqua, New York, USA. She married [Joseph Strong](#) 10 MAR 1808.
- iii. [William A. Morgan](#) was born 09 FEB 1795, and died 26 MAY 1873 in Fleming, Cayuga, New York, USA. He married [Mary Carpenter](#) 1820.
- iv. [Funice Morgan](#) was born 31 MAR 1797, and died in Venice, Cayuga, New York, USA. She married [William Fish](#) 27 NOV 1814.
- v. [Nathan G. Morgan](#) was born 24 SEP 1799, and died 16 JUN 1869 in Springport, Cayuga, New York, USA. He married [Ann Allen](#) 15 NOV 1823.
- vi. [Adaline Morgan](#) was born 20 DEC 1805 in Montgomery, New York, USA, and died 13 JAN 1879 in Harmony, Rock, Wisconsin, USA.

Morgan, John, St. Patrick's, 4, initiated or affiliated 5 May 1774; Private, Tryon Co. Militia; 1st Regt, The Line.

Morgan, Joseph, Ind. Royal Arch, 8, 1784; Private, 2nd and 5th Regt, The Line; 1st Regt?

Morris, F. A., Steuben, 18. He petitioned for a charter, which was granted by the Grand Lodge 4 Jun 1788, under the title of "Steuben Lodge" in Newburgh; Junior (or Senior) Warden, 13 Nov 1788

Morse, Joseph, Masters', 2; Major, 14th Mass.

<http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=karenchambliss&id=I508>

Joseph MORSE, Major, b. 1 Jan 1739 in Natick, MA; d. there 15 Dec 1779, s/o [David MORSE](#) b: 31 Dec 1694 and [Sarah DYER](#), b. 19 SEP 1702 in Braintree, MA.

m1 12 Jan 1762 in Natick [Rebecca BROAD](#) b: 1742

Children:

- 1. [Benjamin MORSE](#) b: 31 MAY 1763 in Natick, (Sherburne), MA
- 2. [Joseph MORSE](#) b: 25 FEB 1765 in Natick, (Sherburne), MA
- 3. [Hezekiah MORSE](#) b: 3 JUL 1767 in Natick, (Sherburne), MA
- 4. [William MORSE](#) b: 5 DEC 1769 in Natick, , MA

m2 13 Jun 1772 in Natick [Keziah CHICKERING](#) (Kezia) b: in Dedham, MA. Her father, Daniel, fought in the Battle of Lexington.

Children:

- 1. [ELLIS \(I\) MORSE](#) b: 31 AUG 1774 in Natick, , MA
- 2. [ELLIS \(II\) MORSE](#) b: 6 DEC 1777 in Natick, MA

<http://naticklabs.org/arts.html#morse>

Joseph Morse was the Captain of a company of Natick Minutemen in the Regiment of Colonel Samuel Bullard. He led the Minutemen of Natick in the Battle of Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775. Five days after the battle, Capt. Morse was engaged for service in Col. John Paterson's regiment which became part of the 15th Continental Army. Capt. Morse is presumed to have served with his company under Col. Paterson's regiment at the Battle of Bunker Hill, where Natick Minutemen were part of the force which built and garrisoned Fort No. 3 near Prospect Hill, protecting the rear of the American forces on Bunker Hill.

He served as a Captain in Colonel Rufus Putnam's 5th Regiment and as a Major under Colonel Bradford of the Continental Army. Died in Natick, MA, after his return (in ill health) from service with the Northern Army. Widow was allowed half pay for seven years which was payable to widows & orphans of officers who were killed or died in service.

http://books.google.com/books?id=2obj1m6G70C&pg=PA87&pg=PA87&dq=%22joseph+morse%22+%22natick%22&source=bl&ots=EdA_IQuGHW&sig=jhPppNdhmXODf0BU7r6lL3x3FT0&hl=en&ei=eOixSY2KJ9KctgfZmZStCQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=5&ct=result page 87.

Joseph Morse was born at Natick, 1739; received a good education; was chosen to many town offices; was a captain in the militia and on the committee of correspondence in 1775; was chosen selectman and resigned to take a captaincy in the Massachusetts line; arose to the rank of major and served with the Northern army in 1779, where he contracted a disease which terminated fatally

on his return home. Major Morse lived at the Indian Farm, on lands acquired from Indian grantors by his father, Captain David. He was twice married and left five children.

Mott, Henry, Solomon's, 1, 1772; Lt, Regt of Minutemen; Dutchess Co. Militia.

Mott, John, Union, 1; Private, 5th Regt, The Line; 5th and 6th Regt, Dutchess Co. Militia.

<http://www.spicerweb.org/Genealogy/LegacyFiles/231.htm>

b. 15 Jul 1746; d. 7 Apr 1823 at age 76; m1. Sarah about 1771; m2. Beulah about 1786; m3. DAGGETT, Naomi on 26 Jan 1794. John Mott is the one figure in my family history that I have perhaps spent the most time on trying to fathom. As a young boy I had heard the family legend that this young Quaker's home had been invaded by Hessian soldiers just prior to the battle of Trenton and that John, in defending his wife and family had killed three soldiers and then left to join Washington's army, serving as a guide in the famous crossing of the Delaware and the battle of Trenton. My studies have concluded that there is probably more truth than fiction in this legend, but his exact identity has been clouded over the years by the existence of other John Motts in the New Jersey revolutionary army or militia. I have done pretty extensive research into the other John Motts living at the time, but there are more roads to explore in this matter. I devoted a website to my research into this which can be found at <http://www.spicerweb.org/Genealogy/Mott/mottofthethirdbattalion.htm>

That he is the son of Ebenezer and Sarah Mott of Burlington County, New Jersey comes from the recollection of John's granddaughter, Amanda Theodocia Jones, who was the source of much of the "legend" of John Mott. The historical record would give credence to that. What happened to him during the years during and following the Revolution to his death are sketchy, although it appears that he moved to Pittstown, New York where his oldest son was born, this born out by the census records of 1800 and 1810. The family for a long time supposed he moved to Bridgewater, Oneida County, NY sometime after that, but there is another, well documented, John Mott on the census of 1820 in Bridgewater with whom I believe he has been confused. I do believe that he moved to Oneida County. According to Amanda Jones her mother, John's youngest daughter, was born in Oriskany in 1813, and his oldest son, Mayhew Daggett Mott, enrolled in the militia in 1814 in Whitestown, NY, both places in the Mohawk valley between Rome and Utica. I believe that John and his wife may be buried in or near those communities, although it is possible that they returned to Pittstown with their son Mayhew Daggett Mott when he married there in 1821.

- He was named in will of Ebenezer Mott in 1770 in Burlington County, NJ, Northampton Township. Heir to his father's farm.
- 1774: John MOTT disunited from the Burlington, NJ Quaker Monthly meeting.
- John MOTT listed as Pvt. John Mott of Burlington in Stryker's Register of Officers and Men of New Jersey. Page 679.
- He appeared on the census in 1790 in Rensselaerwick Township, Albany Co., NY. Page 278. One male 16 and over, one male under 16, 3 females. This corresponds to the children listed in the Bible. The one male over 16 would be John, the one male under 16 would be William Mann, stepson, and the three females would be his second wife Bulah and daughters Bulah and Elizabeth.
- He appeared on the census in 1800 in Pittstown, Rensselaer Co., NY. (p790) 2 Males under 10; 1 male 16-26; 1 male 45 and over; 1 female under 10; 1 female 45 and over. (Mayhew Daggett by Naomi, John by Bulah, William Mann stepson, John; Females work only if Bulah and Elizabeth by Bulah died young and the one female under 10 is Ruth E. by Naomi. The fact that Naomi and John had a Bulah would indicate that Bulah by Bulah died young.)

For more on a John Mott at Washington's Crossing, see also:

http://www.spicerweb.org/Genealogy/MottRev/johnmott_Rev.aspx

Moyston (Moyston), Robert, St. George's 6; EA 15 Nov 1783; FC 29 Nov 1783; MM 13 Dec 1783; Treasurer, 1785; Junior Warden 1787; Senior Warden 1789; Private, 2nd Albany Co. Militia; Land Bounty Rights.

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~moyston/RobertMoyston.html>

ROBERT MOYSTON was born 4 May 1745 in Corlard (Schenectady), Schenectady, NY; died 3 Aug 1798. He married Christina (Du Trieux) Truax 1770, daughter of Isaac Truax and Anjeltje Beck. She was born 1 Feb 1746/47 probably in Schenectady, NY, and died 2 Oct 1804. His name appears on the rolls of the 2d Albany County Militia, and the 2nd Albany County Militia, Land Bounty Rights; "A History of Schenectady During the Revolution." He is noted in the Groot Family Bible, page 2 "Schenectady 24 Agest 1772 Robert Moyston, sun!" (referring to the birth of Robert's son John Hugan, no doubt named for Bro. John Hughan [q.v.], with whom Bro. Moyston served in the Militia) He was buried alongside wife Christinia and son John Hugan, as well as several grandchildren in Vale Cemetery, Schenectady, NY. Other than this, little is known of him or his ancestry.

Murdoch, Jonathan, Unity, 17; Col, Raised in 1797.

Myer (Meyer), John, First Lodge on Long Island, 1790; Junior Grand Warden, 1789 and 1790; Private, Pawling's Levies; 2nd Regt, Dutchess Co. Militia; 3rd Regt and 6th, Albany Militia.

Note: there is a John Meyer listed for Holland Lodge No. 8 (the Lodge had no numerical designation until 1789), who was Master in 1787. He is also listed as Junior Grand Warden. Holland Lodge was consecrated in 1789 at the residence of John Meyer, No. 30 John Street.

"American Journal of Numismatics," by the American Numismatic Society. page 10, list the following commemorative token:
http://www.archive.org/stream/americanjournal011ameruoft/americanjournal011ameruoft_djvu.txt



Seal of Holland Lodge - The field is covered with small dots; whether to were evidently cut by some one ignorant of the heraldic , signify color, or to roughen it, I am uncertain, as the dies significance of lines, as denoting color.

Obverse, A shield bearing the Bible, square and compasses (colors not indicated), and resting on a scroll having the motto DEUGD, ZY UW CIERAAD [Virtue be your ornament]: below the scroll are two right hands joined. Supporters, dexter, a lion rampant gardant, holding a sword in his dexter paw; sinister an eagle, having a globe in his sinister talon. The shield is illuminated by rays falling from the All-seeing eye above, which is surrounded by a circle of thirteen five-pointed stars. Legend, HOLLANDSCHE LOGE STAAT VAN NIEUW YORK and at the bottom * 5787 * [Holland Lodge, State of New York].

Reverse, Legend, above, F^D SEP^T 20 AS N^O 8, ORIG^L WAR^{NT} STOLEN extending two-thirds around the Medal ; under this, on a semi-circular ribbon, **FIRST MASTER JOHN MEYER** over the inscription REIS^D A.'L.'. 5810, BY G-L- OF N- Y- CH C . :D TO N 16, 5819: 13, 5830: 8, 5839: in six lines, and below in small letters, in two lines curving to conform to lower edge, I. F. W. DES. G. H. L. FEC. I. F. WOOD'S SERIES "D" NO. 4. Silver (ten only), brass and copper

fifty, and one hundred in white metal. Size 20. The dies were cut by G. H. Lovett, of New York, and the Medal, which was designed by Mr. I. F. Wood, was issued by the Medal Club of New York.

Further detail appears in the "Historical Sketches of Holland Lodge . . ." at:
<http://books.google.com/books?id=WUYZAAAAYAAJ&pg=RA1-PA21&dq=%22john+meyer%22+%22holland+lodge%22#PPA40.M1>

Myers (Meyers), Michael (ca 1743/53- 1814) Amicable, 22 (23) Sergeant in Captain Trebout's (7th) company In Third Regiment, New York line. Enlisted May 777; wounded at Johnstown, 1781; and crippled for life. Major-General in the War of 1812. He was a Petitioner for Amicable Lodge No. 22 in Jun 1792 and its first Junior Warden.

His twin sister, Mary, married Lawrence Frank, for whom Frankfort, Herkimer Co., NY, is named [formed from German Flats, 5 Feb 1796]. Lawrence Frank was born 1747 at Frankfort, NY; died April 6, 1813, at Busti, NY, aged 65 years, 7 months and 6 days. Enlisted in the Continental army and served in Col. Van Rensselaer's Reg't. Was taken prisoner by the British and confined aboard a ship in New York harbor for a time. During the earlier French and Indian wars as a child he was captured by the Indians and taken to Canada, where he remained about 3 years, according to family traditions. He settled in Busti about 1811. **Mary Myers** was the maiden name of his wife. The graves of both are in Frank Settlement Cemetery, town of Busti. (There is no record of Mary's burial here but she is here). Mary MYERS was born in Germany, ca 1753 and died 1831 in Busti.

"A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York," by Peter Ross. 1899. Page 173.
http://books.google.com/books?id=GciAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA173&pg=PA173&dq=%22Michael+Myers%22+%22herkimer%22&source=bl&ots=UnmHzt56z7&sig=77ulyt0GZoiJc3v7ZofDMcXJIQ&hl=en&ei=M8SxSzrXFoGtfl_86nEBw&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=2&ct=result

Michael Myers, the Junior Warden of the Lodge, was born at Elizabeth, NJ (formerly Auville), 1 Feb 1753. He came to Herkimer with a company of soldiers from New Jersey. At the battle of Johnstown, in 1781, he was seriously wounded in the leg, crippling him for life. His brother Mathew, who was associated with him, was killed in the battle.

In person Gen. Myers was dignified and of aristocratic bearing, and a man of marked ability. After the close of the war he remained at Herkimer. There he married Catharine, the eldest daughter of Capt. Henry Harter. She was born in February 1768, at the village of Prescott, Canada, where her parents had been taken as prisoners in the French and Indian wars. While residing at Herkimer there were born five sons and three daughters: Peter M., Henry, Nancy, Catharine, Mathew, Michael, John and Margaret, the last of whom was still living at Little Falls at the ripe age of eighty-seven.

He very soon became largely interested in the purchase of real estate in the village of Herkimer and surrounding country, and became the owner of the homestead of his father-in-law. He was also the owner of a few slaves, who lived on his estate until the time of his death. He was by far the most prominent man and leading character in this part of the State [along with Bro. Judge Jedidiah Sanger]. In 1790 he was a member of the Assembly from Montgomery County, and in 1791 he was the first and only member from the new county of Herkimer. In 1796 he was a member of the State Senate, which office he held for four years. In 1791 he was the first judge of Herkimer County, a position which he also held in 1794.

March 5, 1794, the Grand Lodge of New York issued a warrant for holding Amicable Lodge, No. 36, in the village of Herkimer, of which Michael Myers was the first Master, and held the office for many years.

After a long and useful career in public and Masonic life, he died on 17 Feb 1814, at Herkimer, and was buried at that place. In the year 1887 his remains and those of his family that were buried there, were removed to Oak Hill Cemetery, which was consecrated as the resting place of the dead of Herkimer.

In 1788, the State of New York bought from the Oneida Indians twenty towns that bordered the Unadilla River. This land became known as "*Clinton's Purchase*". In 1789, the state surveyed "Township No. 20" in this tract for Michael Myers of Herkimer, (Brother) Jedediah Sanger of New Hartford, and John I. Morgan [purchase in 1791 at 3 shillings, 3 pence per acre].

<http://herkimer.nygenweb.net/history/herkmasonhistory.html>

Dated February 5, 1794 at Lodge Room, Old Fort Schuyler (Amicable Lodge No. 22), the petition sent to the Grand Lodge was as follows:

"To the Right Worshipful Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Wardens and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York.

"The humble petition of the subscribers sheweth; that your petitioners are mostly members of Amicable Lodge of Free Masons held at Old Fort Schuyler in the County of Herkimer, but that their distance from that place renders it inconvenient for them to attend punctually (as they wish to do) [note: this new Lodge became Amicable Lodge No. 36 – German Flatts, NY] they therefore moved for a separation, which was granted.

Your petitioners therefore pray that a Charter may be granted to them, by the name of Amicable Lodge number two or any other name which the Right Worshipful Lodge may think proper; and we will on all occasions endeavor to conduct, agreeable to the laws and constitution of Masonry. And we beg leave to recommend the **Hon. Michael Myers** as Master. John Roorbach, Senior Warden and Uriel Wright, Junior Warden."

<http://boards.ancestry.com/localities.northam.usa.states.newyork.counties.herkimer/1804.2/mb.ashx>

Catharina Myers was christened in 1790 in St. Johnsville, Montgomery, N.Y. She married Robert Shoemaker 30 Oct 1808 in Herkimer, NY. Catharina was the daughter of General Michael Myers of Amwell, NJ, and Catherine Harter of Prescott, Canada. Michael Myers was an assemblyman, Senator and Judge. He was the Assemblyman from Herkimer County in 1791. He the militia in the Battle of Oriskany in August 1777. His sister Anna Nancy Myers who, in 1763, married Phillip F. Helmer. Michael died 17 Feb 1814, age 61

http://books.google.com/books?id=OgF4AAAAMAAJ&pg=PA405&lpg=PA405&dq=%22Michael+Myers%22+%22herkimer%22&source=bl&ots=2xplTKCZ4&sig=cwYhWR9pAazhxRRn3ocRICpe5u8&hl=en&ei=J8exScHZGYOftw7kLDEBw&sa=X&oi=book_result&esnum=4&ct=result#PPA148.M1 page 148.

A generation had scarcely passed, and the memories of the Stamp Act, and the bitterness and animosities which it aroused had not gone from the minds of men before another Stamp Act was enacted by Congress during the administration of John Adams, July 6th, 1797, a similar act having been rejected by Congress during the administration of Washington. It provided for stamps on legal paper, licenses, evidences of debt, and other private documents. The license of an attorney required a stamp of \$10; and a certificate of naturalization, a stamp of \$5. The act was a Federalist measure passed at a time when the Federalists had control of Congress, and it was bitterly opposed and assailed by the Republicans of that day. They accused Adams and his friends, the Federalists, of a leaning toward Great Britain, and some denounced the act because it imitated the British way of raising revenue. Many denounced it on sentimental grounds, associating with it the odium of the British Stamp Act of 1765, and the momentous struggles against that act; and others claimed that the raising of revenue by stamps was not a proper function of the general government, but one to be exercised by the States. The act provided for the sale of stamps by agents to be appointed for that purpose.

General Michael Myers, a leading Federalist, was appointed the stamp agent for this locality [Herkimer]. . . . he placed at his house a sign indicating that he had stamps for sale. That sign aroused the animosity of the Republicans in this neighborhood. They had not forgotten the British Stamp Act of 1765; and as the patriots of that time forcibly resisted that act, they determined so far as they could to resist this, even by violence. So a number of them, all of whom had been Revolutionary soldiers, in the Fall of 1797, assembled at a tavern which stood at the corner of Main and Mary streets, where the Monroe building now stands, and they marched in military array to the residence of General Myers, and there they tore down the sign and carried it away in triumph. This was not done without some show of resistance by General Myers. One of his negro slaves was armed with an axe, which he nourished in defense of his master. His, son, Peter, drew his sword; but the sturdy Republicans who had many times faced greater dangers, were not intimidated and completed their work.' For this riotous conduct the participants were indicted in the Federal Court and were subsequently arrested and taken to Albany.

There they employed Aaron Burr to defend them. He took the prisoners in charge, had them shaved and brushed up so that they would make a good appearance in Court; and in some way, just how I never learned, he got them off. Benton in his history of Herkimer county, says it was through the intervention of Governor Jay, who was a Federalist. This was a great matter at that time in the Mohawk valley, and the rioters returned home the heroes of the hour. Dr. Petry, who lived . . . within a few rods of General Myers' residence, was among the men who marched from the tavern; and just before the sign was torn down his eldest daughter, a resolute woman, fearing that he, an old man, might be injured, went from her home and took him by the arm and led him away; and so he escaped indictment with his compatriots.

Another incident illustrating the intense feeling of the times may here be related. **General Myers** had some Guinea hens who used to get upon the division fence between his lot and Dr. Petry's, and there utter their natural cackle, which sounded very much like Stamp Act! Stamp Act! Stamp Act! and he ordered one of his sons to kill them, as he would not have those confounded Guinea hens crying Stamp Act at him.

<http://herkimer.nygenweb.net/history/earlypeople.html>

Mrs. Katharine [Harter] Myers.

The war between the two European powers, England and France, in the middle of the last century, commonly called the seven years war, was in large part fought out upon this continent. Here the question involved was, whether the French or the English should dominate this country. The English guided and stimulated by the great talents, inspiring enthusiasm and wise statesmanship of the elder Pitt finally put an end in that war to the dominion of France on this side of the Atlantic. Quebec was taken under the heroic leadership of General Wolf in 1759; and in 1760 the whole of Canada came under the British crown. The inhabitants of this country fought and suffered for the English cause.

The Palatines came here about 1723, and in thirty-five years had grown to about three hundred. They were hardy and industrious. They had comfortable homes, good farms, plenty of horses, cattle and other live stock, and their houses were abundantly furnished with plain but useful and substantial furniture. Indeed they were considered rich and were in better condition than they ever before had been in this country or in their European home.

While the inhabitants were slumbering in peace, unconscious of danger, at three o'clock in the morning of November 12, 1757, the French and Indians coming from Canada, by way of the Black River country, came upon the village here, and with a wild war whoop entered upon their savage work of destruction. When the inhabitants were aroused, they found their cruel enemy applying the torch to their houses and reaping the harvest of death. The entire village was destroyed. Twenty or more of the inhabitants were killed. At least one hundred men, women and children were taken captives, and the remainder escaped to Fort Herkimer on the south side of the river. Among the captives were Capt. Henry Harter and his wife Abelone and they with the others were taken on their long journey to Canada. While Mrs. Harter was in captivity, at Prescott, in Canada, May 4, 1758, she gave birth to a little girl. She and her husband and their child after about one year of captivity, were returned to their home here; and that child grew up to maturity a beautiful woman. She subsequently became the wife of General Michael Myers, the most prominent and important person in the Mohawk valley; and she became the mother of sons and daughters who were distinguished for their beauty and the elegance of their manners. Long years after the death of General Myers, I knew his widow well. She died September 4th, 1839, aged eight-one years and four months, and for several years before her death I lived near her upon an adjoining lot in this village. She lived where Mr. Avery now lives and I lived upon the lot where the family of my deceased brother now lives. She was a slender woman of medium stature and delicate and handsome features, and refined and attractive in mind and manners. She, like most of the old Palatines talked Mohawk Dutch better than English. Her descendants living in this county are quite numerous. From one daughter are descended Mrs. E. A. Brown, of Dolgeville, and her brothers, Mr. Giles Griswold and Mrs C. R. Snell and their brother and sisters; Mr. Frank Barry and his brothers, all of Herkimer; Mrs. Mason Van Slyke and the children of the late Mrs. Charles Dorr, of Little Falls. From a son, Matthew Myers, is descended Mrs. Margaret F. Rawdon, of Little Falls. From her son, Peter M. Myers, are descended Mrs. Dr. Casey and her brother Henry M. Bellinger, of Mohawk. From another son, Henry Myers is descended Mrs. Henry Bellinger; and there are many descendants elsewhere in this and other states.

N

Nesbit, Peter, Steuben, 18; Captain, 2nd Regt NY Artillery.

Nestell, Peter, Steuben, 18; Junior Warden, 13 Nov 1788.

Nestle, Peter, Washington Army Lodge No. 10; Norfolk Lodge No. 1, VA; Captain-Lt, 2nd Continental Artillery; died 1802.

Neukerck (Nukerck), Charles, St. Patrick's, 4; Initiated or affiliated 16 Jul 1785; Captain, Ulster Co. Milita.
See Journal in the Appendix at end of this present compilation.

Newkirk, Benjamin, St. George's, 6; affiliated or joined 10 Jan 1784; Private in Col. Houghtaling's Regiment.

Newman, Charles, Union, 1; Private, 1st and 3rd Regt, Albany Militia.

Nichols, Noah Jr. Union 1; Capt, Stevens' Artillery.

b. 28 Jan 1754, Hingham, Plymouth, MA; d.30 Jun 1833, Cohasset, Norfolk, MA, son of Noah Nichols (Sr.) and Elizabeth Beal; m. 28 Feb 1776 Abigail Lincoln, b. 11 Aug 1754; d. 29 Jan 1846, d/o Isaac Adca Lincoln and Ruth Beal.

http://www.archive.org/stream/centennialannive00coha/centennialannive00coha_djvu.txt

Noah Nichols was commissioned as captain of an artillery company comprising many Cohasset men.

He was accustomed in his old age to shoulder his flint-lock "And show how fields were won."

A story is told of Washington ordering him to repair the wheel of a gun carriage while on a forced march, of his request for permission to stop while mending it, and of the general's abrupt refusal. "It was the hardest thing I ever did," the old man would add, "but I did it."

Noble, Cornelius, Union, 1; Private, 3rd Regt, The Line.

Noble, David, Union, 1; Friendship Lodge, Mass., 24 Jul 1785; Captain, 15th Continental Infantry; d. Jul 1776.

http://www.newenglandancestors.org/database_search/msc.asp?f=F:\INETPUB\WWW\ROOT\NEHGS\RESEARCH\DATABASE\MS\C\CONTENT\DAVID%20NOBLE.HTM&pg=1&anchor=#htmlpage

A shoemaker by trade, he was born at Westfield, MA 25 Jan 1732; died at Skenesboro (now Whitehall), NY 5 Aug 1776, aged 44 yrs. He married 21 Feb 1753 to his cousin Ruth Noble. She was born at Westfield, MA 6 Mar 1732; died at Castleton, VT 17 Mar 1817, aged 85 yrs.

Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (11:488).

David Noble, Pittsfield. Captain of a company of Minute-men and militia, Col. John Patison's Regt., which marched in response to the alarm of April 19, 1775; reported enlisted into the army; also, list of men who marched from Pittsfield to Cambridge April 22, 1775, under command of said Noble, Captain, and served 6 months; also, Captain; general return of Col. John Paterson's Regt., showing field and company officers; ordered in Provincial Congress May 27, 1775, that commissions be delivered said officers; also, Captain, Col. Paterson's Regt.; muster roll dated Aug 1, 1775; engaged April 29, 1775; service, 3 mos. 9 days; also, list of men who marched from Pittsfield to Boston Dec 31, 1775, thence via New York to Canada, under command of said Noble, and were dismissed Dec 31, 1776; also, general order dated Headquarters, Ticonderoga, Sep 12, 1776, taken from Col. Wheelock's Orderly Book; Lieut. William Augustus Patterson, of Col. Patterson's Regt., appointed Captain in place of said Noble, deceased.

David's descendants are eligible for membership in the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati under the Rule of 1854. For the descendants of David Noble see the genealogy by Lucius M. Boltwood, *History and Genealogy of the Family of Thomas Noble of Westfield, Mass.* David was buried at the Skenesboro Cemetery in Skenesboro, NY.

Children:

- i. Ruth, b. at Hebron, CT 12 Aug 1753. Her marr. int. was filed at Hebron 9 Nov 1773 to Calvin Dunham.
- ii. David, b. at Hebron, CT 19 Mar 1755. m. 23 Nov 1774 to Sarah Taylor.
- iii. Rebecca, bapt. ca. 1760; d. at Pittsfield, MA 19 Oct 1777 due to a disease of the head.
- iv. Enoch, b. at Hebron, CT 14 Jun 1763. He married (1) 29 Nov 1787 to Susannah Ames of Preston, Conn.
- v. Ezekiel, b. at Pittsfield, MA ca. 1767. m1 Dec 1796 to Hannah Gates; m2 10 Nov 1822 to Mrs. Sally (Cushman) Sears.
- vi. Daniel, b. at Pittsfield, MA 01 Oct 1768. M. Lydia (----).
- vii. Thirza, d. young ca. 1771
- viii. Polly, b. at Pittsfield, MA 15 Jun 1772. m. 7 Apr 1793 to Simeon Wheeler.
- ix. Lucy, b. at Pittsfield, MA 04 Oct 1774. m. Moses Daniels. He died at Castleton, Vt. Jun 1815. They had moved from Conway, MA to Pittsfield, MA, thence in 1813 to Castleton, Vt.

"Westfield and Its Historic Influences, 1669-1919," by John Hoyt Lockwood. page 608-613.

http://books.google.com/books?id=pPqLAAAYAAJ&pg=PA608&ipg=PA608&dq=%22david+noble%22+%22ruth+noble%22&source=bl&ots=rC30ald6HZ&sig=J2GnAjYQ1fJaiRs-4wnWUWZbrc&hl=en&ei=643iSY3FO9belQfcxcjgDg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4#PPA608,M1

David Noble was born in Westfield, the son of David and Abigail Loomis Noble, 25 Jan 1732. During his first year his parents removed to Hebron, CT. The family moved back to Westfield as early as 1737. The younger David there married his cousin, Ruth Noble, on Feb. 21, 1753, his junior by about six weeks only. His trade, that of a shoemaker, was the same as that of Oliver Root. In May, 1761, he was chosen a warden in Pittsfield, and four years later when the town voted to erect three school-houses he was employed to build the one in the western district.

The name of David Noble appears among the ten signers of a petition to the selectmen of Pittsfield, requesting them to call a town meeting "to act and do what the town think proper respecting the circular letter sent out by the town of Boston and other towns in the Province; and such other matters as the town shall think proper in regard to the invaded liberties of the country." Pursuant to that call a meeting was held which appointed "a standing committee to correspond with the correspondent committees of this and other provinces." It consisted of seven persons, one of whom was Lieutenant David Noble, and the Rev. Thomas Allen, who became so widely famous as Pittsfield's fighting parson, was the chairman.

One of the alarms preliminary to the actual outbreaking of hostilities was a false report which was started in some way and spread like wildfire across the Province, to the effect that the British troops and men-of-war had fired upon Boston. The report reached Pittsfield Sept. 1, 1774, and aroused the people there as elsewhere to a high pitch of patriotic fervor. The Pittsfield company, with David Noble as Captain, was quickly mustered and marched at top speed as far as Westfield to the defense of the capital, ere news of the falsity of the report reached them. For that service the town voted to pay to each private and non-commissioned officer two pounds for "himself and horse," and six pounds apiece to the captain and his lieutenant.

The zeal of Captain Noble was met most satisfactorily by his fellow townsmen. His company of minute men was comprised of fifty-one men from Pittsfield and twenty-one from nearby Richmond, well drilled and equipped. For arms and uniforms they were indebted to their generous and patriotic leader. Instead of returning with his men from Westfield in September, he pressed on to Boston to study existing conditions and to learn what preparations for the impending conflict were most necessary. On reaching home he proceeded at once to put into execution a noble purpose, which has been characterized by the local historian as "one of the most splendid displays of patriotism in the Revolutionary story of Pittsfield." He sold two farms in Stephentown, NY, and some land in Pittsfield, with the proceeds of which he went to Philadelphia, bought buckskin for breeches, and cloth for coats "of blue turned up with white." He hired a breeches maker who returned with him to Pittsfield, and the uniforms were made up at his own house during the winter. Captain Noble also provided arms and accouterments for his whole company, and never asked for repayment of any sums expended then or subsequently for his men. That crack company marched as a part of the regiment of Colonel Patterson as soon as the news of Lexington reached Berkshire. They probably did not return home until after the battle of Bunker Hill, where they are said to have taken part in defending Fort No. 3, one of their own works.

At the close of 1775 Captain Noble returned from Pittsfield to Boston, a final separation from his home and from his family except as his wife and son joined him at Skenesborough shortly before his death.

Upon the evacuation of Boston by the British in March, 1776, he accompanied Washington's army to New York, and thence went to Canada to join Arnold. But the disaster at Quebec occurred before Patterson's regiment reached there, so that it joined in the retreat from Canada southward.

Wasted by fatigue and virtual starvation, he was stricken with smallpox at Isle aux Noix and late in June, 1776, was removed to Crown Point. A letter written thence to his wife has been preserved describing the tragic conditions under which he and other heroic patriots suffered. It is addressed to "Mrs. Ruth Noble, Pittsfield, per favor of Mr. Chamberlain"

"Crown Point, July 1, 1776.

"Dear Wife: I would inform you that through Divine goodness I am alive but not very well, for by reason of hard fatigue before I had the small-pox by marching and unsuitable diet, the distemper has left me in a poor state of health, though I had it very light. Ten days ago I was sent with the sick from Isle Auxnaux to this place, and have grown more poorly than better since I came here. Our army is very distressed by reason of the small-pox: we have had four thousand sick at once: I have not lost one of my company yet, though some have had it very severe: Sergeant Colfax is now very bad and it is doubtful whether he ever recovers. I had two men taken by the Indians in Major Sherbern's party which are redeemed, and one Samuel Merry of my company is either killed or taken by the regulars going down on a raft from Montreal to Sorrel. The distresses of our sick is so unaccountable that I cannot point it out by pen and ink. (All my company have had it.) If it was not for the danger of the small-pox I should be glad to have brother James or David come up and see me and bring my horse for I intend to try and come home if I remain so poorly. I believe that one of them may come safe by taking good care when he gets here. I suppose that there is about four thousand of the well of our army at the Isle Auxnaux, and whether they will stay there or come here I do not know. Tell Croner's wife that he has had the small-pox and has got well over the distemper, but he has had the misfortune to have it fall into one of his eyes so that I am afraid he will lose the sight of one eye. He remembers his kind love to her and child. He intends to try to come home when I come: he cannot write for want of paper. It is very hard living: wine one dollar per quart: spirits one dollar per quart: loaf sugar three shillings per pound: butter one shilling and sixpence, nor to be had for that: no milk. All the above articles hardly to be had. Vinegar three shillings per quart. I shall write no more at present, but remain

Your loving husband,
David Noble, Captain."

He lived but about a month longer and got no nearer home than Skeensborough (now Whitehall) where he died, Aug. 5, 1776. Westfield may well be proud to cherish among its heroic sons such a patriot.

After the expenditures of his private resources incident to the equipment of his company as already noted, Captain Noble in the spring of 1775 sent from the camp at Cambridge "for all the goods that remained in his store at home, both linen and woollens, that would answer for soldiers clothing." His son says, "we harvested thirty acres of wheat which was floured and sent to Cambridge the next winter, all excepting what our families used."

Thus this patriot, like his great Commander in Chief, held his private resources at the disposal of the necessitous army of liberty. In view of such magnanimous sacrifices, how inconceivably brutal was the tory who, just about the time of Captain Noble's death, applied the torch which destroyed his house in Pittsfield together with his barn, store, saddler's shop, and tannery.

The late Senator H. L. Dawes, in a private letter quoted in an editorial of the Berkshire County Eagle of May 21, 1858, speaking of the above letter of Captain Noble, says, "I think it will be of interest to the people of Pittsfield, who should erect a monument to the glorious old patriot in their beautiful cemetery. I have the original of the letter copied in the (congressional) report, and were it an heirloom in my family, no money should induce me to part with it."

The editorial adds, "Every glimpse which we thus get into the fading story of the old time goes to prove that it is no fiction, founded in local or family pride, that attributes to those who laid the foundation of our prosperity, an earnestness, courage, and pure elevation of character which places them in the first rank among heroes and patriots."

A large portion of the early settlers of Pittsfield were from Westfield, among them representatives of well known families of the latter town, Ashley, Bagg, Bush, Cadwell, Dewey, Francis, Hubbard, Noble, Piercy, Sacket, Stiles, Taylor and Weller. David Bush was one of the earliest, having commenced a clearing in 1749 on which he "had cut several tons of hay before the first white woman came to town."

Captain David Noble had a younger brother James there, who was himself a captain and rendered valuable service in the Continental army at Ticonderoga, Bennington and in other fields. He and his company were the victims of one of the early dastardly schemes of Col. Benedict Arnold which foreshadowed the stupendous treachery to his country which has made Arnold's name a hissing and a byword to all succeeding generations. He had received from the Committee of Safety at Cambridge a commission as "colonel and commander of forces not to exceed four hundred, to be raised for the reduction of Ticonderoga." His plan was to raise men for that purpose in Berkshire, and having reached Pittsfield early in May, 1775, he there learned that an expedition was already under way commanded by Ethan Allen, James Easton, and Seth Warner. Fearing that they might reap laurels which he coveted for himself, he hastened forward to enforce his claims as superior officer.

From Reuport, May 8, 1775, he sent back a letter "to the Gentlemen of the Southern Towns" explaining the condition of affairs at Ticonderoga and urging them to send on reinforcements. It concludes as follows:

"I beg the favor of you, gentlemen, as far down as this reaches, to exert yourselves and send forward as many men to join the army here as you can possibly spare. There is plenty of provisions engaged, and on the road, for five or six hundred men six or eight weeks. Let every man bring as much powder and ball as he can, also a blanket. Their wages are 40 s. per month. I humbly engaged to see paid: also the blankets. I am, gentlemen,

Your humble servant
Benedict Arnold
Commander of the forces."

In response to this appeal Capt. James Noble led to Ticonderoga a company composed of fifteen men from each company in Pittsfield and vicinity, who took part in operations against the enemy in that region. How Arnold fulfilled his "humble" engagement to see the men paid is indicated by the following action taken four months after the conclusion of their service:

"In the House of Representatives
Nov. 9, 1775

"The Committee on Col. Arnold's account have examined Capt. Noble's pay-roll and find that the said Arnold has charged this colony with said Noble's pay-roll, and has received the whole amount thereof. It further appears that the balance due the said Noble, which the said Arnold has received, amounts to £36.5s.5d: and as it appears that the said Noble and his men are in great want of *their* money, and the said Arnold is now in the Continental service, and cannot at present be come at, to pay the sum he received to pay the said Noble and his company, therefore resolved, that there be allowed and paid by the Treasurer of this colony to the said Capt. James Noble the sum of £36.5s.5d., being the full balance of his muster roll: he giving security to pay the men made up in said roll the sums severally due to them.

"And it is further resolved that this court prefer to Gen. Washington a charge of the sum aforesaid against the said Arnold: that a stoppage of so much as is before ordered to be paid to said Noble may be made for the benefit of the Continent."
(Mass. Archives. Vol. CCVII, p. 200.)

The very pettiness of the embezzlement, which, however, entailed hardship upon many noble patriots, is a commentary upon the character of the man who became so notorious as an arch-traitor to his country.

Nottingham, William, St. George's, 6 (1); EA 28 Dec 1780; FC 14 Mar 1781; MM 5 Feb 1782; Private and Sergeant in the 1st NY Continental Line from Jun 1775 to Nov 1776; promoted to Ensign on 21 Nov 1776; removed 17 Dec 1777.

Noyes, John, Union, 1; Private, 8th Regt, Albany Militia.

O

O'Brian, John, Masters', 2; Private, Wyncoop's Regt.

Ogden, John, St. George's, 6; EA 13 Feb 1792; FC 27 Feb 1792; MM 12 Mar 1792; Junior Warden 1795; Corporal, Col. Abraham Wemple's Regiment, 2nd Albany Co. Militia, Captain Fonda's company.

Oliver, Richard, Solomon's, 1; 1Lt, Malcolm's Cont'l Regt.

Oliver, Robert, Masters', 2; American Union, Ohio; Major, 2nd Mass.; Brevet Lt. Col, 1783; d. May 1810/11.

http://www.newenglandancestors.org/database_search/msc.asp?f=F:\INETPUBWWW\ROOT\NEHGS\RESEARCH\DATABASE\MS\C\CONTENT\ROBERT%20OLIVER.HTM&pg=3&anchor=#htmlpage

Robert Oliver was born ca. 1738; died at Marietta, Ohio 15 May 1811, the son of Lancelot Oliver. He married at Worcester, Massachusetts, 13 October 1763 to Mary Walker. As a youth he helped on his father's farm in Barre, Massachusetts. After his marriage he settled in Conway, MA, with two of his brothers, each on his own farm;

Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (11:643-644).

Robert Oliver, Conway. Captain of a company of Minutemen, Col. Samuel Williams's Regt., which marched April 22, 1775, in response to the alarm of April 19, 1775; service, 9 days; also, Captain, Col. Ephraim Doolittle's (Worcester Co.) Regt.; list of officers [year not given, probably 1775]; also, Captain, Col. Ephraim Doolittle's Regt.; general return dated May 20, 1775; also, list of company officers of Col. Doolittle's Regt. recommended by Committee of Safety at Cambridge, June 12, 1775, to be commissioned; ordered in Provincial Congress June 12, 1775, that commissions be delivered said officers; also, Captain, Col. Doolittle's Regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; engaged May 1, 1775; service, 3 mos. 8 days; also, company return dated Charlestown, Winter Hill, Oct. 6, 1775; also, return of officers belonging to Col. Doolittle's Regt. who lost articles at the battle of Bunker Hill; also, petition addressed to the General Court, dated Oct. 3, 1775, signed by said Oliver, Captain, and others, officers in Col. Doolittle's Regt., recommending certain officers to be commissioned; also, Major, Col. John Greaton's 2nd Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; reported as serving 10 mos. 11 days as Captain, 25 mos. 19 days as Major; also, same Regt.; order on the Board of War for clothing, dated Camp Peekskill, Nov. 29, 1778; also, Major, 3d Mass. Regt.; list of settlements of rank of Continental officers, dated West Point, made by a Board held for the purpose and confirmed by Congress Sept. 6, 1779; commissioned Nov. 1, 1777; also, Major, Col. Greaton's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; reported as serving 12 months as Brigade Inspector; also, Major and Captain, Col. Greaton's 3rd Regt.; muster rolls for field, staff, and commissioned officers, for Aug.-Oct., 1780; reported Brigade Inspector; also, Major; return of officers belonging to the 3rd Mass. Regt. commanded by Col. Greaton who were to continue in service, dated Boston, Jan. 19, 1781.

Robert was transferred to 2nd Massachusetts 1 Jan 1783. He was promoted to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, 30 Sep 1783 and served to 3 Nov 1783. Having discovered well before the war how difficult it was to eke a living for a large family out of the thin and boulder-strewn soil of New England, he was one of the [active] founders of Marietta, Ohio [and a Director of the Ohio Company], going out there in 1788; erected saw and grist mills on Wolf Creek in Waterford, about twenty miles up the Muskingum River from Marietta, the following year, with Major Haffield White (also an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati) and Captain John Dodge where they built the first mills in Ohio. He was one of the leading men in the new settlements; was a Representative of Washington County in the Territorial Legislature in 1798; and one of the five Councilors; President of the Territorial Council, 1800-03; and a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. His will named all eight children listed below.

Robert was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1811.

Children, born in Conway, Mass. unless otherwise noted:

- i. Anna, b. 17 Jun 1765. marr. int. at Conway 16 Nov 1781 to John Quigley.
- ii. Christiana, b. 23 Jan 1767. m. William Burnham.
- iii. Mary "Polly", b. in 1769. m. at Conway 21 Sep 1788 to Enoch Wing.

- iv. William, b. 29 Mar 1772. m. in Washington Co., Ohio 19 Mar 1795 to Eliza Oliver.
- v. Margaret, b. 31 Mar 1774. m. Mr. Waterman.
- vi. Eleanor, b. at Worcester 27 Jan 1779. m. at Marietta 20 Apr 1795 to Rev. Thomas Lord, Yale graduate 1780.
- vii. Isabella, b. 17 Oct 1780. m. at Waterford, Ohio 28 Oct 1800 to Col. James Brown, Jr.
- viii. Robert, b. 17 Oct 1782.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Ohio Company and Trustees for granting certain lands to Settlers & c. &c.---held at Marietta July 15th 1793 and continued by adjournment to July 17th --- Present: Esquires: **Rufus Putnam** [q.v.]; **Manasseh Cutler**, by R. Putnam; **Robert Oliver**. Col. Robert Oliver, who succeeded **Gen. Parsons** [q.v.] as director of the Company, was one of the five members of the legislative council, and for most of the time was its President.

"Biographical and historical memoirs of the early pioneer settlers of Ohio," by Samuel Prescott Hildreth, 1852. page 391-395.
http://books.google.com/books?id=XS8WAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA391&lpg=PA391&dq=%22robert+oliver%22+%22ohio+company%22&source=bl&ots=VhtzPuQ1Jr&sig=TxzZ7bY7p3y3o87jTFVeJIFBDr&hl=en&ei=aKHISfHXE-bslQf5p6ngDg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=7#PPA391.M1

COL. ROBERT OLIVER was born in the vicinity of Boston, in the year 1738. His parents were emigrants from the north of Ireland. When he was quite young they moved to the town of Barre, Worcester county, Mass., and purchased a farm. His early years were devoted to agriculture, which gave him a hardy, vigorous frame, fitted to meet and sustain the fatigues of the camp. His education was good for that period, embracing reading, writing, and arithmetic, which, added to his naturally strong mind, prepared him for transacting any ordinary public business, as well as his own private affairs, in a creditable manner. About the year 1775, he married Miss Molly Walker, by whom he had a large family of children.

At the commencement of the Revolution, he entered the service as a lieutenant, marching with a company of minute men to Cambridge, where he was advanced to a captaincy by the provincial government, in the third Massachusetts regiment. In 1777, he was commissioned as a major, and in 1779, promoted to a lieutenant-colonel of the tenth regiment, and at the close of the war a colonel by brevet. In the campaign which humbled Gen. Burgoyne, he was engaged in all the principal battles, and especially in storming the German lines on the 7th of October, under Col. Rufus Putnam, to whose regiment he was attached. He was celebrated as a disciplinarian, and for a time acted as adjutant-general of the northern division of the army. Baron Steuben highly applauded his superior tact in the discipline and evolutions of the troops.

At the close of the war, having served through the whole period, he returned to his family and purchased a farm in the town of Conway, Mass. Nearly eight years of the most valuable period of his life were spent in the service of his country, for which he received payment in final settlement securities, which, in the market, were worth about ten cents on the dollar.

In the fall and winter of 1786-7, true to the cause of liberty and the country he had assisted in gaining its independence, he volunteered in suppressing the insurrection in Massachusetts, under Shays and others, which came nigh overturning the government, then barely established, in tumult and ruin.

The Ohio Company was soon after formed, and he invested the remains of his property in two shares of their land, and moved his family to Marietta in the summer of 1788, where he was united with many of his old friends and companions in arms. In 1789, in company with Maj. Haffield White and Capt. John Dodge, both Massachusetts men, he erected a saw and grist-mill on Wolf creek, in Waterford, about a mile from its mouth. These were the first mills ever built in the present state of Ohio. The situation is very picturesque and beautiful, with solid limestone banks, overhanging cedar trees, and other evergreens. There is a considerable rapid, or falls, at this spot, making a suitable site for a mill. The drawing which accompanies this memoir, is a good representation of the mills and scenery, with the log-cabins of the three proprietors as built in 1789.

In 1790, after the death of Gen. Parsons, he was elected a director of the Ohio Company, and was a very active and efficient member of that important board. In forming the settlements at Wolf creek and Waterford, he was one of the principal leaders, giving energy and zeal to these frontier establishments, and by his military knowledge, directing the best models for their works of defense against the attacks of the hostile tribes. So formidable and strong was the post at Waterford, that the Indians did not venture a serious attack upon it, but only killed their cattle and such of the inhabitants as they found outside of its walls. After the destruction of the Big Bottom settlement, in January, 1791, and the war was fairly commenced, he removed his family to Marietta, where his services were constantly needed as a director of the company; who, for the first year or two of the war, provided the means, and were at all the expense of defending the country, so that their continual watchfulness was as much required as that of the civil government of a province in the time of actual war or invasion. Some estimate may be formed of their duties, when it is stated that they expended upwards of eleven thousand dollars of the company funds in providing for and protecting the colonists.

In the formation of the first territorial Legislature in 1798, he was elected a representative from Washington county. Out of the assembled representatives, the governor selected five men who were to act as a legislative council, performing the duties of a Senate. Col. Oliver was one of this number, and in company with Jacob Burnet, Jamea Findlay, H. Vanderburg, and David Vance, was commissioned by John Adams, then president of the United States, on the 4th day of March, 1799. In 1800 he was elected president of the council, and continued in that post until the formation of the state government in 1803. When the standing and character of the men who constituted the council is considered, it was no ordinary honor to be elected as their presiding officer.

Col. Oliver possessed a clear, discriminating mind, and was truly dignified in his manners; had a perfect command of his passions, and was very amiable in his intercourse with his associates. He had a good fund of anecdote, which he related in a very interesting manner.

After the close of the Indian war, he returned to his farm at the mills, where he resided until his death. He was appointed by Gov. St. Clair lieutenant-colonel of the first regiment of territorial militia, and colonel of the second regiment, in 1795. He also appointed him one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas in the same year, and made a very efficient magistrate. He was a man of great activity and usefulness, both as a civil and military officer. Soon after the territory became a state, the men whose eyes had grown dim, and their heads gray in their country's service, were "laid upon the shelf," if they differed in political opinion from the ruling

powers. Col. Oliver was a disciple of Washington, and followed his political precepts; therefore he received no more favors from the government. The inhabitants of his township, however, thought him still a worthy man, and elected him a justice of the peace, and kept him in office as long as he lived.

In person, he was about five feet ten inches high, stoutly built, and commanding appearance; face full, mild, and bland, with a pleasant expression when in conversation with his friends, but severe and terrible to the vicious and undeserving. His head was finely formed, but early became bald. Once, at Chillicothe, in a convivial party, one of the company, an influential and noted man of that day, being rather full of wine, laid his hand familiarly and somewhat roughly on the bald head of the colonel. With one of his stern looks he thus addressed him: "General, you must not lay your hand on my bald pate, which has many times stood where you would not dare to show your face."

In early life he became a professor of religion, and although his calling exposed him to the dissolute habits of an army, and was not calculated to promote his growth in grace, yet he was always a consistent follower of the Lord Jesus Christ, and at the formation of the first Congregational church in Marietta, in 1796, he was a member, and remained an ornament to the profession of a Christian.

He died in May, 1810, aged seventy-two years. The impress of his character still remains on the early settlement he formed, and it is hoped will long remain for their best good.

Olmsted, Ashbel, Eastern Light, 126

Ostrander, Abraham, Masters', 2; Private, 4th and Col. John Knickerbocker's 14th Regt, Albany Militia.

Abraham Ostrander (8 Sep 1725 - 31 Mar 1811), son of Theunis Ostrander (bap. 16 Jan 1691 - May 1742) and Maritje Suyland, m. his cousin Elizabeth Ostrander (bap. 27 27 Mar 1732 - 23 Sep 1823). A farmer, he resided in Schodack, Rensselaer County, NY.

Ostrom, David, Amicable, 23, Private, 1st Supervisor, town of Paris; member of State Legislature; County Judge, 1798 until 1816.
<http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/OSTROM/2007-04/1175707550>

David Ostrom b: 1753 in Dutchess Co., NY d: 17 Mar 1821 in Utica, Oneida Co., NY; m. Susan

Children:

- i. Joshua Ostrom d: 4 Oct 1828 m. Catharine Bellinger, b: 6 Jul 1786 in Utica, Oneida, NY m: 1 Aug 1809
- ii. Hannah Ostrom b: 28 Mar 1775 in Dutchess Co., NY d: 28 Jun 1838 in Rochester, Oakland, MI; m. Daniel Bronson, b: 19 Mar 1766 in Alford, Berkshire, MA m: 17 Jan 1790 d: 28 Apr 1837 in Rochester, Oakland, MI
- iii. John Hancock Ostrom b: 1794 in Paris, Oneida, NY d: 10 Aug 1845 in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., NY; m. Mary Elvira Walker b: 10 Jan 1800 in Worcester, MA m: 17 Jun 1822 in Utica, Oneida, NY d: 5 Sep 1859 in Utica, Oneida, NY

Member of the State Assembly 1798-1802, 1803-04, 1808-10.

Clara Ostrom (d. 1832 of cholera at Utica), daughter of David Ostrom, Esq, and sister of General John H. Ostrom

http://www.archive.org/stream/bronsonlineage1600sibl/bronsonlineage1600sibl_djvu.txt

"David Ostrom was a soldier in the Revolution, and among the earliest settlers of Oneida County. About the year 1790 or 91, he removed from Dutchess Co. NY, to New Hartford, and afterwards lived in Paris, from whence he removed to Utica about the year 1797. Upon the organization of Oneida Co. in 1798 Mr. Ostrom was appointed one of the County Judges which office he held until the year 1815, with the exception of three years in which his name was omitted from the general Commission of Peace of the County. Although not educated for the bar, he was in 1812 admitted "ex gratia," an attorney and counselor of County Courts, and by an advertisement of that period, it seems he opened an office in Utica. He also represented the County in the Assembly for several years from its organization. He was a man of sound practical sense and judgment, and shared largely in the good will of the community. David Ostrom died March 17, 1821, aged 68 years. Joshua Ostrom, his son, died Oct. 4, 1828.

General John H. Ostrom, another son, was distinguished as a political leader, and for the urbanity of his manners. As a lawyer of fair talents, he was not prominent in his profession; he was a man of great activity, and prosperous in his various undertakings. He held the office of County Clerk, Mayor of the City and various other posts of honor and profit. He was highly respected by an extensive circle of acquaintances for his integrity and the correctness of his habits, sentiments and principles. He died 10 Aug 1845, age 51. The persons named in his will are Mary P. Ostrom, Nicholas Ostrom, Anna Maria Ostrom, Henry B. Ostrom, Charlotte Bronson, William Bronson and Maria Loomis. Henry B. Ostrom was the son of Joshua Ostrom and was the first white child born in Utica."

Ottersen, Andrew, St. John's, 1; Junior Deacon, 1784; Private, 2nd and 6th Regt, Dutchess Co. Militia

Owen, Oliver. (See notice of Joseph Burnham.)

P

Paine, Edward, Scipio Lodge No. 58; General, CT and NY.

Ref: Short History of Scipio Lodge, by Temple R. Hollcroft.

http://stevepayne.home.mindspring.com/ps02/ps02_298.htm

Gen. Edward Paine, b. 27 Jan 1745/46, Ellington, CT; d. 21 Aug 1841, Painesville, Ohio, son of Stephen Paine IV (1708--1797) and Deborah Skinner (1710-1797); m1. 7 Sep 1769, Betsey King, b 1 Dec 1748, North Bolton, CT; d. 14 Aug 1795, Aurora, NY.

Children

Elizabeth	(1770-1827)	Edward	(1776-1849)	Lydia	(1786-1856)
Roxilina	(1772-1837)	Joel	(1778-1813)	Charles Henry	(1788-1859)
Joel	(1774-1774)	Nancy	(1782-1858)	Asahel King	(1790-1870)

m2. 23 Jan 1796 Rebecca Loomis, b. 1759; d. 4 Oct 1815, Painesville, Ohio

Children

[Sally Maria](#) (1797-1863)

[John Walworth](#) (1799-1833)

[Eliza](#) (1802-1888)

m3. 26 Jun 1816, Harbor Creek, PA Lorena Hovey, d. 9 Jan 1846, Norwalk, Ohio

He entered the patriot army in 1775 from Bolton, CT, and was commissioned an ensign on May 1, 1775 in Captain Parson's Company, Colonel Waterbury's Regiment of the Connecticut militia and served until Dec. 1, 1775. In June 1776, he was commissioned 1Lt in Captain Birge's company, Colonel Comfort Sage's Connecticut Regiment and served seven months. On March 21, 1777 he was commissioned Lt of the 5th Company of the Alarm List, 19th regiment of the Connecticut militia and on May 23, 1777, he was commissioned Captain of the same organization and served as Captain for two years to the close of the year. He was allowed a pension on his application executed Aug 11, 1832 while a resident of Painesville, Geauga County. After the war, he moved to Amenia, Dutchess County, New York and later settled at Aurora, New York.

While living in Aurora New York, 1792 to 1794, he was appointed Lt Col commandment of one of the regiments in Onondaga County. In 1798, the militia of the county was formed into a brigade and Edward was appointed Brigadier general. He represented his district in the legislature in 1798 and 1799. His son came to Ohio and talked his father into moving to Ohio. The John Walworth family had settled here and they were good friends of the Paines. On March 31, 1800, he started with a large party for Ohio where he settled and **founded the town of Painesville**. He was instrumental in talking our ancestor Eleazer into moving to Painesville. In October of 1800, he was elected to the Territorial Legislature. One of the things that he did in Ohio was lay out the Old Chillicothe Road under the authority of the state in 1802.

MARRIAGE: Bolton, CT, vital records. See The Telegraph, Sat., July 5, 1975, p. 3, "Painesville named after General Paine," by Mildred Steed. See "General Edward Paine: Pioneer Settler of Lake County", by Carl Thomas Engel.

DEATH: The Telegraph, Painesville, OH, Vol. VII, No. 83, Wed., Sept. 1, 1841; Obituary.

He entered the army in 1775 and eventually became a captain. His company was discharged at the end of seven month's enlistment. He again entered the service in June 1776, as 1st Lieutenant in Captain Briggs' Company; was ordered to New York and was in the army at the time of the retreat to White Plains. At the expiration of his term of service when he was discharged on December, 1776. In 1777 he was commissioned Lieutenant of the 5th Company, of the alarm list in the 19th Regiment of Connecticut Militia, and later, in 1777, was made Captain of the same company and served as such until the close of the war. Later he moved to New York State, locating on a point of the Susquehanna River, whence he moved to Aurora. For several sessions he was a representative in the NYS Legislature and was made a Brigadier General of the Militia. In the fall of 1796 he conceived the project of making an excursion into Ohio for the purpose of trading with the Indians. With this in view, he and his oldest son, Edward Paine, Jr., started on a perilous journey. They reached the mouth of the Cuyahoga, now the site of Cleveland, and selected a place at which to establish themselves. After serving actively in the Revolutionary War, General Edward Payne, removed first to western New York State and afterwards to Ohio where he founded Painesville. "His history & character deserve more extended notice that can be given in this record." stated the writer of "Pedigree of Stephen Paine of Rehoboth"

In 1799 Edward Paine removed to Painesville, from Aurora, NY, and purchased a thousand acres of land. The following year he returned with his wife Rebecca White Paine and eight children.

In August 1800 he was chosen one of the committee to organize Trumbull county into eight townships, of which township 11, range 8, bears his name to the present time. In October 1800 he was elected to the Territorial Legislature, receiving thirty-eight out of forty-two votes cast, and becoming the first representative from the Western Reserve. In 1801 or 2 he was commissioned by Gov. St. Clair to lay out a state road from Painesville to Chillicothe.

He died at Painesville, Ohio, Aug. 28, 1841, and is now buried beneath the monument erected to his memory.

"Ohio Archaeological Historical Quarterly," by Ohio Historical Society, Vol. X, No. 1. July 1901, page 369.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=GWTpY->

[EuN4cC&pg=PA369&lpg=PA369&dq=%22edward+paine%22+%22aurora%22&source=bl&ots=gsF8Jl3EmS&sig=z0Mhl7luU2ZtblaZ6S3X3nmkx_A&hl=en&ei=JhCzSdeQJce_tgfrop3EBw&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=6&ct=result#PPA369.M1](http://books.google.com/books?id=GWTpY-EuN4cC&pg=PA369&lpg=PA369&dq=%22edward+paine%22+%22aurora%22&source=bl&ots=gsF8Jl3EmS&sig=z0Mhl7luU2ZtblaZ6S3X3nmkx_A&hl=en&ei=JhCzSdeQJce_tgfrop3EBw&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=6&ct=result#PPA369.M1)

HISTORICAL ADDRESS DELIVERED IN PAINESVILLE, LAKE COUNTY, O.,
JULY 21, 1901, AT THE CEREMONIES OF THE UNVEILING OF
THE STATUE OF EDWARD PAINE.

Mr. President. Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution;

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: — It is related that when the residents of a New England town proposed to pay homage to a former townsman in a ceremony similar to this, a good old lady of the village remarked that she couldn't understand why a monument should be erected to the *memory* of Deacon Tuttle; when, of all the men of her acquaintance, Deacon Tuttle had the poorest memory.

Although our object in assembling here is of broader significance than that implied by the observation of the good woman, the attractive Centennial prepared especially for this occasion has anticipated well-nigh all there is to be said. What with the contents of that Journal and the able addresses to which we have listened with delighted interest, there is little left for me to say beyond giving expression to the pleasure I take in the opportunity of meeting friends in my native state.

However this may be, we may venture at this time to supply a few new phrases for familiar facts.

The children of the twentieth century are to be congratulated before they are born. Theirs is a rich and splendid heritage. During the past twenty years, the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution have instituted historical inquiry which has created enthusiasm for a knowledge of bygone generations. There has never been so much painstaking and earnest work in bringing to light the treasures left us by the patriotism of our forefathers. The other hereditary societies, of which there are a score or more, are lending a hand. History is in the air, and coming generations will enter into possession of an abundant harvest as a result. The

enterprise of to-day, as manifested in the spirit of the times (wrongly named "imperialism" by its opponents), is making clearer the patriotic duty of to-morrow.



MONUMENT TO GEN. PAINE.

To the zeal of the New Connecticut Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, seconded by the Sons of the American Revolution, we are indebted for the inspiration of this day, and are met to pay tribute to a king among men.

To comprehend his kingship, it will be necessary to take a view of Lake county in the first days of settlement on the Western Reserve; for it was with our county in its infancy that our hero had most to do.

Perhaps the earliest event that history records with certainty as transpiring within the limits of what is now Lake county was the interview between the Indian chief, Pontiac, and Major Robert Rogers and his "rangers" in November, 1760, at the mouth of the Grand River, within three miles of where we now stand. In those days the lands of Lake county, and, in fact, of the entire country of the Great Lakes and the Ohio Valley, were claimed, and their ownership sharply contested, by the dusky sons of the forest, the imprint of whose moccasins had been planted over and over again on every square rod of our farms.

A hundred and forty years ago, Pontiac, who, for power of command over his followers, was unquestionably the greatest of his race, beheld here a scene of inspiring grandeur. In the stately trees of a primeval forest, he recognized a dignity that completely harmonized with his unyielding nature. The beauty of their graceful forms mirrored in the limpid waters; the majesty of the unbridled storm, sweeping over lake and forest; the experiences in this untamed wilderness, that strike terror to the heart of the civilized man; these inspired in him that sense of uncontrolled freedom with which he led his warriors through the trackless wood.

When first mentioned in history, therefore; three generations before it was christened, Lake county possessed charms of landscape indescribable. Words are feeble as a means of picturing the sublimity of that long, deep sleep of nature waiting the advent of a superior race which is fast fulfilling its destiny to cover the face of the earth.

Inseparably connected with Lake county in its earliest days was the name of Edward Paine. It goes without saying that two important considerations enter into every true estimate of a career: the time when, and the place where the life was lived. No just estimate of a man is possible that does not take account of the political, social and religious conditions prevailing at the time he lived. In a broad, but peculiarly true sense, the study of the life of an individual is an exercise in analysis and comparison. It is one of the plainest of truths that greatness of character lies in the power to improve conditions; to use one's surroundings as a lever with which to lift the world; and an individual is great just in the proportion of his capability to do these things.

Although the hour is short, I call you to note the three leading traits in the character of the man who was the founder of what became Lake county. These qualities were conspicuous in him, and were, indeed, indispensable to one having before him the work which confronted Edward Paine. Note his patriotism, his courageous spirit, and his wise eye to the future. These primary traits of character, in whomever found, are the fundamental principles of the three functions of government. Through love of country and the consequent desire for its welfare all laws designed for public good are made. Wisdom and prudence determine the justice and expediency of legislation, and the execution of the law depends upon courage of conviction.

Edward Paine's conduct proved his qualities. One hundred years ago the Fourth of July (the day set for this celebration in his honor) our hero was at Warren, participating in the first formal celebration of Independence Day on the Western Reserve of Connecticut. That was six days before the signing of the bill by which the Reserve was made Trumbull county; and just at the close of a period of nearly four years, during which the settlers in "New Connecticut" had been without laws of any kind to govern them; when they had been left to the dictates of that innate sense of right and duty as a guide; but, for men of their stamp this had been sufficient, and the harmony that prevailed during this period was a magnificent testimonial of the character of the settlers on the Reserve, prior to 1800.

What was the attraction that could induce Edward Paine to take the journey, on this sultry Fourth of July, of more than fifty miles by the slow and tedious mode of travel of a century ago? The attraction was not at Warren; it was in Edward Paine, who had, as a lieutenant in the War of the Revolution, twenty-five years before, fought to enforce the Declaration of Independence. What part he had in the celebration at Warren is not definitely recorded; but we may well believe it was a prominent one. The sentiments of that declaration were echoed in the hearts of those other heroes who had suffered privations in this new land, and to whom Paine may have read the document itself.

Our country had but recently entered upon an era of real independence. It could look to no foreign power for aid. The death of Washington only six months before this time had deprived the leaders in government of the counsel of the greatest general and statesman of his time, in America, if not in the world.

General Paine's faith in his country's progress and destiny made him one of the first to choose the Western Reserve as his future home. He was one of the first half dozen to venture upon this new soil in 1796, with a view to selecting a spot for settlement. His ambition had led him beyond the borders of Connecticut, his native state; and later had towered above the opportunities afforded by New York state, his adopted home; and when New Connecticut opened a door for men of his expansive vision, he was one of the first to enter it.

The course pursued by this man at this time presents a profitable study. Who are we, who cling to the old home, preferring its soft ease and enervating tendencies to the larger opportunities in the great West, to which so many open doors invite us? Who are

we who shrink from the comparatively few privations of frontier life, on the plea of age, even before we have compassed a third of the years allotted to man; and in this stage of the world's progress, when inventions contribute everywhere to the comforts of life; when companionship itself is transported on the wings of the telegraph and the railway, and civilization insures safety wherever our flag greets the eye?

Pg. 366 (no scanned text)

. . . the land values of the Reserve. In 1796 the surveyors appraised the townships, and then it was that *Lake county., to be*, assumed its place in the scale of values. Seven of its townships (all but Leroy), 90 per cent of its area, were found to possess soil value above the average. This cannot be said of any other county of the Reserve. The significance of this comparison did not escape the attention of Edward Paine, who, in the spring of 1800, declined battle with fever, ague and starvation at the feeble settlement of seven souls at Cleveland and preferred to begin a settlement on the rich lands of the Grand River, that is, in the center of the richest section of the Reserve as its lands were then valued; and to-day, the beauty, enterprise and prosperity of Lake, the smallest county of Ohio, are abundant proof that Edward Paine's choice was a wise one.

Here he lived to see the greater part of the township originally called Painesville organized into Lake county in 1840.

He walked these highways for more than forty years. It is now two generations since he passed from mortal view. To the cynic and the pessimist this is delay of tribute, but to the student of mankind, it is manifest how strong was the life of the man who, sixty years after his death, more than a hundred years after he had passed the middle age, could so hold the hearts of his townsmen, but few of whom are now left to remember him personally.

Ought we not to say *townswomen*? for to them is due the credit of suggesting this homage to a modest, noble soldier and citizen. This is not delay; it is evidence of the influence of a life. It is not tardy recognition; it is proof that human souls make impressions which time cannot efface.

The courage that won from the oppressor the soil of America for citizens of America; that wrested the land of our homes from the vagrant savage, who, with selfish content, robbed uncultivated nature and contributed nothing to the help of his race; that faced wild beast and slow starvation in the primitive forests, was the kind of fortitude which characterized the pioneers of a hundred years ago.

We can ill afford to forget their trials and their triumphs, for upon their patriotism, their courage, and their forethought depend all our possibilities. The historian will not forget that the youth of to-day can learn no lessons more potent than those which remind them of their obligation to the men and women who opened our pathway. No history, either local or general, is worthy the name that forgets this. No history, either of Painesville, or of Lake county, can be complete that does not recount the achievements of Edward Paine and his contemporaries.

But history is the record of yesterday. A century is but a day. Sweeping beyond the vistas of historic time, the imagination may picture our lovely land, covered by that "mother of continents," the surging sea; may behold a bank of snow of slow dissolving crystal, depositing the soil upon which we depend for life itself; may follow the receding shore of our Erie "millpond" as it washed the sands into fertile beds for the forests that grew to old age and died away to be replaced by others in countless repetitions. We love this venerable land, and we bow in awe before the Being whose hand hath shaped its beauteous form. Endless gratitude would we, therefore, pay to the pioneers who were instrumental in leading us hither, conspicuous among whom was Edward Paine.

Old Erie, thy billows have crumbled the shore,
And scattered its frail shifting sands;
For ages thy life-freighted gales have blown o'er
This dearest, this loveliest of lands.

Though fierce be the wrath of thy turbulent breast,
When storms ride thy foam-crested wave.
We love thy rude tempests; we love thy calm rest.
Thy sweet benediction we crave.

Our hero, behold thou, this blest Eden land,
The fruit of thy tenderest love,
The years since thy shallop first touched our wild strand
Are crowned with rich gifts from above.

Gaze thou on Old Erie, by time's restless tide
Borne on until lost in the sea,
Not thus were thy memory; that shall abide
In this land of the brave and the free.

GENERAL EDWARD PAINE.

General Edward Paine, from whom Painesville takes her name, was born in Bolton, Tolland county, Connecticut, in the year 1746. General Paine took an active part in the exciting times which preceded the war of the Revolution and was a Whig of the most pronounced type. When the war broke out he entered the service of the United States as an ensign in a regiment of Connecticut militia. He served in this capacity seven months, at the end of which time the whole company was discharged.

He again entered the service in June, 1776, as first lieutenant in Captain Brig's company, was ordered to New York, and was in the army at the time of the retreat to White Plains. At the expiration of his term of service, he was discharged in December, 1776. In 1777, he was commissioned lieutenant of the Fifth company of the Alarm List in the 19th regiment of Connecticut militia, and later, in 1777, was made captain of the same company and served as such until the close of the war.

Such was his revolutionary record.

In early manhood he moved from Bolton to New York state, locating on a point on the Susquehanna river, whence he moved to Aurora. While living in Aurora, he served for several sessions as representative in the State Legislature, and was made brigadier-general of the militia. In the fall of 1796, he conceived the project of making an excursion into Ohio for the purpose of trading with the Indians. With this in view, he and his oldest son, Edward Paine, Jr., started on a perilous journey. They reached the mouth of the Cuyahoga, now the site of Cleveland, and selected a place at which to establish themselves.

At that time there were but two white people living there, Job Stiles and wife. General Paine remained there only long enough to arrange matters so that his son might carry out the plan of the journey, when he started on foot and alone to return to his home in New York. His son remained at the mouth of the Cuyahoga during the winter of that year and the following spring returned to the home in Aurora, and in 1798, went to Connecticut and purchased, in Tract No. 3, one thousand acres of land, in what afterwards, in honor of its first settler, was called Painesville. In the summer, after the purchase had been made, General Paine prepared for the removal of his family to the site which he had selected. He used his influence to induce a number of friends to go with him as settlers. Among this party were Eleazer Paine, Jedediah Beard, and Joel Paine, who were the heads of families — the whole company numbering 66.

The start was made from Aurora, with sleighs, on the fifth day of March, 1800, but it was the first of May before the families were able to reach here. After they arrived on Grand River, General Paine and his little colony lost no time in getting to work. He erected his first log cabin about one mile south of Lake Erie and two miles north of Painesville, and later, on the same site, built a more pretentious home, nothing of which now remains but a few foundation stones opposite the present Shorelands. The colonists found on their arrival that the Indians had made some improvements, so the party, at the earliest seed time, planted these cleared grounds and in due time reaped an abundant harvest.

As has been stated, Painesville took its name from General Paine: but his activity and his usefulness did not close with the founding of this village. Twice he was elected to the Territorial Legislature of Ohio, and as long as he lived was one of the enterprising and influential men of the northeastern part of the state. He lived in this, his new home, for a period of forty years.

At the advanced age of ninety-five years and eleven months, on the 28th of August, 1841, he closed his life on the banks of Grand River, revered, respected, and esteemed, not only by his immediate friends and acquaintances, but by that large circle of active and influential men of his day, who laid the foundation of what is now the great and leading state of Ohio.

General Paine possessed in an eminent degree the traits and characteristics which distinguished that large body of pioneers who led the tide of immigration into the wilderness. These men were of a class by themselves, and stand preeminent among the pioneers of all preceding and succeeding times for the special qualities of hardihood and adventure, united with intellectual powers and capacities of the highest order. They not only introduced the plow-share into the virgin soil of the wilderness, but they brought with them the Bible and the spelling book, the artisan, the circuit preacher, and the school master, as co-ordinate parts of their enterprise. A common man with the ordinary muscular ability, courage, and inherent traits of his race, without possessing intellectual attainments, cannot be the pioneer of intellectual and refined social life. Edward Paine was not merely a pioneer of a pioneer band; but he was a leader of civilizing and refining influences among his own associates, and hence these first settlers that came into the town of Painesville brought with them the seed of that intellectual development which has made its public schools, its colleges, and its seminaries famous throughout the land.

Palmer, Beriah, Union 1; Private; 12th Regt, Albany Militia.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beriah_Palmer

Beriah Palmer b. 1740, Bristol County, MA; d. 20 May 1812, Ballston Spa, NY, was a Representative from New York. In 1769 he moved to Cornwall, Orange County. He studied law, was admitted to the bar and practiced in New York. He engaged in surveying and farming near Burnt Hills, and in 1774 moved to Ballston Spa (in Saratoga County).

He served in the Twelfth Regiment of the New York militia during the Revolutionary War. He then served as assessor in 1779, commissioner of roads, district of Ballston, in 1780, 1783, and 1784, and served as postmaster in 1784. He was a member of the Committee of Safety of Albany County, and supervisor of Saratoga County in 1790, 1791, and 1799. He was moderator of the first Board of Supervisors of Saratoga County in 1791, and was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1791. He was a member of the New York State Assembly from 1792 to 1795, and was a delegate to the New York Constitutional Convention in 1801. Palmer was elected as a Democratic-Republican to the Eighth Congress, holding office from 4 Mar 1803 to 3 Mar 1805. He was Surrogate of Saratoga County from 1808 to 1812. In 1812 he died in Ballston Spa and was interred in the Village Cemetery.

At Ballston "the low grounds near the Springs were covered with a forest, and the old Spring - the only one then known - was overflowed by the brook when it was much swollen by the rain. [This Spring (afterwards known as the "Iron Railing Spring," and "The Public Well," was discovered in 1770 by Hon. Beriah Palmer while engaged in surveying the line between the XIVth Allotment and the "Five Mile Square" during the partition of the Kayaderoseras Patent. *French's New York Gazetteer* (1860) puts the date of its discovery a year earlier, viz., 1769. The date 1770, given to the author by Hon George G. Scott is, however, probably the correct one.] The deer used to come and lick at the Spring.

A poem, in part, by Jean H. Higley, expresses the discovery of the Spring as follows;

Where Ballson Center is today
That's where the settlement grew.
The springs a little to the north,
Began to draw a few.

Beriah Palmer came to town
To survey up the land.
And as his thirst became quite great.
He sought some water grand.

He soon discovered Gordon Creek
Just over Hight St. hill
Along its banks he found a spring,
"Old Iron Spring" is still.

He built for it a shelter crude;
And thus the spring did save;
And people came from far and near,
About this spring to rave.

Parsons, Charles, St. George's, 6; Captain, NY.

http://books.google.com/books?id=quJGAAAMAAJ&pg=PA127&lpg=PA127&dq=%22captain+charles+parsons%22&source=bl&ots=6bJtmU95Qj&sig=84rHD99_a5kGGLwEolSlohtYulg&hl=en&ei=QYDjScqjKZ_ulQf1koHgDg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=7#PPA127.M1 page 127.

Captain Charles Parsons was born 17 Sep 1742, the son of Aaron Parsons and Mercy Atkinson. He married Lucy Baldwin in 1785. He enlisted in the Revolutionary Army as orderly sergeant, 8th NY regiment, Colonel Van Schaick. He was promoted Lieutenant, 21 Nov 1776, and Captain in 1778. He commanded two years at Ticonderoga, and was mustered out in 1782. He was at Valley Forge, and was wounded at Monmouth. He was present at Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown. After the war he engaged in agricultural and commercial pursuits at Williamstown, MA.

New York Society of the Cincinnati, page 269.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=L5YLA AAAIAAJ&pg=PA83&dq=%22captain+charles+parsons%22#PPA269.M1>

CHARLES PARSONS - *Captain 1st New York Regiment*. Born at Northampton, MA 17 Sep 1742. Died at Williamstown, MA 8 Mar 1814. He entered the service in 1776 as an *Orderly Sergeant* in the 1st NY Regiment—*Colonel Van Schaick's*. Appointed *Lieutenant* of the Fourth Company on 7 Oct 1776, and chosen, on 1 Sep 1778, as its *Captain-Lieutenant*. Promoted *Captain* of the Sixth Company on 26 Mar 1779, and served as such until mustered out of service in 1782. He was stationed with his company at Ticonderoga, and up the Mohawk at Fort Schuyler, during the Summer of 1780; participated in the sufferings of the troops at Valley Forge; wounded in the Battle of Monmouth, and finally present at the Surrender of *Lord Cornwallis* at Yorktown. He married Lucy Baldwin (d/o of Samuel Baldwin and Elizabeth Jones), by whom he had six sons and one daughter (Mrs. John Anderson). His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

Paulding, Henry, Solomon's, 1; Private, Lt, 5th Regt, The Line.

Pawling, Henry, Solomon's, 1; Captain, 2nd NY; died 1836.

Peck, Oliver, Ind. Royal Arch, 2, 1795; Private, 2nd Regt, Dutchess Co. Militia.

Peebles, Hugh (1762-1840), Masters', 2; Private, 12th Regt, Albany Militia.

Peek (Peck), Christopher, St. George's, 6 (1); EA 15 Nov 1783; FC 29 Nov 1783; MM 13 Dec 1783; On 1 Mar 1776 he accepted a commission as Ensign from the Provincial Congress through the Committee of Safety at Schenectady. He, however, later tendered his resignation to the Committee because of his father's displeasure at his having accepted it. This resignation was accepted on 11 Mar 1777. He later served as a Lt and Quartermaster in the 2nd Albany County Militia, and in 1778 received a commission as Quartermaster and served as such until 1782, when he was appointed Ensign in the New York Levies under Col. Marinus Willett. This position he held until the end of the war.

Peek, Cornelius, St. George's, 6; EA 21 Dec 1789; FC 2 Jan 1790; MM 18 Jan 1790; On 8 May 1776 complaint was made to the Committee of Safety that he was working as a carpenter at Lake George without having signed the the General Association. His name appears on the rolls as a Private in the 2nd Albany County Militia. In 1778 he was enrolled under Captain Jesse Van Slyck.

Pendleton, Daniel, Hiram, 5, affiliated 1786; Lodge No. 4, PA, 1780; Major, Conn. Regt, Harold Anderson.

Pendleton, Solomon, Union, 1; Lt, Colonel Wynkoop's 5th NY regiment.

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nanc/pendleton/aqwg05.htm>

Solomon PENDLETON was born 15 Feb 1751 in Westerly, Kings Co., Rhode Island. He died 1787 in New York City, New York. BRIAN PENDLETON AND HIS DESCENDANTS, 1599-1910, Compiled by Everett Hall, page 61.

Solomon was b. 15 Feb 1751; d. in New York City, 1787, unmarried. He lived at Derby, CT, for a short time, as he sold his land there near the Meeting House Hill to his brother, Daniel, then of Waterbury, on 12 Dec 1774 (Derby Land Records, x. 55). He removed to Schenectady, NY, shortly afterwards, as upon the outbreak of the Revolutionary War he was commissioned, 20 Oct 1775, as 2nd Lieut. of the 2nd Co., 2nd Albany County Regt. Schenectady District (NY Calendar of Hist. Mss.). Prior to this he had been an enlisted man in the 1st Regt. Albany Co., Militia ("New York in the Revolution") On the 7th of Nov., 1775, he was commissioned 2nd Lieut. in the 4th New York regiment, becoming 1st Lieut. in June 1776, and 1st Lieut. of the 7th Co., 5th NY Regt., 21st Nov. 1776.

Upon the reorganization of the state soldiery in 1777, Col. Cortland in a letter to the Commissioner of Arrangement, dated 25th Feby., 1777, recommended Solomon Pendleton for a commission as follows: "Give me lieve Sr to recommend to your Notice Liut Solomon Pendleton who served in Col. Wynkoop's Regt. last year as there is no Vacancy for a first Lieut. in my Regt. he may perhaps be placed in some other." (NY Cal. of Hist. Mss.). He was accordingly commissioned 1st Lieut. of the 7th Col. 5th Battalion, {Regt.} New York Continentals in 1777, ranking as the ninth 1st Lieut. in five regiments raised in New York. In 1776 he had ranked as third 1st Lieut. in the 4th Regt.

In Oct 1777, the 5th New York was stationed at Fort Montgomery, and was captured by the British in the disaster that befell the American forces there on the sixth of that month. Lieut. Pendleton remained a prisoner of war for over three years, part of which time he spent in the infamous prisons of New York City. In Vol. 7 of the Penn. Magazine it is stated that Solomon Pendleton was among those on parole at New Utrecht in 1778. His name was still borne upon the roster of his regiment in May 1779, where it appears marked "Supernumerary" (NY in the Rev.). Lieut. Pendleton was not released from captivity until 8 Feb 1781, when Abraham Skinner, Commissary-General of Prisoners, effected his exchange (Saffell's "Records of the Revolutionary War." p. 322.).

Solomon did not return to the army. Immediately upon his release he went to Philadelphia, PA, where, as stated in Westcott's "Names of Persons who took the oath of allegiance to the state of Penn. between the years 1777 and 1789," "Solomon Pendleton belonging to the state of New York, with a pass from Justice Van Tassel of Winchester, New York state," took the oath on the 20th of Feb 1781. Not long afterwards he went to Georgia, where, according to his grand-nephew, Edmund Pendleton, of New Haven, Conn., he became a surveyor of Government lands and received large grants for his services. At any rate, Solomon became possessed of considerable property in Chatham and Effingham Counties, that state, during the next few years. These tracts he bequeathed to his friends and brothers at the time of his death in New York City early in 1787. His will, dated 23 Dec 1786, filed 3

Feb 1787, shows that his parents were still alive and so establishes the identities of the Edmund Pendleton who died in 1765 and the other one who died in 1789.

An echo of Solomon Pendleton's war experience is found in the very first bequest in this will, which reads; "And whereas I stand indebted to Willimpee Neepsa young woman in the State of New York for which she has my note of hand for forty pounds this currency given about four years ago, this money I had of her when I was a prisoner on Long Island, wherefore my will is that she be paid sixty pounds sterling (money of Georgia) in compensation for her kindness when I was a prisoner and in want of money."

Penny, Jonathan, Ind. Royal Arch, 2, 1787; 5th Regt, The Line.

Perry, Joseph, Union, 1; Lt, 7th Dutchess Co. Militia.

Pettingal, Joseph, Steuben, 13, 13 Nov 1788; Private, 3rd Regt, Tryon Co. Militia.

Phelps, Othneil (Othniel), Masters', 2; Regimental Quatermaster, 1st Mass.

Phillips, Jonas Lodge No. 4, Registry of New York. Enlisted October 31, 1778, in Capt. John Linton's company, Col. William Bradford's regiment, of Philadelphia Militia. Subsequently mustered into service of United States. Died in Philadelphia, Pa., January 28, 1803, aged 67 years. Buried in New York City. Grandfather of M.' W.'. Isaac Phillips of New York.— Data furnished by Bro. N.

Taylor Phillips, of Albion Lodge, No. 20, Ins great-grandson.

Phyn, George, St. Patrick's, 4 (9); initiated or affiliated 7 Feb 1767, Lt, NY Line.

Lieutenant George Phyn, who went with a detachment of troops from Fort Pitt down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Mobile in 1768, making a visit of several weeks at Fort de Chartres, wrote to Sir William Johnson: "There is no settled administration of Justice, but the whole depends upon the mere will and fancy of the Officer commanding the Troops." April 15, 1768, Johnson MSS., vol. XXV, no, 109.

Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library

http://books.google.com/books?id=fHcUAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA117&dq=%22george+phyn%22#PPA118_M1 pages 21-23, 117 & 242.

PHYN TO JOHNSON, September 19, 1767 - FORT PITT 19th Sept 1767

SIR

Since I had the Honor of bidding you Adieu at Johnson Hall, I have been kept pretty closly employed, in order to make up for the Idle time I spent at Johnson Hall & Schenectady; after very sudden Orders to march from New York, a long tedious & disagreeable Rout to this place, I was hardly settled here & put the affairs of 114 men of 21st Regt under my Command in some kind of Order, when I received Orders from the General to be in readiness to set off with a sufficient number of my men in boats in order to convoey 20,000 W of Port a Quantity of Engeneer Stores & a Chest of Dollers amounting to £1000 Ster which would be delivered me by Capt Edmonstone then on his way to command here, all which I am to deliver at Fort Chartres, and leave the boats I carry there, for Colonel Reed, who is ordered with five Companys of the 34th Reg1 to this place: I am there to be furnished with other boats to carry me down the Mississippi to the Iberville, which Post is occupied by our Regt, here I leave the Mississippi & has a carrying place of nine or ten Miles into the River Iberville but should the river be low the carrying place is 18 Miles, over this carrying place I am to find smaller boats to carry me into Lake Mauripas, where the General says I will find a Schooner or some large Craft to transport me from thence through Mauripas Lake Ponchartrain & up the Bay of Mobile untill I arrive at that Fort, which is to Complete my Rout of, as I am informed three thousand miles. This Rout is, from Head Quarters laid down to me as easy to be accomplished, and for myself I never raise difficulties, altho' by the bye, I will be the first who ever went from the Iberville through the Lakes to Mobile with any body of Troops. I wish I knew where I am to Eat my Christmass Dinner. I take with me from here Eleven boats and Ninty men, without an Officer or noncomsnd offr with the Detachment but myself.

The Senica Indian Kaashuta who lives at the Mingo town below this, goes to Fort Chartres as my Conductor & Councillor, for which he gets 100 Dollers I have also an Interpreter one Nicolson, who I believe you once employed in that way.

Mr (Alexander) McGee tells me he writes you by this Express & gives you a particular Account of the news we have here, for which reason I will not trouble you with a Repatition of them, they don't startle me a bit, nor do I emagine I will meet with any difficulty or opposition from Indians, and the only thing that prevents my departure is the lowness of the Ohio, the rising of which I waite with much impatience.

I am affraid I have tired your Patience with so long a detail, & of so little consequence to you : But from the Friendship & Countenance you have been always pleased to Honor me with, I emagined, some account of my intended Destination would not be disagreeable.

At the same time I must beg leave to assure you Sir, that to what ever corner of the Globe it may be my lot to be ordered to, I can never be forgetfull of the favors & Services I have received from you, And of the many happy hours I have had the Honor to spend at Johnson Hall. Gratitude then, as well as the strongest Inclination, induces me to make an offer of the poor abilities of a weak head and a good Heart entirely devoted to your Service and Interest, And happy shall I be, — if it's ever in my power to contribute in the smallest degree, in any thing, either for your satisfaction or amusement.

Please present my Compliments to Captain Claus, Guy & their Ladies, and assure them they have my best & warmest wishes for the success & prosperity of their Families. Should Sir John be arrived I very heartily give you Joey, and must beg to be most Respectfully mentioned to him. I have the Honor to be with much Esteem & Respect Sir
Your much Obliged & very Obedt Humbe Servant

GEO PHYN

To THE HONORABLE SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON [Endorsed:] Fort Pitt Sepr 19th 1767— From Lt Geo. Phyn.

PHYN TO (Capt.) RAY, November 21, 1767
CAMP AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE OHIO WITH THE MISSISSIPPI
Nov 21st 1767.
SIR

Having met with a French Battoe going to New Orleans, and as the Master informs me he intends to call at your Port, I have thought it my Duty to acquaint you I am thus far on my Route to Join the 21st Regt, to which I have now the Honor to belong with Ninety Volunteers from the 22d Regt for the 21st.

My Orders from the Commander in Chief are after delivering the Stores & Provisions I have now under my Convoey at Fort Chartres, I am to apply for Boats there, to carry my Detachment to the Post occupied by our Reg' at the Ibberville; and my Route is from thence through the Lakes Mauripas & Ponchartrain into the Bay of Mobile; He says I will have a carrying place of nine or ten Miles from the Post at Ibberville, at the end of which I will find small boats to transport my Detachment into Lake Mauripas, where I will meet with a shooner [sic] or some large Craft to carry me to Mobile.

But as the severe Season of the Year is fast approaching & as I have some doubts of meeting with more obstacles in my Route, than the General seems to express, I thought it best to advise you of my approach, & to beg you will take what steps you may think necessary, to facilitate my Junction with the Regt.

I have been now a long while from the inhabited part of the Country, consequently can write you no News. I left Fort Pitt the 29th Sept. and never did any party undergo more fatigue than mine has done, through the lowness of the Ohio I don't know if the Recruits I now bring the Reg' will add to its appearance, on a Parade, I believe not; but I daresay they are Men fit for any Service. However I long much to have the pleasure of showing them to you, And of having the Happiness to once [sic] Join my Regt. I shall make no appollagie for this confused Epistle, but referr that till I have the Satisfaction of Introducing myself to you, which will give real pleasure to one who is with the Greatest Respect Sir

Your very Obedient and Most Humble Servant

GEO PHYN

Lt 21st Regt

To CAPT RAY [Endorsed:] 1768 V Phyn to Cap1 Rea— from de Oio 21st November 1767 received 18th febr: 68. at Pensacola

1 George Phyn appears as a lieutenant in 1759. For his observations on the West see Phyn to Johnson, April 15, 1768, post, 242. Phyn was made captain in 1771, but his name does not appear on the army list after 1775.

PHYN TO JOHNSON, April 15, 1768

MOBILE 15th April 1768

SIR

I would much rather be thought troublesome, than deficient in showing and acknowledging that Respect and attention, which your goodness and friendly behavior to me, so much deserves. From that motive therefore, you have now the trouble of this Letter, which, from the circuite I have taken in joining my Regm' might, from a more able pen be filled with entertaining & perhaps usefull subject.

However without ceremonie, I shall take the liberty to give you my sentiments of the very extensive Country I have so latly passed through.

That the lands on the Ohio River are generally Rich & beautifull, covered with variety of fine timber, is indisputable; and they are likewise plentifully watered by a number of commodeous Rivers & creeks: But notwithstanding these advantages of nature, I cannot reconcile to myself the propriety of making settlements there, were the Indians even to admitt of it. The River Ohio can really only be said to be navigable from the braking up of the Winter to the month of June, except with very small Canoes, and the Prodigious land carriage to the sea coast from Fort Pitt, must, but bring a very small profit to the Planter. Should they take the Port of New Orleans, for by no other communication can we carry produce to sea, the distance is too great, as the whole summer months would be employed in such a Voyage, besides it is a foreign Port.

The acquisition of the Country of the Illinois I am affraid will turn out to be but of small advantage to us; we by no means command the Indian Trade there; as the French & Spanish Subjects can go & does, without interruption among the Indians every where, in the Country: owing to there not being Posts made at the mouths of these Rivers leading to their Towns particularly the Illinois River & Ohio: But really at present it is not very material, for as long as New Orleans is in the hands of an other Power, the whole produce of that country must center there, For our Merchants will always dispose of their Peltry or whatever the Country produces at Orleans, because they get as good a price there, as if they were to ship them off. So little attention has been paid in order to render the Country in any means servicable to us, for the expence it costs in keeping it; that you would emagine pains had been taken to enduce the Inhabitants to remove from our side. There is no settled administration of justice, but the whole depends upon the mear will & fancy of the Offr Commanding the Troops; and whose disposition is displeasing to all Ranks under his command, as well as an ensaciable desire to get money by any means ever so low. It's displeasing to me to give such a Character of a Man of his Rank, but I am affraid it will be found to be too just, and from the treatment the French inhabitants there received, most of them has left us; And those who remains seems to be in a state of suspense whether to go off, or waite for a more favorable change. About Fort Chartres, where there was on our taking possession of that Country, a very pretty settlement, there is not now three family's, & them wretchedly poor At the Village of Kaskaskia there is indeed several, who supports themselves chiefly by Hunting & in performing Voyages to & from New Orleans, but none of those would I believe, reamain, if their property & interest were not so materially concerned. The Inhabitants of the Village of Cahu which lyes about forty miles above fort Chartres are circumstanced in the same manner: But sure I am had that Country fallen under the Command & inspection of a sencible & moderate Man, we would have had, many of the French settlers come over to us in place of Deserting us.

In general the lands of the Illinois are pretty good, and no doubt capable to produce many necessary articles, if proper attention is paid to the Climate; yet perhaps there is not a River in the World, for its extent, less supplied with water falling into it; which induces me to believe it will never be thoroughly settled unless on the banks of the Rivers. And that will never happen with any advantage to England, unless we can procure the Ideal Island of New Orleans; I call it Ideal, because we have never yet been able to find water enough along the North East side of it, to transport a Canoe into Lake Ponchartrain, Except for about two months of the Year when

the Mississippi overflows its banks, and furnishes many Gully's of the same sort with Water. Yet could we find a passage, for even small craft, to go to sea, the Country of the Illinois would be worthy of attention: But had we the Island of New Orleans, that Country in a very short time would I believe be equal to any of our Colonies. At present we are allowed the free Navigation of the River Mississippi, but the Spaniards may prevent us from Landing & we cannot Anchor a Vessel in the River, but is obliged to make them fast alongside the Bank to trees. And from the Iberville where the Island of Orleans begins, to the Town, it is near two hundred miles.

From the above confused scetch you may easily conjecture what the Illinois will turn out to be. The only Port for exportation, a foreign one, lyable to be put under many regulations to our disadvantage, besides the encroachments they have it in their power to make, to the prejudice of our Colonie. On the other hand were we in possession of New Orleans we would have a fine harbour in the Bay of Mexico, & secure to ourselves the produce of a large & Extensive Country, happy in a Luxuriant Soil, and which would not fail to be cultivated from the River Illinois to the Sea; And by the cultivation of the Fertile lands of the Mississippi, the Sea coast of this province would be of consequence and the Ports of Pensacola & Mobile would become I do believe flourishng places of Trade when on the contrary, they will remain inconsiderable in every Respect, and only a Reseptacle for Men of broken fortunes. But I have dwelt too long on this subject, to one who knows these circumstances much better, and who can judge with much more accuracy & perspeuity, than I dare pretend to. The Court Martial for the Tryal of Major Farmer has been sitting ever since my arrival in the Province, I beared the whole prosecution when I was at Pensacola, And there was not one Evidence said a thing in support of any of the many & heavy charges exhibited against him.

And if I may be allowed to judge, I think Major Farmer has been greatly injured, by the mear surmise & chimera of a mans brain.

Give me leave Sir to congratulate you on the safe arrival of Sir John, to whom I beg you will present my most Respectfull Compliments, as also to Cap' Claws and Capt Johnson and their Families.

General Haldimand is well and made very kind enquiry for you, and expressed the satisfaction he had in hearing from you.

I am sure I have tired your pacience & ought to be ashamed for troubling you with so long a Letter, but your known Goodness embolden'd me. Who has the Honor to be Sir your much Oblieged and very Obedient Servt

GEO PHYN

[Endorsed:] Mobile 15th April 1768. From Lieut Phyn to Sr W Johnson.

Pierce, John, Masters', 2; Private, 8th Regt, Albany County Militia.

Pike, Benjamin, Masters', 2; Captain, 6th Mass.

http://www.newenglandancestors.org/database_search/msc.asp?f=F:\INETPUB\WWWROOT\NEHGS\RESEARCH\DATABSE\MS\C\CONTENT\BENJAMIN%20PIKE.HTM&pg=1&anchor=#htmlpage

Benjamin Pike was born before 1748; the records of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati do not contain a notice of his death. He married at Uxbridge, MA 21 Feb 1765 to Abigail Keith. He was still living in 1790. He resided first in Uxbridge, MA; removed to Douglas, MA, in 1771.

Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (12:392-394).

Benjamin Pike, Douglas. Sergeant, Capt. Benjamin Wallis's (Douglas) co. of Minute-men, Col. Arnold's regt., which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775; service, 1 week 6 days; also, Capt. Edward Seagrave's co., Col. Joseph Read's (20th) regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; engaged May 1, 1775; service, 3 mos. 8 days; also, company return dated Sept. 25, 1775; also, order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated Roxbury, Dec. 21, 1775.

Benjamin Pike, Lieutenant, Col. Nixon's (6th) Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; also, 2d Lieutenant, Capt. Elijah Danforth's (8th) co., Col. Thomas Nixon's (4th) Regt.; muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers, dated Van Schaick's Island, Sept. 2, 1777, and sworn to in Camp near Stillwater; commissioned Jan. 1, 1777; also, same co. and Regt.; muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers for Nov. and Dec., 1777, dated Albany; also, same Regt.; pay abstracts for rations between July 1, 1777, and Jan. 1, 1778, dated Albany; credited with 120 days allowance; also, same Regt.; return of officers for clothing, dated Boston, April 30, 1778; also, Capt. Danforth's 8th co., Col. Nixon's Regt.; muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers, dated May 4, 1778; also, same Regt.; return of officers, dated Boston, Nov. 24, 1778; also, Capt. Danforth's co., Col. Nixon's (5th) Regt.; return of men who were in camp on or before Aug. 15, 1777, and who had not been absent subsequently except on furlough, etc., certified at Camp near Peekskill, Feb. 16, 1779; also, Lieutenant, Capt. Japhet Daniels's co., Col. Nixon's (5th) Regt.; muster roll for May, 1779, dated Highlands; reported on furlough from April 15, 1779, until June 1, 1779, by leave of Gen. McDougal; also, same co. and Regt.; pay rolls for June-Dec., 1779; also, Lieutenant and Captain, Col. Nixon's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; reported as serving 9 mos. 15 days as Lieutenant, 2 mos. 15 days as Captain; also, Lieutenant, Lieut. Col. Daniel Whiting's co., Col. Nixon's Regt.; pay roll for Jan.-June, 1780; also, list of officers entitled to promotions in Col. Thomas Nixon's Regt., dated Camp Ten Eyck, Aug. 27, 1780; said Pike, Lieutenant, entitled to a Captain Lieutenancy, vice Capt. Lieut. Clayes, promoted; ordered in Council Sept. 21, 1780, that said officers be commissioned; reported commissioned Sept. 16, 1780; commission to date from April 13, 1780; also, Captain Lieutenant, Colonel's co., Col. Nixon's Regt.; pay rolls for Aug.-Dec., 1780; also, Captain, 6th Mass. Regt. commanded by Lieut. Col. Calvin Smith; return of commissioned officers; commissioned Oct. 16, 1780; also, Captain, Lieut. Col. Calvin Smith's (6th) Regt.; return for wages for the year 1781; wages allowed said Pike for 12 mos.; also, same Regt.; return for wages for the year 1782; wages allowed said Pike for Jan.- Oct., 1782, 10 mos.; reported deranged in Nov., 1782; also, Captain, 6th Mass. Regt. commanded by Col. Benjamin Tupper; return of officers entitled to the commutation of five years full pay in lieu of half pay, agreeable to act of Congress of March 22, 1783

Benjamin retired 1 January 1783. After the war he returned to Douglas, where he was living when elected a Worcester County committee member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati in 1784. He removed to Pittstown, Rensselaer County (thirteen miles northeast of Troy), New York, before 1788, and in the 1790 United States Census had an adult male and two boys under 16 living with him and his wife. He was by trade a joiner (carpenter).

Benjamin was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1790. Benjamin was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 11 June 1790.

Children born at Uxbridge unless noted otherwise.

- i. Jarvis, b. 05 Oct 1765.
- ii. Artemus, b. 23 Sep 1767.
- iii. Benjamin, b. 28 Sep 1769.
- iv. John, b. at Douglas 10 Aug 1772.
- v. Elisha, b. at Douglas 21 Feb 1775.

Pixley, David, Masters', 2; Lt, Ethan Allen's "Green Mountain Boys."

Of Stockbridge, Mass., with his wife Lydia Patterson.

David Pixley (born 1740, died 1807) a first lieutenant and colonel in the Revolutionary Army, and who was one of a syndicate of forty men who purchased a Boston Purchase. He came to Owego, NY, in 1791. He was the son of **David Pixley**, of Stockbridge, Mass. He married Lydia Patterson, (born 1745, died 1808) daughter of James Patterson. He was 1st lieutenant in Capt. Wm. Goodrich's company, Col. John Paterson's regiment (name often spelt Patterson) marched to Bunker Hill to protect rear of the American forces in siege of Boston, was with Ethan Allen in corps of "Green Mountain Boys," was made colonel and served the whole war and he and his beloved General Paterson both died in Tioga county. David settled on the west side of Owego Creek in the town then called Owego while the east side was known as Tioga.

Col. Pixley was one of the five Commissioners ca 1786-1787 for the purchase of a large tract of land in New York. He settled in Owego, Tioga Co., NY. He was an officer of the Revolution in the siege of Quebec, under Gen. Montgomery. He was the first settler in Tioga in 1790.

Revolutionary War soldiers had marched through this area in their campaign to eliminate the British-allied Indians. When they returned to New England, they took back reports of fertile valleys and wooded hills. After the border disputes between New York and Massachusetts were compromised in 1786, a land company located in Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, purchased a tract of land bounded between the Chenango River on the east, the West Owego Creek on the west, and extending northward from the Susquehanna River about 25 miles. This '**Boston Purchase Company**' sent out a party of men to resurvey the area, which was known as the Boston purchase or later, the Boston Ten Towns. In 1790, the area was unbroken wilderness and old records relate that Abram Brown, one of the surveyors, lost his way during the survey and lived for three days on roots, eventually rejoining his comrades. Colonel **David Pixley** was one of the commissioners. He set out to 'treat with the Indians for rights to the soil.' He acquainted himself with the Indian language and greatly endeared himself to the native population.

David Pixley built the first gristmill on Owego Creek sometime around 1793. Prior to the building of the gristmill, grain had to travel to Wilkes-Barre by canoe. The trip usually took about two weeks.

http://www.archive.org/stream/pattersonfamilyd00patt/pattersonfamilyd00patt_djvu.txt

LYDIA PATTERSON, born in Watertown, 16 December, 1745; married David Pixley, son of David and Abigail Pixley, of Stockbridge. She was his second wife. (He had by his first wife one son named David, who married Drusilla Bond). Mr. Pixley was one of the first men (Captain Joseph Raymond and Amos Patterson being his only companions) who went to explore the tract of land afterwards purchased of the government of Massachusetts by the "Boston Purchase Company." He was one of the commissioners sent out by the company to treat with the Indians for the purchase of the right to the soil. The tract included that part of the counties of Broome and Tioga, New York, which lies between the Chenango river on the east and the Owego creek on the west, and extending northward from the Susquehanna river about twenty-five miles. It contains about 230,000 acres. Wilkinson, in his "Annals of Binghamton," says "Col. D. Pixley settled in a very early day about one mile west of Owego on a beautiful and level area of about 3,000 acres. Col. Pixley acquainted himself with the Indian language, and became thereby the more popular with them." He entered the service of his country at the first alarm. He was a member of Colonel John Patterson's regiment; they received the news of the battle of Lexington at noon, two days after it occurred, and the next morning were on their way to Boston, completely armed and equipped, and mostly in uniform. (Holland's "History of Western Massachusetts," vol. i, p. 222). His first commission, dated May 19, 1776, just one month after the battle of Lexington, was as "Lieut. in the Foot Company, in the Regiment of Foot, whereof John Patterson, Esq., is Colonel." It was signed "Joseph Warren, President P. T. of the Congress of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay." After his removal to the State of New York he was honored by Governor George Clinton with a commission as major, 7 March, 1792, and 28 March, 1797, he received from Governor John Jay a commission as lieutenant-colonel. "Mrs. Pixley was eminently pious, and made her house a house for strangers, and especially for the missionaries and ministers of that early day." ("Annals of Binghamton," III). She died at Owego, New York, 2 Feb 1808, of pleurisy, and was first buried in the ground now occupied as the public square of that village, but was shortly afterwards removed to the burial ground in the rear of the Presbyterian church at Owego. In a funeral discourse an obituary notice of her, it is stated that "she moved in to Owego in January, (1790?)," and that "she never had but three children of her own, one only of whom survived her." The following is a copy of the inscription upon her gravestone:

"In memory of Lydia, Consort of Col David Pixley, who departed this life Feb. 2nd, 1808, in the 63rd year of her age.

A pattern she through every scene of life,
A pious Christian and a faithful wife,
A neighbor kind, a sweet and pleasant friend,
Twas thus she lived and peaceful was her end."

Colonel Pixley died of dropsy, 25 Aug 1807, and was first buried on or near the public square of that village, but was soon afterward removed, to the burial ground in rear of the Presbyterian church, where the following inscription may be seen on his gravestone:

"In memory of Colonel David Pixley, who departed this life August 25, 1807, in the 67th year of his age. He was an officer of the Revolution at the siege of Quebec in 1775 under Gen. Montgomery; was the first settler of Owego in 1790, and continued its father and friend until his death."

Planck, John, St. Patrick's, 4, 18 May 1786; Private, Tryon Co. Militia.

Nathaniel Platt, Solomon's No. 1 (signed by laws in 1772), Capt, 1st Regt of Minute Men, Suffolk co. militia.

http://books.google.com/books?id=cn1IAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA107&lpg=PA107&dq=%22nathaniel+platt%22&source=bl&ots=q5MuRGHEKc&sig=gRyJuAFiEhX5wgtMAM4Jb_qwjGg&hl=en&ei=X7icSbKtMKS8MfvezZEF&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=5&ct=result page 107.

Nathaniel Platt, the second of the brothers of Plattsburg, a son of Zephaniah, of Long Island, was born in 1741. He married Phebe, daughter of Richard Smith, of Smithtown, L. I., November 10, 1766. At the breaking out of the Revolution, he, Nathaniel Platt, is credited with having raised the first company of troops on the island. He was attached to General Woodhull's brigade in the battle of Long Island. He was very active as a partisan officer in preventing Tory risings in Suffolk County, until finally the garrisoning of Setanket and other places, and the arrival of the British fleet in Lloyd's harbor, obliged him and many others to cross the sound into Connecticut. He was afterwards transferred to the commissary department, and was quite efficient in getting both supplies and recruits for Washington's army on the line of the Hudson River. His sword, bearing the name of 'Nathaniel Platt, 1776,' is in the possession of his grandson, N. P. Bailey, Esq., of New York. Captain Platt died at Plattsburg, 1816. His children were : George W., Isaac S., Hannah, Phebe, and Maria Platt.

Soon after the Revolutionary War Zephaniah Platt and 32 associates formed a company designed for the purchase of military land warrants, and they were soon granted a tract 7-mile square on Lake Champlain in New York. In August 1784, **Capt. Nathaniel Platt** and Capt. Reeve personally set out to survey the Plattsburgh patent and laid off 10 lots of 80-100 acres each to be given to the first 10 settlers who came to reside with families within the 7 miles they had purchased. Another track of 100 acres was allotted as a donation to the first male child born on the patent. Plattsburgh was first recognized as a town April 4, 1785, and from this period the settlement steadily progressed. Clinton County, New York was formed from Washington County, NY on March 7, 1788.

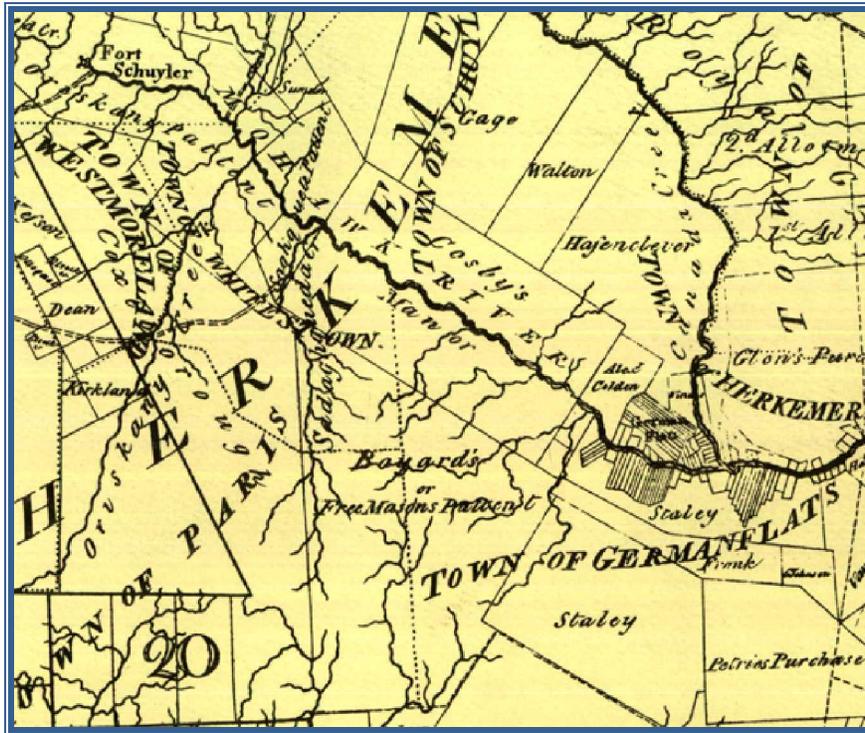
Poole, Thomas, Solomon's, 1; Private, 4th Regt, Dutchess Co. Militia.

Pooley, Thomas, Solomon's, 1; Lt, 2nd Continental Dragoons; d. 26 Jan 1826.

Post, John Amicable, 23 First Senior Warden of Amicable Lodge, No. 23, New Hartford ; first Master of Oneida Lodge, No. 123, Utica. "A staff officer in the Revolutionary War. He took part in the surrender of General Burgoyne and in the expedition of Sullivan. He was present at the battle of Monmouth, and also at the surrender of General Cornwallis, which virtually ended the war." — Jltts G. Williams.

<http://history.rays-place.com/ny/onei-utica.htm>

John Post, the first merchant of Utica, was engaged for some years previous to 1790 with Mr. Martin of Schenectady, in trading with the Indians. Ginseng formed an important article of trade and large quantities were purchased and exported to China, as a supposed remedy for the Plague. Mr. Post was a native of Schenectady, served his country faithfully during the Revolution, was at the taking of Burgoyne, in Sullivan's expedition, at the battle of Monmouth, and at the surrender of Cornwallis. In the spring of 1790, he removed to Fort Schuyler (now Utica), upon **Cosby's Manor** (a land patent on the Mohawk River). His family, consisting of a wife and three small children, together with his furniture, provisions, building materials, and a stock of merchandise, were shipped on boats at Schenectady, and in eight days were landed at their new home. Mr. Post carried on an extensive trade with the Indians, and with the settlers of the surrounding country. He purchased of the Indians, furs, skins and ginseng, in exchange for rum, paints, cloth, powder, shot, beads and other ornaments. Mr. Post also kept the first tavern in the town. Travelers in those days were obliged to wait upon themselves and take care of their teams, and if they ventured to ask to be served in anything, the independent landlord would sometimes reply, "Who was your waiter last year?" Mr. Post erected several warehouses and owned several boats, which ran between this place and Schenectady, transporting merchandise and families removing to the new country. Subsequently he fitted up three "stage boats" with oilcloth covers, seats and other conveniences for the accommodation of travelers. He was also the first post master in the place.



Note **Fort Schuyler** (now **Utica**) in the upper left of the above map.
'Cosby's Manor' is in the center of the map,
 Below which is the **Bayard's** or **'Free Masons Patent,'**
 which is the subject of a separate paper by the present compiler.

http://books.google.com/books?id=LF4SAAAYAAJ&pg=PA32&pg=PA32&dq=%22crosby's+manor%22&source=bl&ots=rrRnqJZ4ay&sig=sLq2gugXG3-PRIBI5OxshANmrCo&hl=en&ei=eoudSaGqLZj-NNPwiaEF&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=4&ct=result#PPA32.M1 page 32.

Generals Bradstreet and Schuyler were jointly interested, together with Rutger Bleeker and General John Morin Scott, in the purchase of a tract of twenty-two thousand acres in the Mohawk Valley. It was known as **Crosby's Manor**, having been granted by royal patent to William Crosby, Governor of the Province of New York. In 1772, default having been made in the payment of arrears of quit rent, the tract was sold by the Sheriff to General Schuyler, who took title in his own name, and on behalf of the other three purchasers as well as of himself. Subsequently the title was confirmed by conveyance from the Crosby's heirs. The site of the present city of Utica is included within the bounds of this tract. General Bradstreet, however, did not live to enjoy the fruits of this purchase.

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~twintiers/revwarsoldpost.html>

The following is collection of notes pertaining to John Post; there are some obvious editing issues with the text, but it is presented 'as is' for information"

DAVID POST of the town of Marlies in the county of Onondaga in the state of NY. Stated he was an officer in the Line and staff to Commissioned Spring Company for the New York Regiment commissioned for the Newark Line in the army of the Revolutions and served from the year 1776 until the end of the year.

Nov 15 1841 Maria Petrie of Hector in the city of Schenectady in the sate of NY. She stated she was a daughter of **John Post** by the last or second wife of **John Post** whose maiden name was Margaret Bellinger. She stated **John Post** was a resident of town of Schenectady previous to his entering into the service of the United States. The said Margaret Bellinger of Tyron Co. and a resident of German Flatts NY. The names of the children of **John** and Margaret Post now living are as follows; Deborah Geer wife of Hezekiah H Geer, Cathringa Bettis wife of Jeremiah Bettis, Elizabeth Gregory wife of the Rev. Henry Gregory, Helen Gillet wife of Jacob Gillet and Catherine Post. The claimant made this declaration July 1836 on behalf of herself and her other sisters above named. **John Post** and Margaret Bellinger were joined in wedlock by a Chaplain of the Army and having no record of the same can be found. That they were thus married sometime in the year 1778 or 1779. Declarent has been told that there is a family record but has not seen the same. **John Post died on the 10th day of Dec. 1830 in the County of Onondaga in NY**, and that his widow said Margaret departed this life on the twenty fifth day of July in 1836. She believes that He served in Herkimer German Flatts Pompton Plains, NJ, where he was married at Monmonth, Yorktown in Va. he was in Sullivan's expedition through the Indian Country. Gen. Washington discharged him at the close of the war.

Cornelius Vandsantwood of the city of Schenectady aged 84 yrs sworn that **J(ohn)** was born in the year 1757 in the town of NY City of Schenectady. Than from there he enlisted youth he recollects John Post on behalf of show widow Margarett Post. He states that in the summer of the year 1775 or thereabouts Deborah Conyner daughter of Peter Conyore and that he was present at the said marriage. Deborah departed this life about two years after her marriage to said John Post being about nine days after her deliver of a daughter named Rebecca which said daughter Rebecca is still living and was the wife and now the widow of John Storris. The said **John Post** affirms he married Margarett Bellinger dau. of Frederick Bellinger. He stated that while **John Post** was engaged in the discharged of his duties in the Cont. Arm at German Flatts in the year of 1777 ,1778 i.e. became acquainted with say Margarett

Bellinger who afterwards became his wife that when **John Post** performed duty as such company with the grand army at Pompton Plains in the month of Jan in the year of 1779 he this deponent well recollect that said John Post sent request to said Margareta Bellinger inviting her to meet him at Pompton Plains to the intendt that she might there be united to him in wedlock. A commander performed the marriage after the close of the war. Her death was on the 25th day of July in Onondaga Co NY He stated that **John Post** had no children by his second wife Margareta until five or six years after his marriage. The first child born to them after said Marriage was Maria who afterwards deceased. They had a child named Maria show still is living and is the wife of Jacob Petrie. This dependant also remembers that names of the other children born to them viz. Deborah, Cattina, Helen, with whom the dependant is acquainted. **John** and Margareta had other children when names he does not recall.

County of Schenectady A copy of the record of the baptism of the two infants children of John or Johannes Post and Margaret Bellinger as the same is contained in the register of Baptisms in the reformed Dutch church of Albany performed by Rev. Dirck Robyn the pastor of said church.

Jan. 15 Johannes Post and Margareta Bellinger\ Maria Jan 8 birth 1786

Jan 2 1785 Johannes Post and Margarete Bellinger\ Maria.

He also certified that Marriages entry of between second day of July 1775 and the 9th day of Jan 1785 and I certify that the record of baptisms of said church id imperfect for the years 1781, 1789, 1783. Signed Jacob VanVechten. Pastor.

Catherine Post of the village of Syracuse sworn that the annexed piece of silk [so called] embroidered by her sister Catlina in memory of her eldest brother John referred to in a previous affidavit by her this deponent made on the 28th instant. That the inscription in pencil made on said piece of silk annexed was made at the same time said mourning piece was worked by her sister Catalina to wit written two years after the year 1806. one thousand eight hundred and six when her said brother John departed this life. This deponent has examined said inscription often since that time and the same has remained unaltered and it is the identical inscription made at the time aforesaid or at least forty years ago and that it contains or gives a true account of the time of birth and death of her said brother John, [whose maiden name was Billinger so she is always found and believes to be true.

Signed by Catherine Post. Jan. 29, 1847. The inscription copied from original above. In memory of John Post who was born 19th July 1779 and departed this life the 12th Jan. 1806/ AER. 26 years 10 months and 23 days.

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Onondaga County. On the 7th day of Oct. 1843 Catherine Post of the village of Syracuse aged fifty five years and daughter of **John Post** and Margareta his wife now both deceased and in order to obtain the benefits of the provisions made by the act of Congress 4 July 1836. In her own behalf and in behalf of the other children of **John** and Margareta still living. She declares that her father the said **John Post** was married to Margareta Bellinger daughter of Colonel Bellinger of the Herkimer Militia and as set down in the record that she believed to be true and set down in the record prefixed on the 7th day of Jan. in the year 1779. This declarent said that he said father as she always understood and believes as said records shows, was widower when he married as foresaid he having been married previously to a Miss Conyne and that she departed this life three or four years before h is marriage to Margareta Bellinger. and this claimant said that John and Margareta had a child named John who was born previous to Maria. He was said to have been born 29 Dec. 1784 and having died Oct 23, 1785. If he was living now would have been at least sixty years of age. And she sayeth that her father the said John Post repeated she heard a distal of him said serving in the war of the Revolution but she is unable to give a full account through as she has not changed her memory her father served under General Washington. She told of hearing the said John Post was born as referred to be the first son of **John** and Margareta in the same individual declared as having been married to Polly Ward on the 17th Oct. 1801 by said record. She farther said that her father the said John Post and Philip Eastland former comrades in the Revolution. John Post service documents and papers which related to his service in the Revolution were destroyed by fire with the buildings of her father in 1804.

The contents of the letter at the end are as follows.

Mr. Wm. C Dornis 155 West 13th St. New York City dated Aug. 18, 1931

John Post was born in Schenectady NY. Date not given. While a resident he served from 1776 until Oct. 1783 as Commissary of Is--- New York Brigade. He moved from Schenectady NY, to Utica NY in 1790 where he continued to live until about 1807/ O m 1792 and for a number of years afterward he kept a public house and store at Fort Schuyler. **He later moved to Manlius Onondaga County NY. He died Dec. 10, 1830.in Jamesville Onondaga Co NY.** Soldier first married Oct. 8, 1775 Deborah Conyne/Coyne or Canine, Daughter of Peter Conyne of Canghasarage? NY

She died Nov. 30, 1775 leaving a daughter Rebeccah who was born Nov. 19, 17--- [record torn] and who later married John Storms.

Soldier then married Jan. 7, 1778 or 1779 in camp at German Flats, NY Herkimer NY. Or Pompton Plains NJ. Margareta Bellinger daughter of Col. Frederick Ballinger of German Flats NY. She died July 5, 1856 at Jamesville, NY.

Children of **John Post** and his wife Margareta:

John (Jr.)	born Feb. 19, 1779 married Oct 17 1801 Polly Ward and died Jan 12, 1806.
Maria	born Dec. 29, 1784 died Oct 23, 1786?
Maria	born Jan 8, 1786 married Oct. 1, 1802 Giles Hamlin and after he died married Jacob Petrie and in 1862 was living in Manlius NY.
Frederick	born Aug. 9, 1787
Catherine	born Oct 27, 1788 a resident of Syracuse Onondaga Co NY in 1845
Elias	born Aug 20, 1790 died Sept 18 1790
Deborah	born March 6, 1792 Married Hezekiah H Geer
Catalina or Catlina	born Oct. 27, 1793 married Jeremiah Bettis.
Elizabeth	born Sept 20 1800 married Jacob Gillett

The Manlius Repository, December 14, 1830:

Deaths. in Jamesville, on the morning of the 6th inst. Mr. John Post, aged 82 years

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nyononda/DEWITT/MEMJAMES.HTM>

John Post was a former Utica tavern keeper who settled near the Coleman farm (Jamesville) in the early 1800s and who traded with the Native Americans in the area. Post's corner was created by the intersection of the Seneca Turnpike (now Rte. 173) with Post's Road. Post's Road, no longer in use, ran behind Walnut Grove & Jamesville Cemeteries.

Mrs. Post knew very little about farm work or manufacturing the products of the sheep at least, and it was customary at that time for everyone, with even a small farm, to raise sheep, and most of the farmers would have a few black ones, and make some cloth of white and black wool, which was called sheep's gray. The old lady took a portion of the product to the cloth dressers' to have dyed. The dresser asked her what color she wanted it. She hesitated a little while, and said she would have it colored sheep's gray, like Mr. Hadley's boys.

"A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York," by Peter Ross. page 173.

http://books.google.com/books?id=-GciAAAAAAAJ&pg=PA173&lpg=PA173&dq=%22john+post%22+%22jamesville%22&source=bl&ots=UnmGwq86w3&sig=QX3ZCJ9CJaPxUslzchCgrc_vN8o&hl=en&ei=eYSdSZ-wCdyLmQf-tbWGCw&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=1&ct=result

John Post, the first Senior Warden of the Lodge (Amicable No. 22), son of Elias and Mary Post, was born Dec. 28, 1748. He was married Jan. 7, 1776, to Margarietji Bellinger. There were born to them eleven children: John, Jr., Maria (who died in infancy). Maria, Frederick, Catharine, Elias, Deborah, Catahne, Elizabeth, Helen and Rebecca. Elias Post, his father, after an eventful life, was found dead in his bed by his son John and **Baron Steuben**, who was an intimate friend of the family. His wife was the daughter of Col. Bellinger, who was an aid to Gen. Nicholas Herkimer, and fought at Oriskany.

John Post was a staff officer in the Revolutionary War. He took part in the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne and in the expedition of Sullivan. He was present at the battle of Monmouth, and also at the surrender of Gen. Cornwallis, which virtually ended the war.

In 1790, in connection with a Mr. Martin, of Schenectady, he engaged in trade with the Six Nations. He purchased large quantities of ginseng, which he exported to China, it being supposed at that time a remedy for the plague. After his removal to Utica, later in that year, he still continued dealing with the Indians, and was the first merchant in the place. About this time he established a line of stage-boats on the Mohawk River, to run between Albany and Utica. These boats were styled "*The Accommodation*" and the "*Diligence*." For the times they were regarded as comfortable and very useful conveyances. They furnished room for twenty passengers and were propelled by means of poles, and though remarkable for their day, they furnish a marked contrast to the splendid steamers of our modern commerce, which show our national progress. He also established a line of freight boats, which during the season of navigation were employed in carrying produce to Schenectady and bringing back merchandise.

Previous to his settlement in Utica he had purchased near the Mohawk River land on which he caused a log house to be built. This was on the east side of what is today Genesee street and near the corner of Whitesboro street. At first he kept his goods in his house, but in 1791 he built a store on the corner of Genesee and Whitesboro streets. In this store he carried on for many years an extensive trade with the Indians and white settlers. He extended his business to Floyd, Manlius and New York, and became a man of wealth. He served as first postmaster in the village of Utica, and held the office for many years. On July 13, 1792, he purchased from the representatives of Gen. Bradstreet 89 ½ acres of land—known as Lot No. 95 in the **Crosby Manor**. This land now includes the very heart of our present city of Utica.

On June 5, 1805, a petition from John Post and others, residing in Utica and vicinity, County of Oneida, was received, recommended by Amicable Lodge, No. 23 (22), to establish a Lodge of Master Masons in the village of Utica. The Grand Lodge of New York granted the petition. **Oneida Lodge** (No. 123) was constituted, and John Post became its first Master and held the office for several years.

In 1806 he took into partnership his son-in-law, Giles Hamlin, who purchased a large stock of merchandise. A fire broke out and destroyed his property, and in a few moments swept away his wealth, leaving him a bankrupt. Shortly after this he removed to Manlius, where he resided until his death, which took place Dec. 5, 1839. He was buried at Jamesville, near Manlius.

Potan (or Pottin), Matthew, Union No. 1, Ensign, 3rd NY.

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/p/matpot.html>

Matthew Potan was probably born before 1750. He later stated that he had emigrated from Brest in 1776. His wife's name was Mary. The marriage may have been childless. He served in the Revolutionary army and was identified as an ensign in the third regiment of the Continental Line. In 1780, he was called a lieutenant in Colonel John Harpur's regiment of Levies. In July 1782, his service was noted in a report submitted to the Confederation Congress.

In October 1781, he was in Albany and took exception to being branded an "alien" and barred from voting. At that time, he stated that he was born in Brest and came to New York in October 1776. He was not naturalized and thus was deprived of a vote. However, he later received a land bounty right in association with the Albany militia regiment.

In 1779, his second ward property was valued on two assessment rolls. In 1788, his house and lot were located in the first ward. However, by 1790, his name no longer appeared on Albany rolls.

Matthew Potan filed a will in May 1794. It stated that he was "late of Albany" and "presently living in New York." It named his wife as executrix and sole beneficiary "of all my lands, tenements, and hereditaments within New York State or elsewhere, also the remainder of my personal estate "once debts had been paid. The will passed probate on June 19.

Potts, Jonathan, Masters', 2, 1777; Deputy Director of Hospitals, Northern Department; b. 1 Apr 1746; d. Oct 1781.
http://books.google.com/books?id=e1bLNvBANIEC&pg=PA80&lpg=PA80&dq=%22potts%22+%22director+of+hospitals%22&source=bl&ots=U7_CpuY5bV&sig=jaGRKkWmlSG3EhYJLnZaaG5_dQ&hl=en&ei=wADkSdOgGlfmiQeo4_DgDg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1#PPA79,M1 page 79-80.

<http://famousamericans.net/jonathanpotts/>

Jonathan Potts, surgeon, was born in Popodickon, Berks County, PA, 1 Apr 1745; died in Reading, PA, in Oct 1781. He was a son of John Potts, the founder of Pottstown, Pennsylvania. After receiving a classical education, he went with Dr. Benjamin Rush to Edinburgh, Scotland, for medical study, and after his return he was graduated, in 1768, a bachelor of physic at the College of Philadelphia, at the first granting of medical degrees in this country, and in 1771 received the degree of M.D. His Latin thesis on the latter occasion, "De Febribus Intermittentibus potentissimum Tertianis" was published (Philadelphia, 1771). From 1768 till his death he was a member of the American philosophical society. He began the practice of medicine at Reading.

Dr. Potts early identified himself with the struggle for independence, and was secretary of the Berks county committee of safety, and a member of the Provincial convention at Philadelphia, 23 Jan 1775. In 1776 he was appointed surgeon for Canada and Lake George, and returned with General Gates to Pennsylvania. In general orders, dated 12 Dec 1776, General Putnam directed that all officers that were in charge of any sick soldiers should "make return to Dr. Jonathan Potts at Mr. John Biddle's in Market street." Soon after this order was issued Dr. Potts was in service at the battle of Princeton. Dr. Potts was appointed in April, 1777, medical Director-General of the Northern Department, and as such joined the army at Albany, NY. In Nov 1777, he returned to Reading, having been furloughed, and while there was appointed by congress Director-General of the Hospitals of the Middle Department. He was subsequently surgeon of the first city troop of Philadelphia. His brother, THOMAS, was one of the original members of the American philosophical society, and in 1776 was commissioned Colonel of one of the Pennsylvania battalions. Another brother, John, studied law at the Temple, London, became a judge in the city of Philadelphia, and, sympathizing with the mother country, went to Halifax, Nova Scotia, but returned after the war. Another brother, ISAAC, is said to have been the person that discovered Washington at prayer in the woods at Valley Forge; and the country-seat of DAVID, another brother, was Washington's headquarters at the latter place.

<http://history.amedd.army.mil/booksdocs/rev/MedMen/MedMenCh09.html>

It was on the shores of Lake Champlain that in 1776 every tent contained a sick or dying man. Of July 1776 Major Wilkinson wrote in his 'Memoirs': "I was suddenly struck down by a typhus fever which prevailed with great violence and swept off more than 1000 of our troops. . . . It was considered necessary to send me to the south end of Lake George [Fort George] under the personal attendance of Dr. Jonathan Potts, the Surgeon General."

In the below account, regarding small pox, the following persons are reportedly Freemasons:

Gen. Horatio Gates, Brig. Gen. Richard Montgomery, Major Gen. Philip Schuyler, Brig. Gen. David Wooster, Col./Brig. Gen. Benedict Arnold (before his treason), Dr. Jonathan Potts, Dr. Samuel Stringer, and, of course, Gen. George Washington.

See also the complete Journal of Dr. James Thatcher [q.v.] (1775-1783) in the archives of OMDHS (140 pages) or at the following URL (650 pages): <http://www.americanrevolution.org/thacher.html> or at <http://threerivershms.com/journal.htm>

<http://www.mnwelldir.org/docs/history/history02.htm>

Early fall of 1775, the Continental army prepares for an attack on Canada. **Major General Philip Schuyler** leads the push. He has no department physicians and some of his units have no surgeons. As of August, he has no hospital supplies and already 100 of his 500 men are ill. He gives his own supply of wine to the sick, purchases medical supplies and hires a surgeon, **Dr Samuel Stringer**, with his own money. On September 14th the General learns that **Stringer** has been officially approved and his expenses are being reimbursed, but he's out of the push for now, having come down with smallpox. He is replaced by **Brigadier General Richard Montgomery**.

The unit bulks up to 2000 men strong, and although **Dr. Stringer** accompanies Montgomery to Fort George, he remains behind to run the hospital when Montgomery continues north to take Montreal.

On the 12th of November, **Montgomery** holds Montreal, but his army, due to disease, desertions and expiring enlistments, is down to 500 men. He marches on to Quebec in December with only 300 men, having lost 200 more to illness. These 300 contain the seeds of an epidemic.

In Quebec, **Montgomery** joins forces with **Colonel Benedict Arnold** who had arrived with approximately 11,000 men after a grueling march through the thick New England swamps and forests. **Arnold** brings along a 22-year-old regimental surgeon, Isaac Senter, and one of Senter's assistants. As a result of an extended incubation period, when smallpox does strike, it leaves a trail of casualties from Quebec to Fort George. Dr Senter is ill in Canada; **Dr. Stringer** and his Hospital Department are ill on the banks of Lake George.

Montgomery is soon reinforced but falls in battle that January. **Brigadier General David Wooster** takes command in the spring of 1776, but half of his 1,900 men are sick with smallpox. The outbreak spreads as officers and enlisted men secretly inoculate themselves and pass on the contagion to those who are not inoculated.

The British, recently reinforced, attack the Continental Army, forcing them to evacuate. Smallpox victims fight along side the others as they retreat to Montreal. They finally arrive outside of Montreal to regroup with the forces there, but 1,200 of the 3,200 are unfit for duty, sick with smallpox. In late May, **Stringer** complains that he's out of medicine and supplies. He receives permission to hire more staff.

In early May (1776), the Continental Army in Canada numbers 8,000, but by the 6th of June, a promoted **Brigadier General Arnold** reports that he's got only 5,000 fit for duty. Two weeks later he evacuates Montreal with just 4,000 fit. Half of his army is down with smallpox.

Dr Jonathan Potts writes, "Large barns [being] filled with men at the very height [sic] of smallpox and not the least things, to make them comfortable and medicines being needed at both Fort George and Ticonderoga." John Adams writes, "The smallpox is ten times more terrible than Britons, Canadians and Indians, together."

By mid-July, three thousand are sick, three thousand are well, and five thousand are unaccounted for. **Dr Stringer** and his staff at the Fort George hospital are desperate. Soldiers are dying from smallpox at a rate of sixty per week. There are not enough healthy individuals to bury the dead. **Dr Stringer** asks Gates, "In the name of God, what shall we do with them all, my dear General?"

The war in the north would not be over until the battle of Saratoga in October of 1777, but for well over half the northern army in the summer of 1776, the battlefield war was over and a new war begun; their battles fought in filthy, understaffed, overcrowded, makeshift hospitals. Rumors eventually reach headquarters that the plague is receding. Fewer soldiers are dying. Fewer new cases are showing up. The end, they pray, is in sight. In the late summer of 1776, because **Dr. Potts** went forward with mandatory inoculation as ordered by **Stringer, Gates** writes to **Washington** that "the Smallpox is now perfectly removed from the Army."

Pray, John, Ind. Royal Arch, 2; Captain, 1st Mass. Regt; d. 1812.

http://www.newenglandancestors.org/database_search/msc.asp?f=F:\INETPUBWWWROOT\NEHGS\RESEARCH\DATABASE\MS\C\CONTENT\JOHN%20PRAY.HTM&pg=1&anchor=#htmlpage

John Pray was born at Kittery, Maine 1 Jul 1753; died at New York, NY 7 Feb 1812. His pension file lists his date of death of 15 Feb 1812, however this contradicts the obituary, which was, ran in *The Columbian Centinel* 12 Feb 1812. John was the eldest son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Gunnison) Pray. He married at Hackensack, NJ, 20 Sep 1784 to Jane Mesier. She was born in 1762, died at New York, NY, after 22 Nov 1838 when she applied for a pension at the age of 76 years.

Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (12:728-729).

John Pray, Kittery. Sergeant, Capt. Tobias Fernald's co., Col. James Scammon's (30th) Regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; engaged May 16, 1775; service, 2 mos. 20 days; also, company return probably Oct., 1775, including abstract of pay to last of July, 1775; also, order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated Fort No. 1, Nov. 28, 1775; also, Ensign, Capt. Silas Wild's (7th) co., Col. Edmund Phinney's Regt.; muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers, dated Garrison at Fort George, Dec. 8, 1776; appointed Jan. 1, 1776; reported re-engaged Nov. 13, 1776, as 1st Lieutenant in Col. Brewer's Regt.; also, Captain, Col. Ebenezer Sprout's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; residence, Kittery; reported as serving 30 mos. as Lieutenant, 6 mos. as Captain; also, 1st Lieutenant; communication addressed to the Council, dated Boston, March 14, 1777, signed by Capt. Daniel Merrill, of Col. Brewer's Regt., stating that his company was under orders to march to Bennington, and requesting that commissions be issued to officers of said company; ordered in Council March 14, 1777, that the Captain and 2d Lieutenant be commissioned; also, Capt. Daniel Merrill's co., Col. Samuel Brewer's Regt.; subsistence allowed from date of engagement, Jan. 1, 1777, to March 17, 1777; credited with 88 days subsistence, including allowance for travel (240 miles) on march from home to Bennington, the place of rendezvous; also, same co. and Regt.; subsistence allowed from March 18, 1777, to May 30, 1777; credited with 148 rations; also, Lieutenant, 12th Mass. Regt. commanded by Maj. Tobias Fernald; return dated Boston, of officers who were in actual service and who had not been absent subsequent to May -, 1777, except by leave of proper authority; also, letter from Lieut. Col. Samuel Carlton to the Board of War at Boston, dated West Point, Dec. 27, 1778, asking that clothing be delivered said Pray and others, officers of (late) Col. Brewer's Regt.; also, Lieutenant, Col. Carlton's (late Brewer's) Regt.; return of officers for clothing, dated Boston, Feb. 2, 1779; also, Captain, 12th Mass. Regt.; list of settlements of rank of Continental officers dated West Point, made by a Board held for the purpose and confirmed by Congress Sept. 6, 1779; commissioned July 5, 1779; also, Captain, Col. Sprout's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; also, Captain, 12th Mass. Regt.; return of officers, certified at Boston, July 13, 1780, by Lieut. Asa Bullard; also, return of officers belonging to (late) 12th Mass. Regt. commanded by Lieut. Col. Ebenezer Sprout, "now in actual service," dated Boston, Jan. 17, 1781; also, Captain, 5th co., Col. Joseph Vose's (1st) Regt.; muster rolls for Jan.-May, 1781, dated West Point; also, muster rolls for June and July, 1781, dated Phillipsburgh; also, muster rolls for Aug. and Sept., 1781, dated Camp Peekskill; also, muster roll for Oct. and Nov., 1781, dated York Hutts; also, return of effectives, dated Hutts 1st Brigade, Jan. 18, 1782; reported on command in Jersey; also, returns of effectives between June 1, 1781, and June 13, 1783, dated Camp West Point, Camp Peekskill, Camp Phillipsburgh, Camp near Dobbs's Ferry, Camp Continental Village, Hutts 1st Brigade, Camp at Verplanck's Point, Camp at Snake Hill, Camp near New Windsor, Cantonment New Sparta, and Winter Quarters, New Windsor; reported on command at the Block House at Dobbs's Ferry from March, 1781; also, Captain, Col. Vose's (1st) Regt.; list of officers of 1st Mass. brigade, showing dates of appointments; commissioned July 5, 1779.

John transferred to 1st Massachusetts, 1 Jan 1781, and served to Jun 1783.

After his marriage he settled in Shrewsbury, NJ; later removed to New York, NY, where, in 1800, he was Keeper of the State Prison; later was an officer of the United States Customs. John was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1799. Although his name appears on our original autograph list, never had he contributed his one month's pay to the Massachusetts Society, yet in 1799 he paid it to the New York State Society, and was thereupon admitted a member of it.

Children:

- i. Elizabeth, b. 22 Jun 1785; d. 19 Sep 1785.
- ii. Mary Strange, b. 02 Mar 1787. m. at N.J. 24 Aug 1812 to Daniel Goodwin.
- iii. Sarah Mesier, b. 17 Nov 1788. m. John Duryea Stagg.
- iv. Amelia Gail, b. 19 Dec 1790.
- v. Catherine Elizabeth, b. 7 Jul 1794. m. at New York, NY, 14 Aug 1822, Gardner K. Brown.
- vi. Jane Ann, b. ca 1797, m. in New York, NY, 5 May 1824, Allen C. Lee

Preston, Levi, Unity, 17; Raised in 1789.

Prevost, Augustine, St. Patrick's No. 4; initiated or affiliated 5 Dec 1767, Lt. NY Line.

<http://www.lib.unb.ca/collections/loyalist/seeOne.php?id=704&string=>

The Journal of Augustine Prevost: 1774.

Augustine Prevost, Jr. was the son of Augustine Prevost (1723-1786), one of four brothers who served as officers in the Royal American Regiment (60th Regiment), and dominated the command of that regiment from the 1750s until the end of the American

Revolution. The Prevosts came, originally, from Poitou, France, but by the later 16th century this French Huguenot family was established in Geneva, Switzerland. The Royal Americans included men from several European nations, including Switzerland, and in addition to the Prevosts, two officers of Swiss origin who also gained prominence were Henry Bouquet and Frederick Haldimand. The younger Augustine Prevost was born in Switzerland, but was sent to military school in England at an early age. He was commissioned an ensign in the Royal Americans at the age of fourteen in 1761. Soon afterward he joined his father, who was by then a lieutenant-colonel, in Pennsylvania. On 15 April 1765, Augustine Prevost Jr. married (age 15) Susannah Croghan (1750-1790) in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of the famous George Croghan, Sir William Johnson's highly respected deputy Indian agent for the western Indians. Unfortunately, George Croghan was heavily involved in land speculation, and this proved to be financially disastrous for him and for his son-in-law, Augustine Prevost, who had been persuaded to join him in his financial ventures.

Augustine Prevost, Sr. attained the rank of major-general during the American Revolution, and Augustine Prevost Jr. served under his father's command during the war. He became deputy inspector-general of Provincial Forces while in Charlestown, South Carolina, and was present at the siege of Savannah, Georgia. When Charlestown was evacuated in 1782, he sailed with his regiment to New York, but remained in America when the Regiment returned to Britain. Augustine Prevost, Jr. was a close friend of Joseph Brant from his early years in America and through his connection with George Croghan, whose Indian daughter Catharine had married Joseph Brant. Of his many children, Lieutenant James Prevost and lieutenant Henry Prevost were both killed in 1811 fighting under Wellington in Portugal, and John Augustine, who became a lieutenant-colonel, was lost at sea. While Augustine Prevost Jr. attained the rank of major during the American Revolution, he did not reach the rank and distinction of his brother, Sir George Prevost, who rose to become a lieutenant-general in the British army and Governor General of Canada. Augustine's son George Augustine retired as a British army major and the administration of the Croghan estates and financial affairs fell to him. Augustine Prevost died on 17 January 1821 at his home in Greenville, New York.

In August of 1777, Augustine Prevost, Sr. sent his son, Major Augustine Prevost, to Pennsylvania to recruit for the 1st Battalion of the Royal Americans and to assist George Croghan in resolving a dispute with the Shawnee Indians. The trip also provided an opportunity for Augustine to meet with Croghan concerning their tangled financial affairs. The Diary, kept by Augustine on that journey from Lancaster to Pittsburg, is a record of the events that occurred during the trip. The first few pages at the beginning of the Diary are dated April 1774. They describe the departure of the Prevost family from Kingston, Jamaica, where the battalion had been stationed for two years, and their journey to Philadelphia. On 4 August 1774, Augustine Prevost left his home near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and began the long journey to carry out his orders to recruit men for the Regiment, and to meet with Croghan concerning both Indian affairs and their financial situation. The Diary ends when he left Pittsburg in September of 1774 with the twenty-one men he had recruited. In November, he sailed with his regiment for Jamaica.

Accompanying the Diary, and as part of the introductory material written by Nicholas Wainwright and filmed at the beginning of the reel, is a section entitled, "Notes". The information it contains is most useful in providing background information on people, places, and events relating to the Diary. The "Notes" are arranged by the date in the Diary to which they refer. At the end of the Diary, several personal accounts with individuals have been recorded, and from 25 August until 3 September there is a record of the cost of food and lodging. The original Diary is held by The London Library, London, England.

http://books.google.com/books?id=EGAOcfEpTuAC&pg=PA67&img=PA67&dq=%22major+augustine+prevost%22&source=bl&ots=kNf-UjidO7&sig=-8A2KVJ38kb7GqPwCtDzWeE6qLU&hl=en&ei=KtaeSceWNpC4Mubsudkl_sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=2&ct=result#PPA67.M1

AUGUSTIN PREVOST

IT is next to impossible to untangle the threads of the life story of this Brother from those of several individuals bearing the same or a very similar name, in and about the year 1774, when it was declared that Ill. Brother Francken, at Kingston, Jamaica, had appointed "Col. Augustin Prevost" a Deputy Inspector General.

Gould, in his *History of Freemasonry*, mentioned two of them, as follows:

Major Augustine Prevost of the 60th Foot, Royal Americans, promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, March 20, 1761, and then, on February 19, 1779, to Major General, and who died in May, 1786.

In 1776, a commission was granted by "Augustus Prevost, Captain" 60th Rifles to J. P. Rochat, to establish the Rite of Perfection in Scotland, and which was afterwards to form the basis of its constitution.

The 60th Foot, or as it was sometimes called the 60th Rifles, we know was for a long time located in and around New York City, then later one of its battalions was sent to quell an uprising in Jamaica.

The old Minute Book, in Albany, New York, shows that Lieutenant Augustin Prevost received the Fourth degree in the Ineffable Lodge of Perfection on January 5, 1768, and the Fourteenth degree, December 28, 1768.

The old Minute Book of the Lodge of Perfection in Philadelphia, shows that on October 5, 1785,

Bro. Augustin Prevost, a Prince of the Royal Secret and Bro. Thomas Randal, Deputy Inspector General are admitted as visitors.

Major Augustine Prevost (b. August 29, 1744 Geneva – d. January 17, 1821 Greenville, NY) married to:

(1) on April 15, 1765 at St. James Episcopal Church, Lancaster, PA, to Susannah Croghan, b. May 1750 near Carlisle, Cumberland, PA - d. December 24, 1790 at Mill Grove, Perkiomen Creek, PA daughter of [George Croghan](#) (his only white child); Croghan grandson John Augustine Prevost b. September 29, 1769 was lost on Liverpool packet Albion in May 1822 off the coast of Ireland.

(2) on July 2, 1792 at Hatia, Columbia County, NY Anna Bogardus b. April 8, 1775 at Sharon, CT - d. August 4, 1842, Greenville, NY (daughter of American Loyalist Jacob Bogardus, the descendant of a Dutch family that settled in New Amsterdam in its earliest days, and Patience Harvey).

<http://external.oneonta.edu/cooper/articles/nyhistory/1923nyhistory-volwiler.html>

Croghan and his friends enlisted the influence of (Sir William) Johnson, who was a member of the Council and a close personal friend of Governor Colden. On one occasion Johnson wrote to Colden introducing Croghan as one who has "some Land matters to Settle and Patents to take out at N. York In which he hopes for your Countenance . . . as he is a Gent. that is Well known, and one for whom I have always had a great regard, I persuade myself he will meet with your notice." On June 27, 1767 . . . a group, which included **Lieutenant Augustine Prevost**, Croghan's son-in-law, filed a similar petition for 260,000 acres around the headwaters of the Delaware.

Croghan's prospects for enjoying life at Otsego were increased when his only white child, Sussanah, and her family settled at the opposite end of Lake Otsego on 6,061 acres which Croghan had sold to them. Life looked so attractive here that Sussanah's husband, **Lieutenant Augustine Prevost**, sold his commission in the British Army, in 1768, and like Croghan began to develop a home on the frontier. [When reverses came, Prevost enlisted Johnson's aid to purchase a commission in the British Army and in 1771, to Johnson's regret, he and his family embarked for Jamaica. . . Prevost wrote (Barnard or Michael) Gratz from Jamaica on 22 Nov 1774, of "those Confounded matters to the Northward" and prepared to be ready to buy his 6,061 acres should it be placed on sale, even if he had to sell his commission in the army.] For further of Gratz role see:

<http://books.google.com/books?id=SagaAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA200&dq=%22major+augustine+prevost%22#PPA373,M1>

William Cooper (father of James Fennimore Cooper) and Andrew Craig, taking advantage of (Governor) Franklin's situation, hastily proceeded in January, 1786, to arrange for the sale of the Otsego lands under the judgment of 1773 without giving any notice to either Franklin or to Croghan's executors. Appreciating the value of the prize they sought, Cooper and Craig engaged as their attorney, Alexander Hamilton, who secured the writ of *fieri facias* to issue to the sheriff. The other creditors of Croghan, his heirs and

"History of the Supreme Council, A.A.S.R.," page 67.



AUGUSTIN PREVOST

In the *History of Freemasonry and Concordant Orders*, by Stillson and Hughan, there is reproduced in facsimile a Patent issued by Deputy Inspector General Prevost, August 19, 1789, to William Moore Smith, at Philadelphia, and in the Archives of the Supreme Council at Boston, in the handwriting of J. J. J. Gourgas, is a copy of the Patent issued by Prevost, at Philadelphia, February 1, 1790, to Pierre Le Barbier Duplessis, and published in the Reprint of the Proceedings of the Supreme Council, Northern Jurisdiction, Volume I, Part I. These two documents, whereby each of the recipients was appointed a Deputy Inspector General, are almost exactly alike word for word, except that in the Reprint above noted, the word "Luminary" was incorrectly transcribed as "Seminary."

The "Colonel" Augustine Prevost to whom Gould first alluded could have been the recipient of the grant from Francken, but could not have granted the powers to Smith and Duplessis, in 1789 and 1790, he having died in 1786. The "Brother" Augustine Prevost, S.P.R.S., who in company with Deputy Inspector General Randall visited the Lodge of Perfection in Philadelphia in 1785, hardly could have been the Francken appointee, else he would have been so described. The "Lieutenant" Augustin Prevost who received the Ineffable degrees in Albany in 1768, while the 60th Foot was located in and around New York, might also have been the Augustus Prevost, "Captain" of the 60th Rifle, who gave a commission to J. P. Rochat, a Lieutenant of the 60th Foot, at Kingston, Jamaica, in 1776, but could not have been the "Colonel" Augustin Prevost to whom Francken gave the appointment in 1774.

Gould intimated that it might have been a "Father-Son" affair, the father, "Colonel" Prevost receiving the appointment and later conferring his powers on his son, "Captain" Prevost.

As for ourselves, we hazard no guess.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Augustine_Prevost

executors likewise realized what was at stake and to oppose Hamilton, they employed Aaron Burr. Burr obtained an injunction to stop the sale. In spite of this, the sale was held. It took place in the middle of winter in a remote locality. By such methods Cooper and Craig themselves purchased the Otsego lands for only £2700. An attempt was made by other creditors of the Croghan estate to pay their claims and take over the lands, but this attempt was unsuccessful. Cooper and Craig found their title complicated because Croghan had conveyed 6,061 acres in their tract to **Prevost** and 26,634 acres to Joseph Wharton. To quiet these claims, they paid **Prevost** \$1250 and Wharton \$2000.

The Prevost heirs and Franklin came to feel very bitter toward Cooper. Augustine Prevost, Jr., wrote Franklin on December 31, 1812: "We have lost an immense property from the infamous advantage taken by Cooper and others without your knowledge by a forced Sale under your Title." When the elder Prevost met Franklin in London in 1791, they agreed to attempt to recover Franklin's debts of £3300 with interest amounting to over £8000 and also the lands which had been lost to Prevost. . . . Though the best attorneys were engaged who believed that their clients had "an incontrovertible right to recover," all that the Prevosts and Franklin could do was to bequeath to their heirs their equity in Croghan's estate.

From "The Story of Cooperstown," by Ralph Birdsall, we may read at:

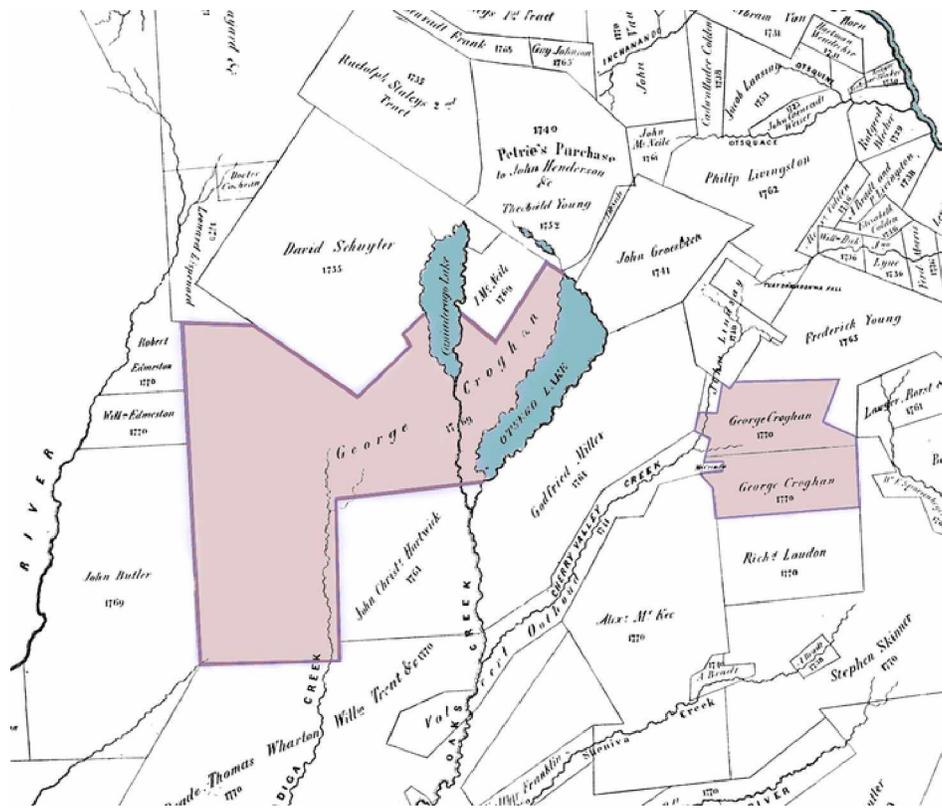
<http://www.ebooksread.com/authors-eng/ralph-birdsall/the-story-of-cooperstown-126/page-2-the-story-of-cooperstown-126.shtml>

In 1769 Richard Smith came to the Susquehanna region from Burlington, New Jersey. The immediate purpose of his tour was to make a survey of the Otsego patent in which he, as one of the proprietors, was interested. Smith traveled up the Hudson River to Albany, thence along the Mohawk to Canajoharie, from which point his carefully kept journal abounds in interesting allusions to Otsego: "13th. May. . . Pursuing a S. W. Course for Cherry Valley [from Canajoharie]. We met, on their Return, Four Waggons, which had carried some of Col. Croghan's Goods to his Seat at the Foot of Lake Otsego.... Capt. Prevost . . . is now improving his Estate at the Head of the Lake; the Capt. married Croghan's Daughter.... "14th. . . Distance from Cherry Valley to Capt. Prevost's is 9 miles. "15th. . . We arrived at Capt. Prevost's in 4 Hours, the Road not well cleared, but full of Stumps and rugged, thro' deep black Mould all the Way.... Mr. Prevost has built a Log House, lined with rough Boards, of one story, on a Cove, which forms the Head of Lake Otsego. He has cleared 16 or 18 acres round his House and erected a Saw Mill. He began to settle only in May last.... The Capt. treated us elegantly. He has several Families seated near him....

"16th. We proceeded in Col. Croghan's Batteau, large and sharp at each end, down the Lake,... The Water of greenish cast, denoting probable Limestone bottom; the Lake is skirted on either side with Hills covered by White Pines and the Spruce called Hemlock chiefly. We saw a Number of Ducks, some Loons, Sea-gulls, and Whitish coloured Swallows, the Water very clear so that we descried the gravelly Bottom in one Part 10 or 12 Feet down. The rest of the Lake seemed to be very deep; very little low Land is to be seen round the Lake. Mr. Croghan, Deputy to Sir William Johnson, the Superintendent for Indian Affairs, is now here, and has Carpenters and other Men at Work preparing to build Two Dwelling Houses and 5 or 6 Out Houses. His Situation [on the site of the Cooper Grounds, within the present village of Cooperstown] commands a view of the whole Lake, and is in that Respect superior to Prevost's.

. . . Croghan's elder daughter, Susannah, who had married **Captain Augustine Prevost**, was the child of Croghan's first wife, a white woman. Capt. and Mrs. Prevost lived at the head of Otsego Lake, in a house where Swanswick now stands. Before the coming of Prevost, a settlement had been made here as early as 1762, the earliest permanent settlement on Otsego Lake. Captain Augustine Prevost, or Major Prevost, as he afterward became, was born at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1744, and died at the age of 77 years, at Greenville, NY, where the Prevost mansion still stands. He was twice married, and had twenty-two children. Prevost was beloved as a bosom friend and companion by Joseph Brant, and their intimacy was interrupted, much to the Mohawk's sorrow, only when Prevost was ordered to join his regiment in Jamaica in 1772. This friendship with Croghan's son-in-law seems to have brought the famous Mohawk chieftain as a frequent visitor to Otsego Lake, and may account for his attachment and subsequent marriage to Croghan's younger daughter.

As a side notes, Aaron Burr married (1792) the widow () of Jacque Prevost, **Augustine Prevost's** uncle; the land noted in green was the Spencer Patent (16 Jul1800 - 4,000 acres), 130 acres of which were owned by the present compiler's 5th great Grandfather.



Croghan Otsego Patents 1770 (100,000 acres on Otsego Lake)

Price, Elijah, Ind. Royal Arch, 2; Private, Artillery Regt.

Purvis, George, St. John's Regimental Lodge, NY; Lodge No. 18, PA; Lodge No. 30, PA; Captain, Delaware Regt.

Putnam, David, Holland, 8, 1794; Private, Harpers's Levies; Willett's Levies.

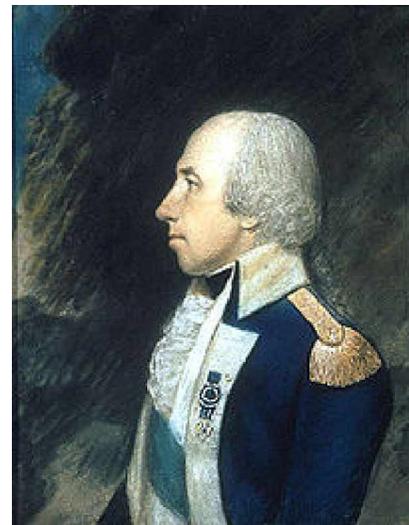
Putnam, Gen. Rufus, American Union Lodge; (Initiated July 26 ; F. C., August 26 ; M. M., September 6, 1776) at the Robinson House, near West Point. He was at that time Colonel. First Grand Master of Ohio. Brigadier General, Continental Army.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufus_Putnam

Rufus Putnam (9 Apr 1738 - 1 May 1824) was a colonial military officer during the French and Indian War (1757-1760), where he saw action new Lake Champlain, and was a general in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. He was instrumental in the initial settling of the Ohio Country following the war. Putnam was born in Sutton, MA. His grandfather was a half-brother to the father of Israel Putnam, the renowned General during the Revolution. Rufus's father died when he was 6 or 7, and he temporarily lived with his grandfather. Putnam's mother remarried two years later to John Sadler. Rufus lived with his mother and stepfather in Sutton, where the family ran an inn.

After the war, Putnam relocated to New Braintree, MA. There, he worked as a millwright from 1761 to 1768. During this period he was married twice—first, in April 1761 to Elizabeth Ayers, the daughter of William Ayers, Esq., of the Second Precinct of (North) Brookfield, MA. Elizabeth died in 1762, and on 10 Jan 1765 he remarried to Persis Rice, the daughter of Zebulon Rice of Westborough, MA. While Putnam worked as a millwright, he devoted his time to educating himself, learning vast quantities about geography, mathematics and surveying.

In 1769, Putnam left his occupation as a millwright and became a farmer and surveyor. Rufus Putnam, along with Israel Putnam and two others, traveled in 1773 to near present-day Pensacola, FL. There, Putnam surveyed and chartered lands along the Mississippi River that were to be granted to veterans of the French & Indian War.



After the shots at the Battle of Lexington were fired, Putnam immediately enlisted the same day, on 9 Apr 1775, in one of Massachusetts's first revolutionary regiments. Putnam later enlisted in the Continental Army as a Lieutenant Colonel, under the command of David Brewer. Brewer's regiment first engaged with the British Army in Roxbury, MA. Putnam, drawing from his knowledge and skill as a millwright, was essential in constructing the fortifications necessary for obtaining victory. His fortifications played as a key advantage for the Continental Army, securing victories at Sewall's Point, Providence, New Port, Dorchester Heights, Long Island, and West Point. General Washington appointed Putnam to be the Chief of Engineers of the Works of New York. He

was soon promoted to engineer with the rank of Colonel; however when the Continental Congress rejected his proposition to establish a corp of engineers in December 1776, Putnam resigned.

He reenlisted in the Northern Army and served under Maj. Gen. Horatio Gates. Under Gates, Putnam commanded two regiments in the Battle of Saratoga. Putnam also constructed crucial fortifications, including Fort Putnam at West Point in 1778. In 1779 Putnam served under Major General 'Mad' Anthony Wayne after the capture of Stony Point. Putnam's remaining military career was rather uneventful. In January 1783 he was commissioned as Brigadier General.



After the war was over, Putnam returned to Rutland, MA. He had bought a confiscated farm here in 1780, and returned to reside upon it. Putnam returned to working as a surveyor, inspecting lands in Maine (then part of Massachusetts). Putnam was a strong advocate of granting lands to veterans of the Revolution. He was one of the authors of the army's Newbergh Petition, which was submitted to Congress requesting land disbursements.

The Ohio Company - Putnam's advocacy for land grants led him to establish the Ohio Company of Associates for the purchase and settlement of Western lands. The Ohio Company was established in Boston on 3 Mar 1786 by Putnam, Benjamin Tupper, Samuel Holden Parsons, and Manasseh Cutler. Its primary purpose was to settle the Northwest Territory, the land granted for colonization by the US from the Treaty of Paris (1783).

The Company bought 1,500,000 acres of land north of the Ohio River, between the present day sites of Marietta, Ohio, and Huntington, WV. Cutler had attempted to purchase all of the land between the Ohio and Scioto Rivers, but the western half of this tract was purchased by the Scioto Company.

In later life Putnam led a group of Revolutionary veterans to settle the land in 1788. These American Pioneers to the Northwest Territory arrived at the confluence of the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum rivers, on 7 Apr 1788, and established Marietta, Ohio as the first permanent American settlement in the Northwest Territory. Putnam went on to serve as a Supreme Court judge for the Northwest Territory. He served in General Anthony Wayne's Ohio Campaign against Indian tribes, and in 1796, Putnam was appointed as the first Surveyor General of the United States, a position he held until 1803. Putnam died on 4 May 1824 and was buried at Mound Cemetery in Marietta, Ohio.

Putnam, Tarrant, Union, 1; Lt., 27th Continental Infantry. d. 16 May 1776.

enl. 4 May, 1775, as Adj., Col. Mansfield's 19th Reg.; Oct., 1775, Also Lexington Alarm, 2 days service, Capt. Edmund Putnam's Co.; Lt., 27th Cont'l Infantry, 1778 [??]; Died 16 May 1776.

There is some apparent confusion over the several 'Tarrants' in the Putnam family tree.

Harvard Graduate's Magazine, page 249; grad. 1763.

<http://books.google.com/books?pg=PA249&id=iZEBAAAAYAAJ>

Tarrant Putnam. Mass. Ensign Capt. E. Putnam's Co., Lexington Alarm, 19 April, 1775; Adj. Col. Mansfield's Regt. (19 Mass.) 4 May to Nov., 1775; 2 Lieut. and Adj. 27 Cont. Inf., 1 Jan., 1776. An extract from the records shows a lack of system: "Said Putnam reported as having served satisfactorily as Adjutant from the earliest part of the campaign, although without a warrant, and as being willing to continue in service in the same capacity, . . . Recommended in Council Nov. 1, 1775, to Gen Washington to receive a warrant." He died in the service, 16 April, 1776.

Pye, Daniel, St. John's, 1; It is questionable whether Brother Pye ever actually served in the Revolution, but he was very active in organizing troops to be sent to the front. In the proceedings of the Provincial Congress, February 13, 1776, we read, "A letter from Daniel Pye, Esq., Chairman of a Committee on the South Sirl of the mountains in Orange County recommending sundry gentlemen for Officers in the Troops to be raised In this county was read and filed." Several other letters of a like description appear in the further proceedings of the Congress. See also note (ante) on St. John's Regimental Lodge.

Q

Quackenbush, Isaac, St. George's, 6; EA 21 Dec 1789; FC & MM 18 Jan 1790; Private in Col. Fisher's Regiment.

R

Ray, Benjamin, Union No. 1; Lt. and Adjutant 4th Mass.

http://www.newenglandancestors.org/database_search/msc.asp?f=RESEARCH%5CDATABASE%5CMSC%5CContent%5CBENJAMIN%20RAY.htm

He was born at Wrentham, Mass, 17 Oct 1725; died 27 Mar 1787, perhaps at Wilmington, VT. Benjamin was a son of Samuel and Miriam (Smith) Ray of Wrentham. He married at Wrentham (1) 24 Jun 1751 to Abigail Hawes. She was born at Wrentham, 27 Mar 1726; died there 28 Dec 1758. Abigail was a daughter of Benjamin and Abigail (Fisher) Hawes of Wrentham. He married at Wrentham (2) 17 Apr 1759 to Sarah Bragg.

He marched on the Lexington alarm, April, 1775; Read's Regiment, Apr to Nov 1775; Sergeant, 3rd Continental Infantry, 1776; 4th Massachusetts, 1 Jan 1777; Ensign, 20 Feb 20, 1778; 2nd Lieutenant and Adjutant, 4 Aug 1780; resigned April 14, 1782.

The following sketch for his service in the Revolutionary War appears in *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* (12:992-993).

Benjamin Ray, Wrentham. Private, Capt. Oliver Pond's co. of Minute-men, which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775; service, 8 days; also, Capt. Oliver Pond's co., Col. Joseph Read's (20th) Regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; enlisted April 27, 1775; service, 3 mos. 12 days; also, company return dated Sept. 25, 1775; also, order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated Dec. 14, 1775; also, Private, Capt. Lemuel Kollock's co., Col. Wheelock's Regt.; service, 2 days; company marched from Wrentham to Warwick, R. I., on the alarm of Dec. 8, 1776; also, list of men raised to serve in the Continental Army from 1st Wrentham co., Col. Benjamin Hawes's (4th) Regt., Suffolk Co. brigade, as returned by Capt. Samuel Fisher; residence, Wrentham; engaged for town of

Wrentham; joined Capt. Knap's co., Col. Shepard's Regt.; term, during war; also, list of men raised in Suffolk Co. for Continental service, as returned by Maj. Metcalf, of Col. Wheelock's Regt.; also, list of men mustered by Nathaniel Barber, Muster Master for Suffolk Co., dated Boston, March 30, 1777; Capt. Knapp's co., Col. Shepard's Regt.; also, Sergeant, Capt. Moses Knap's co., Col. William Shepard's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Feb. 26, 1778; reported promoted to Ensign; also, same co. and Regt.; return dated Jan. 30, 1778; mustered by State and Continental Muster Masters; also, Ensign, same Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Feb. 26, 1778, to Dec. 31, 1779; also, Ensign, Capt. Thomas Fish's (7th) co., Col. Shepard's (3d) Regt.; muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers for March and April, 1779, dated Providence; appointed March 31, 1779; also, Col. Shepard's (4th) Regt.; return of officers for clothing, dated Salem, Aug. 28, 1779; also, Ensign and Lieutenant, Col. Shepard's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; reported as serving 7 mos. 24 days as Ensign, 4 mos. 6 days as Lieutenant; also, Ensign, 4th Mass. Regt., Gen. Glover's brigade; return of officers, dated Boston, Dec. 14, 1780; also, communication dated Camp Totoway, Oct. 24, 1780, signed by William Shepard, Colonel, 4th Mass. Regt., recommending the promotion of two ensigns in his regiment to lieutenants; said Ray recommended for the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieut. Freeman Aug. 24, 1780; advised in Council Dec. 19, 1780, that warrants be issued to said officers that they might be commissioned agreeable to their respective ranks; also, Lieutenant, Col. William Shepard's (4th) Regt.; list of officers promoted in the Continental Army and for whom warrants were made out; also, Lieutenant, Capt. Isaac Pope's co., Col. William Shepard's (4th) Regt.; muster roll for May, 1781, sworn to in Camp at Phillipsborough; appointed Aug. 24, 1780; also, Capt. Pope's (1st) co., Col. Shepard's Regt.; muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers for June, 1781; also, muster roll for July, 1781, sworn to in Camp at Phillipsborough; also, muster rolls for Aug. and Sept., 1781, sworn to in Camp at Peekskill; also, muster rolls for Oct.-Dec., 1781, dated Huts 1st Brigade and sworn to at West Point; also, muster roll for Jan., 1782, dated York Huts and sworn to at West Point; also, muster roll for Feb., 1782, dated Cantonment 1st Brigade and sworn to at West Point; also, Adjutant, same Regt.; returns of effectives between Jan. 11, 1782, and March 8, 1782, dated York Huts, Huts 1st Brigade, and Cantonment 1st Brigade; also, list of officers accompanying a recommendation addressed to Gov. Hancock, dated Fair Forest, near West Point, April 20, 1782, signed by N. Rice, Major Commandant, 4th Mass. Regt., asking that certain officers be commissioned to fill vacancies in said regiment; said Ray, Lieutenant, 4th Mass. Regt., reported resigned April 14, 1782.

It would appear from the records of the DAR that Benjamin died in 1787 perhaps in Vermont where some of his sons settled in Wilmington. The following account may reference Benjamin or his son Benjamin "In 1788, John and Moses Buck conveyed this property [in Wilmington] to William and Benjamin Ray, said property being described as 'having two dwelling houses, a saw mill and grist mill standing thereon'".

His descendants are eligible for membership in the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati under the Rule of 1854.

Children born at Wrentham:

- | | | |
|-------|-----------------|---|
| i. | Suse, | b. 23 Apr 1752; d. at Wrentham 20 Feb 1754. |
| ii. | Molly "Moley", | b. 16 Mar 1754. |
| iii. | Jabez, | b. 03 Dec 1755; d. at Wrentham 23 Dec 1755. |
| iv. | Benjamin, | b. 18 Nov 1756. |
| v. | Delia "Dilley", | b. 03 Dec 1758, and bapt. 10 Dec 1758; d. at Wrentham 3 Jan 1759. |
| vi. | William, | b. 04 Jan 1760. |
| vii. | Gilbert, | b. 18 Aug 1764. |
| viii. | Synthia, | bapt. 09 Jun 1765. |
| ix. | Suse, | bapt. 14 Jun 1767. |
| x. | Zelotes, | b. 16 Dec 1769. |
| xi. | Philete, | bapt. 21 Jun 1772. |
| xii. | Abigail, | bapt. 10 Sep 1775. |
| xiii. | Eunice, | bapt. 26 Apr 1778. |
| xiv. | Sarah, | bapt. 17 Sep 1780. |
| xv. | Nancy, | bapt. 08 Jun 1783. |

George Reab, Union No. 1; 4th Mass.

He was born in 1753 and died in 20 Jun 1838 in Washington County, New York. He served in the Revolutionary War and ended up a Major. He had two sons William and Colonel Josiah Reab.

Read, Thomas, St. Patrick's, 4; initiated or affiliated 30 Jul 1785; Ensign, 2nd Regt, The Line.

Read, Thomas C., Union, 1; Surgeon's Mate, 3rd Battalion, New Jersey, under Col. Elias Dayton.
February 3, 1776 - Petition of Thomas Read to provincial congress asking for a position as a surgeon.

Reid, James Randolph, Union, 1; Major, 2nd Canadian (Hazen's) Regt.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Randolph_Reid

James Randolph Reid, b. 11 Aug 1750; d. 25 Jan 1789, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He later served as a delegate for Pennsylvania to the Continental Congress from 1787 until 1789. He was born in Hamilton Township in what was then York County, PA. He graduated from the College of New Jersey (now Princeton) in 1775 and joined the Continental Army as a lieutenant. He rose to the rank of major, and was 2nd in command of Congress' Own Regiment. After the war, Reid was one of the veterans who received a patent or land grant. He took his land in Middlesex Township of Cumberland County, PA, after his discharge in 1781. This remained his home of the rest of his life. In 1787, the Pennsylvania legislature named Reid as one of their delegates to the Continental Congress, and he held this honor for three years until his death in 1789.

http://www.archive.org/stream/belleboydconfede010739mbp/belleboydconfede010739mbp_djvu.txt

One of the seven sons of Lieutenant-Colonel James Reed, James Randolph Reed (Reid) was an intimate friend of General William Irvine. A lieutenant at Three Rivers and Ticonderoga in Anthony Wayne's Fourth Pennsylvania Battalion, James became a major in the "Congress' Own" Regiment, and ultimately a member of the Continental Congress. Another friend of his was brilliant Thomas

Lee Shippen, whose father, Dr. William Shippen, headed the Medical Department of the Continental Army. To Thomas, second cousin of "Lighthorse Harry" Lee (father of Robert E. Lee), Major Reed left by will his Eagle of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Ever a thorn in the side of higher authority, Major Reed carried on a bitter feud with his immediate superior, Moses Hazen. On one occasion, a petition by Major Reed to which Colonel Hazen objected, by threatening to withdraw his men from the service, was approved by General Washington. On another occasion Major Reed brought charges against Hazen which were dismissed upon trial. When Hazen brought counter-charges against his subordinate, which were also dismissed after trial, Major Reed's tranquil answer to the charge of insubordination was that he had already been reprimanded for this by General Washington in person.

Remsen, Henry (1736-92), Holland, 8; was colonel of the New York City militia, 1775. He was a member of the Committee of One Hundred and represented the city in the Provincial Congress, 1776-7. He was born in New York City, where he died in 1792. http://books.google.com/books?id=l46BAAAIAAJ&pg=PA681&pg=PA681&dq=%22henry+remsen%22+%22NY+city+Militia%22&source=bl&ots=4pDJwGySeV&sig=EOCeOe0qtH3PEGFr9ENxvdmFM0&hl=en&ei=CBjISYyaLZS-M-Hcqf4l&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1 page 681.

Henry Remson, Jr., Colonel - Rem Jansen Vanderbeckl, came from Holland to New Amsterdam, in 1642. He had a son, called Rem's son Rem, finally shortened to Rem Remsen. The latter had a son, Hendrick, or Henry, Remsen, b. in 1738; d. in 1771. His son was **Henry, Jr.**, the Refugee. The latter usually, but not always, dropped the "Jr." after the death of his father. His temporary home is not known. He was a Member of the Committees of 51, 60 and 100. He was Captain in the NY City Militia, 15 Sep1775; and Colonel of the 1st City Militia, 3 Nov1775. He was a Delegate to the 3d and 4th Prov'l Congresses and on a Committee of the Congress to apprehend Tories. He was also on a Committee to send ships after powder and arms. In 1776, he was a manufacturer of salt, and from 1776 to 1782, he was a Commissioner for the exchange of State and Continental Securities. He was an Auditor of the accounts of Francis Lewis, agent for the sale of prizes taken by the Privateers and a Loan Officer, under the law of 18 Apr 1786. He was in the importing business in Hanover Square.

He was b. 5 Apr 1736; d. 13 Mar 1792. m. 28 Dec 1761 Cornelia Dickerson and had nine children. His son, Henry, was Secretary to Governor John Jay.

"The Old Merchants of New York City." by Walter Barrett. Page 67.

http://books.google.com/books?id=thlwAAAIAAJ&pg=PA69&pg=PA69&dq=%22henry+remsen%22+%22old+merchants+of+new+york%22&source=bl&ots=u4isNSXc1x&sig=hgCMaLDeK7fWBVN1ihAIHQUooQA&hl=en&ei=fhrlSdiCN5LCMitneoYMJ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1#PPA67.M1

There were three Henry Remsens in New York city who were eminent as merchants. The first Henry, or Hemrick, was born in 1708. His father was Rem Remsert, born in 1685. His grave is still found in the ancient graveyard in Fulton street, Brooklyn. He was a son of Rem, who was a son of the first Rem, whose real name was Rem Jansen Vanderbeck. His son was called Rem's son Rem, and finally became Rem Remsen. The first Rem Jansen Vanderbeck came out from Holland in 1642. He was a blacksmith, and went to Albany to reside, but came back here and settled in Brooklyn.

His descendant, Hendrick Remsen, who was born in 1708, made a great deal of money as a merchant in this city, and he died July 7th, 1771, aged 63. His wife, Catalina, died in 1784, aged 81. His son **Henry (Jr.)** was born April 5, 1736; married Cornelia Dickerson, Dec. 28, 1761; was a merchant of eminence in New York, and in 1768 Henry Remsen, Jr. & Co., did a very heavy business. He was son of the first Henry, who died in 1771. Their store was in Hanover square, but at that period no part of New York was numbered. This house did a very heavy importing business by every vessel. They sold fans, ribbons, indigo, wool, gloves, hats, snuff, paper, breeches, flannel, stockings, &c; like all the other firms of that period, their stock of goods was very miscellaneous.

When his father died, in 1771, he became **Henry Remsen**, and was a thorough Whig. He was one of the committee of One Hundred of which Isaac Low was chairman, in 1774. He became chairman also of another great meeting of importers of goods from Great Britain. They met October 13, to take into consideration the dissatisfaction that had appeared in New York city upon the great advance in price of divers articles, some of them the real necessities of life. These importers declared that, "We are determined, so far as in us lies, to preserve the peace of the city; we think it necessary, in order to remove the cause for any future murmurs, to make the following declaration: we will not, from the apprehension of a non-importation agreement, put any unreasonable advance upon our goods; and, when such an agreement shall have taken place, we will continue to sell them at a moderate profit and no more; that we will do our utmost to discourage all *engrosses* on persons who buy up goods with a view of creating an artificial scarcity, thereby to obtain a more plausible pretext for enhancing the prices; that if any retailer should, by any contrary conduct, endeavor to defeat these, our good intentions, *we will, as one man, decline dealing* with him." Signed Henry Remsen.

At the same time he was importing and selling at his store, in Hanover square, (alone, he had no partner,) blankets, and every kind of dry goods. He also owned saw mills and 1,500 acres of land at Toms River.

Mr. Remsen had time to attend to his commercial business, for he advertises that all persons who owe his late firm of Henry Remsen and Co., should call and pay H. R., to save trouble, and that he will take pot or pearl ashes for such debts.

The same day that appeared, Mr. Remsen was at the City Hall, superintending the election of Isaac Sears to Congress.

Peter Remsen was a very eminent New York merchant; was born in 1722; married Jane De Hart in 1744; and died in 1771, aged 49. His grandson, Peter, was also a very eminent merchant in Hanover square for forty years, and died in 1836.

When old Peter died, in 1771, his large estate was settled by his sons, Samuel and Henry Rumsen, the patriot.

Old Hendrick Remsen was also a partner of his son Henry until he died, in 1771. The following quaint notice appeared: "The copartnership having expired by the death of Hendrick Remsen, all persons indebted by bond, note, or book, will pay, &c." When the famous Whig, Henry Remsen, merchant, was doing business, his son was connected with the Continental Congress. He was afterwards, in 1786, Secretary to John Jay, when he was Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the old Congress.

In 1789 the firm was Remsen & Sleight, in Little Water street. In 1790, the old merchant, Henry, took in his son Henry, under the firm of Henry Remsen & Son, in Little Water street. He had nine children who reached maturity, but only one married, the son Henry. Old Henry died March 13, 1792, and his wife July 24, 1816, aged 72. His son Henry was born Nov. 7, 1762. After the death of old Henry, the firm of Remsen & Sleight was kept up. The partner was Henry Sleight.

Reynolds, James, Solomon's, 1, 1772; Private, 4th Regt, The Line.

Rice, Nathan, Masters' Lodge No. 2; St. Andrew's Lodge, MA; Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, 1777, Lt. Col, Infantry, 1799; died 17 Apr 1834.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elisha_Leavitt

At his death Elisha Leavitt willed ownership of Gallop Island to his grandson Caleb Rice, son of **Col. Nathan Rice** of the Continental Army, and former aide-de-camp to General Benjamin Lincoln, a Hingham native. **Col. Rice** had married Elisha Leavitt's daughter Meriel. Caleb Rice subsequently purchased the half of Gallops Island that his grandfather Leavitt did not own. Rice later sold the entire island to the government.

Col. Nathan Rice began his career as a law student in the office of John Adams. Col. Rice later served as aide-de-camp to General Benjamin Lincoln of Hingham in the Southern campaign of the Revolutionary War. The patriot Nathan Rice also served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, representing Hingham in 1805.

"History of the Town of Hingham, MA," page 129.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=XBwWAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA129&dq=%22martin+leavitt%22&ei=ia09SbzBLZHGIQSp6XaBq>

NATHAN RICE, known as "Colonel," from Sturbridge, MA, was b. 1753, was a son of Rev. Nathan, the first settled minister of that town. He was graduated at Harvard College 1773, in the class with William Caldwell and Martin Leavitt, both of whom were identified with Hingham. He soon after settled in Hingham. Here, for about two years, he taught a grammar school, and from 1783 to 1798, was in the mercantile business, trading, fitting out vessels, etc., a part of the time as one of the firm of Leavitt and Rice. From 1801 to 1805, he represented the town of Hingham, at the General Court. He was an accomplished speaker as well as an accomplished military officer, and while a resident of the town filled many offices of trust and responsibility. He took an active part in the struggle for independence; was an officer of prominence with General Lincoln during the War of the Revolution; and in 1799, when the unpleasantness occurred between France and the United States, he was chief in command of a body of troops at Oxford. He m. first, Feb. 12, 1781, Meriel Leavitt, the only dau. of Elisha and Ruth (Marsh) Leavitt, and sister of his classmate Martin Leavitt. She was b. in Hingham Feb. 28, 1758, and d. 7 Jan. 1790. For his second wife he m. Jan. 16, 1791, Sophia Blake, dau. of Joseph and Deborah (Smith) Blake, and sister of Charlotte, the wife of his classmate William Caldwell. She was bapt. in Hingham Sept. 26, 1762. In 1811 they removed to Burlington, Vt., where he passed the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits, and there d. 17 Apr. 1834, age 81 yrs.

Children b. in Hingham, by wife Meriel, were

- i. CHARLES, Nov. 28, 1781, d. 17 Aug. 1799.
- ii. SALLY, Sept. 16, 1783.
- iii. CALEB, Dec. 2, 1784; was grad. at Harvard College 1803, and d. in Hingham, unmarried, 17 Sept. 1848.
- iv. PRISCILLA, June 7, 1786.
- v. MERIEL, July 8, 1788, d. 7 Jan. 1790.
- vi. NATHAN, Dec. 26, 1789. Resided in Boston, and was senior partner in the firm of Rice and Thaxter. He m. May 28, 1817, Elizabeth Norton Lincoln, dau. of Dr. Levi and Desire (Thaxter) Lincoln. She was b. Oct. 24, 1796, and d. 4 Oct. 1848.

Children b. by wife Sophia, were

- vii. JOHN BLAKE, March 9, 1792, d. 9 Nov. 1795.
- viii. SOPHIA BLAKE, Dec. 20, 1796. m. Dr. Gamaliel Bradford.

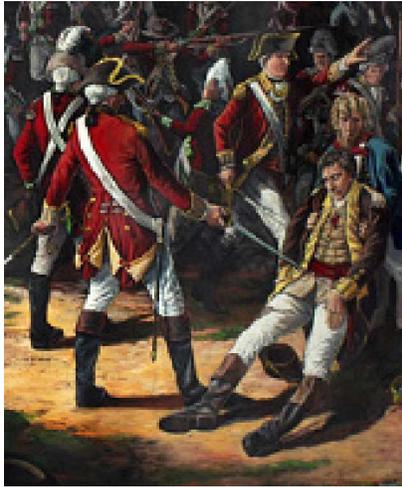
Richards, Peter H., Masters', 2; Private in First New York line Regiment; Captain, Mass. Militia. son of Guy and Elizabeth (Harris) Richards, b. Feb. 11, 1754; killed 6 Sep 1781 at Battle of Groton Heights.



Painting by David Wagner of the Battle of Groton Heights- Murder of Col. Ledyard

http://www.battleofgrotonheights.com/Battle_of_Groton_Heights.html

Those nearest to Ledyard leaned to support him while **Capt. Peter Richards**, seriously injured but still standing, noble, confident and strong holding Ledyard, along with others in the vicinity including Col. Ledyard's nephew Youngs moved forward to avenge their commander. All were cut down by bayonet, some having received up to 30 stab wounds.



Gravestone Inscription:

In Memory of
CAPT PETER RICHARDS
 who was willing to Hazzard every danger in defence of American Independence
 was a Volunteer in Fort Griswold at Groton the 6th of sept 1781
 and there Slain in the 28th year of his Age

Excerpt transcribed from the military pension papers of Henry Williams:

. . . "in the aforesaid action the said Col. Lengyard (or Ledgerd) was killed with his own sword after he surrendered the Fort and his sword to the enemy and that **Peter Richards there upon killed the officer who killed Ledqiark (?)** and was then killed himself by another British officer - these facts were stated so to him on his arrival there the morning afore mentioned."

The day was lost. Colonel Ledyard ordered his men to throw down their arms and shouted a surrender. From the parapet the British continued to fire upon the well or wounded, armed or unarmed. . . . Montgomery's men, led by Major Bromfield, rushed into the fort. Raising and lowering his sword, Colonel Ledyard marched to meet them on the parade, when the voice of an English officer was heard, "Who commands this fort?" "I did, but you do now," said Ledyard, extending his sword to Major Bromfield. The next instant he fell dead, thrust through and through.

Honorable warfare fled in one moment. The British killed and wounded nearly every man in the fort. Colonel Ledyard's nephew received a shattered knee and thirteen bayonet wounds; . . . Insane men fired into the wounded, sheltered in the magazine. Captain Bromfield, quickly raising his sword, shouted, "Stop firing or you'll send us all to hell." The blood flowed knee deep (this alone prevented an explosion), and a British officer was seen running from side to side, crying, "Stop, stop, in the name of Heaven, stop! My soul cannot bear it." The massacre ceased.

Richardson, Abijah, Masters' Lodge No. 2; Charter Member Montgomery Lodge, NY; Surgeon, 5th Mass. Died 10 May 1822.

<http://millis.org/index.cfm?pid=10227>

Dr. Abijah Richardson was born August 30, 1752, in the house known as the Grist Mill House in the Rockville section of Millis, MA. According to family lore and the Millis Historical Commission publication "Reminiscences", during the Revolutionary War, he served, at first, as a Surgeon's Mate and then as a Surgeon on the staff of General Washington. According to the New England Historical Genealogy Society, however, there are no records to support the claim that he worked on Washington's staff. A discussion is available at their website.

He did set up a hospital room in his new house and treated all Revolutionary War veterans without charge. There was a tunnel from behind one of the fireplaces coming down towards the brook. Some say it was used as a station on the Underground Railway while others claim it was an escape tunnel in case of Indian attack. Dr. Richardson, with Luther Metcalf and William Felt, started the first cotton manufacturing plant in Medway. More information is available on Dr. Richardson in the records of Montgomery Lodge:

<http://millispd.net/index.cfm?pid=10206>

ABIJAH RICHARDSON, M. D. b. Medway, 30 Aug 1752; d. there 10 May 1822; son of Asa Richardson and Abigail Barber; married, 1772, Mercy Daniels.

Children: Betsey, Joseph, Abijah, Mercy, Charlotte, Abigail, Mary, Eliza, Tryphena, Jeremiah Daniels.

A most worthy successor of the first Master was Dr. Abijah Richardson, whose name stands second on the charter, and who was one of the six at the first meeting on the 10th of July, 1797, and was then chosen the first Senior Warden of the Lodge. He received his collegiate education at Harvard, as a member of the class of 1770, in which he remained two years, when he returned to his native town, and continued the study and practice of medicine until 1775, when, on the breaking out of the Revolution, he cast his fortunes on the side of liberty, and entered the service in Groaton's fifth regiment, in which he served as surgeon's mate to Dr. Whitwell until Nov. 6, 1776, when he was commissioned surgeon in Putnam's regiment (fifth), where he remained until Jan. 1, 1781.

On the first of June, 1779, he was captured by the British at Fort Lafayette on the Hudson River, and taken prisoner to Long Island, where he remained for a while. After leaving the service, which was at the close, or nearly the close, of the war, he returned to his native town, and again entered upon the practice of his chosen profession (physician and botanist), in which he continued to the time of his death. He was skilful in his profession, and became much distinguished in it. In addition to his services in the Revolution, he was again called to the relief of his country, which he had helped to establish, in the noted Shays's Rebellion of 1787.

He was a member of the Order of Cincinnati, and through his long life was called upon by his fellow-townsmen to fill many places of honor and trust. He was one of the first school committee of the town in 1805, and was one of this board for ten years, was one of the selectmen in 1794, 1795, 1796 and 1801, and appointed Justice of the Peace in 1792. He was also prominent in starting several manufacturing industries in the town, notably the cotton manufactures, in which he was associated with Dr. Nathaniel Miller and others, about 1805.

He is described as a man of fine personal appearance and address, of commanding figure, and with his military and professional reputation he became a prominent personage in the town. In an address before the Norfolk County Medical Society, Dr. Ebenezer Alden said of him: "Few physicians pass their professional career more honored and beloved." He was a scientist, making botany a special study, and in many departments of science and literature he was an earnest student.

During a portion, at least, of his military service he was surgeon on the staff of Washington. His eulogy on Washington, delivered on the occasion of his death, was an able one, and was published at the time. When he died, the town turned out *en masse* on the occasion of his funeral, in respect to his memory, and there were present large delegations of the Masonic fraternity, the military, and the medical profession.

Transcribed by Jeffrey M. Hardin, from Centennial History of Montgomery Lodge, A.F.&A.M., Milford, MA, by Wor. Bro. Clarence A. Sumner, 1899

http://www.newenglandancestors.org/database_search/msc.asp?f=F:\INETPUB\WWW\ROOT\NEHGS\RESEARCH\DATABASE\MS\CCONTENT\ABIJAH%20RICHARDSON.HTM&pg=1&anchor=#htmlpage

ABIJAH RICHARDSON was born at Medway, MA 30 Aug 1752; died there 9 May 1822, a son of Asa and Abigail (Barber) Richardson. He married at Medway 24 Nov 1772 to Mercy Daniell, born ca. 1756; died 2 Mar. Abijah studied at Harvard, 1770-1772.

Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (13:223).

Abijah Richardson, Medway. List of men raised in Suffolk Co. for Continental service, as returned by Maj. Metcalf, of Col. Wheelock's Regt.; also, list of men raised to serve in the Continental Army from 1st Medway co., Col. Benjamin Hawes's (4th Suffolk Co.) Regt. as returned by Joseph Lovell, and sworn to at Wrentham by Lieut. Stephen Clark; residence, Medway; engaged for town of Medway; joined Col. Graten's Regt.; term, 3 years, to expire Jan. -, 1780; also, Surgeon's Mate, Col. John Greaton's (2d) Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; also, Col. Greaton's Regt.; return of officers for clothing, dated Boston, May 4, 1778; also, order on the Board of War, dated Camp Peekskill, Nov. 29, 1778, signed by Col. John Greaton, for clothing for officers in his regiment; also, same Regt.; return of officers, dated Boston, Jan. 26, 1780; also, Surgeon, Col. Putnam's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; reported as serving 7 mos. in Col. Greaton's Regt., 5 mos. in Col. Putnam's Regt.

Surgeon's Mate, 3rd Massachusetts, 1 Jan 1777: taken prisoner at Fort Lafayette (near Stony Point on the Hudson), 1 Jun 1779; exchanged in Sep 1779; Surgeon, 5th Massachusetts, 17 Jul 1780; retired 1 Jan 1781.

After the war he returned to Medway, where he resumed the practice of medicine and surgery; was also a botanist; helped educate a number of young men for the medical profession. He was one of three founders of a mill in Medway for the manufacture of cotton cloth, which began operations in 1805 under the name of Richardson & Company. Dr. Richardson continued a stockholder in this concern until his decease. His nine children are named in the administration papers settling his estate, all having survived him—no small feat in those days; Lewis Wheeler, 'gentleman', his eldest son-in-law, was appointed administrator, the widow, Mercy, declining. Inventory of the estate amounted to \$6,461.47 in July 1822. Family history calls Dr. Richardson a surgeon "on Washington's staff." While it may be true that he performed medical services during Washington's time in Cambridge, it would have been before he joined the service. He could have encountered the General at several other posting where the Third was with Washington. However, there is no record of any appointment to Washington's staff.

Abijah was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1822.

Children, born at Medway, Mass.:

- i. Betsey, b. 02 Apr 1773, m. at Medway 7 Nov 1793 to Capt. Lewis Wheeler.
- ii. Joseph, b. 24 Apr 1776, m. at Medway 25 May 1798 to Ama "Amy" Adams.
- iii. Abijah Jr., b. 21 Nov 1781, m. there 5 Jun 1806 to Olive Pond.
- iv. Mercy, b. 02 May 1783, m. at Medway 4 Jul 1805 to John Stedman.
- v. Charlotte, b. 28 Jul 1785, d. at Medway 5 Oct 1795.
- v. Abigail, b. 31 Jul 1787, m1 at Medway 29 Nov 1810 to Capt. Asa Thayer, who d. in Franklin, MA. 8 Mar 1816. She m2 in Medway 1 Jan 1829 to Zachariah Lovell.
- vi. Mary, b. 29 Mar 1789.
- vii. Eliza, b. 2 Jul 1791, m. there 30 Apr 1823 to Capt. Sylvanus Adams.
- viii. Tryphena, b. 09 Jun 1794, m. at Medway 24 Dec 1812 to Joseph Perry Leland of Sherborn, MA.
- ix. Jeremiah Daniels, b. 13 Apr 1796, m. at Medway 21 Dec 1820 to Lorana Beal

Richardson, William, St. Patrick's, 4, 4 Nov 1790; Private, Levies.

Richardson, William, Holland, 8, 1792; Private, DuBois Levies.

Hezekiah Ripley (Jr.), Union Lodge No. 1; Washington Army Lodge No. 10; Regimental Quartermaster, 2nd Mass.

<http://heritageregistry.net/html.pages/grpf07834.html>

Hezekiah RIPLEY (Jr.), Reverend, Patriot, b. 18 Nov 1751 in Kingston, Plymouth, MA; d. there 18 Oct 1841; son of [Hezekiah RIPLEY, Captain](#) and [Abigail HUNT](#); m. 20 Jan 1785 Hannah TILDEN, b. 27 May 1766 in Scituate, Plymouth, MA; d. aft 10 Jul 1843 in Kingston, MA (widow pension application), d/o [Joseph TILDEN](#) and [Sarah FOSTER](#)

Children:

- 1 Joseph Tilden RIPLEY, b. 09 Oct 1785 in Kingston, Plymouth, MA
- 2 Rufus RIPLEY, b. 09 Aug 1787 in Kingston, Plymouth, MA
- 3 Marcia RIPLEY, b. 21 May 1790 in Kingston, Plymouth, MA; m. [Charles TILDEN](#)
- 4 Kenelm RIPLEY, Capt. b. 28 Feb 1792 in Scituate, Plymouth, MA; m. [Lydia James OTIS](#)
- 5 George RIPLEY, b. 02 Mar 1794 in Kingston, Plymouth, MA; m. [Lucy FISH](#)
- 6 Lucia RIPLEY, b. 04 Nov 1800 in Kingston, Plymouth, MA; m. [Nathan Bacon ROBBINS, Captain](#)
- 7 William RIPLEY, b. 21 Apr 1803 in Kingston, Plymouth, MA; m. [Mary Ann FISHER, Widow](#)
- 8 Harvey RIPLEY, b. 15 Feb 1807 in Scituate, Plymouth, MA; m. [Catherine ROGERSON](#)

in 1776..."certificate of the Rev. Hezekiah Ripley, chaplain of General Silliman's brigade, respecting their retreat under the command of Colonel Burr..."

He was born in Duxbury, Mass. 29 November 1751; died at Kingston, Mass. 18 October 1841, aged 90 yrs. [i] Hezekiah was the son of Capt. Hezekiah and Abigail (Hunt) Robbins Ripley. He married at Scituate, Mass. 20 January 1785 to Hannah Tilden. [ii] She was born ca. 1755; alive 10 July 1843 age 77 yrs. when she applied for a widow's pension. [iii]

Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (13:344):

Hezekiah Ripley, Kingston. Lieutenant and Quarter Master, Col. John Bailey's (2d) Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1780; also, Lieutenant, Capt. Seth Drew's (5th) co., Col. John Bailey's Regt.; return dated Camp Valley Forge, Jan. 24, 1778; residence, Kingston; also, order on the Board of War, payable to Lieut. Col. Ezra Badlam, dated Camp White Plains, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1778, signed by said Ripley and others, for the State donation on account of service in the Continental Army; also, Col. Bailey's Regt.; returns of officers for clothing, certified at Dorchester, Sept. 28, 1778, Boston, Oct. 6, 1778, Dorchester, Oct. 22, 1778, and Boston, May 19, 1779; also, Lieutenant and Quarter Master, 2d Mass. Regt. commanded by Lieut. Col. Badlam; return of officers certified at Boston, Dec. 7, 1779.

Hezekiah served until June 1783. He was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1841. He was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 18 Jun 1791 and applied for a pension 1 Apr 1819.

http://www.newenglandancestors.org/database_search/msc.asp?f=RESEARCH%5CDATABASE%5CMSC%5CCONTENT%5CHEZEKIAH%20RIPLEY.HTM

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Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (13:344).

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Hezekiah served until June 1783. He was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1841. He was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 18 June 1791 and applied for a pension 1 April 1819.

Children, born in Kingston:

- i. Joseph Tilden, b. 09 Oct 1785.
- ii. Rufus, b. 09 Aug 1787.
- iii. Marcia, b. 21 May 1790. m. at Kingston 10 Jan 1816 to Charles T. Otis.
- iv. Kenelm, b. 28 Feb 1792. m. at Kingston 08 May 1823 to Lydia Otis of Boston.
- v. George, b. 02 Mar 1794.
- vi. Lucia, b. 04 Nov 1800. m. at Kingston 22 Dec 1830 to Capt. Nathan Bacon Robbins of Plymouth.
- vii. William, b. 21 Apr 1803. m. at Boston 30 May 1837 to Mrs. Mary Ann Fisher.
- viii. Harvey, b. 15 Feb 1807. m. 5 February 1844 to Catherine Riggerson.

Ristine, John, Masters', 2; Private, 3rd Reg, Albany County Militia.

Roberts, Benjamin, St. Patrick's, 4 (9); initiated or affiliated 23 May 1766; Private; Lt, Albany Militia.

http://www.biographi.ca/009004-119.01-e.php?&id_nbr=2145&&PHPSESSID=llae184v3dmpfanlovrb4dq11
ROBERTS, BENJAMIN, army officer and Indian department official; fl. 1758–75.

Commissioned ensign in the 46th Foot on 23 July 1758, Benjamin Roberts served in North America during the Seven Years' War. He was present at the sieges of Fort Carillon (Ticonderoga, N.Y.), Fort Niagara (near Youngstown, N.Y.), and Havana, Cuba. In 1765 he appears to have been stationed at Fort Ontario (Oswego, N.Y.). On 12 Sept. 1762 Roberts had received his lieutenantancy, but in 1766 he exchanged with a half-pay officer and was appointed an Indian department commissary by Sir William Johnson.

The post-war years were hectic for the department of northern Indians, since its responsibilities now extended into Canada. A series of Indian uprisings linked with Pontiac* occurred, and rumours of French intrigues and pan-Indian unions were rife. Wandering independent traders dealing mostly in whisky and the attendant ills of this commerce further complicated the delicate frontier situation. The British government, with Johnson's advice, reacted by imposing new regulations on the Indian trade. After 1764 white traders had to be licensed, trading was confined to designated posts, and new restrictions limited the liquor traffic. These

changes expanded the role of the Indian department. The supervision of trading at the posts was its responsibility, and Johnson staffed forts along the perimeter of the Great Lakes with commissaries who were, he wrote, to have "y^e. sole managem^t. of the Trade & Indian affairs." The relationship of these commissaries to the commandants of the posts was not easy because the limits of their respective jurisdictions were unclear. Moreover some of the commissaries who were half-pay officers could not resist flaunting their semi-independent authority before men of superior military rank. Benjamin Roberts seems to have been prey to such official vanity.

Noted for his egocentricity, Roberts quarrelled violently in July 1766 with Captain Jonathan Rogers of Fort Ontario. Later that year he had a bitter dispute with Captain John Brown of Fort Niagara, where he had been stationed. In March 1767 Johnson appointed him commissary at Michilimackinac (Mackinaw City, Mich.), the most important trading post on the Upper Lakes. Rumours were circulating that its commandant, Robert ROGERS, had been involved with the French and Spaniards in planning a Bourbon *coup d'état* in the west, and Gage, the commander-in-chief, ordered Johnson to have the Indian department interpreters and commissaries keep a close watch on him.

Roberts arrived at Michilimackinac early in the summer of 1767 and soon had a stormy scene with Rogers over control of some confiscated rum. He appears to have had justification for his actions. According to the traders Jean-Baptiste Cadot* and Alexander Henry* the elder, who wrote to Johnson in support of Roberts, Rogers was "permitting Rum to go out of this Garrison at midnight in order to carry on a Contraband trade." A clash over the provision of quarters for the Indian department's blacksmith ended with Rogers ordering Roberts to Detroit early in October, but Roberts had already been talking with Rogers' former secretary, Nathaniel Potter. Potter had left for Montreal at the end of August and there swore out an affidavit accusing Rogers of treason. Gage had Rogers arrested in December 1767 and brought to Montreal for trial the following spring; Roberts corroborated the charges, but a court martial acquitted Rogers. Bitter animosity between the two did not dissipate. In May 1769, when they encountered one another on the street in Montreal, Rogers proposed that they meet alone for a duel. Roberts, by his own account, "said I could not trust myself to such a man, who I heard had neither honor or Courage. . . . He told me he'd blow my brains out."

Roberts' position was by then unenviable. No evidence had been produced to substantiate the charges against Rogers. The post of commissary had been abolished after the new structure for the Indian department that Johnson had begun setting up was rejected by a cost-conscious British government. By the end of 1769 Roberts had decided to seek an appointment in Britain. Johnson wrote him a glowing letter of reference, and John Blackburn, one of Johnson's London correspondents, prevailed on Lord Hillsborough, the secretary of state for the American Colonies, to find him a position. Experience, however, had not improved Roberts' judgement; he lived extravagantly and from 1772 until at least 1774 he was in debtors' prison. By June 1775 he had been released and was writing to Lord Dartmouth, Hillsborough's successor. He had, observed Blackburn, "an astonishing tincture of Vanity in all He did."

Rodgers, James, Ind. Royal Arch, 2; Private, Pawling's Levies; 16th Regt, Albany Militia.

Rodman, John, Holland, 8, 1797; Private, 9th Regt; Albany Militia.

Roorbach, John, Masters', 2; Private, 1st Regt, Albany Militia.

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/rjoroorbach.html>

John Roorbach was born in New York City in 1727. He was the son of Palatine emigres Johannes and Sophia Grau Roorbach. He was sometimes called Johannes Roorbach, Jr. In 1748, he was admitted to the New York City Dutch church. He may have lived in Rhinebeck during the early 1750s. John Roorbach came to Albany as a schoolteacher. However, he soon entered business and served as an attorney. By 1768, he had acquired status enough to be elected alderman for the first ward. Initially, he was concerned with improving the road and docks located south of city hall. He served on the city council for most of its life thru 1780.

His home in "Cheapside" next to the King's Arms was a first ward landmark. In 1766, he stood with his neighbors in opposition to the Stamp Act. However, his name is not found in the records of the Albany Committee except where cases were referred to him as a "justice" - even during the period between colonial and state governments. In 1779, he examined German prisoners on behalf of the Commissioners for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies. Afterwards, he was accorded a bounty right in conjunction with the Albany regiment of the militia.

He may have been married three times. In June 1758, marriage bonds were issued to John Rohrbach and Mary Van Eueren of Albany. But by 1759, he was the husband of the widow Anna Staats Visscher. A child of theirs was baptized in Rhinebeck in 1752. In 1786, he may have married widow Magdalena Herkimer Snell (sister of General Herkimer) of the Mohawk Valley. None of his children were baptized in Albany churches. Although his property was shown on a map of Market Street dated 1790, John Roorbach probably left Albany after the end of the War. He may have been the individual listed on the census of 1790 with a household of four men, two women, two other free people, and two slaves in Canajoharie

Roosevelt, Nicholas I. Holland Lodge No. 8, joined 1789. Private, 1st Regt, Albany Co. Militia.

<http://64.235.34.221/rosehill/genroosevelt.htm>

NICHOLAS I. ROOSEVELT was born in New York on October 27, 1767. Nicholas served during the Revolutionary War in the 1st Regiment of Albany County, New York, Militia. He became a well known builder of **steam engines**. He was married to Lydia Sellon Latrobe (born in England March 23, 1791) when he was 41 and she was 17. Lydia was the daughter of Nicholas' best friend and business partner, Benjamin Henry Latrobe, who did not approve of a man only three years his junior paying court to his 13 year old daughter. He finally consented to the engagement on Lydia's 14th birthday. The wedding was scheduled for her 15th birthday, but was delayed, and finally took place on November 15, 1808 at the Latrobe home in Washington, D.C.

In 1809 Nicholas entered into a **partnership with Robert Fulton and Robert R Livingston** in the Mississippi Steamboat Navigation Company. He and Lydia (who was pregnant with their daughter (Rosetta Mark) took a flatboat on a six month scouting expedition down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. (Rosetta [Rose] was born two weeks after their return to New York.) Nicholas' greatest venture was the building and maiden voyage of the steamboat *New Orleans*, which he captained on its maiden voyage from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania to New Orleans, Louisiana From October 1811 to January 1812. It was the first steam ship on the Ohio or Mississippi rivers, and was quite a sensation. He was again accompanied by Lydia (who was again pregnant) and their daughter, Rose, when they set out on October 20, 1811. They put in at Louisville, Kentucky on October 29, and on October 30 Henry Latrobe Roosevelt was born. They were on the river just above New Madrid, Missouri, when the great New Madrid

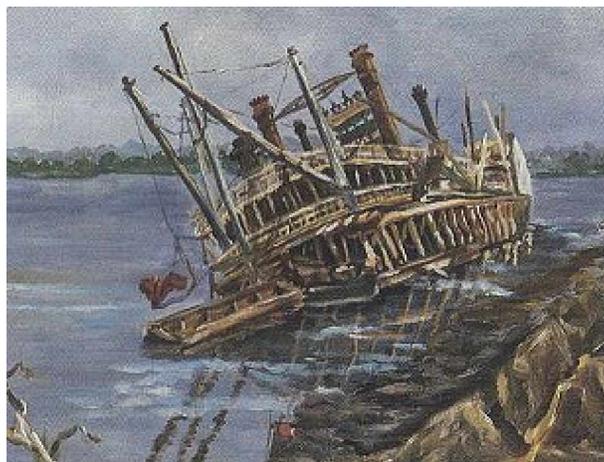
earthquake hit beginning at 2:00 a.m. on December 16, 1811. They arrived at New Orleans on January 10, 1812. Nicholas died 30 Jul 1854 in Skaneateles, NY. Lydia died in 1878.



Nicholas was the son of **JACOBUS ROOSEVELT**, who was born in New York in 1724, and was baptized on August 9, 1724. He married Annatje Bogert (daughter of John [Jan] Bogert and Hannah Peck) on December 2, 1746. By her he had eleven children: Anna (or Hannah), Johannes, Heyltje, Margariete, Maria, Thomas, Jacobus, Helena, another Maria, Elizabeth, and Nicholas. He was admitted a freeman of the city of New York on February 22, 1774. On July 14, 1774 he married the widow, Elenora (or Helena) Thompson Gibson, by whom he had one daughter, Ann. He was said to have been looked upon by British colonial officers as a Dutch malcontent. During the revolution he served in the New York Militia, and was killed at Fort Montgomery on October 6, 1777. He was the great-great grandfather of U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt.

<http://www.mvn.usace.army.mil/PAO/history/MISSRNAV/steamboat.asp>

Invention of the steamboat in the early nineteen century brought about a revolution in river commerce. The first steamboat to travel the Mississippi was the *New Orleans*. Built in Pittsburgh in 1811 at the cost of \$40,000, she was a side-wheeler 116 feet long and 371 tons. She was taken to New Orleans by Nicholas Roosevelt, a relative of the presidents. On her maiden voyage, the *New Orleans* was caught in a series of tremors known as the "New Madrid Earthquake," probably the worst nonvolcanic earth shock in American history. Nevertheless, she continued his downriver on a nightmarish trip to become the first steamboat to travel the Mississippi, arriving in New Orleans Jan. 12, 1812. She was then placed trip in service between New Orleans and Natchez. Two years later she hit a stump and sank.



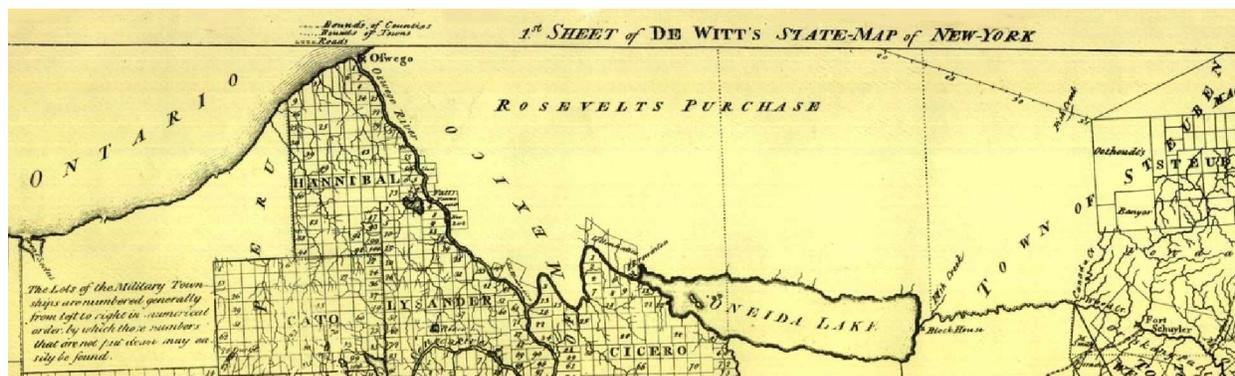
A painting of the Steamboat *New Orleans* as she sank.

"History of Pittsburgh and Environs, . . .," Vol. III, by George Thornton Fleming, 1922. page 646.

http://books.google.com/books?id=k_kMAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA646&ipg=PA646&dq=%22nicholas+l.+roosevelt%22&source=bl&ots=O_SCYsk9VBH&sig=uBPMrHG_myfzMyrutY1nBQ10gQ&hl=en&ei=AyqgSaHiJYzQMLyYiN0L&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=4&ct=esult#PPA646.M1 page 646.

The marked era in the commercial history of the Western States was the construction in Pittsburgh of the steamboat "New Orleans." It was built by Robert Livingston, Robert Fulton and Nicholas I. Roosevelt, 138 feet long, 30 feet beam, and between 300 and 400 tons burthen. The steamboat was wholly constructed in Pittsburgh—engine, boiler and machinery, at a cost of \$40,000. The launching took place in March, 1811, and she started on her initial trip for New Orleans on October 29, 1811.

Though steam navigation was a success in eastern waters, the tortuous and varying channels of the western rivers had not been solved. On the initial trip of the "New Orleans," the only passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas I. Roosevelt, the crew, an engineer, captain, pilot and six hands, two female servants, a cook, waiter, and a Newfoundland dog. The people of Pittsburgh assembled en masse to bid the steamboat a speed voyage which was to change the relations of the West. On the second day, Cincinnati was reached, and two days later the boat reached Louisville. Here a public dinner was given to Mr. Roosevelt, he reciprocating with dinner to his hosts on board of the steamboat. In the midst of the festivities, rumblings were heard, a perceptible motion of the vessel was noticed, and the company on reaching the upper deck found that instead of drifting towards the Falls of Ohio, the New Orleans was making good headway up the river, leaving Louisville in the distance down stream. The voyage, however, was not resumed, owing to low stage of water, until the last week in November, and was daily confronted with peril and fright, beginning with thrilling passage over the Falls at Louisville, followed by days of darkness attendant upon the comet of 1811, the earthquake of that year, pursuit by Indians, and fire on board, but in course of time the "New Orleans" reached Natchez. From this port to New Orleans there was no occurrence worthy of note. The steamboat plied between Natchez and New Orleans as a common carrier until the winter of 1814, when she struck a snag and was lost at Baton Rouge, Louisiana.



Roosevelt's Purchase in North Central New York – later known as the Scriba Patent.

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nycayuga/maps/1793/dewitt.jpg>

Root, Josiah, Masters', 2, 1777; Friendship Lodge No. 33, GL of CT, May 1795; Charter Member; Senior Warden; Private, 14th Albany County Regiment. (Assistant) Apothecary General, Northern Department; b. 17 Dec 1752; d. 6 Jun 1841.

http://books.google.com/books?id=UXIFAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA348&lpg=PA348&dq=%22josiah+root%22+%22apothecary%22&source=bl&ots=TmOSbqFrko&sig=KUSLmjkRfdck5Rq3sU2qvqHe0j0&hl=en&ei=kCjISbLhM5rYmThIjY4J&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4#PPA348.M1 page 348.

The Root Genealogy makes him the son of Josiah Root, of Southington, born 17 Dec 1752. He settled in the south part of that town, became a surgeon, afterward "apothecary general," in the army of the Revolution, and secured a pension in later years. His name, affixed to the articles of the county society in 1785, has appended to it in the hand of the clerk, "Hon. member;" not probably because any special honor was intended, but to distinguish him from the ordinary members living in New Haven county. In 1798 he attached himself to the Connecticut Medical Society, and in April of that year he (or one with his name) was chosen to collect the statistics of mortality and disease for *Hamden*. In January, 1803, the same person (apparently) advertised in the *New Haven Visitor* for sale in Hamden, "dry goods, groceries, etc.." and at the same time made known his intention "to continue his medical profession as usual." After 1798 till his dismission in 1816, his name was continued on the roll of taxable members of New Haven county, though in 1813 and subsequently he seems to have lived in Southington. (Mr. Timlow's *Southington*, published since the above was written, says Dr. Root had returned to Southington in 1805.) He married April first, 1786, Mirah (Merab), daughter of Lemuel Lewis, and died in Southington, 6 Jun 1841. He is described as "a man of good abilities," and an attractive story-teller.

One story that has come down to us, credited to Jessica Wolcott Allen, but by whose hand it is not certain, is as follows:

"The Connecticut Quarterly," Volume II, Jan to Dec 1896, page 172-177.

http://books.google.com/books?id=6_4aAAAYAAJ&pg=PA177&dq=%22josiah+root%22+%22apothecary+general%22#PPA172.M1

A PANTHORN ROMANCE by Jessica Wolcott Allen
(Dr. Josiah Root and Merab Lewis)

A bright June morning, the fifteenth, the Farmington Town Records say, in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-four, a young man in Panthorn said to his brother ; "I'm going up to the Town Meeting with Uncle Jonathan. We have suffered enough at the hands of those Britishers and this Boston Port bill is going to be the 'last straw.' "

The speaker's eyes flashed and his whole manner showed great excitement, but his mother said with deliberate calmness, "Josiah, you must think less about these insults to the colonists. Talking with your Uncle Jonathan does you no good. We are obliged to submit to the King, and with what grace we can the better."

"Perhaps you speak well, mother. I prize your words, but I do believe that the time is not far off when we will be ready to fight if needs be rather than bend to such unreasonable demands."

"Oh, speak not of war, Josiah. This country is but barely out of its cradle and unfit to battle with an adult nation."

She clasped and unclasped her hands nervously and her face showed lines which were indicative of past sorrow. Her mouth was curved to smiles but other lines bespoke more trouble than her nature was intended to bear. Her husband Josiah died before this son was born, and the young Josiah had been both a comfort and a burden to his mother.

After five years of widowhood she married Ebenezer Hawley of Farmington, but her son had been brought up to know his own father through Keziah Root's remembrance of him.

It was very early in the morning when the above conversation took place, and now she placed a large bowl of porridge on the table saying, "If you really have the mind to go to the meetin', Josiah, you must eat now, for your uncle always takes an early start for the long step to town."

"Yes, good mother, but sit thee down too, for else the porridge lacks flavor."

"There, no more of flattery. Your tongue will tell you by the half of a grain of salt if the porridge is right and it's naught else I have to do with the eating of it."

The door opened and a young man about Josiah's age came in saying: "Good morning, good-wife. Are you going up to the meetin', Josiah?"

"Yes, yes, Wadsworth, I shall be one of them," he answered, his face kindling with both enthusiasm and indignation.

"Amos Barnes says this means war," said Theodore, "and if that comes, doctors as well as fighters will be wanted. I think you and I will have to hurry with our studies and be ready to go, Josiah."

"Well, when we get on the road we will talk of it. Mother has heard more than she likes already this morning."

This caused Keziah to explain: "This continued abuse of the colonists might be carried so far as to justify war but the heads older and wiser than thine shall lead the meeting to-day and decide these great questions in the future."

The simple meal was finished and after a drink of cider the two young men joined a group of men coming up the road and started for Farmington. We can imagine that there was considerable animated conversation during that long walk, for its fruit was shown in the proceedings of the meeting when and where it was voted:

"At a very full meeting of the inhabitants of the Town of Farmington, legally warned and held in said Farmington the 15th day of June, 1774, Col. John Strong, Moderator, voted that the Act of Parliament for blocking up the Port of Boston is an invasion of the Rights and Privileges of every American, and as such we are Determined to oppose the same with all other such arbitrary and tyrannical acts in every suitable Way and Manner, that may be adopted in General Congress; to the Intent we may be instrumental in Securing and Transmitting our Rights and Privileges inviolate to the Latest Posterity.

"That the fate of American freedom greatly depends upon the conduct of the inhabitants of the Town of Boston in the present crisis of public affairs. We therefore intreat them by everything that is dear and sacred, to preserve with unremitting vigilance and resolution till their labors shall be crowned with the desired success.

"That as many inhabitants of the Town of Boston must in a short time be reduced to the utmost distress in consequence of their Port Bill, we deem it our indispensable duty by every effectual and proper method to assist in affording them speedy relief."

Of the thirty-four on the committee appointed to "take in subscriptions " of wheat, rye, Indian corn and other provisions," we see thirteen were those who had taken that long walk from Panthorn. Although "poor as Panthorn" was a proverbial expression, these poor people shipped 149 bushels of grain to Boston "for the relief of the industrious poor."

During the long walk home the young blood bounded quicker and yet quicker in the veins of the men, and they pledged themselves that if war came they would leave the old doctors to care for the poor Panthorns, and they would labor in the fields and hospitals.

The strong feeling aroused by the Port Bill grew steadily stronger until indignation became a more powerful factor in the fight with the red-coats than the poor firearms which were wielded.

Not far from Josiah's home was the more pretentious one of Mr. Lemuel Lewis. When he was forty-nine years old there were only six in the town whose property was listed higher than his, and two of them were Lewises. His Puritan grandfather came over in the ship *Lion*, which also brought Gov. Winthrop's "sweet wife" Margaret. The family traced their descent from the French Louis, and if this genealogical record appears unnecessary to the thread of the story you will understand it better in the light of an apology for the "high feelin's" of Lemuel Lewis' oldest daughter Merab.

She was a beautiful girl and bore evidence of her gentle ancestry, her hair and eyes were said to be "black as coals," and, although quite tall, her hands and feet were very small and shapely.

The neighbors said that Josiah Root was more fond of watching those pretty hands as she sat at her spinning-wheel than he was of reading Dr. Todd's old manuscripts or of caring for the herbs he had in the garden. Even people waiting to give the young doctor their life's blood, were frequently obliged to "stay a bit" till Josiah could come around the back way from Merab's house.

After his return from the town meeting he no sooner had eaten his succotash, rye and Indian bread, with his "flip of beer," than he started over to talk with Merab of the "doin's."

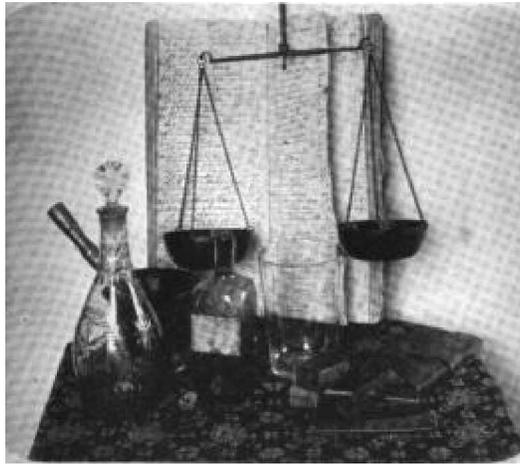
She sat by her spinning-wheel and he looked at her pretty hands and then up into her face as she rose to greet him and, more impulsive than wise, he expressed the first thought which she inspired.

"I saw many a lass on the way to town this morn, Merab, but none methought looked fair as thee."

"I'll offer thee a stool, Josiah, but I never thought greatly of thy judgment or thy taste."

Ignoring the failure of his compliment he turned the subject saying, " 'Tis a bit too warm for comfort, think you not."

"I could guess that much of folks that have naught but their comfort to think on."



Dr. Root's pocket-book, razor, punch glass, decanter, scales, mortar and pestle, account book, and old bottle, which he brought home from the Revolution. The spread on the stand was his silk handkerchief.

"Thy guessing served thee but poorly this time, Merab, for I never had more to think on. And beside, I came to tell thee something of my thoughts if there's time to hear me."

"Thy thoughts being so busy mayhap thy hands 'll take a turn some day," was the sarcastic reply. He winced but said calmly, "some day thou 'll know that hours spent in study are not to be sneered at," and "Oh, no," she interrupted with a ringing laugh — "not if thy mother will furnish the porridge and cider."

A tinge of red swept over his pale face making his blue eyes look still deeper blue and his light hair more golden.

Jumping up from the stool he said quickly but without any sign of anger, "I wanted to talk in a sensible way, but it's without use in trying, and I'll bid you good-day, Merab."

Now it was her turn to be really a trifle uneasy, although he lost the satisfaction of noticing it.

"Sit down, Josiah," she said in more persuasive tone than was her wont— "I am waiting to hear all the news that shall come from thy slow lips."

He resumed his seat and began by expressing the opinion that there would soon be a general war which would affect all the colonists. He concluded by watching her closely and saying: "If we are wanted Dr. Wadsworth and I have vowed that we will go."

Unexpectedly yet unmistakably her face brightened—"Oh, Jerusha Cowles was telling me the other day that soldier boys had fine clothes and looked, oh, so grand."

"Well, if it isn't like thee, Merab Lewis, to think only of their clothes," said Josiah indignantly.

But she was too young to think of the horrors of war or to carry the burdens of the colonists on her pretty shoulders.

"Lack-a-day, thou'lt be giving up thy herbs and bleeding then and instead be cracking a blunderbuss for thy brain work. I'll beg thou'lt take aim direct at me lest I be shot in thy practice."

"Why no, Merab, I shall take my lancet and herbs instead of powder and bullet pouch if I go. Surgeons must go to war, and Dr. Todd says it's the greatest field for usefulness as well as learning."

"May it all be so, but if I were a man I should like better to fight and come home a general. Fie, you'll repent, doctor, when you see how it will be the soldier boys that the girls will dance with after the war."

"I have no thought of the dancing, lass, it's only of war I now can think or talk, neither am I going to please the girls," he added, not without a half suggestive glance toward the one before him.

His hand was on the latch and feeling the need of no more of her sympathetic conversation he said a gentle "Good even" and was gone. If we questioned his musings upon the success of the visit we should find that his principal thought was that he would show her that even a doctor might amount to something if war came.

The young doctor had failed to surprise Merab into showing any concern about his going to war, but in spite of her stinging words she seemed dearer to him than ever before, and his ambition was doubly quickened by the thoughts of pleasing her and serving his country.

That she should have so little faith in his ability to amount to anything was a spur in his side that goaded him on when a placid satisfaction would have held him contented.

It was late into the night and his tallow dip had burned out when he laid aside the old manuscripts of Dr. Todd which he had been reading.

All his reading had been done on a very few pages; at the top of the first you might read "Cuncernin The dressing of Woods" (original spelling). When his confused head lay upon the pillow there floated before him visions of bright eyes and bleeding wounds. Small wonder that the next morning Keziah should have said, "If I read not Merab's mind better I should have said, thou'rt courting late, Josiah."

"I'm glad thou knowest her mind so well, mother, and it was truly late when I slept last night," replied the dutiful son.

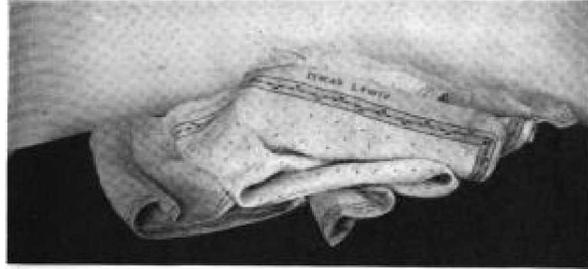
That evening about the Lewis fireside there was talk of the prospects of war. Lemuel Lewis assured his wife that he should be on hand to "whip the red-coats if there was need of the Connecticut colonists helping out," and turning to Merab he said: "Daughter, if I were a comely lass like thee I'd give Josiah Root more encouragement."

"Well, father, he talked with me this day of war, and I *did* encourage him to *fight* and not to take a garden full of herbs along instead of a blunderbuss."

"I was not meaning encouragement to fight, but since you mention it, is't not as worthy and needful to bind up the wounds of comrades as to inflict them?"

"I know not about that, but I know I like not his old pills and lancet and bleeding and I have set my heart on marrying a general, and have no use for a doctor one way nor another."

"Tut, tut, daughter, thou'rt none too good for a plain doctor, and it's a bad thing to have thy feelin's finer than the linen thou spinnest."



MERAB S HANDERCHIEF.

"That can't be said," quickly spoke up Martha, his wife. And turning to a bag which hung on the wall upon a large wooden peg, she passed him a beautiful linen handkerchief woven in red and white with Merab's name marked in cross-stitch in one corner.

Her father pretended to examine it critically, but when he had done so, without comment he turned to his wife and said: "Martha, flip up the flip glass and I'll be off to bed."

Drs. Root and Wadsworth did not have long to wait for their country's call. The next year about one hundred men marched from that parish to New York, and although the record of their names has been lost, it is most probable that these two men were among the number.

It is supposed that Lemuel Lewis was one who went to Boston in response to a call for men after the battles of Lexington and Concord. After six months' service he was home again, but after a short stay he returned to the army.

Different soldiers from the parish brought word that Dr. Root was doing wonderfully well, and one soldier from Col. Douglass' regiment reported that his Colonel had said "Root is a born surgeon."

After two years of service Dr. Wadsworth returned, to remain, and Dr. Root was appointed his successor.

In June, 1781, the French army, under command of Count Rochambeau, encamped in the town. They were on their way to take part in the siege of Yorktown. Marshall Bertier was the Count's aide, and the army numbered about three thousand men.

Every family in the town assisted in furnishing them the best of food, and Parson Robinson in his memoirs tells how some officers took tea with him.

The greatest event of their encampment, to the young women, at least, was a ball given by Landlord Barnes, at his tavern.

The question of dress created as much excitement among those belles as a ball with only a day's warning would to-day.

Merab, like the others, was obliged to fashion her costume in great haste. "Mother, if I could only wear your wedding dress, 'twould become me well, and there's no time to send away for aught I would like." Her black eyes pleaded with her voice and her mother said: "Well I did mind, lass, that the last doll-baby I saw dressed from Old England was not far fashioned from my blue silk, and it's welcome you are to wear it." Her gold beads circled her neck, and not the least admired by the Frenchmen were the high-heeled and pointed-toed slippers which she wore. Uniforms ever did and will appeal to the feminine heart, and who could describe or make account of the flutterings occasioned by that ball. Merab showed sufficient interest in her old-time friend to inquire of one of her partners in the cotillion if he had ever heard of Surgeon Root. "Oui, oui, mademoiselle, dis life he do gife me, Oui, mon Dieu voir!" And pushing a lock of his hair off from his forehead he showed the fresh healed scar where had been an ugly wound.

Their conversation was quite limited on account of the difficulties of the language to each, but young people can never utterly fail to understand one another.

That night as she lay on her pillow she fell to wondering how the doctor would look in a French uniform — but what nonsense, she reasoned, what honors or gay uniforms could there be for a plain doctor!

Still, it must be confessed, she took some satisfaction in thinking that in his position he did not stand the chance of others of being killed. The second time her father came home he had seen Josiah and said that he seemed much worn with his constant attention upon the sick and wounded. "Why don't you send him some word, Merab?" said her father.

"I have had no message from him and I do not intend to court his favor."

Lemuel Lewis dared say no more.

When the glad news of the surrender of Cornwallis reached Southington (for the Panthorn parish was now a town so named), all the soldiers were expected home, but Dr. Root did not appear.

He had enough to do to keep him busy and little to call him home, and it was a year later before his friends greeted his home coming.

After peace had been declared, the officers of the army were called together "to form a society to commemorate the success of the American Revolution and to perpetuate sentiments of patriotism, benevolence, and brotherly love and the memory of hardships experienced in common."

The meeting was called at Baron Steuben's, on the Hudson, the Baron presiding as senior officer.

We have no proof that the Apothecary General (to which position Dr. Root had been promoted) was there, but he was one of the Council of War, and, as such, was undoubtedly there with the other officers.

He became a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and so brought home honors which even a proud girl bearing the name of Lewis could not overlook.



CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP, SOCIETY OF CINCINNATI

We should have liked to have been able to have listened to her condescending "Yea," but as that pleasure was denied her grandchildren we must be content with the marriage record of good Parson Robinson, who records:

"April 8th, 1786. Josiah Root and Merab Lewis."

Rosa, Elias, St. George's No. 6 (1); EA 22 Jul 1775; FC 21 Oct 1775; MM 18 Nov 1775; JW 1778. Orderly Sgt, 2nd Albany Co. Militia under Capt. Jellis J. Fonda. ALR Vo. VI No. 2, pg 239.

"A History of Schenectady During the Revolution," by Willis Tracy Hanson, page 206.

http://books.google.com/books?id=H8oUAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA213&dq=%22reuben+schuyler%22+%22militia%22#PPA205_M1

Elias Rosa was born in Ulster County, March 4, 1753. He was living in Schenectady in July, 1775, when he enlisted under Captain Jellis J. Fonda, 2d Albany County Militia. He served during the whole war as orderly sergeant in this company. In the summer of 1775 he was engaged in building boats and erecting fortifications at Ticonderoga. In the early fall he enlisted with the troops for Canadian service, marching to St. John's, and serving at the reduction of Chamblee, after which he returned to Fort Edward and remained there until the close of the year. In January, 1776, he took part in the expedition to Johnstown. From the latter part of May to the end of October, 1777, he was with the Northern Army, serving at Fort Edward and Fort Ann and in the battles of Fort Miller and Snook- Mil. In 1779 he performed garrison duty at Fort Plank and Stone Arabia, and in the fall of 1780 was on duty when Caughnawaga was destroyed. In October, 1781, he was at Fort Herkimer.

Rosa (Roos), Isaac, St. George's, 6 (1); EA 24 Dec 1774; FC 7 Jan 1775; MM 18 Nov 1775; Senior Warden, 1777 and 1778; Private, Colonel Wemple's (Albany County) regiment. 1st Lt; Captain Simrall's Co., Associated Exempts.

Isaac Rosa and Maria (Maritie) Van Vranken, his wife, m. 1763; he served as ensign, 1776 and 1777 was promoted lieutenant of the second company, Albany county militia. His will was probated in 1782:

—" In the name of God, Amen, July 24, 1782. I, ISAAC ROSA, of Schenectady. I leave to my eldest son five shillings, in right of primogeniture. To my wife Maria all my real and personal estate while she remains my widow, and no longer, and she is to make no waste or destruction. After her death, I leave all to my six children, Johannes, Annatie, Reykert, Magleldie [Magdaline?], Jacobus, and Baas Van Franken, when my youngest child is of age. I make my wife Maria, Christopher Yates, and Dirck Van Ingen, executors."

Witnesses, Abraham Fonda, Esq., Seymen Schermerhorn, John Clute, blacksmith. Proved, October 10, 1782.

<http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~truax/assoc/descend/dutr0004.htm>

Maritie Van Vranken; baptized 4 Nov 1750 at Albany, NY; married Isaac Roos.

Rosa, Richard (Ryckert), St. George's, 6; EA 10 Jun 1793; FC 7 Oct 1793; MM 21 Oct 1793; Private in Col. Albert Pawling's Regiment of Levies.

Roseboom, Barent, St. George's No. 6; EA 22 Apr 1794, Lt. and Quartermaster, Col. Harper's and Regt. Levies list.

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/r/baroseboom1590.html>

He was born in October 1736, the son of Hendrick M. and Maria Ten Eyck Roseboom and grew up in businessman's home on Pearl Street. He was a bachelor but a member and pewholder at the Albany Dutch church. He also was a homeowner in Albany's second ward. He was known as a skipper and also called a mariner - implying that he sailed beyond the river.

In 1766, he was appointed firemaster. He served in that capacity again in 1779 - but then for the first ward. In 1782, he was appointed chimney viewer. He also was reimbursed for services by the Albany government.

In 1766, he joined with his neighbors in protest of the Stamp Act when he signed the constitution of the Albany Sons of Liberty. At the outbreak of the war in 1775, he was offered a commission as lieutenant in an Albany militia company. He declined stating that he was too old. Afterwards, he received a bounty right in conjunction with the Albany militia regiment. After the war, he seems to have lived with his brother, Hendrick. In 1790, he was accounted for in Hendrick's first ward household.

Barent Roseboom filed a will in December 1795. He stated that he was a bachelor, weak of body but "sound of mind." By that time, he was living in Canajoharie in Montgomery County. His estate was to be divided among his nieces and nephews. Included in his

holdings was a lot on the hill in Albany then held by Sam Bromley. Barent Roseboom died in February 1796 - months shy of his sixtieth birthday.

Roseboom, Henry (Hendrick), Masters', 2; Private, 1st Albany Militia.

Roseboom, Jacob J., Union No. 1; Captain, 1st Regt. Albany Co. Militia.

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/r/jaroseboom1667.html>

He was born in November 1740. He was the only child born to the marriage of Albany natives Johannes Jac. Roseboom and Machtel Ryckman Roseboom. His father probably died before the boy reached adolescence as his mother was raising Jacob in her father's first ward Albany house that was left to Machtel in 1768.

In January 1763, he married Albany native Hester Lansing (1743-1826) at the Albany Dutch Church. Seven months later, the first of their ten children was christened in the Albany church where both parents were members, pewholders, and baptism sponsors.

In 1766, Jacob already had entered public life when he signed the constitution of the Albany Sons of Liberty. From then on, he took his place on the Albany mainline. He belonged to a city militia company, paid modest taxes on his first ward property, and held a number of public positions in his ward beginning with that of firemaster in 1763. In September 1769, he first was elected assistant alderman for the first ward. Re-elected each year, he served until 1775 when the municipal government gave way to the Committee of Correspondence.

At the outbreak of hostilities in 1775, he began to contribute support for the Revolutionary cause. He was a captain in the first regiment of the Albany County militia. He seems to have held that post at least until 1781 when his company was on duty in Albany. In 1776, he was elected to the Committee of Correspondence - representing the first ward. He was an active member for the next year. In September 1780, he was called a "gentleman" of the city of Albany when he posted someone else's bond.

After the war, his residence was in the third ward where he was known as a merchant. In 1788, he signed a petition submitted by Albany Antifederalists. That year, his house and lot received a modest assessment. During the 1780s and 90s, he bought and sold parcels of land in Albany. He died in April 1797 and was buried from his church. His will passed probate in January 1808. His widow took up residence on Hudson Street and lived until 1826.

Rouse, Oliver, Masters', 2; Brevet Captain, 12th Mass.

http://www.newenglandancestors.org/database_search/msc.asp?f=F:\INETPUB\WWW\ROOT\NEHGS\RESEARCH\DATABASE\MS\C\CONTENT\OLIVER%20ROUSE.HTM&pg=1&anchor=#htmlpage

He was born out of wedlock in Swansea, MA 18 Aug 1746 to Penelope White and 'Mr. Rouse.' Oliver died at Lovell's Island in Boston Harbor during the "late snowstorm" Dec 1786. He m1 at Wrentham 25 Aug 1768 to Jemima Whittemore, born at Needham, MA 23 Jan 1745; died at Wrentham 11 Nov 1768, "during child birth." Jemima was the daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Woodcock) Whittemore of Needham, MA. He married second, Deliverance —, who died in Wrentham Oct 1782, aged 23.

Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (13:613).

Oliver Rouse, Wrentham. Private, Capt. Oliver Pond's co. of Minutemen, which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775; service, 8 days; also, Sergeant, Capt. Oliver Pond's co., Col. Joseph Read's (20th) Regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; engaged April 27, 1775; service, 3 mos. 12 days; also, company return dated Sept. 25, 1775; also, list of men raised to serve in the Continental Army from Capt. Samuel Cowell's co., Col. Benjamin Haws's (4th Suffolk Co.) Regt.; residence, Wrentham; engaged for town of Wrentham; joined Capt. Goodale's co., Col. Putnam's Regt.; term, during war; also, list of men raised in Suffolk Co. for Continental service, as returned by Maj. Metcalf, of Col. Wheelock's Regt., June 18, 1777; term, 3 years; also, Lieutenant, Col. Putnam's 5th (also given 4th) Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1780; also, 1st Lieutenant, same Regt.; returns of officers for clothing, dated Boston, June 17, and Nov. 24, 1778; also, 1st Lieutenant, Capt. Nathan Goodale's co., Col. Putnam's Regt.; return for State gratuity; warrant allowed in Council April 23, 1779; also, Lieutenant, Col. Putnam's Regt.; returns of effectives, dated Garrison West Point, Jan. 11, and Jan. 19, 1781; reported recruiting at Wrentham; also, muster rolls of field, staff, and commissioned officers for Jan.-April, 1781, dated West Point; appointed Jan. 1, 1777; reported a recruiting officer; also, returns of effectives between May 4, 1781, and June 15, 1781, dated Garrison West Point; reported recruiting in Massachusetts from Jan. 1, 1781; also, Captain, Maj. B. Porter's detachment from 3d Mass. Regt.; returns of effectives between July 11, 1783, and Aug. 21, 1783; also, 3d Mass. Regt. commanded by Col. M. Jackson; return of effectives, dated Oct. 31, 1783.

He served to 3 Nov 1783. Oliver took his First Degree in the Lodge of Saint Andrew, A.F. & A.M., Boston, 11 Sep 1777. He was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1787. His son Oliver was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 1 Oct 1799 for his father's service. He was termed 'gentleman' in legal papers.

Children, born at Wrentham, MA:

- i. Mary "Polly", b. 15 Sep 1780, d. young.
- ii. Oliver Maclane, b. 25 Sep 1782. m. at Roxbury, MA 4 Nov 1810 to Mary Goodwin.

Row, Joseph, Union, 1; Ensign, 13th Albany Militia.

Russell, Samuel, Union, 1; Masters', 2; Ensign, 17th Regt, Albany County Militia.

Rutgers, Anthony, New York Lodge in Curacao, Captain, Privateer in the Naval Service.

The below family appears in Curacao in this appropriate time period.

<http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=12rhmichael&id=1178>

Anthony A. Rutgers, died in New York, son of Anthony Rutgers (b. ca 1742 in NY; d. ca 1784, Newark, NY) and Gertrude (Geertruyd) Gouverneur, m. 17 Apr 1790 in New York City, Cornelia A. Gaine(s), b. ca 1770.

Children :

1. [Cornelia Matilda Rutgers](#) b: 17 Feb 1791
2. [Eliza Ann Rutgers](#) b: 18 Aug 1794 in Island of Curacao
3. [Anthony Gaine Rutgers](#) b: 1795

4. [Gertrude Rutgers](#) b: 1796 in Island of Curacao
5. [Mary Gouverneur Rutgers](#) b: 27 May 1799

Jacob Le Roy's brother-in-law and business partner - commanded a privateer during the Revolutionary War.

Rynex, Andrew, St. George's No. 6; EA 12 Dec 1775, MM 23 Jan 1779, Tiler 26 Dec 1778. Pvt. 2nd Albany Militia. "Old Schenectady," by George S. Roberts Page 119.

http://books.google.com/books?id=10cVAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA119&lpg=PA119&dq=%22andrew+rynex%22&source=bl&ots=SPTxLMwNzQ&sig=VFyiSPsetl2gK-mLXdUi4BV4Gdk&hl=en&ei=LZ2hSe-DDYzaNPPXvOIL&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=7&ct=result

In 1790 the membership had increased so greatly and the war being over, the financial condition was easier, so it was decided that the time had arrived when the Lodge could own its own home. With this end in view, the house belonging to Dr. Van de Volgen was purchased. This house stood on the south side of State street where the tracks of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad are now, next to the corner opposite the Edison Hotel. The upper story of this house was fitted up for lodge rooms and the first floor was assigned to the Tiler, Andrew Rynex, as his residence. Andrew had been captured and imprisoned by the British.

Rynex, Andrew (Johan Andres), St. George's, 1 Private in Col. Marinus Willett's regiment. Taken prisoner in 1780 and detained in Canada for nearly two years. Was Tiler of the Lodge for many years. Lived in lower part of 'dwelling house on State Street which was bought by Lodge, the upper portion being filled up as meeting place. (See under Vrooman, Walter.)

<http://users.ameritech.net/aobchilds/Valryn.htm>

Andrew (Johan Andres)2 Reyneck (Valentijn1 Reijneck); born circa 1743 in Maastricht, the Netherlands; baptized 25 Dec 1743 in St. Jan Dutch Reformed Church, Maastricht, Limburg, the Netherlands; married Anna Symons circa 1765 in NY ?; married Maria Smitt 29 Jan 1769 in Schenectady, Schenectady Co, NY; died 28 Dec 1816 in Schenectady, Schenectady Co., NY. He immigrated circa 1755. He was a baker in 1762 in New York, New York, NY. He began military service on 8 Apr 1762 in New York, NY. As a bakers apprentice he was mentioned in "The New York Mercury" of 10 Sep 1764 as having run away from his master, John Shoults. He was said to be about 21 or 22 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, well fed, round shoulders, a little long visaged, of a light brown complexion, with dark hazel eyes. He had had several other masters, the last being Nicholas Low. During the Revolution he served as a sergeant under Captain Thomas Wasson, 2nd Albany Militia. On October 23, 1780 he was taken prisoner by the forces of Sir John Johnson and Joseph Bryant and taken to Canada. He was exchanged and back in Schenectady by 23 Jul 1781. While he was a prisoner, on 26 Dec 1780, his **Masonic Lodge** contributed fifty shillings to help care for his family. He also served in the Levies under Colonel John Harper. (See A History of Schenectady During the Revolution by W. T. Hanson). On 17 Jun 1789 he was mentioned in a bond for one James Holmes, a farmer of New Jersey. He was identified as a baker of Schenectady along with Henry Brown, innkeeper and Alexander Alexander, merchant also of Schenectady. (See Genealogical Data from New York Administrative Bonds by Kenneth Scott) In November of 1798, along with John Corl he was appointed a superintendent of the night watch. He immediately proposed William Valentine and Andrew Rynex for night watchmen. (see Schenectady Newspaper article of 1939) in 1764 in New York, New York Co., NY.

Children of Andrew (Johan Andres)2 Reyneck and Anna Symons were:

i. James; 3 b. 14 May 1766 in Schenectady, Schenectady Co, NY; baptized 17 Apr 1767.

Children of Andrew (Johan Andres)2 Reyneck and Maria Smitt were as follows:

13. i. Willem, 3 b. 27 Jul 1770 in Schenectady, NY; m. Anna Gray.
14. ii. Elisabeth, b. 4 Sep 1771 in Schenectady, Schenectady Co., NY; m. Calib Arentse Putnam.
15. iii. Valentyn, b. 17 May 1773 in NY; m. Jemima (Jacomyntje) Groot.
16. iv. Maria, b. 18 Dec 1775 in Schenectady, NY; m. Jacob Van Antwerp.
- v. Andreas; b. 4 Feb 1778 in Schenectady, NY; christened 13 Feb 1778; d. before 1780 in Schenectady, NY.
17. vi. Andreas, b. 17 Aug 1780 in Schenectady, NY; m. Elinor "Nelly" Blood.

He served as a sergeant under Captain Thomas Wasson, 2d Albany County Militia, and in the same capacity in the Levies under Colonel John Harper. On October 23, 1780, he was taken prisoner by the forces under Sir John Johnson and Joseph Brant and by them taken to Canada. He was exchanged the next year and was back in Schenectady on July 23, 1781. On December 26, 1780, at a meeting of St. George's Lodge of which he was a member it was resolved "that fifty shilling, hard money, out of the funds of the lodge be delivered for the use of Brother Andrew Rynex's family, he being taken captive."

S

Sackett, Buell, Unity, 17; Raised in 1796. One of the guard at the execution of Major Andre, October 2, 1780; afterward Captain.

http://www.usgennet.org/usa/topic/historical/southernnewyork/s_ny_7.htm

Major Buell Sackett, son of Benjamin (2) and Deborah (Buell) Sackett, was born 28 Jul 1763, died 18 Jan 1840. When but sixteen he enlisted in the Fifth continental Regiment which at that time was encamped at New Windsor about two miles distant from General Washington's headquarters at Newburg, New York. This regiment subsequently served on both sides of the Hudson and was on duty at West Point when Major Andre was executed. At the close of the war Major Sackett became a resident of Lebanon, NY, and joined the Lebanon Company of the Columbia County Regiment of militia, which was composed mainly of veterans of the revolutionary army. In this company he served first as a private and then passed through the non-commissioned grades to ensign, receiving a commission as such in March 1803. The following year he was promoted lieutenant and in 1805 to captain. In 1807 he retired from the militia service with the rank of major. A parchment deed dated May 30, 1786, conveying fifty-nine acres of land in the town of Goshen, Litchfield County, CT is in possession of a descendant, colonel Henry W. Sackett, of New York City, the grantor being Ebenezer Buell, and the grantee Buell Sackett, Benjamin's son. A newspaper notice of Major Buell Sackett's death published at the time closes as follows: "He was a soldier of the Revolution and was one of the guard at the execution of Major Andre. Thus one after another fall and are deposited beneath the sods of the valley the few remaining patriots of early days. Very shortly the death of those who have inherited the rich legacy left by these patriots."

He married Sally Earl Beach.

Children:

1. John, born July 31, 1785, died February 17, 1827, married a lady of the baptismal name of Loraine.

2. Philo, born June 13, 1785, died October 12, 1863. He married, January 6, 1814, Grace Perkins, a lineal descendant of Joseph Jenks, colonist, who came from England to New England about the year 1652.
3. Norman, born March 27, 1791, died July 11, 1808, married Esther Waterman.
4. Nathan, born May 15, 1794, died April 25, 1874, married Martha Dauken.
5. Ebenezer, died October 16, 1847.
6. Henry C., born June 25, 1805, died July 28, 1886.

St. John, John St. John's, 90 Captain in a regiment in Connecticut Militia; died 1(525. Sword in possession of St. John's Lodge, of which he was charter member and first Master.

Salisbury, Abraham, Union, 1; Captain, Vermont Militia.

<http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/p/r/a/Michele--Pray/GENE13-0001.html>

CAPT. ABRAHAM SALISBURY, was born 1730 in Scituate, Rhode Island or Vermont (or Mass?), and died ca 1814 in Vermont?. He married (1) EZILPHA WESTCOTT Circa 1760 in Rhode Island?, daughter of EZEKIEL WESTCOTT and MARY DYER. She was born 1729 in Scituate, Providence, Rhode Island; died ca 1795 in Clarendon, Rutland, Vermont. He married (2) ESELPHA WESTCOTT 1761 in Scituate, Providence, RI, born 1729 in Scituate.

Place of residence is Clarendon, Rutland County, Vermont by 1768.

Per The SALISBURIAN, pg. 169: Native of Rhode Island and pioneer resident of Vermont, hero of the American Revolution, distinguished citizen of New England and founder of a notable family in western part of New York State. Captain SALISBURY bears the distinguished record of having raised a military company in October, 1777, to protect the frontier, and to have served as scout in 1781. He was commissioner of sequestration in 1777, and a selectman of the town in 1779.

The first land deed recorded in the records of the town clerk at Clarendon (Bk 1, p 1) is that of 4/9/1770 when Abraham SALISBURY, then mentioned of Clarendon on Otter Creek, buys from Joseph Williams for 50 pounds, 100 acres of land .

Children of ABRAHAM SALISBURY and EZILPHA WESTCOTT are:

- i. SARAH SALISBURY, b. 23 Nov 1761, Scituate, RI; d. ca 1820, Vermont?; m GEORGE WESTCOTT, 09 Sep 1784, Clarendon, VT; b. ca 1760, Clarendon; d. ca 1820.
- ii. MARY SALISBURY, b. 16 Nov 1763, Scituate, RI; d. 01 Aug 1844, Clarendon, VT?.
- iii. PHOEBE SALISBURY, b. 31 May 1766, Scituate, RI; d. 10 Jan 1857, Harmony, Chautauqua, NY.
- iv. GARDNER SALISBURY, b. 04 Apr 1768, Scituate, RI; d. ca 1821, Hamburg, Niagara, NY.
- v. EZEKIEL SALISBURY, b. 17 Dec 1770, Clarendon, VT; d. 01 Apr 1837, Starksboro, Addison, VT.
- vi. ABRAHAM SALISBURY, b. 26 Jun 1772, Clarendon, VT.

Salisbury, Barent Staats, Union, 1; Lt, 1st NY.

http://www.archive.org/stream/historiccatskill00vedd/historiccatskill00vedd_djvu.txt

"Barent Staats Salisbury, grandson of Francis, won great honor," and in 1777 he was made first lieutenant in the first regiment of the New York line, and saw service at Saratoga, Monmouth and Yorktown.

<http://awt.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/fgm.cgi?op=GET&db=flathrop&id=I2282&ti=4317>

Barent Staats Salisbury was christened 3 Apr 1749 Albany, NY; d. 11 Apr 1797; buried Catskill, Greene Co, NY. He served in the Revolutionary War as a Lieutenant in the 1st Regiment of the New York Continental Line. He fought at Germantown, Monmouth, Saratoga and Yorktown. He was granted a lot in the town of Cicero, Onondaga County, NY for his service. He probably never lived there. He sold the lot on March 8, 1794.

Father: [William Salisbury](#) c: 25 Dec 1714 in Kingston, Ulster Co, NY

Mother: [Teuntje Staats](#) c: 20 Mar 1720 in Albany, Albany Co., NY

Marriage 1 [Sara Dubois](#) c: 23 Mar 1755 in Catskill, Greene Co, NY *Married:* 13 Oct 1782 in Katsbaan, Ulster Co., New York

Children

1. [William Barent Salisbury](#) b: 25 Oct 1783 c: 16 Nov 1783 in Katsbaan Church, Saugerties, Ulster Co., NY
2. [Margrietje Salisbury](#)
3. [Teuntje Salisbury](#) b: 8 Jul 1788

Sanford, John, American Union Regimental Lodge in 4th NY; Master, 26 Aug 1782; Captain, 4th NY Levies; d. 1808.

Satterlee, William (Sr.), Masters', 2; Captain, 2nd Canadian (Hazen's) Regt; d. 8 Dec 1798.

http://www.newenglandancestors.org/database_search/msc.asp?f=F:%5CINETPUB%5CWWWROOT%5CNEHGS%5CRESEARCH%5CDATABASE%5CMSC%5CCONTENT%5CWILLIAM%20SATTERLEE.HTM&anchor=

William Satterlee was born at Plainfield, CT 10 Jan 1740; died probably at Williamstown, MA 6 Dec 1798, where he had settled shortly before the Revolutionary War. He was one of several sons of Lt. Benedict and Elizabeth (Crary) Satterlee (his third wife). William married (as her second husband) about 1774/80 to Hannah Sherwood of Norwalk, CT, d/o of Isaac Sherwood.

Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (13:826).

William Saterlee, Captain, Col. Hazen's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; also, return certified at Camp Peekskill, Nov. 9, 1779, of officers and men belonging to Massachusetts in Col. Moses Hazen's Regt.; rank, Captain; commissioned April 15, 1776; term, during war.

Captain in Elmore's (Connecticut) Continental regiment, April 15, 1776; Captain, 2nd Canadian (Hazen's) regiment, November 3, 1776; severely wounded in the Battle of Monmouth, New Jersey, June 28, 1778, and never rejoined his regiment;

After the war he returned to his home in Williamstown; was still living there at the time of the United States Census of 1790 with his wife, three boys under 16, and two girls, undoubtedly his children; is said to have removed to Fairfield, Herkimer County, NY, and

died there, but the old Herkimer County records make no mention of him whatsoever; neither do the Berkshire County, MA, Deeds (Northern District at Adams), nor their probate records, except that he is termed 'late of Williamstown, deceased' when his minor son, Isaac, had a guardian appointed, 4 Jan 1803. William was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1798. He was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 22 Aug 1789.

Note: There was a Brother William Satterlee on the 7 Sep 1796 Petition for Aurora Lodge No. 52 of Fairfield, Herkimer, NY, on which he is given as the Senior Warden. His name, however, does not appear on their member listing for 1797-1799. - g.l.h.

It was said William and Hannah had nine children, but Mr. Whittemore, after exhaustive searching, found record of only the following:

- i. William (Jr.), b. in Williamstown 12 Apr 1775. m. Rachel Osborn.
- ii. Sarah "Sally", b. 28 June 1781. m. 1802 (ca 1798) to Allen Warden.
- iii. Isaac, b. ca 1791-1797.
- iv. Richard (Smith,) M.D., b. perhaps in Fairfield, NY, 6 Dec 1798. m. at Detroit, MI, Jun/Jul 1827 to Mary S. Hunt.

The following also places William Sherwood in Fairfield, regarding his son Richard (Sherwood) Satterlee:

<http://history.amedd.army.mil/AMEDDBiogs/medcorps/Satterleebiog.htm>

Richard Sherwood Satterlee (6 Dec 1796-10 Nov 1880), Brevet Brigadier General, U. S. Army, was born in **Fairfield**, Herkimer County, NY, **the son of Major William Satterlee**, an officer of Connecticut troops in the Revolutionary War, **and Hannah Sherwood**, of English Puritan descent. His native town was the seat of Fairfield Academy, with a medical school and faculty which in Satterlee's youth ranked with the best in the country. It is probable that he obtained his education in this institution though the list of graduates of the medical school does not carry his name. He was licensed to practice in 1818 and located in a rural neighborhood in Seneca county. He moved on shortly to Detroit, Michigan, where he practiced medicine and was employed at times as attendant upon the garrison of Detroit Barracks. His association with the military gave him a wish for the army medical service. In furtherance of this idea he accompanied **Governor (Bro.) Lewis Cass** to Washington and through his influence obtained appointment as an assistant surgeon, from February 20, 1822. He was stationed successively at Fort Niagara, NY, Detroit Barracks, Mich., and Fort Howard, Wis., until June 1825. At that time he was transferred to Fort Mackinac, Mich., where he served until November 1831. While at this station he went to Detroit in June 1827 and married Mary S. Hunt, sister of the Hon. John Hunt, one of the judges of the state supreme court. With Indian difficulties increasing in Wisconsin he was transferred from Fort Mackinac to Fort Winnebago in that state in November 1831, and with the troops from that post participated in the pursuit of the Sac and Fox band in the summer of 1832, which ended on the second of August in the fight where Bad Axe creek enters the Mississippi river. The Black Hawk war, thus ended, entailed relatively few battle casualties, but was notable for the prevalence of disease, particularly cholera, among the troops. . . .

Other children listed at <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~deschart/z0000534.html> were:

James B. Satterlee	b. 18 Mar 1777; m. Theodosia Wells ca 1807
Mary Satterlee	b. 19 Dec 1782; m. Allen Warden aft 1802
Anna Satterlee	b. 25 Aug 1788 d. 1823
Samuel Satterlee	b. ca 1790; m. Susan West
Jesse Satterlee	b. ca 1792

Savage, Joseph, Union, 1; Captain, 2nd Continental Artillery Regiment; d. 20 Jan 1814.

http://books.google.com/books?id=hkQ90cX71oC&pg=PA328&lpq=PA328&dq=%22joseph+savage%22+%2220+Jan+1814%22&source=bl&ots=Mmlzyso6U&sig=hTA6fLjJU86pQFQH0EBYnvoGul&hl=en&ei=p2LmSdiqloP8nQfg58yvwCQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1#PPA328,M1 page 328.

JOSEPH SAVAGE (*Samuel Phillips4 Arthur3 Thomas2 Thomat1*), born in Boston 13 (Boston records say 14) Jun 1756, spent his early years in Boston, and in 1765 removed with his father to Weston, MA, where he lived until he entered the service of the Continental Army in Apr 1775. He was commissioned second lieutenant in Furnival's company of Knox's artillery regiment, 26 Mar 1776, and was taken prisoner by the British after the Battle of Long Island, 27 Aug 1776. He became first lieutenant in Crane's regiment, 2nd Continental Artillery, 1 Jan 1777; was commissioned captain 20 Sep 1779, and served to 17 Jun 1783; was appointed commanding captain, Fourth Company, US Artillery Battalion, 20 Oct 1786, and captain of Artillery Battalion, US Army, 29 Sep 1789. He resigned 15 Oct 1791, after a service of sixteen and one-half years, and returned to Weston, where he lived until his marriage to Miss Hubbard, when he removed to Berwick, Me. From 1 Oct 1796 to 1 Jan 1808 he was postmaster at Doughty* Falls, Me., this post office after 1 Jan 1818 being called Berwick. He died suddenly, intestate, at Berwick 20 Jan 1814. He was apparently married before he left the army, for he had a son who was born in 1789, but the name of the child's mother and the date of the marriage have not been found. He married at Berwick, Me., 16 Dec 1793, CATHARINE HUBBARD, born at Hamilton, MA. He had at least 7 children.

http://www.newenglandancestors.org/database_search/msc.asp?f=F:\INETPUB\WWW\ROOT\NEHGS\RESEARCH\DATABASE\MS\C\CONTENT\JOSEPH%20SAVAGE.HTM&pg=1&anchor=#htmlpage

Joseph Savage was born at Boston, MA 14 Jun 1756; died at Berwick, Maine 20 Jan 1814. He was a son of Samuel Philips and Sarah (Tyler) Savage. Joseph was a brother of Henry Savage, also an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati. He married at Berwick 16 Dec 1793 to Catherine Hubbard, born at Hamilton, MA 13 Nov 1767; died at Salem, MA 6 Feb 1847. Catherine was a daughter of John and Sarah (---) Hubbard of Hamilton.

Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (13:839).

Joseph Savage, Lancaster. Private, Capt. Ephraim Richardson's co., Col. Asa Whitcomb's Regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; enlisted April 26, 1775; service, 20 days; also, company return dated Charlestown, Prospect Hill, Oct. 6, 1775; reported enlisted into the train May 16, 1775; also, Capt. John Popkin's co., Col. Richard Gridley's (Artillery) Regt.; receipt for advance pay, signed by said Savage and others, dated Winter Hill, July 14, 1775; also, Sergeant, same co. and Regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; engaged May 24, 1775; service, 2 mos. 13 days; also, company return dated Camp at Winter Hill, Sept. 27, 1775; also, order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated Winter Hill, Jan. 13, 1776.

Joseph later was a member of the 2nd Continental (New York) Artillery, 1 Jan 1777; Captain, 20 Sep 1779; and served to 17 Jun 1783; Captain, US Artillery Battalion, 20 Oct 1786; Captain of Artillery Battalion, US Army, 29 Sept 1789; resigned 15 Oct 1791; settled in Berwick in 1793 right after his marriage; Postmaster there, 1796-1808.

Joseph was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1814. He was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 21 Mar 1791, and his widow Catherine applied for a widow's pension 31 July 1838.

Children, born in Berwick:

- i. Samuel Aldridge, b. out of wedlock in West Point, NY, 29 Oct 1789, m. at NY, NY 23 Oct 1811 to Letitia Webber.
- ii. Catherine Sophia, b. 13 Nov 1794.
- iii. Charles Tyler, b. 15 Mar 1797.
- iv. Jane Cooper Demetris, b. 15 Mar 1799. m. at Biddeford, ME, 29 Aug 1818, (1st cousin) Samuel Phillips Savage Thacher. (Named for her aunt who died the day before her birth.)
- v. William Henry, b. 3 or 9 Jul 1801, lost at sea in violent storm entering Boston harbor, 5 Mar 1829, unm.
- vi. Samuel Phillips, b. 09 Jun 1803. m. at Beverly, MA 12 Nov 1835 to Abigail Rowe.
- vii. Sarah Woodbury, b. 12 Aug 1810.

Schermerhorn, Jacob C(ornelius). Union No. 1, Capt, NY Militia, d. 1822.

<http://www.schenectadyhistory.org/families/schermerhorn/chronicles/4b.html#s142>

LIEUT. COL. JACOB C. Schermerhorn, son of (129) Cornelius J. Schermerhorn and Maria Winne; b. May 25, 1743; bp. in Albany; d. May 5, 1822, at Schodack Landing, N. Y.; m. (1) Mch. 29, 1762 (M. L.), **GERRITJE SCHERMERHORN**; dau. of Johannes J. Schermerhorn and Engeltje Gardinier; b. May 1, 1742; d. Mch. 2, 1782; m. (2) Feb. 15, 1783, in Kinderhook, **CORNELIA GARDINIER**; d. July 21, 1793; widow of Johannes Vosburgh; m. (3) Apr. 5, 1794, in Kinderhook, **SARAH VANDERPOEL**; b. July 14, 1754; d. Mch. 21, 1817; dau. of Johannes Vanderpoel and Annatje Staats, and widow of John A. Van Alstyne.

Children by first wife:

Col. Cornelius I.,	b. Aug. 15, 1764; m. (1) Elizabeth Monden; m. (2) Cathlina Schermerhorn.
Marytje,	bp. Dec. 17, 1769, in Albany.
Capt. John I.,	b. Sept. 5, 1772; bp. in Schodack; m. Cynthia Van Valkenburgh.
Samuel,	bp. Oct. 6, 1776, in Kinderhook.
Marytje,	bp. Aug. 16, 1778, in Albany.
Engeltje,	bp. Feb. 5, 1781, in Kinderhook.
Cathalya,	bp. Jan. 20, 1782, in Albany; d. y.

Children by second wife:

Gerritje,	bp. Jan. 11, 1784, in Kinderhook; m. Joseph G. Seabring.
Barent I.,	bp. Apr. 3, 1786, in Kinderhook; m. Lucretia Barhydte.
Hannah,	bp. Nov. 18, 1788, in Schodack; m. Jacobus Vanderpoel.

Jacob C. Schermerhorn lived at Schodack Landing, New York, the home of his ancestors. He was a large landowner and was prominently connected with the public affairs of his time. He served in the Revolutionary War in 1775-6, as First Lieut. in Capt. John H. Beekman's company of the 5th Albany Co. Regiment, commanded by Col. Stephen Schuyler; and in 1766-77, as 1st Major of the 2nd Battalion of the Fourth Albany Co. Regiment, commanded by Col. Killian Van Rensselaer.

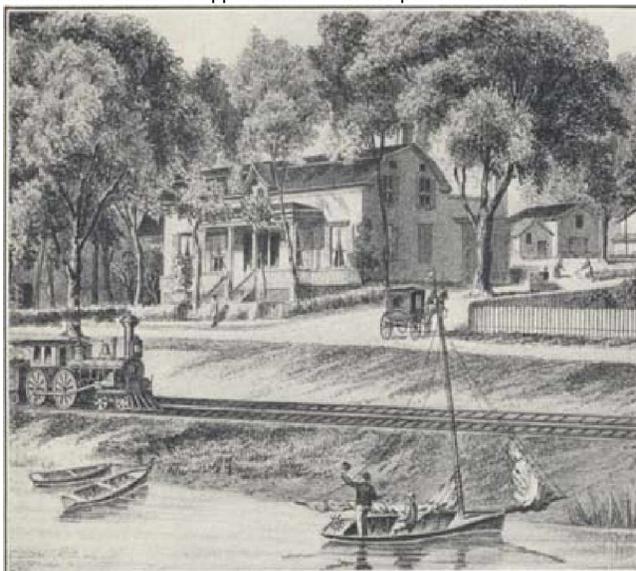
Major Schermerhorn was in command of his regiment at the surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga, on Oct. 17, 1777. After the War he was commissioned, Oct. 4, 1786, by Gov. George Clinton, Lieut. Colonel Commandant of the Regular Militia of Albany. He was still Lieut. Col. in 1797, then of a Rensselaer Co. Regiment. The certificate of appointment is in the possession of a descendant, Peter Miller, of Schodack Landing, N. Y.

He was a member of the New York State Assembly in 1795, and from 1793 to 1797 was State Commissioner for the County Buildings at Troy, N. Y. A portrait in water-colors taken in the latter part of his life is in the possession of his descendents.

The census of 1790 lists as follows: Jacob C. Schermerhorn, residence, Rensselaerwyck; 4 males over 16 (inc. father); 2 males under 16; 7 females (inc. mother): 11 slaves.

Both he and his wife Gerritje were early members of the old Schodack Reformed Church and are listed as members No. 16 and No. 17.

Col. Jacob C. Schermerhorn is spoken of as a Dutchman "dyed in the wool," and a man of most dominating qualities. His great grandson, the late Louis Y. Schermerhorn, wrote as follows: "When I visited the old village of Schodack in 1890, I found that, nearly 80 years after his death, his imperious character was still preserved by tradition and that his name was used to frighten refractory children into obedience. He was withal of a very social disposition and family traditions refer to very frequent entertainments at his house given to the Van Rensselaer patroon and his friends at Albany. He was a man of great physical strength and fearless of danger to the last degree. He was stout in figure, without corpulence and his height was five feet, eight inches."



The old homestead of Col. Jacob C. Schermerhorn still stands at Schodack, an old brick house facing the Hudson River. It was occupied later by his son, Capt. John I., and finally passed into the hands of the Ten Eyck family. >

Schermerhorn, John (brother of Jacob above), Union No. 1, Captain, NY Militia.

<http://www.schenectadyhistory.org/families/schermerhorn/chronicles/4b.html#s145>

Capt. John Winne Schermerhorn, son of (129) Cornelius J. Schermerhorn and Maria Winne; bp. July 4, 1747; d. Jan. 5, 1817; m. (1) Dec. 5, 1773, CATALYNTJE VAN VALKENBURGH; bp. Jan. 25, 1744, in Albany; dau. of Abraham Van Valkenburgh and Neeltie Gardinier; m. (2) Nov. 10, 1793, ABIGAIL EVERETT; b. Oct. 27, 1763.

Children by first wife:

Cornelius W., b. Nov. 21, 1777; bp. in Albany; d. June 10, 1829.
Abraham, bp. Apr. 23, 1780, in Kinderhook.
Abraham, b. Oct. 12, 1781; bp. in Kinderhook; d. Feb. 9, 1858.
Maria, bp. May 20, 1784, in Kinderhook; d. y.
Nicholas B., b. 1786; d. Apr. 12, 1813.
Jacob, b. Sept. 2, 1788; bp. in Schodack; m. Eleanor Jenkins.
Daniel, b. May 8, 1791; bp. in Schodack; d. y.
John, bp. June 25, 1793, in Schodack; d. Oct., 1813.

Children by second wife:

Maria, b. Oct. 27, 1794; bp. in Schodack; m. Oct. 19, 1837, Daniel Van Buren.
Catharine, b. Feb. 16, 1797; m. May 29, 1823, Samuel Vanderpoel.
Abigail, b. July 12, 1799; bp. in Schodack; d. y.
Abigail, b. June 18, 1801; d. Oct. 7, 1849; m. June 24, 1822, Isaac Springsteen.
Richard Everett, b. Dec. 2, 1803; d. Apr. 18, 1836.
Daniel, b. Dec. 30, 1806.

Capt. John W. Schermerhorn lived in East Nassau, Rensselaer, NY. He established the first Inn in the town and, with a Mr. Hoag, owned two of the earliest stores there. His grist mill on the Tsatawassa Pond was the first manufacturing enterprise in East Nassau. The location of this is shown on a map (Bleecker's) dating as early as 1767. The village of East Nassau was once named "Schermerhorn" in honor of John W. He held many public offices. In 1788 he was one of the delegates to decide on the adoption of the Federal constitution. He was Assistant Court Justice in 1791, 94, 97, and 1802, and Justice of the Peace in 1791 and 1794. From 1784 to 1790 he was Supervisor of Stephentown. He was elected to the Assembly and served in 1791, 92, 98, and 1800. He was Incorporator and Commissioner of the Stephentown Turnpike Corporation, established 3 Apr 1801. On 30 Oct 1775, he was commissioned Captain in Col. Killian Van Rensselaer's 4th Regiment of Rensselaerwyck Militia.

The census of 1790 lists the family of John W. Schermerhorn as follows: John W. Schermerhorn, residence, Stephentown; 5 males over 16 (inc. father); 4 males under 16; 3 females (inc. mother); 4 slaves.

Cornelius W. Schermerhorn, eldest son of John W., was the soldier of his generation. In 1811 he was Lieutenant in Lieut. Col. Cornelius I. Schermerhorn's Regiment (43rd N. Y.), and on May 23, 1812, was commissioned 1st Lieutenant in the 86th Regt., Randall Spencer, Lieut. Col. In 1815, he was Capt. of Light Artillery in the same Regiment.

Richard E. Schermerhorn, another son of John W., was a minister connected most of his life with the Methodist Churches of Maine. His biography states: "He was a man well read, uniform, and of deep piety, good preaching talent, and successful in the great object of the ministry."

"Genealogy of a Part of the Third Branch of the Schermerhorn Family. . . ." by Louis Younglove, 1903. page 15.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=fy5PAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA15&dq=%22jacob+c.+schermerhorn%22> page 15.

Jacob C. Schermerhorn lived at Schodack Landing, New York, the home of his ancestors. He was a large land-owner, and was prominently connected with the public affairs of his time. He served in the Revolutionary War, in 1775-76, as first lieutenant in Captain John H. Beekman's company of the Fifth Albany County Regiment, commanded by Colonel Stephen Schuyler; and in 1776-77 as first major of the Second Battalion of the Fourth Albany County Regiment, commanded by Colonel Killian Van Rensselaer.

Major Schermerhorn was in command of his regiment at the surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga, on October 17, 1777. He was a member of the New York State Assembly in 1795, and from 1793 to 1797 was State Commissioner for the County buildings at Troy, New York. He died at Schodack Landing, New York, on May 5, 1822. A portrait, in water-colors, taken in the later part of his life, now exists in our family.

Jacob C. Schermerhorn's first wife, Gerritje Schermerhorn, born May 1, 1742, was the daughter of Johannes J. Schermerhorn and Engeltie Gardenier (see No. 18). She died March 2, 1782, six weeks after the birth of her daughter Cathalyne. His second wife, Cornelia Gardenier, was born in 1753; she was the widow of Johannes Vosburgh, and died July 21, 1793. His third wife, Sarah Van der Poel, born July 14, 1754, was the daughter of Johannes Van der Poel and Annatje Staats, and the widow of John A. Van Alstyne; she died March 21, 1817.

Schoolcraft, John, Union, 1; Private, 3rd Regt, Albany Militia.

Schuyler, David, Masters', 2; Private, Willett's Levies; 1st Regt, Tryon Co. Militia.

Schuyler, Nicholas, Masters', 2; Surgeon, 2nd Canadian (Col. Moses Hazen's) Regiment. Died 24 Nov 1824.

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/s/nischuyler1732.html>

Nicholas Schuyler was born in June 1755. He was the eldest son in the large family of Albany mainstays Harmanus and Christina Ten Broeck Schuyler. He grew up in his father's Albany home and at their farm located in today's Stillwater. During the 1760s, his father was sheriff of Albany County and his grandfather and namesake was a prominent surveyor and member of the provincial Assembly. At some time, it was decided that young Nicholas would follow the medical profession. The outbreak of hostilities with the British brought Nicholas to the attention of Dr. [Samuel Stringer](#) [q.v.], director of the army hospital at Albany. Schuyler trained to be

a surgeon and entered the Continental army as a junior surgeon in 1776. He rose through the medical ranks and served at several locations. In 1781, he was appointed regimental surgeon in Moses Hazen's "Second Canadian Regiment" - a post he had been filling for several years.

In August 1782, he married twenty-year-old Shinah Simons at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The bride was the daughter of a prominent Philadelphia Jewish family. The marriage may have produced a single child who was born in 1798. But the couple was said to have been childless.

After the war, they settled in Stillwater (Hoosick on census of 1790) and then in the new town of Troy where he practiced medicine part time and engaged in business. He drew lot no. 16 (19?) in the Military Tract of Central New York (600 acres in the Town of Fabius, ca 1798, but apparently did not settle it). He also drew lot 61 in the Town of Lysander, Onondaga, NY, and no. 55 in Manlius (7), Onondaga, NY (which presently encompasses Green Lakes State Park).

He was more appropriately defined as a public official - serving as Rensselaer County clerk for fifteen years beginning in 1791. He was said to have been indifferent to accumulating an estate and that he let several lucrative pieces of property and wealth just slip away. Nicholas Schuyler lost his wife in June 1815. Alone, after that, he went to live with his brother-in-law's family on a farm below Albany. He died in Albany in November 1824 at the age of seventy.

Regarding Nicholas' father, Harmanus: In 1776, his cousin and Saratoga neighbor, (Bro.) [General Schuyler](#), appointed him Assistant Deputy Commissary General. He was building boats on Lake George and was in charge of the shipyard at Skenesborough when he was taken ill. He returned to Stillwater but still continued to support the transportation of supplies. His three sons served the Revolutionary cause.

"Colonial New York," by George Washington Schuyler, page 362.

http://books.google.com/books?id=yTveN16gs2wC&pg=PA362&pg=PA362&dq=%22nicholas+Schuyler%22+%22surgeon%22&source=bl&ots=pZBH9XBcAo&sig=AJEewJrBdbqtR91hYPzJzriDdxU&hl=en&ei=gGfmSeHQLMLznQe8z72kCQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=9

NICHOLAS SCHUYLER was educated a physician, and in the first year of the Revolutionary War was on the staff of the medical director of the Northern Department, Dr. Stringer. He was afterward appointed surgeon of Colonel Moses Hazen's regiment, with which he served to the close of the war. After his marriage to Shinah Simons, member of a prominent Jewish family of Philadelphia, on 13 Aug 1782, he returned to his home at Stillwater, and engaged in the practice of his profession. When the county of Rensselaer was organized, he was appointed its first clerk, on 18 Feb 1791. He then removed to Troy, the county-seat, and entered upon the duties of his office, although he did not wholly give up the practice of medicine; he was clerk of the county fifteen consecutive years. Having no children, he was indifferent to the acquisition of an estate, and cared only to accumulate sufficient to carry himself safely through the journey of life.

For his services in the war, the State assigned to him four lots of land of five hundred acres each, three of which were located in Onondaga County and one in Cayuga. One of the lots was reclaimed by the State as part of the 'saline' (salt) district, but was not replaced by another. He was not worried, and made no claim. It was evident to the most short-sighted, that lands situated as were his military lots would soon become valuable for farming purposes, as emigration from the Eastern States to the unoccupied lands of New York was very large; but he did not see it, or, if he did, it made little impression on him, for he sold his lands for a nominal consideration.

His wife inherited a large tract of land lying in one of the Southern States, which in a few years would have been a fortune to him, but he never troubled himself about it, and it passed out of his possession. Toward the close of life, having lost his wife and being lonely, he removed, with his adopted daughter (Henrietta Schuyler), to the residence of his brother-in-law, Major James Van Rensselaer, at Crystal Hill, three miles south of Albany on the river. There, in congenial society, he passed the last few years of his life happy and contented.

<http://morrisonspensions.org/schuylernicholas.html>

S.4665

B.L.Wt2115-400. Surgeon. Issued Apr. 29, 1791 to Robert Gilechrist, Assignee. No Papers

Surgeon in the Regiment commanded by Colonel Hazen of the Continental Line for the term of five years.

James L. Edwards Esq.

My Dear Sir.

On behalf of the representatives of Nicholas Schuyler late a surgeon in the Army of the Revolution I am requesting to state that a pension certificate at the rate of twenty dollars per month to commence on the twenty first day of September 1819 & was found under date the 21 day of October 1819, duly signed by Mr. Calhoun then Secretary at War and sealed with the seal of office this certificate has been shown to me for the purpose of enabling to Authenticate to these statement which I now do. They further state that they have applied at New York and in this City for the purpose of receiving payment until the death of Dr. Schuyler and have been told that his name has just been returned by the Department for payment—Will you do us the favor to inform me for their use what information the records of the office can furnish in this matter and oblige. Very respectfully, Your ob't Servant. G. Haming.

Albany 8 June 1835.

State of New York

Rensselaer County SS.

Nicholas Schuyler of the City of Troy being duly sworn doth depose & say—that in the year 1775 he was appointed a surgeon's mate in the General Hospital in the Northern Department then under the direction of the late **Doctor Samuel Stringer** [q.v.] of Albany with whom this deponent was then a Student that this deponent faithfully served in that capacity in said Hospital until April 1777 when **Doctor Jonathan Potts** [q.v.] took the Direction of said Hospital immediately after which to with on the first and twentieth days of April in said year last mentioned this deponent respectfully received the appointment of Mate, Second Surgeon in which capacity he served until the spring of the year 1778 when he was appointed Surgeon to Colonel Hazen's Regiment of [? – Continental?] battalions in which capacity he continued to service & was duly mustered until the American Army was disbanded in the year 1783—That the only documents which this deponent possesses reflecting his appointments to discharge of the duties of the before mentioned places are hereto annexed—and this deponent further saith that he was sixty four years of age in June 1819

and is so far reduced in his circumstances as to stand in need of said from his country of his comfortable support. (Signed) N. Schuyler

Sworn this 21st day of Sep? 1819 before me David Buel Jun. Judge of [?] in County Common Pleas.

To Doctor Nicholas Schuyler

I hereby constitute & appoint you a mate in the General Hospital of the Northern Department & you are strictly enjoined & required to do & perform all such duties as ascertain to your station & that may from time to time be requested of you by the Director as a Senior Surgeon.

Given under my hand at the City of Albany this first day of April 1777, **Jon'n Potts**, Director Gen'l N.D. [Northern Department]

http://www.libraries.psu.edu/do/digitalbookshelf/28780128/28780128_part_01.pdf

On 16 August 1802 a letter was addressed, "Mr. Benjamin Gratz care of N. Schuyler Esqr Troy N. Y." Dr. **Nicholas Schuyler**, a friend of George Washington, a near relative of General Schuyler and a surgeon in the revolutionary army, who had married Shinah Simon of Lancaster, Pa. a sister of the mother of Rebecca and Benjamin Gratz

Schuyler, Peter, Masters' 2, 1789; Major, NY Militia, 1775.

"My nephew Peter Schuyler, a young gentleman of about 30 years of age, wishes to be employed in some of the regiments to be raised in this colony as a field officer. I should be happy, provided he can be recommended without injuring others that may have a better claim, or giving umbrage." — Letter from Gen. Ph. Schuyler to New York Provincial Congress, February 15, 1770. Captain Third New York line Regiment, and afterwards Major.

Schuyler, Philip (Gen.)

It is generally held that General Schuyler was a member of the Fraternity. R.'W.'.Ross could not substantiate it.

Schuyler, Reuben, Masters' No. 2; Private, 2nd Regt., Albany Co. Militia (also 1st and 3rd Regt).

<http://morrisonspensions.org/schuylerreuben.html>

Pension Application for Reuben Schuyler

S.28869 (Private. Captain Gordon, Col. Cuyler) Transcriber's note, the earlier deposition he mentions is not in good shape and difficult to read.

State of New York, County of Albany SS

On this 7th day of December 1832, personally appeared before the Justices Court of the City of Albany now sitting, Reuben Schuyler of the town of Watervliet who being duly sworn, doth on his oath, make the following amended declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the Act of Congress passed June 7th 1832. That by reason of his age and consequent loss of memory, he cannot swear positively as to the precise length of service, but according to the best of his recollection he served not less than the periods mentioned below.

In the year 1778 I served one month in Col. Philip P. Schuyler's Regt of Militia in the company commanded by Capt. Henry Ostrom of which Peter S. Schuyler was Ensign.

In the years 1779 and 1780 I served eleven months in the Regiment commanded by Col. Abraham Wemple of which Regt Abm. Swits was Major in Capt. Jellis Fonda's Company of which Myndert A. Wemple was Lieutenant and Nicholas Yates Ensign.

In 1781—1782 & 1783 I served thirteen months in Col. Abm. Cuyler's Regt of which Volkert VanVechten was Major, in Capt. Wm. Hun's Company all of which terms as a private—for which services I claim a Pension.

To the Interrogatories proposed by the War Department I answer 1st I was born in the town of WaterVliet on 7th January 1762—2nd My brother Jeremiah Schuyler has the record of the ages of my Father's Family—3rd In 1778 I lived in WaterVliet. In 1779 & 1780 in Schenectady. In 1781—1782 & 1783 in the City of Albany. In 1784 & 1785 in the town of Half Moon in the now County of Saratoga. Since which time to this present I have resided and do now reside in WaterVliet. 4th I was called into service by the company officers under orders (as I presume) from the Committee of Safety or from Governor George Clinton. I have also volunteered on several occasions. At one time with a party in search of Tories to a place called Beaverdam where we captured 9 tories who were sent to Hartford at another time as an express to carry letters from Col. Wemple to Gov. Clinton at the time Col. Gordon was taken prisoner at Ballston. Also to carry letters from Col. Wemple to the officer (whose name I have forgotten) commanding at Fort Plain on the Mohawk River.—Also as noted in my original declaration at the time Walter Butler was killed—Col. Van Schaick commanded at Fort Hunter when I was stationed there. During the other terms of my service which consisted for the most in mounting guard in the Cities of Albany & Schenectady and in [?] of small parties in search of Tories and Indians I do not recollect that any officers of the regular Army were with the Troops with whom I served. 6th I did not receive a regular discharge nor am I aware that any of the Militia did. This deponent begs leave respectfully to refer for such proof as he has been able to obtain of his services during the years 1779 & 1780 to the affidavits of James J. VanVoort & John Quackenboss and to the Certificate of the Hon. John J. DeGraff as to their credibility and to state that after diligent search for Witnesses to prove the remainder of his service he has not been able to find any person who can testify as to the time of said services as all the officers under whom he served being now dead. (Signed) Reuben Schuyler

I, John G. Wasson, Clerk of the Justice's Court of the City of Albany do hereby certify, that the foregoing contains the original proceedings of said Court in the matter of the amended application of Reuben Schuyler for a pension. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office this seventh day of December AD 1832. John G. Wasson, Clk.

Scott, Moses, Clinton Lodge, No. 140, has his apron.

Scott, William, St. John's, 90; Maj; Col; 1st NY; d. 1798; His sword is in possession of St. John's Lodge.

Sudder, William, St. George's, 6 (1); EA 6 Feb 1778; FC 7 Mar 1778; MM 4 Apr 1778; Ensign in the 4th NY Cont'l Line from Jun 1776 to 21 Nov 1776, when he was promoted to 1st Lt and transferred to the First NY Continental Line (Col. Goose Van Schaick). He was taken prisoner by the Tories and Indians at Minnisink, NY, 22 Jul 1779 and held a prisoner until the end of the war.

Seabury, Samuel, (Bishop); It is not known where he was made a Mason. During the Revolution he was not in favor of the colonies, but afterward "lined in," and in 1795 dedicated one of his published sermons to President Washington.

Seeley, Lewis, Ind. Royal Arch, 2, 1799; Private, 2nd Artillery Regt., The Line.

Shafer, Jacob, Union, 1; Private, 10th Regt, Albany Militia.

Shaw, Francis, Union, 1; Private; 1st Lt, 2nd Cont'l Regt, Col. John Nicholson's regiment.

Shaw, John, St. Patrick's, 4; initiated or affiliated 2 May 1767; Lt. Col, Willett's Levies.

Shays, Daniel, Masters', 2; Afterward celebrated in American history as the hero of Shays' Rebellion.

http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/10,000_famous_freemasons/Volume_4_Q_to_Z.htm

Daniel Shays (1747-1825) Officer of the American Revolution and insurgent leader of "Shays' Rebellion" of 1786-87. b. in Hopkinton, Mass. He served as an ensign at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and attained the rank of captain in the Continental Army, fighting at Ticonderoga, Saratoga, and Stony Point. He resigned his commission "for reasons quite problematical." He then settled in Pelham (now Prescott), Mass. Following the war there were many grievances against the government by the citizens of Western Mass., including high taxation, aristocracy of the senate, excess salary for the governor, site of the general court, and many others. Shays first became known as leader of the rebellion, when at the head of about 1,000 men, he appeared in Springfield to prevent the session of the supreme court at that place. The rebellion climaxed with an attack on the U.S. government arsenal at Springfield. Shays' forces were repulsed, and the following month (Feb.) routed at Petersham. He fled to Vermont. He was condemned to death by the Mass. supreme court, but pardoned on June 13, 1788. He then resided at Sparta, NY until his death, Sept. 29, 1825. Shays signed the by-laws of Masters' Lodge in Albany, NY as a member, in 1778, although he may have been made a Mason elsewhere. He was present at the St. John's Day observance of American Union Lodge at West Point on June 24, 1779. He was one of the original petitioners for Hampshire Lodge, Northampton, MA in 1786. The reprint of Grand Lodge of Mass. Proceedings, 1733-92, states, "A return from Hampshire Lodge, of their choice of officers for ensuing year was read—also a vote of said lodge, that the names of Daniel Shays, Luke Day and Elijah Day, who are members of that Lodge, be transmitted to the Grand Lodge, to be recorded with Infamy in consequence of their conduct in the late Rebellion."

http://shaysrebellion.stcc.edu/shaysapp/person.do?shortName=daniel_shays

Daniel Shays 1747-1825



Daniel Shays © 2008 Bryant White

Daniel Shays' parents emigrated from Ireland to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the 1730s. Patrick and Margaret (Dempsey) Shays married in 1744 and set up housekeeping in Hopkinton, Massachusetts. In 1747, Margaret gave birth to Daniel, the second of what would be a family of six children.

Little is known of Daniel's early life, but a few fragments of surviving information are suggestive in light of his later career and reputation. We know that, in common with other young men without land of their own, Daniel Shays hired himself out to work. According to a contemporary, by the early 1770s, Shays was living on a farm in Brookfield, where he was paid above the going rate for a laborer in recognition of his performance as a "smart, active" man. The same resident recalled that the young Daniel Shays "had much taste for the military." When young men assembled for militia training days, some armed only with wooden guns and swords, Shays enthusiastically drilled them.

Hard worker or not, men like Daniel Shays without a trade or land to farm, generally delayed marriage until their mid-twenties. At the age of 25, Daniel Shays appeared in the town records in 1772 with Abigail Gilbert when the couple published their intention to wed. Their first child, Daniel junior, was born in 1773. Other children followed, including two daughters. It is not known how many children were born to Daniel and Abigail, although an elderly Daniel Shays would refer to the difficulty of maintaining a "large and Expensive family."

As war with England seemed ever more likely, the old militia exercises assumed a more serious character. Daniel seems never to have faltered in his commitment to the American Whig, or Patriot, cause. He did not remain a member of the Brookfield militia, however. At some point between 1774 and 1775, Daniel and Abigail moved west to Shutesbury, where Shays joined militia from Shutesbury, Amherst and Leverett. His experience in drilling may explain why he appeared on the company roll as Sergeant Daniel Shays. When Captain Reuben Dickinson's company marched to Cambridge in 1775 following the fighting at Lexington and Concord, Shays received 18 shillings, 10 pence for 11 days of service.

An Officer and a Gentleman

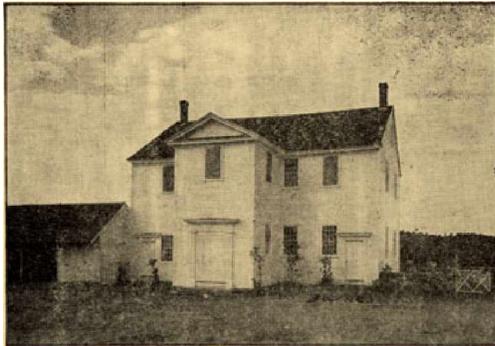
Sergeant Shays soon became Lieutenant Shays. He fought at Bunker Hill and at Ticonderoga. By 1777, Shays had leveraged his ability to raise men willing to serve under him into a Captain's commission in the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment of the Continental Army. His commission was not official until 1779, but it was backdated to January, 1777. In the meantime, Captain Shays continued to build his reputation as a courageous and competent officer, including fighting Burgoyne's invading army at Saratoga, New York, and participating in the desperate action at Stony Point, New York. General Lafayette himself honored Captain Shays along with other officers under his command with a ceremonial sword as a mark of his personal esteem.

Though he came from a poor background, Shays tried hard to maintain the demeanor and engage in the activities expected of a commissioned officer. Like many of his fellow officers, he was a Mason, having joined a lodge in New York in 1778 during his service there. In common with many Continental Army officers, Shays struggled to make ends meet. With his pay in constant arrears and no sign of relief in sight, Captain Shays decided to part with the sword General Lafayette had bestowed on him. Shays' decision to sell the sword unleashed a firestorm of criticism from his fellow officers and contributed to his decision to resign his commission in 1780.

By the end of the war, Daniel Shays was living in Pelham with Abigail, where his military rank and distinguished service earned him the respect of his fellow residents. Populated primarily by poor Scots-Irish residents, the rocky soil and hills of Pelham made farming difficult. Most farmed fewer than 25 improved, or cleared, acres. The town probably attracted Daniel Shays for that very reason. Rocky acres in Pelham were more affordable than the rich bottom lands in Connecticut River Valley towns like Northampton and Hadley. The Shays family at one point owned as much as 251 acres, but financial difficulties in the severe post-war recession forced

Daniel to sell over half his land. By 1785, Shays was having difficulty meeting his obligations. He would be sued at least twice for unpaid debts in 1786.

Daniel Shays' home in Pelham. The house was destroyed and the surrounding lands flooded during the creation of the Quabbin Reservoir in the 1930s. Captain Shays was not the only Massachusetts resident suffering financial hardship during the recession that had followed a brief post-war boom. The determined attempt by the Massachusetts Legislature to pay off the state's war debt through an aggressive taxation policy despite the hard times proved disastrous. The government's insistence that people pay their taxes in hard money rather than in goods or paper currency made a bad situation worse. The little gold and silver in circulation was not in the hands of farmers, whose assets were tied up in land, livestock and produce. Pelham joined dozens of towns across the Commonwealth in petitioning for debtor relief, and for laws lowering judicial court fees and government salaries.



Daniel Shays and other Pelham residents met here to discuss grievances and petition the Massachusetts General Court. The Pelham Town Hall is the oldest town hall in continuous use in the United States.

The government chose not to enact the debtor relief and reforms for which the petitioners pleaded. Instead, the General Court urged Massachusetts citizens to exercise patience and frugality. When the government proved unresponsive to the blizzard of town petitions and resolutions from county conventions, thousands of men marched on the Massachusetts courts. As in the years leading up to the Revolution, armed men prevented courts from convening or conducting any business. They called themselves Regulators and insisted they were there to uphold justice.

It was at this point that Daniel Shays emerged as one of the local leaders of the protest movement. Shays met with other local men at Conkey's Tavern in Pelham, where they discussed their situation and what could be done in the face of the government's lack of interest in constitutional reforms or debtor relief policies.

Conkey's Tavern in Pelham was a popular gathering place for Daniel Shays and other local Regulators.

Shays was, by all accounts, a reluctant leader. He had refused to lead the Pelham contingent when the Regulators marched on the Northampton Court of Common Pleas in August, 1786. Yet, the following month, he played a prominent role in an even more dangerous protest. Everyone expected that the judges of the Judicial Supreme Court session scheduled to sit at Springfield in September would issue indictments against Captain Luke Day of West Springfield and other men who had led the Regulators against the Northampton court. Captain Shays agreed to present the demands of the Regulators that the Springfield court not issue any indictments or sit again until the grievances of the people had been addressed. Tensions ran high, but Shays believed he could keep the situation from getting out of hand by assuming leadership over the angry and potentially violent group of protesters, many of whom had made a point of coming armed with muskets and clubs.



Captain Shays cut an impressive figure in his Continental Army uniform. His dignified air of command and his confident knowledge of military protocols lent credence and respectability to the ranks marching on the courthouse. He rode forward to confer with General William Shepard, commander of the militia troops stationed in front of the court house. The two former Continental Army officers negotiated the peaceable abandonment of the courthouse by the judges and the militia. In return, Shays agreed that the Regulator troops would confine themselves to peaceably marching and demonstrating in front of the building rather than seeking to close it by force.

Captain Daniel Shays presented the demands of the Regulators and negotiated the peaceful abandonment of the courthouse with the commander of the government militia General William Shepard. Detail from Petition and Protest © 2008 Bryant White

Shays' appearance at the head of the Regulators at Springfield marked a turning point for him personally and for the Regulator movement in general. For the first time, the Regulators had closed not only the lower Court of Common Pleas, but a session of the Judicial Supreme Court. The Massachusetts General Court interpreted the closing of the Commonwealth's highest court as a direct assault on the sovereignty of the state government. Almost overnight, Shays rose to the top of the government's most wanted list and was labeled the "generalissimo" of the movement the Friends of Government were calling a rebellion. Although Shays did not know it, the momentum had begun to build that would result in his name becoming synonymous with the Regulation.

This 1787 woodcut depicts the two men the government believed were the leaders of the Regulator movement: Daniel Shays of Pelham and Job Shattuck of Groton.



As for Shays himself, the Springfield court closing offered an opportunity to observe the strengths and the weaknesses of the Regulator movement. The men he led were eager to protect the rights for which many of them had fought in the recent war. At the same time, Shays saw that many of the men were unarmed and poorly equipped. Unlike General Shepard's government militia, the Regulators had not had access to the weapons and stores of the United State Arsenal at Springfield. The government militia had even commandeered a cannon from the Arsenal and placed it in front of the courthouse. Although his men scoffed at the cannon they called the "government's puppy," Shays knew that the lack of weapons would prove a serious weakness in any armed confrontation with the government militia.

The militia and the Regulators agreed to "go home friendly" following the closing of the Springfield Supreme Judicial Court, but ugly confrontations at courthouses across the state continued throughout the fall and winter. The government decided to take control of the situation by capturing Job Shattuck of Groton, a prominent local man believed to be a ringleader and primary instigator of the armed protests. When a group of mounted militia from Boston cornered and seriously wounded Shattuck, Shays and other Regulators had had enough. Rumors of atrocities inflicted by the troops on innocent bystanders, including women and children, alarmed and inflamed the Regulators. By December, Shays and a committee of 17 were writing circulating letters to towns "in the present movement of the people" throughout Hampshire County, urging them to raise militia companies to meet regimental quotas to stand against the government.

The state legislature was not idle; it threatened alarming consequences for Regulators, while at the same time offering pardons to any who took an oath of allegiance and laid down their arms. Private subscribers came forward to fund the raising of an emergency state militia "for the purpose of quelling the Tumults & securing the Rights of the Citizens."

An Unwilling "accessory to the shedding of blood"

Shays was in a difficult situation. He saw himself as a mediator; he had worked hard to keep the confrontation at the September court closing from escalating into violence. Yet, it was becoming ever clearer that the government considered him one of the leaders and an incorrigible rebel. His options for a peaceful mediation that involved a pardon for himself were rapidly diminishing. In a letter to Governor Bowdoin, General Rufus Putnam reported that Shays emphatically denied any leadership role in the Regulation. According to Putnam, Shays described his role in Springfield in September as that of a peacemaker determined to avert bloodshed, and claimed that he had only reluctantly gone along with subsequent court closings. When Putnam asked him, "had you an opportunity would you accept of a pardon and have those people to themselves?" Shays replied, "Yes—in a moment."

Thrust into a role he had not sought, Shays continued to work for a peaceful resolution. In a January communication to General Shepard, Shays insisted that he was "unwilling to be any way accessory to the shedding of blood, and greatly desirous of restoring peace and harmony to this convulsed Commonwealth." At the same time, he tried to strengthen the negotiating position of the Regulators by improving their situation. The men were poorly armed and equipped; Shays knew there were arms and supplies at the Springfield Arsenal. The Arsenal barracks also offered welcome shelter from the bitter winter weather. Shays and the other local Regulator leaders agreed that they would rendezvous and march on the Arsenal on January 25. Captain Luke Day of West Springfield would bring a regiment, Captain Eli Parsons would bring men down from Chicopee, and Daniel Shays himself would come with a regiment west from Palmer, through Ludlow and Wilbraham. All three groups together numbered about 1,800 men.

Unfortunately for Shays, the government militia was already occupying the United States Arsenal. General Shepard had worried for months about the vulnerable situation of the Arsenal. He lacked authority to commandeer the arsenal stores since they were the property not of the state of Massachusetts, but of the United States government. Shepard feared that, should the Regulators obtain the Arsenal stores, they would be better armed than the government militia he commanded, or the army making its way west from Boston under General Benjamin Lincoln. He decided upon the risky course of occupying the Arsenal grounds and commandeering its stores. The Regulators would have to take the Arsenal by force if they could not convince Shepard and his militia to peaceably abandon it as they had the courthouse four months earlier.

For reasons that remain unclear, Captain Day chose not to cross the Connecticut River to join Captains Parsons and Shays in their advance. Instead, he stayed where he was, and issued an ultimatum demanding that General Shepard's men relinquish their weapons and abandon the Arsenal.

Day's Message that he did not expect to come to action on January 25th was intercepted before it reached Shays. As the column of about 1,200–1,400 Regulators under Shays and Parsons approached, Shepard sent officers to meet with Shays and warn him away from the Arsenal. Shays responded by expressing his determination to take the Arsenal stores and barracks. Despite warnings that he would encounter deadly force if he insisted on advancing, Shays ordered the column to continue, and rode to the rear to bring up the rest of the men with more speed.



It is not clear whether Shays or his men believed the government militia defending the Arsenal would in fact fire on them. Men from Colrain and Greenfield manned the Arsenal artillery. Would they shoot at members of their own and neighboring communities? What is clear is that the Regulators disregarded warning shots fired over their heads and continued to advance through the snow in columns, eight abreast. When Shepard ordered the artillery to open fire in earnest, the center of the Regulator column dissolved into chaos, and the veterans in the advance had no choice but to flee themselves.

The Regulator advance turned into a retreat as round after round of artillery slammed into the center of the advancing Regulator column. Detail from Bloody Encounter - Regulators © 2008 Bryant White

Whatever Shays had expected, he was not prepared for the pell-mell retreat of the entire column. Many men fled to their homes or went into hiding. Those who re-formed into a coherent group raced for the relative safety of Chicopee, where Shays sent a message to Shepard asking that he be allowed to retrieve his dead and wounded under a flag of truce. Then it was on to South Hadley, and from there a weary, cold march to

Pelham where what was left of the Regulator column encamped.

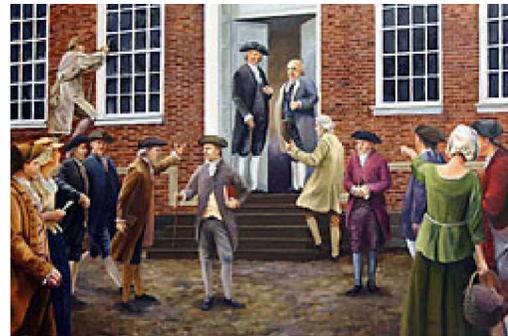
Letters and communications went back and forth from Captain Shays to General Benjamin Lincoln, who had arrived in Springfield two days after the Arsenal action. Losing no time, Lincoln crossed the frozen Connecticut in a combined action with Shepard's militia and routed Captain Day's regiment. Now he was preparing to pursue Shays and the men remaining under his command. Shays and his officers insisted that their cause was just, and that pardons for officers as well as regular men-at-arms would help defuse the situation. Instead of promising pardons, Lincoln planned his pursuit. When he received news that the Regulators had slipped away from Pelham, Lincoln provisioned his men for three days and sent them on a 30-mile march from their camp at Hadley to intercept and attack the Regulators at Petersham. Lincoln did not know that he was sending his men into a brutal nor'easter that began in the middle of the night. When the advance staggered into Petersham on the morning of February 3, they caught their quarry by complete surprise. This last reversal demoralized the remaining Regulators; Shays sent out the word that it was every man for himself, and with his officers, slipped over the border into New Hampshire.

Now began a long, dangerous and tedious ordeal for Daniel Shays. Through the winter and spring of 1787, Shays would have heard news of the men who had been captured, arrested and condemned to death. Fearful of capture and knowing he had been indicted on charges of high treason, he moved from place to place, never staying longer than one or two days in one location. From New Hampshire, he went to Vermont. Abigail joined him there, where she, too, lived a life on the run, afraid to confide in anyone lest her husband be recognized and arrested.

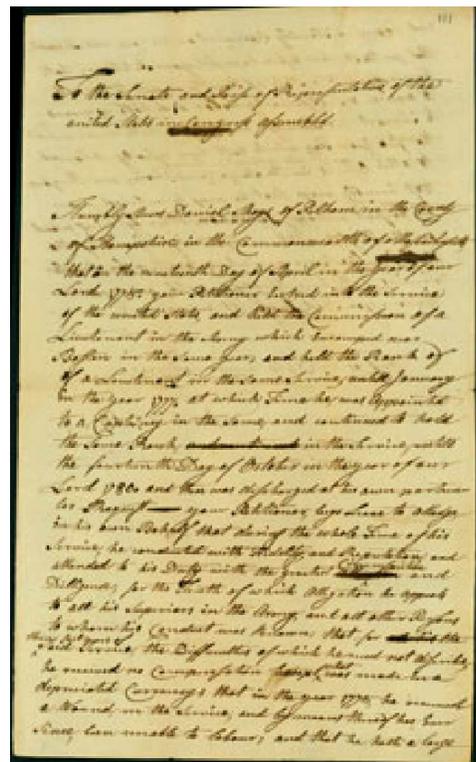
Hope must have stirred in Daniel Shays as he learned that virtually all of the Regulators, including those the government had identified as leaders and sentenced to death, had been pardoned and released. The newly-elected John Hancock signaled a more lenient and benign administration. The Massachusetts government and people alike seemed eager to put the turmoil of the previous year behind them. Attention now focused not on the Regulators, but on the debates over the proposed Constitution created at Philadelphia in the summer of 1787.

The unrest in Massachusetts added urgency to the mission of the Philadelphia Convention, where delegates from 12 states gathered "to ensure domestic tranquility." - Making a Nation © 2008 Bryant White

A similar desire for stability, conciliation and consensus characterized the Massachusetts ratifying convention, which included a number of former Regulators and sympathizers. Many of the 168 delegates who voted against the decision to ratify the federal Constitution made a point of expressing their willingness to accept the decision of the Convention. A month later, on March 10, 1788, Daniel Shays and Eli Parsons petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature for clemency. In April, Governor John Hancock canceled the rewards still being offered for their capture. Finally, on June 25, both men received a full pardon.



Daniel Shays returned to Pelham after he received his pardon, but he did not remain there long. In an attempt to improve his gloomy economic fortunes, he moved to New York in 1795, and settled in the town of Rensselaerville in Albany County, New York. He then moved to Livingstonville, but by 1805 he had sold his land and moved on. He eventually settled in Sparta, New York (now Conesus)



with a daughter and son-in-law. He was a widower now, although it is not known when or where Abigail Shays died. In 1815, Daniel Shays married Rhoda Havens, an innkeeper and widow. Three years later, at age 77, Shays submitted a petition to Congress under a pension act awarding assistance to indigent veterans who had served in the Continental Army during the American Revolution. His petition documented his service record and declared that "during the whole Time of his Service, he conducted with Fidelity, and Reputation and attended to his Duty with the greatest Circumspection and Dilligence." Citing a severe wound he received in 1775 that had made him permanently "unable to labour," and a "large and Expensive Family dependent on his Care and Support," he asked Congress for either the five years officer's pay he had never received, or to be placed on the pension list. The government granted his petition for a pension, and Shays used it to buy 12 acres of land where he built a house and barn. Daniel Shays died in obscurity in Sparta on September 23, 1825, at the age of 78.

Daniel Shays filed this request for a Continental Army pension in 1818.

Scant biographical information and his own self-professed ambivalence have combined to create a complex legacy for Daniel Shays. In 19th century histories celebrating the creation of the Constitution, Shays was cast as the "misguided" leader of a "hapless rebellion against authority." A monument erected in 1927 in Petersham followed suit, celebrating the rout of Daniel Shays and his followers, who were "in rebellion against the Commonwealth" and sternly concluding that "Obedience to Law is True Liberty."

Among some Americans, however, Daniel Shays was becoming something of a folk hero. A clue into this rehabilitated image of Shays and the movement that bears his name appeared in *Leslies' Weekly Illustrated Paper* in 1900 with the claim that "The first of America's Populists was Daniel Shays." It is no surprise that in an era in which farming and urban interests seemed irreconcilably opposed, that populists cast Daniel Shays as an agrarian hero who sought to reform a system hostile to struggling farmers.

Daniel Shays continued to attract renewed interest and admiration into the 20th century. In 1931 Walter Dyer wrote *Sprigs of Hemlock*, which Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., reviewed approvingly in the *New England Quarterly* as "a very readable book for boys" that drew a "very different picture of Daniel Shays from that which is usually given by historians." Similarly, James and Christopher Collier's 1978 novel *The Winter Hero* offered younger readers a more nuanced, sympathetic reading of Daniel Shays and his fellow Regulators.

A new monument erected in Petersham in 1987, offered what is becoming a more popular interpretation of Daniel Shays and the Regulators:

In this town on Sunday morning, February fourth, 1787, CAPTAIN DANIEL SHAYS and 150 of his followers who fought for the common people against the established powers and who tried to make real the vision of justice and equality embodied in our revolutionary declaration of independence, was surprised and routed, while enjoying the hospitality of Petersham, by General Benjamin Lincoln and an army financed by the wealthy merchants of Boston.

Daniel Shays has been memorialized locally in a variety of ways. In Pelham there is a monument to the Regulators and their cause. Nearby Amherst has "Shays Street" and the Horse Caves, an overhanging ledge under which, according to local legend, Daniel Shays hid during the Regulation. Route 202, part of which runs through Pelham and nearby towns, is "Daniel Shays Highway." There is a Boston-based rock band called "Shays' Rebellion," and an internet provider for Western Massachusetts known as "Shaysnet." The Northampton Brewery in Northampton, MA, sells "Daniel Shays' Best Bitter." It remains to be seen how future Americans will view Daniel Shays and the movement that, accurately or not, bears his name. What does seem clear is that however little we know of him personally, Daniel Shays will continue to excite the interest of those who admire, and those who disagree with, the choices he made.

The Ballad of Daniel Shays

<p>My name is Shays, in former days, In Pelham I did dwell, sir, But now I'm forced to leave that place, Because I did rebel, sir. Within the state, I lived of late, By Satan's foul invention. In Pluto's cause, against the laws I raised an insurrection. 'Twas planned below, by that arch foe, All laws should fall before me; Though in disgrace, the populace Did, Persian like, adore me.</p>	<p>On mounted steed I did proceed The Federal stores to plunder; But there I met with a bold salute, From Shepard's warlike thunder. He kindly sent his aid-de-camp To warn me of my treason; But when I did his favors scorn, He sent his weighty reason, Then Shays returned to Vermont state, Chagrined and much ashamed, sir; And soon the mighty rebel host, Unto the laws were tamed, sir.</p>	<p>Oh, then our honored fathers sat, With a bold resolution, And framed a plan and sent to us Of noble constitution. America, let us rejoice In our new constitution. And never more pretend to think Of another revolution.</p>
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He was buried in Springwater, NY near Hemlock Lake. During his life, he never allowed a portrait of himself to be made, so it is now unknown what he looked like.

Sherwood, Adiel, Masters', 2; Lt; Capt; Charlotte (now Washington) County Militia; Ny Levies; d. 12 Dec 1824. Brother of Seth Sherwood of Scipio (Sherwood Corners), NY, below.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=4qkPAAAYAAJ&pg=PA252&dq=%22peter+b.+tearse%22#PPA204,M1> Page 204.

LIEUT. COL. ADIEL SHERWOOD, the first master of Washington lodge [No. 11], was member of assembly from the town of Argyle in 1784-85, and was supervisor of that town in 1787; Col. Sherwood was lieutenant in the First Regiment of the New York Line in the Revolution; he was captain in Col. Malcom's regiment of Levies and also in Col. Graham's regiment. He was in command of the American troops at Fort Ann, when they surrendered in 1780; he was taken prisoner to Canada. His surrender at Fort Ann was at the time criticised by some, but history has justified his conduct. In a letter written to Col. Livingston in October of that year, Col. Sherwood says: "I had with me seventy-five men, officers included, which was the whole of my garrison; my communications cut off and without the least hope of relief for some time." He further says: "I could have made some resistance, but after consulting my officers and some of my most sensible men, I agreed to surrender. After our ammunition was exhausted, what men that should then have survived would have been massacred by the savages. This being my situation, hard as it was, I agreed to sign the articles, having stipulated to send the women and children to their respective homes." Continuing he says: "I am in a poor situation to continue in this cold climate this winter, having no clothes with me but what I brought on my back, and destitute of any money. My men are very badly clad and most of them without shoes." He was a justice of the peace of Charlotte county, and local records attest that he was held in high regard and esteemed by his fellow citizens. In 1789 the two Washington county regiments were divided into three and the second regiment was placed under the command of Lieut. Col. Sherwood, to consist of Kingsbury, Queensbury and the three westernmost beats of Argyle, and the southernmost part of Westfield, as the town of Fort Ann was then called. Col. Sherwood resigned his office April 5th, 1796; he died December, 1825, and is buried in the old cemetery grounds in the village of Sandy Hill.

<http://bill.buchanan.tripod.com/teale/pafg37.htm#6808>

Adiel or Abiel or "Dial" Sherwood [**Parents**] was born 25 Dec 1749 in Old Stratford, Fairfield, CT; died 12 Dec 1824 in Kingsbury, Washington, NY. He was buried in Sandy Hill, Washington, NY. He married Sarah Sherwood (2nd cousin) in 1772 in St. Edward, Newtown, Fairfield, CT, born in Jun 1755 in Sharon, Litchfield, CT, died in Mar 1827 in Kingsbury, NY.

They had the following children:

- i Mary or "Polly" Sherwood b. 16 Jan 1780 in Kingsbury, Washington, NY; died 26 Jan 1842.
- ii Harriet Sherwood b. 20 Sep 1783 in Kingsbury, Washington, NY; died 17 Aug 1846.
- iii Sarah or "Sally" Sherwood b. 11 Nov 1784 in Kingsbury, Washington, NY; died 23 Nov 1851.
- iv Thomas A. Sherwood b. 28 Nov 1787 in Argyle, Washington, NY.
- v Charlotte Sherwood b. 1788 in Argyle, Washington, NY.
- vi Adiel Sherwood b. 03 Oct 1791 in Ft. Edward, Washington, NY.
- vii Reuben Sherwood b. 1794 in NY; died in 1856. (The parent relationship has been challenged.)

Sherwood, Seth, Masters', 2; Captain, Charlotte (now Washington) County Militia. Prisoner from 10 Oct 1780, to 11 Nov 1782. This 'Seth' could also be the brother of the above Adiel and the same person as the below Judge Seth Sherwood.

http://books.google.com/books?id=4qkPAAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA209&dq=%22peter+b.+tearse%22&output=text#c_top page 205. SETH SHERWOOD, whose name is mentioned as senior warden upon almost every page of the early records of Washington Lodge, was an officer in the Revolution, having served as lieutenant in Col. Harper's Regiment of Levies; he was an early settler at Fort Edward, and afterward at Kingsbury. In 1771 he presented a petition to Lord Dunmore, then governor of New York, complaining of the inhuman proceedings of Henry Cuyler, Patrick Smith, Joseph Gillette, Hugh Munroe and others. Cuyler, Smith and Munroe afterwards became notorious as prominent Tories in this vicinity. Smith was the first clerk of Washington county, and built what we call "The Old Fort House," on lower Broadway. Sherwood says that in 1768, Smith had caused him to be arrested, and after the bailiff had got eight or nine miles from Sherwood's residence, he tied him with a rope and led him to the city hall, Albany, with his arms tied; that bail was refused and he remained in prison nearly five months. He refers for character to Capt. James Bradshaw of Kingsbury, Daniel Jones, and Noah Payn, the ancestor of the Payn family of Fort Miller, and others in this vicinity. Among the papers in the Secretary of State's office, Albany, is one signed by Sherwood, wherein he states that, moved by his love for country and the principles of the Revolution, he resolved to venture his life and fortune in vindication of his country's cause. His losses in 1777 were appraised at upwards of £400. All his property was burned and plundered in 1780, and the property destroyed by fire was appraised at nearly £1000, and that which was plundered at nearly as much more. During the three years that Col. Warner's regiment lay at Fort Edward and Lake George, he loaned to the forces upwards of 9000 weight of beef, besides flour, corn and hay, and produces certificates from various officers of the Continental army showing that he furnished the garrisons with provisions and hay when they could not be procured elsewhere. In 1782 the legislature was petitioned to make him compensation for the provisions he furnished, and a favorable report was made upon his claim, but there was no money to pay it.

Sherwood, Seth, Scipio, 58; Charter Master, 1797; moved from Vermont to NY about 1794. d. May 19, 1820 ae 72y 5mo 4da
<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nycavuga/storke/page420.html>

Judge Seth Sherwood, from Vermont, settled about 1794 or '5, at the corners which perpetuate his name. He bought 200 acres and erected a log house. He soon after built a frame house. Sherwood Corners seems to have shared in common with other localities the ambition to be the County seat, and succeeded in its rival claims to the extent of being selected as such in 1804, by John Tillotson, Augustus Chidsey and John Grover, Jr., who were appointed commissioners to locate the County seat. But this distinction was of short duration. The other contestants could not accept this even as a compromise disposition of the matter; and Sherwood was shorn of its glory March 16th, 1805, when the law by which it was established was revoked.

Judge Sherwood's family consisted of his wife, (second, who was a sister of Dr. Bennett at the Half Acre,) and three children, Samuel, Seth (Jr.) and Mary, afterwards wife of Dr. Perley Kinney, who came in from Connecticut as early as 1797, and settled near Sherwood. His children by his second wife were, Belvia, afterwards wife of John Wood, Julia, afterwards wife of ---- Allen, William, Walter and Ira. The Judge died here in 1821, and his children moved west. In his early life he was a surveyor.

http://bill_buchanan.tripod.com/teale/pafg47.htm#11871

Seth Sherwood [Parents] was born on 4 Dec 1746 in Stratford, Fairfield County, CT. He died on 19 May 1820 in Scipio, Cayuga County, NY. He married Susannah Bennett in Apr 1790 in Kingsbury, Washington, NY, born on 14 Feb 1764 in Kingsbury, NY. She died on 10 Mar 1824. Other marriages: [Bronson or Brownson, Elizabeth](#)
Adiel Sherwood's letter to Canniff indicate that the three brothers moved to a place 5 miles north of Fort Edward NY 1743, to begin farming. At the outbreak of war Thomas went to the British, Seth and Adiel went to the rebels.

Seth Sherwood (father of the Seth above) [Parents] was born on 18 Jun 1720 in Fairfield, Stratford, CT; died in 1784 in Sandy Hill, Washington, NY. He married Sarah Pitcher about 1743 in Norwich, Fairfield, CT, born on 20 Aug 1728 in Norwich, New London, CT, They had the following children:

- i [Elizabeth or "Betsy" Sherwood](#)
- ii [Thomas Sherwood](#)
- iii [Seth Sherwood](#)
- iv [Lydia Sherwood](#)
- v [Adiel or Abiel or "Dial" Sherwood](#)
- vi [Sarah B. Sherwood](#)
- vii [Tamar Sherwood](#)

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nycavuga/cem/cem170.htm>

Louise Coulson relates an anecdote concerning Seth Sherwood. I understood her to say that he was originally buried in the cemetery next to the Baptist Meeting House on Goose Lane. When the farmer who owned the land surrounding the burying ground wanted to plow up this area, burials were dug up and re-interred, Seth into this one at Sherwood Corners. It was decided to open the coffin at that time and a lady who was a very small child at that time, told Louise that he looked just as though he had just been buried, lying there in full Masonic regalia, and then went quickly to dust before her eyes. This was almost one hundred years after his death.

Shurtliff, Joseph, St. John's, 1; Ensign, 10th Mass.

Sickles, Garrett, Ind. Royal Arch, 2; Private, Col. Oliver Spencer's Regt.

Sickles, Thomas, Union, 1; 2Lt, 1st New Jersey.

Sincalir, John, Ind. Royal Arch, 2, 1791; Private, 4th Regt, Ulster Co. Militia.

Sinclear, Samuel, (Old) Forrest Lodge, No. 263, now 160; Served as a private during three years of the war; afterward Major. Village of Sinclearville (now Sinclairville) was named after him. (See "Masonry in Chautauqua," by Hon. Obed Edson.)

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nychauta/CEMETERY/Gerry2.html>

Major Samuel Sinclair, Revolutionary War Soldier, served for three years in the First NH Regiment during the Revolutionary War. He was mustered into service 1 Jul 1777 when he was 14 years old. Served during the first battle of Stilwell (19 Sep 1777), battle of

Saratoga (7 Oct 1777), afterwards moving southward to join General Washington's army for the winter at Valley Forge. Mustered out of service 6 Apr 1780 and returned to Barnstead, NH. After the Revolutionary War, he moved first to VT and then to NY, Was made Major of the New York Militia by Governor Jay, he is buried in the Evergreen Cemetery, SINCLAIRVILLE, NY.

http://uk.geocities.com/fnsnclr@btinternet.com/genealogy/Isles/America5_6.htm

MAJOR SAMUEL SINCLEAR (102) born in Nottingham, NH, 10 May 1762, spent his early life there, in Gilmantown, and in Barnstead. He was the son of Colonel Richard Sinkler and Mary Cilley. When too young to enlist, for a year he acted as attendant to his uncle, Colonel Joseph Cilley; he then enlisted 20th June 1777, and was mustered on the 1st July being then fifteen years of age. His regiment evacuated from Fort Ticonderoga, 6th July 1777; fought with distinction at Stillwater, 10th September, 1777; and rendered even more valiant service at Saratoga, 7th October 1777, where his position was in the centre of the company, in the front rank. This was one of the most desperate encounters of the war. Ten days later the enemy surrendered at Saratoga, and the 1st New Hampshire moved slowly southward, joining Washington's army 21st November and on 13th December took up its winter quarters at Valley Forge, where great privations were endured. Mr. Sinclear's brother Ebenezer had fallen in contributing to the victory at Saratoga, and now another, Bradbury, succumbed 5th March 1778, to the fearful exposure of Valley Forge. His regiment contributed to the defeat of the British at Monmouth, 28th June 1778, and took part in Sullivan's victorious campaign against the Indians, who were engaged at Newtown, near Elmira, 29th August 1778, where the celebrated chief Brandt was posted with 1,000 or more. The power of the Indians was broken, and their country laid waste. The regiment was disbanded 6th April 1780. Mr. Sinclear was only eighteen at the time of his discharge, and had had remarkable experience for so young a soldier. After the war he spent some time in Barnstead and Gilmantown, New Hampshire; was resident at Vassalborough, Minnesota, in 1784, and on 16th April 1788, bought land there, erecting sawmills; before 1795 had settled at Utica, where he worked on the long- bridge over the Mohawk; then spent a year at Cherry Valley, New York; and in 1796 settled at Eaton, Madison County, New York, as on 11th April same he received a commission as Captain in the militia, and a little later he was promoted to be First Major of Militia, by which title he was known ever after. While in Eaton he was a farmer. In 1805 he bought 55 acres in Madison for \$1000, and in 1807, for \$1400, 57 more, which he cleared and erected thereon a tavern. In 1808 he bought land at French Creek, Pennsylvania, which he sold in 1809, and then purchased from the Holland Land Company, for £1530, 1530 acres, comprising lot 4(now Sinclairville), 360 acres, lot 28 (now Charlotte), and lot 63, and portions of lots 64 and 65, in Gerry, all in Chatauqua County, New York. 1809 was occupied in moving; 1810 and 1811 in clearing and building two houses, a sawmill, and a grist mill. Major Sinclair had brought with him \$6,000 or \$7,000 dollars, then a large sum, and some ten hired hands, and pushed on matters with expedition. In his lifetime the locality was called "the Major's" or "Major Sinclair's", but after his death, 8 Feb 1827, it began by common consent to be called Sinclairville. He had been a Petitioner (1815) and Charter Senior Warden of **Forest Lodge No. 263** (now No. 166 – Chartered 6 Jun 1850) (Pomfret / Fredonia, NY) and Master* of **Sylvan Lodge** (No. 394, now 303 of Jamestown) of Freemasons in Sinclairville, formed in 1823, and the exercises at his death were conducted according to the Masonic ritual. His funeral was attended by almost the entire population, for the town had lost its most respected citizen. In the charming village of Sinclairville, on an elevated plateau, is the Evergreen Cemetery, ground donated by himself to the public. In that cemetery rest the remains of Major Samuel Sinclair, until the great awakening. He married, first, 8th February 1785, Sarah Perkins; and secondly, 14th March 1805, Fanny Bigalow, relict of Obed Edson, who survived him.

* Note: He was never Master of Sylvan Lodge No. 394 (warrented in 1824), but was Master of the "Masonic Society" founded in Jan 1819 at 'Major Sinclear Settlement.' See further history on this below.

Children:

292. MARY,	b. 19 Apr 1786;	m. Elijah Haswell.
293. JOHN	b. 06 Jan 1788;	d. 27 Apr 1864
294. SOLOMON,	b. 06 Aug 1789;	d. 1799.
295. SARAH,	b. 05 May 1791;	d. 6 Oct 1792.
296. SOPHY,	b. 30 Mar 1793;	d. Iowa 1866; m. Mr. Ward.
297. SAMUEL,	b. 15 Jul 1794;	d. 6 Aug 1794.
298. SARAH,	b. 20 Dec 1795;	d. 10 Nov 1887; m. William Barrows.
299. RICHARD,	b. 21 May 1799;	d. 17 Jan 1802.
300. SAMUEL	b. 14 Aug 1801;	d. 22 Oct 1848
301. AGNES,	b. 03 Sep 1803;	d. 1803.
302. DAVID BIGELOW	b. 10 Mar 1807;	d. 8 Oct 1879
303. NANCY,	b. 24 Jan 1806;	d. 6 Sep, 1855; m. Mr. Putnam.
304. JOSEPH ,	b. 15 Mar 1809;	d. Fort Wayne, Indiana, 7 Sep 1854
305. GEORGE WASHINGTON	b. 04 Jul 1811	d.
306. ORLINDA,	b. 10 May 1813;	d. 28 Jul 1846; m. Dr. Charles Parker.
307. VIRTUE ELVIRA,	b. 03 Feb 1816;	m. 6 May 1835, Chester Cole.
308. HIRAM,	b. 29 Aug 1817;	d. 15 Mar 1818.

Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York, 1913

Sylvan Lodge, No. 303, is the successor of Sylvan Lodge, No. 394, which was organized under somewhat peculiar circumstances. What is now known as Sinclairville was, in 1810, a small settlement in the forest of Chautauqua County known as the "Major Sinclear Settlement."

Major Samuel Sinclear, one of the pioneers residing there, was a past Senior Warden of Forest Lodge and was the chief spirit in organizing Sylvan Lodge. The "Settlement" was quite a distance from Forest Lodge and reached only by a trail through the woods. He succeeded in establishing what at first was styled a "Masonic Society" in January, 1819. The officers were;

SAMUEL SINCLEAR, Master.
 JOSHUA JACKSON, Senior Warden.
 SYLVANUS L. HENDERSON, Junior Warden.

At his grave is an ancient, but fine headstone; carved from the quarry stones of the county, and finished with skill and taste, scarcely equaled by any other in the burial ground. On the same lot is buried his wife, Fanny Sinclear, and her mother, Thankful Bigalow, who died in the year 1839, at the age of 96 years, 11 months, and 8 days.

On December 26th, 1822, this "Masonic Society" obtained a dispensation from the Grand Master which named as officers:
JAMES SCOFIELD, Master.
JOSHUA JACKSON, Senior Warden.
OBED EDSON, Junior Warden.

In 1823 an effort was made "to obtain a charter, which for some reason failed, but in 1824 another effort was made which resulted in securing a charter from the "Country Grand Lodge." On the minutes of that Grand Lodge under date of June 4th, 1824, is the following:

"Committee on Warrants reported in favor of granting a warrant to James Scofield, Master; Joshua Jackson, Senior Warden, and Obed Edson, Junior Warden, to hold a Lodge at Gerry, in the County of Cattaraugus, by the name of Sylvan Lodge, No. 394."

The petition is dated February 10th, 1823, and signed by the following:

Nathan Gibbs.	Nathaniel Johnson.
Elias Cole.	H. Sargent.
Joel Walkup.	Obed Edson.
Daniel Bliss.	Sylvanus L. Henderson.
S. T. Booth.	Henry Day.
Abner Bates.	James Scofield.
Joshua Jackson.	Calvin Lake.

The petition was recommended by Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 297, (145), at "an adjourned meeting held .at the house of Solomon Jones" on March 24th, 1823; also by Forest Lodge, No. 263 (166), at a meeting held in "Masonic Hall in the village of Fredonia," August 20th, 1823.

The first meeting after the warrant was issued was held on July 7th, 1824, when W.'. PHINIAS STEVENS, a past Master of Mount Moriah Lodge, installed the following officers:

JAMES SCOFIELD, Master.	DANIEL BLISS, Senior Deacon.
JOSHUA JACKSON, Senior Warden.	JOEL WALKUP, Junior Deacon.
OBED EDSON, Junior Warden.	SYLVANUS L. HENDERSON, Steward.
ABNER BATES, Treasurer.	JOHN M. EDSON, Steward.
HENRY SARGENT, Secretary.	ELISHA WILCOX, Tiler.

James Scofield, the first Master of the Lodge, was the grandfather of Lieutenant-General John M. Scofield, U. S. A. Obed Edson, the Junior Warden, became a member of the Legislature in the State of Pennsylvania, a Judge in that State, also a Judge in the State of Illinois.

Major Samuel Sinclear, the organizer and first Master of the "Masonic Society" at "Sinclear Settlement," was one of the pioneers of Chautauqua County. He was the **first Senior Warden of Forest Lodge, No. 166**. He died February 8th, 1827, during the time when the Anti-Masonic excitement had reached its highest point in western New York. An account of this event contains the following;

"**Major Sinclear** was so prominent in Masonry, and so steadfast had been his faith, that the Masons of the county, notwithstanding the unpropitious time, resolved to bury him with Masonic honors. All the members of the Lodge and many distinguished Masons from abroad were present at his funeral. A sermon was delivered by Rev. Bro. Lewis C. Todd. Respect for Bro. Sinclear drew a great number of people to the funeral.

"He was buried according to the Masonic ritual, which was conducted in such an impressive manner that the event made a deep impression, so much so that it had an extraordinary effect in allaying the prejudice that existed against Free Masonry in that part of the State."

<http://www.cclslib.org/sinclairville/major.htm>

Major Samuel Sinclear

Sinclairville derives its name from Major Samuel Sinclear. He was born on May 10, 1762 in Nottingham, New Hampshire. Sinclear was one of nine children. His father Colonel Richard Sinclear was of Scotch descent while his mother, Mary Cilley, was born in Austria-Hungaria. Sinclear's childhood was quite short. At age fourteen, Sinclear was in the army as an attendant to his uncle, Colonel Cilley. Barely one year later he enlisted in Captain Amos Morrill's company of the same uncle's regiment and served for three years. Sinclear was at the Battles of Bemis Heights and Monmouth. He was also present at Valley Forge. Sinclear was involved in other battles while serving in General Enoch Poor's brigade. In 1779 he fought the Indians on the frontiers of New York and Pennsylvania. When Sinclear was eighteen years old he was honorably discharged from the army having served his full term of enlistment. He then went to Kennenbunk, Maine, and established a ship-timber business. Eight years later he came to New York where he lived in Utica and Cherry Valley.

In 1809, Major Samuel Sinclear purchased lot 41 at the Batavia land office. Sinclear started building a log cabin on this property. The cabin was built at the intersection of two roads, one lead to Cherry Cheek, the other to Charolotte Center. In March of 1810, William Berry and his family along with Chauncy Andrus came to Sinclear's settlement. Since the cabin was not yet finished, they occupied a wigwam made of poles and hemlock limbs, until the house was finished. This cabin came to serve as a dwelling for new settlers while they built their homes, a school house and a church.

In October, Sinclear's family, including his wife, Fanny, and her children, Obed and John M. Edson and Fanny Edson, came to Sinclear's settlement. Sinclear's first wife was Sally Perkins. They married in 1785 in Vassalboro, Maine. She died at Eaton in 1804. In the fall 1810 Sinclear cut a wagon road from Fredonia to Sinclairville and built a frame dwelling in which the village tavern resided for many years. A saw mill was also constructed that year.

Many of Sinclear's ancestors belonged to the Masonic Order. He also became a Mason in 1805 while in Madison County and later he became a Royal Arch Mason. When the Sylvan Lodge was organized in Sinclearville in 1823 he was chosen Master. However, the lodge was forced to surrender its charter due to the hostility towards Masons in this part of the state.

It was not until after the Major's death that Sinclairville assumed its name. On February 8, 1827 Samuel Sinclear died. His funeral was conducted according to the Masonic ritual. Some of the first land Sinclear had cleared had been donated years earlier for use as a cemetery. On his grave stone were many Masonic emblems, and below this epitaph:

*How lov'd, how valu'd once avail thee not,
To whom related, or by whom begot;
A heap of dust alone remains of thee,
'Tis all thou art, and all the proud shall be.*

The minutes of the old Lodge are missing, and the only paper to be found on file relating to it is the petition. The only facts relating to its doings were found in some memoranda, made by Sylvanus L. Henderson, and placed in possession of his son, W. W. Henderson, a charter member and one of the Masters of Sylvan Lodge, No. 303. How long the Lodge existed is unknown; the only reference to it is found on the register of the Grand Lodge, which contains the following undated statement: "Never made returns. Surrendered the warrant to Grand Visitor."

The silver jewels of the officers are in possession of Sylvan Lodge, No. 303. John M. Edson, Sylvanus L. Henderson, and John Love, Jr., petitioners for Sylvan Lodge, No. 303, were members of the old Lodge.

Sloan, Samuel, Union, 1; Captain, Mass. Militia. 1740-1813. m. 1762 Hannah Douglas.

"Williamstown and Williams College," by Arthur Latham Perry, page 41-47.

http://books.google.com/books?id=Y3MWAAYAAJ&pg=PA41&dq=%22samuel+sloan%22+%22general%22#PPA41_M1

Samuel Sloan. As he was the captain of the Minutemen in 1775, and after the war a major general of the militia, and a very prominent citizen of Williamstown until his death in 1813, it is fit that he should be first in this list to be characterized. He was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1740, and removed to Cannon in the same State, where he practised the blacksmith's trade. Becoming associated here with Asa Douglas and marrying into his family, who had been unsuccessfully engaged in trade at Canaan, and had acquired by purchase of Josiah Dean and others, some 630 acres of good land which is now Hancock, and had settled on it in 1766, and afterwards built the large and fine house often called "the palace" in those days, now owned and occupied by the heirs of the late Daniel Gardner; Sloan bought in 1764 for £60, two hundred and fifty acres of this land, but sold a part of it again in 1766, having in the meantime appeared as "blacksmith" in South Williamstown. He bought first of Samuel Clark for £47, second-division 50-acre lot 52 overlooking the south village on the north. He commenced for a home there, but soon quitted it in favor of his brother Alexander Sloan, who afterwards built the gambrel-roof house on the place, which, after more than a century of constant service, has been but lately burned down. Alexander Sloan was one in his brother's military company at Charlestown in 1775. This house stood at the top of a pretty steep hill above what then promised to become a considerable village, and was on the county road indeed leading from Pittsfield to Bennington; but Samuel Sloan probably surmised that it would not prove a favorable spot for a blacksmith's stand. At any rate, he quitted it to his brother, and temporarily established himself by the brookside on the next lot south, at the opening of what came to be a pretty little village. About six years before Isaac Stratton had sat down there, and was the sole dweller on that level for three or four years, two children having been born to him and his wife Mary Fox while they still dwelt north of the brook. In August, 1707, Stratton sold this lot to Sloan, and moved his own home across the brook south to a low knoll on lot 51, on which he built in 1785 the large house still standing there. Sloan continued to entertain the few passing travellers, as Stratton himself had done, and the stand has ever since been practically kept as a tavern. Hut Sloan was evidently desirous to aggregate for himself a large farm, which he could not do to advantage in his present location; and so we find him buying 50-acre lots about half a mile to the west on the straight road laid out by the surveyor between two tiers of these lots "to covean" them. This road is now legally denominated the "Sloan road" in perpetual memory of his enterprise and success. It stretches straight from the tavern-stand nearly a mile to the "Sabin farm," owned and occupied by Captain Sloan's first lieutenant, Zebediah Sabin, of the company in Charlestown in 1775.

Sloan ultimately purchased ten of these 50-acre lots opposite each other on both sides of the road. He placed his own long and large log-house near the junction of the south ends of lots 41 and 43 on the north side of the road. This house, primitive in its construction, stood well into the present century; and the writer heard Dr. H. L. Sabin say (he died Feb. 24, 1884) that he had danced many a night, nearly all night long, when he was young, under the rafters of that old log-house. Sloan prospered in every way. He came to have the most extensive and productive farm of his day in Williamstown. It was sold not long after Sloan moved to the North Part to Ambrose Hall, and Hall sold it in March, 1818, to Griffin Eldredge for \$16,930. It is reckoned in this deed to Eldredge at 507 acres. A strict survey would undoubtedly have made its area considerably more. No farm, considered merely as such, ever brought on sale in Williamstown so much money as that. In this deed, Clarissa Hall yields her right of dower, and Nathan Rossiter and Thomas E. Hall sign as witnesses. This Ambrose Hall built the two-story house at the South Part, which has had an interesting history. In it were born his two daughters, who married the famous brothers, Leonard and Lawrence Jerome. A daughter of Leonard Jerome became Lady Randolph Churchill of the English peerage, House of Marlborough. She is known to prize highly the photograph, herewith reproduced, of the modest country house in which her mother was born. He became in due order a general in the Massachusetts militia; and in accordance with a custom of those times, was privileged to ride on parade in his old ago at trainings and musters of the militia. So likewise rode General Towner. James Smedley remembered to have seen them both mounted on such occasions. Both died within a few weeks of each other in the spring of 1813, though Towner was by fourteen years the younger man. Sloan was a short and thick-set man with much gray hair upon his head in his old age. In the second meeting-house built here in 1797, General Sloan occupied the front pew on the right-hand side of the broad aisle during all the opening years of the century; Judge Noble occupied the corresponding pew on the left-hand side of the aisle;



these were the posts of honor in a New England meeting-house at that time, although the second house here was not "seated" by authority after the manner of the first one.

The successful establishment of the free school in the North Village in 1790, and its transformation into a college in 1793, together with many other signs that that was to become thereafter the chief place of residence and influence in Williamstown, was what naturally led General Sloan, in his then affluent circumstances, to leave the South Part and to plant himself in the North Village. He purchased accordingly House-lot No. 46, originally improved and built on by William Horsford, directly opposite on the north side to the West College, which stood and stands on a fine eminence within the limits of the main street. There was then a house of considerable size and in good condition upon that house-lot, and Sloan caused it to be taken down, and the timbers to be erected into a commodious dwelling still standing in South Street. Obadiah Bardwell chanced to come into town as a permanent resident in the year 1800, just at the time to avail himself of this removal and upbuilding for a home for his family, which he occupied as such for many years; while Sloan proceeded to erect for himself upon the old site in 1801 a house that surpassed in size and elegance any other one built in the village for more than a hundred years from its beginning. The place has been owned by the college for a long time now, and three successive presidents—Mark Hopkins, Paul A. Chadbourne, and Franklin Carter—have made it their official residence.

The only son of General Sloan was Douglas Wheeler Sloan, born May 9, 1784. He was graduated at the college in 1803, and for the three years next following was in attendance at the famous Law School in Litchfield, Connecticut. No other native of Williamstown in those times had any such opportunities for educational training as this single scion of a fortunate family. Taller than his father, he is said to have been a remarkably handsome man, especially on horseback, and when caparisoned as a major in the militia regiment once commanded by his father. Young Dwight of Stockbridge, a contemporary mounted officer of the militia with Sloan, was often mentioned in conjunction with him, as if the two were the handsomest men in Berkshire. Douglas Sloan continued to live with his mother in the new mansion until her death in 1828, but his law office here was in a building which disappeared from the spot a long time ago on the eastern edge of the present Kappa Alpha lot nearly opposite the old Mansion House. He had a boys' school in the Sloan house after his mother's death, and the late Dr. Alonzo Clark was principal of it for a time after his graduation from college in '28, and Nelson E. Spencer of '32 was an assistant, and afterwards engaged to be married to the Major's third daughter, Harriet Douglas, who, however, died at eighteen years of age. Besides his law practice, which was of course small in such a place as this, the Major busied himself with merino sheep and other agricultural ventures on a large scale, none of which, however, proved remunerative. The large farm at the South Part was sold to Griffin Eldredge of Hancock, and two of the latter's family, James and Norman E., built each for himself a house on separate parts of the farm, one the south side of the road nearly opposite the old log-house, and the other on the north side somewhat further west and on higher ground.

The cellar of the old log-house is still partly visible immediately in front of a good farmhouse recently built for one of his sons by Knistua Young, who came into possession of the eastern portions of the Sloan farm and settled two of his sons upon them on opposite sides of the road. Aug. 11, 1884, the present writer had a peculiar experience in guiding a party of strangers and of direct descendants of Samuel Sloan to visit this cellar around which gathers so much interesting history. The party consisted of Mrs.



Cornelia Sloan Handy, youngest daughter of Douglas Sloan, with her husband, Mr. Parker Handy, who had first married Maria, the eldest sister of Cornelia, Mrs. Maria Handy Uliss, a daughter of these, and Miss Grace Iliss, a daughter of the last; that is to say, a granddaughter (Mrs. Handy), a great-granddaughter (Mrs. Bliss), and a great-great-granddaughter (Miss Bliss) of Samuel Sloan, who had built the cellar and the house over it, in which in all probability Douglas Sloan was born just one hundred years before!

GENERAL SLOAN'S HOUSE. Built in 1801

In or about 1830 Major Douglas Sloan disposed of all the large property interests in Williamstown left to him by each of his parents, and removed to New Albany, Indiana, where he died in 1830, aged thirty-five. His wife was Miss Cogswell, step-daughter to Ebenezer Fitch, first principal of the free school and

first president of the college in Williamstown. There was more of wealth and of what may perhaps be called rural aristocracy in the family of General Sloan after they moved into the North Village than in any other family in town at that time. There were five daughters and but one son, the youngest. Tradition has it that, in the muddy walking and crossing of the springtime (there were no good sidewalks in those days as at present), General Sloan would send out his hired man with two long boards for the girls to walk on, — laying down one in front while they were walking on the other in the rear! The circumstances of the family were not so stimulating as hardening for the only son as fitted him best for the part he was called on to play in after life. For obvious reasons the father, with all his limitations in the way of education and opportunity, led a more successful and influential life than his son. The mother, Hannah Douglas, was daughter to Asa Douglas, first settler in Hancock in 1766, and at times a very considerable landowner in Williamstown. He was born in 1715, and died in Hancock in 1792. His remains were first interred on the hill south of his own fine house, but in 1809, on the death of his widow, Rebeckah, were reburied in the cemetery at Stephentown, where his son William erected a monument to their memory. This Captain William Douglas, with a considerable number of other Hancock men, was in the battle of Hennington on the patriot side, and three men out of his company were killed in the battle, — Vaughn and Gardner and Sweet, — and it was vehemently alleged at the time that one or more of these were killed by townsmen from Hancock fighting in the Tory breastwork for king and Parliament. Even Asa Douglas, though an old man born in 1715, was several times out with this and other sons in the Revolutionary service. This Captain William was much trusted by Colonel Sumner, who was constantly his superior officer. Once his fleet mare brought him safely home from hazardous service at Ticonderoga (spy service, it is said), and when he took off her saddle at his own door, he said with emphasis, "She shall never do another stroke of work as long as she lives!" She was called "Old Ti" ever after. Captain Douglas's farm adjoined that of his father. When the captain died in "1811 in the 69th year of his age" (epitaph), the farm went to his son William Douglas, Jr., who was the first child born in Hancock, and "who died Professing his entire Belief in the Christian Religion and its Divine author" (epitaph). He died in December, 1821, aged fifty-four years. The farm in due time was transmitted to his daughter, the late Mrs. Hubbard.

These facts in relation to the Douglas family, of Hancock, have been given here partly for their own sake, but mainly for the sake of a certain light cast thereby on the Sloan family of Williamstown. While the Sloans still lived at the South Part the Douglasses were comparatively neighbors, as well as near relatives. Hannah Douglas Sloan was the daughter of Asa. He had six sons, also, besides

Captain William, most, if not all of whom settled around their father in the northern parts of Hancock, adjoining upon Williamstown. There was apparently good blood in all these families. One of these sons of Asa Douglas, not otherwise remarkable, had married a daughter of Stephen Arnold of Stophentown, near by, and naturally named his son Stephen Arnold Douglas. This branch of the family migrated to Brandon, Vermont, where in April, 1813, the justly celebrated Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois was born. He was thus a great-grandson of Asa Douglas of Hancock. That Samuel Sloan should have built in Williamstown a private house by far surpassing any other house then and there is made easier by the fact that his own father-in-law had already built in Hancock a private dwelling so much superior to all others then and there that it was commonly called "the palace," that many persons came from a distance to see it, and that the fresco in the front hall was so well done that the remains of it were exhibited as a curiosity a full century after it was done. The military careers in war and peace of Samuel Sloan and of Douglas, his son, were undoubtedly facilitated by the martial spirits of Captain William Douglas and of other members of the Hancock family.

Slover, Isaac, Ind. Royal Arch, 8; Private, 2nd Regt, The Line; Colonel Werssenfels' regiment of levies.

Smith, Anthony, Ind. Royal Arch, 2, 1791; Willett's Levies.

Smith, Calvin, Masters', 2; Lt. Col, Commandant 13th Mass. born 1731; d. 1802. m. 6 May 1755 Abigail Taft.

http://www.newenglandancestors.org/database_search/msc.asp?f=RESEARCH%5CDATABASE%5CMSC%5CContent%5CCALVIN%20SMITH.htm

CALVIN SMITH was born 16 May 1731 [calculated]; died at Mendon, Mass. 7 Aug 1802, aged 71 yrs. 2 mos. 21 dys. He married at Mendon 6 May 1755 to Abigail Taft. She was born at Mendon, Mass. 20 Jan 1737-38, the daughter of Robert and Mary (Chapin) Taft. There is no mention of Calvin's birth appears in Mendon as has been speculated, nor is there a family having children in the 1730's. Calvin may be the son of William and Sarah (Miller) Smith of West Springfield, MA. There is a baptism for a Calvin Smith on 23 May 1731 at the First Congregational Church of West Springfield, Mass. There is no mention of this child dying or marrying in the town of West Springfield. The father of the Calvin Smith baptized in West Springfield, MA died in 1749.

Before the Revolution Calvin took an active part in the town of Mendon. He served as a Selectman in 1769. Calvin served until 12 Jun 1783. He was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 1 April 1790. Taxes were foregone against residents in Mendon including Calvin on 30 Aug 1790. Descendants of Calvin became eligible for membership in the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati under the Rule of 1854. His obituary appeared in *The Columbian Sentinel*, 21 Aug 1802. Calvin is buried at the Old Cemetery in Mendon, Mass.

Children born at Mendon:

- i. Sarah, b. 29 Dec 1755,
- ii. Moses, b. 11 Nov 1757. He filed his marr. int. at Mendon 20 May 1781 to Catte Aldrich.
- iii. Calvin, b. 12 Nov 1759.
- iv. Luther, b. 17 Oct 1761.
- v. Mary, b. 13 Dec 1763; d. at Mendon 9 Sep 1764. Buried at the Old Cemetery in Mendon.
- vi. Jared, b. 07 Oct 1765.
- vii. Elizabeth, b. 05 Dec 1767 (twin).
- viii. Mary, b. 05 Dec 1767 (twin).
- ix. Nathan, b. 01 Oct 1769.
- x. Abigail, b. 19 Mar 1772. She marr. at Mendon 21 Dec 1794 to Windsor Maynard.
- xi. William, bpt. 13 Nov 1774 at the First Parish Church of Mendon.
- xii. Samuel, b. 02 Nov 1777.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=Ak0SAAAYAAJ&pg=PA499&dq=%22calvin+smith%22+%22commandant%22#PPA358.M1>
page 358.

SMITH, CALVIN, Mendon. Major, Col. Joseph Read's regt.; regimental return dated Camp at Roxbury, May 18, 1775; commissions for officers of said regiment received by Col. Read at Watertown, May 24, 1775; *also*, Major, same regt.; engaged April 24, 1775; service to Aug. 1, 1775, 3 mos. 15 days; roll sworn to at Watertown; *also*, same regt.; return of field and staff officers, dated Dec. 26, 1775; *also*, Lieutenant Colonel, Col. Nixon's regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; reported as serving 26 mos. 10 days as Lieutenant Colonel, 9 mos. 20 days as Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, 12th Mass. regt.; *also*, Lieutenant Colonel, Col. Thomas Nixon's (6th) regt.; pay abstracts for rations between June 11, 1777, and Jan. 1, 1778, certified at Albany; credited with 166 days allowance; *also*, Col. Thomas Nixon's 4th (also given 5th) regt.; muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers, dated Van Schaick's Island, Sept. 2, 1777, and sworn to at Camp near Stillwater; *also*, same regt.; muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers for Nov. and Dec., 1777, dated Albany; appointed Nov. 1, 1776; *also*, same regt.; muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers made up to May 4, 1778; *also*, same regt.; return of officers for clothing, dated Boston, Nov. 24, 1778; *also*, same regt.; return of men who were in camp on or before Aug. 15, 1777, and who had not been absent subsequently except on furlough, etc., dated Camp near Peekskill, Feb. 16, 1779; *also*, Lieutenant Colonel and Captain, Col. Nixon's (5th) regt.; muster roll for May, 1779, dated Highlands; *also*, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, 13th Mass. regt.; list of settlements of rank of Continental officers, dated West Point, made by a Board held for the purpose and confirmed by Congress Sept. 6, 1779; commissioned March 10 (also given March 9), 1779; *also*, receipt given to Benjamin Heywood, Paymaster, Col. Nixon's regt., dated Camp Highlands, Aug. 11, 1779, signed by said Smith, Lieutenant Colonel, for money received of Jonathan Marsh by order of Gen. McDougall; *also*, Lieutenant Colonel, Col. Thomas Nixon's regt.; rations allowed from June 1, 1778, to Aug. 1, 1780; said Smith credited with 283 days allowance; reported promoted and transferred to 13th Mass. regt. March 10, 1779; *also*, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, 13th Mass. regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; *also*, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, 6th Mass. regt.; returns for wages of field and staff officers for the years 1781 and 1782; wages allowed said Smith from Jan. 1, 1781, to Oct. 31, 1782, 22 mos.; *also*, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, Col. Nixon's (6th) regt.; return of officers entitled to the commutation of 5 years full pay in lieu of half pay, agreeable to act of Congress of March 22, 1783; reported deranged Dec. 31, 1782, by a resolve of Congress.

Smith, Daniel, Solomon's, 1; Private, 3rd Regt, The Line; Artillery Regt, The Line.

Smith, Jeremiah, St. Patrick's, 4, 1 Mar 1792; Private, 3rd Regt, The Line.

Smith, John, St. Patrick's, 4, 11 Jun 1789; Private, 1st Regt, The Line.

Smith, Samuel, Solomon's, 1; 1Lt, 3rd NY.

Smith, William, Holland, 8; Surgeon' Mate, Hospital Department.

Snow, Ephraim, St. George's, 6 (1); EA 24 Dec 1777; MM 6 Feb 1778; Commissioned an Ensign by the Provincial Congress, NY, 11 Apr 1776, under Captain Gerrit S. Veeder, in Col. Goose Van Schaick's Regiment of Albany County Militia raised for the defense of this colony. 2nd Lieutenant, 21 Nov 1776, in Captain Gerrit S. Veeder's company, Col. Goose Van Schaick's Regiment of Continental Troops, which afterwards became the 1st NY Continental Line. Promoted 1Lt on 26 Mar 1779 and mustered out Jan 1782.

New York Society of the Cincinnati:

<http://books.google.com/books?id=L5YLAIAAJ&pg=PA294&dq=%22ephrain+snow%22+%22continental> page 294.

Appointed in 1775 an *Ensign* in the 2d New York Continental Regiment—*Colonel Van Schaick's*—and served with it in Canada. Promoted to be *Second Lieutenant* of the Eighth Company of the 1st New York Regiment—*Colonel McDougall's*—on the 24th of March, 1776, and of the Colonel's Company on consolidation of the New York Line, on the 21st of November, 1776. Promoted to be *Lieutenant* in the Fourth Company on the 26th of March, 1779, and served as the recruiting officer of the regiment until mustered out. In 1806 he appears to have been elected Sheriff of Herkimer County, NY. He married Chloe Williams, by whom he had one son only (Ephraim, Jr.). His name appears on the Half-Pay Roll.

http://www.archive.org/stream/historyofherkime00bent/historyofherkime00bent_djvu.txt

He was a native of the state of Connecticut, and removed from Killingworth into this county (Herkimer), some time before 1800. He was appointed sheriff, in 1806, and held the office only one year. The appointment being an annual one, owing to a political revolution in the appointing power, he of course was not continued or reappointed in 1807. He lived and died at Herkimer village.

Snow, Jabez, Union, 1; 1Lt, 3rd Mass.

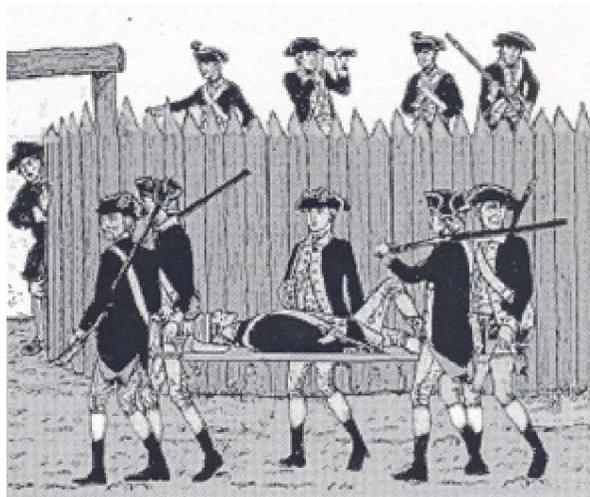
Spoor, John, Union, 1; Ensign, 3rd NY.

Commissioned November 21, 1776. On command at Stillwater, May 19, 1779.

(Col.) Peter Gansevoort reported that on July 2, 1777 **Ensign John Spoor** and 16 privates were out cutting sod for the fort and were attacked by about forty of Butler's Emissaries. Gansevoort states that one private was brought into the fort dead and another two were wounded; one mortally and the other slightly. Peter complains that Spoor and six of his privates are reported missing despite the actions of two parties which pursued the enemy.

<http://www.revolutionarywararchives.org/bovee.html>

On July 3rd, 1777, Colonel Gansevoort sent out a work party to gather sod to be used to cover the roofs of the Fort's buildings. This work party was commanded by **Ensign John Spoor** and consisted of Privates James Empson, Adam Shades, Aaron King, James Rogers, Thomas Wilson and Nicholas Bovee. Rogers and Bovee were selected to stand guard, while the others loaded sod into the two ox carts. A raiding party of some 40 Mohawk Indians lurked in the nearby brush. They had been sent by St. Leger to capture prisoners for which they would receive a bounty. They fired from ambush at the two armed guards. Rogers was shot dead, and Nicholas Bovee was hit twice in the right arm. The entire work party ran for the protection of the Fort. Bovee, unable to use his right arm and handle his musket also ran. A pursuing Indian threw his tomahawk, striking Bovee in the right hip. Bovee fell to the ground and was immediately overpowered by the Indians, scalped and left for dead. **Spoor**, Empson, Shades, Jones and King were cut off from the Fort and were captured. Later, while enroute to St. Leger's headquarters at Oswego (Oswegatche), New York, Aaron King tried to escape and was killed. All forty of the Indians, having suffered no casualties on this raid, arrived at Oswego, with four prisoners and three scalps, Rogers', King's and Bovee's.



NICHOLAS BOVEE BEING CARRIED TO FORT STANWIX

Colonel Gansevoort responded to the sound of the musket fire and dispatched a detachment of the 3rd to rescue the work party. By the time they organized and covered the three quarters of a mile to where the work party was located, all they found was the scalped body of Private James Rogers, and a barely alive Nicholas Bovee. They carried them back to Fort Stanwix.

The Hospital at Fort Stanwix was located under the Southwest bastion, a dank, dark, windowless room. There Regimental Surgeon Hunloke Woodruff and his Surgeon's Mate, Jonathan Elliott, set about to save Bovee's life. The two wounds in his right arm were apparently superficial, as neither bone nor arteries were severed. The hip wound, resulting from the thrown tomahawk was another matter. They probably cauterized it. The medical treatment for scalping was simple, bandage it and make the victim as comfortable as possible, as infection would surely set in and he would be dead in a few days. But, Nicholas Bovee was from hearty Dutch stock, and he survived.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=-3sPAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA291&dq=%22john+spoor%22&lr=#> page 195.

John Spoor applied for a pension March 3, 1821, being then 71 years old. He said he owned "nineteen acres of very poor land in Pompey worth not over \$5 per acre." There is some very poor land there yet. He had other property, all amounting to \$265.81, and in this was a pair of "old andirons with the feet off." His credit was so good that he owed \$200. His wife was 69 years old, and their daughter lived with them. In 1776 he enlisted in Capt. Thomas De Witt's Co., Col. Gansevoort's regiment, NY Line, and served four years as ensign. In 1790 he was in Chittenden, Vt.

St. John, John, St. John's, 22; Captain, NY Militia.

Staats, Barent, Masters', 2; served as captain, second major and lieutenant colonel in the New York militia 1778. He was born 1739 in Albany county, and died there.

Staats, Gerret, Union, 1; Private, 1st Regt, Albany Militia.

Staats, Gerrit, Union, 1; 1Lt, 3rd NY.

Stark, John, Masters', 2; Initiated in Masters' Lodge, No. 2, Albany, January 9, 1778. Paid £5 for initiation, 8s. to Tiler, paid 4s. for extra Lodge. (See "Life and Correspondence," by Caleb Stark, Concord, NH); Brig. General; Brevet Major General, Continental Army; d. 8 May 1822.

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/org/masonic.html>

During the Revolution, Major General John Stark and other officers in the American army called on their Masonic connections at the Albany lodge.



Bro. and Maj. Gen. John Stark

Born in New Hampshire in 1728, used the skills learned from a life on the frontier when he was commissioned a Lieutenant in the French and Indian War. Then, in 1775, he was commissioned a Colonel, fought at Bunker Hill, helped the fortifying of New York, and then joined General Gates in the Canadian Expedition. He returned to participate in the battles of Morristown and Short Hills. When he died in 1822, he was the last surviving General Officer of the Revolution.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Stark

John Stark, 28 Aug 1828; d. 8 May 1822, was a general who served in the American Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. He became widely known as the "Hero of Bennington" for his exemplary service at the Battle of Bennington in 1777.

John Stark was born in Londonderry, NH in 1728. When he was eight years old, he and his family moved to Derryfield (now part of Manchester), where he lived for the rest of his long life. Stark was married to Elizabeth 'Molly' Page, with whom he had 11 children including his eldest son Caleb Stark.

On 28 Apr 1752, while on a hunting and trapping trip along the Baker River, a tributary of the Pemigewasset River, he was captured by Abenaki warriors and brought back to Quebec but not before warning his brother William Stark to paddle away in his canoe, though David Stinson was killed. While a prisoner of the Abenaki, he and his fellow prisoner Amos Eastman were made to run a gauntlet of warriors armed with sticks. Stark grabbed the stick from the first warrior's hands and proceeded to attack him, taking the rest of the warriors by surprise. The chief was so impressed by this heroic act that Stark was adopted into the tribe, where he spent the winter. Alternatively, in *The Invasion Within*, Axtell describes how colonists were often abducted by Indians and inducted into their tribes as members through such a ceremony of running the gauntlet.

The following spring a government agent sent from Massachusetts to work on the exchange of prisoners paid his ransom of \$103 Spanish dollars and \$60 for Amos Eastman. Stark and Eastman then returned to New Hampshire.

Stark enlisted as a 2nd Lt under Major Robert Rogers during the French and Indian War. As part of the daring Roger's Rangers, Stark gained valuable battle experience and knowledge of the Northern frontier of the American colonies.

General Jeffrey Amherst, anticipating the conquest of Quebec, ordered Rogers' Rangers to journey from Lake George to the Connecticut River. From Old Fort 4, the Rangers went north and attacked the Indian town of St. Francis. Stark, Rogers' second-in-command of all ranger companies, refused to accompany the attacking force out of respect for his Indian foster-parents residing there. He returned to New Hampshire to his wife, who he had married the previous year.

At the end of the war, Stark retired as a Captain and returned to Derryfield.

The Battle of Lexington and Concord on 19 Apr 1775, signalled the start of the Revolutionary War, and Stark returned to military service. On 23 Apr 1775, Stark accepted a Colonelcy in the New Hampshire Militia and was given command of the 1st New Hampshire Regiment and James Reed of the 3rd New Hampshire Regiment, also outside of Boston. As soon as Stark could muster his men, he ferried and marched them south to Boston to support the blockaded rebels there. He made his headquarters in the confiscated Isaac Royall House in Medford, MA.

On 16 June, the rebels, fearing a preemptive British attack on their positions in Cambridge and Roxbury, decided to take and hold the high ground surrounding the city, including Dorchester Heights, Bunker Hill, and Breed's Hill. Holding these positions would allow the rebels to oppose any British landing (at the time, Boston proper was almost an island and the British soldiers garrisoned there would have to travel by sea to attack the outlying towns). The positions could also be used to emplace cannon which could threaten the British ships blockading the harbor (although no cannon were available to the rebels at this time).

When the British awoke on 17 June to find hastily constructed fortifications on Breed's Hill, British Gen. Thomas Gage knew that he would have to drive the rebels out before fortifications were complete. He ordered the HMS *Lively*, a 20-gun sloop, to begin firing on the rebel positions immediately and ordered Major General William Howe to prepare to land his troops. Thus began the Battle of Bunker Hill (Breed's Hill). American Col. William Prescott held the hill throughout the intense initial bombardment with only a few hundred untrained American militia. Prescott knew that he was sorely outgunned and outnumbered. He sent a desperate request for reinforcements.

Stark and Reed with the New Hampshire minutemen arrived at the scene soon after Prescott's request. The *Lively* had begun a rain of accurate artillery fire directed at Charlestown Neck, the narrow strip of land connecting Charlestown to the rebel positions. On the Charlestown side, several companies from other regiments were milling around in disarray, afraid to march into range of the artillery fire. Stark ordered the men to stand aside and calmly marched his men to Prescott's positions without taking any casualties.

When the New Hampshire militia arrived, the grateful Colonel Prescott allowed Stark to deploy his men where he saw fit. Stark surveyed the ground and immediately saw that the British would probably try to flank the rebels by landing on the beach of the Mystic River, below and to the left of Breed's Hill. Stark led his men to the low ground between Mystic Beach and the hill and ordered them to "fortify" a two-rail fence by stuffing straw and grass between the rails. Stark also noticed an additional gap in the defense line and ordered Lieutenant Nathaniel Hutchins from his brother William Stark's company and others to follow him down a nine foot high bank to the edge of the Mystic River. They piled rocks across the twelve foot wide beach to form a crude defense line. After this fortification was hastily constructed, Stark deployed his men 3-deep behind the wall. A large contingent of British with the Royal Welch Fusiliers in the lead advanced towards the fortifications. The Minutemen crouched and waited until the advancing British were almost on top of them, and then stood up and fired as one. They unleashed a fierce and unexpected volley directly into the faces of the fusiliers, killing 90 in the blink of an eye and breaking their advance. The fusiliers retreated in panic. A charge of British infantry was next, climbing over their dead comrades to test Stark's line—this charge too was decimated by a withering fusillade by the Minutemen. A third charge was repulsed in a similar fashion, again with heavy losses to the British. The British officers wisely withdrew their men from that landing point and decided to land elsewhere, with the support of artillery.

Later in the battle, as the rebels were forced from the hill, Stark directed the New Hampshire regiment's fire to provide cover for Colonel Prescott's retreating troops. The day's New Hampshire dead were later buried in the Salem Street Burying Ground, Medford, MA.

While the British did eventually take the hill that day, their losses were formidable, especially among the officers. After the arrival of General George Washington two weeks after the battle, the siege reached a stalemate until March the next year, when cannon seized at the Capture of Fort Ticonderoga were positioned on Dorchester Heights in a deft night manoeuvre. This placement threatened the British fleet in Boston Harbor and forced General Howe to withdraw all his forces from the Boston garrison and sail for Halifax, Nova Scotia.

As Washington prepared to return south to fight the British there, he knew that he desperately needed experienced men like John Stark to command regiments in the Continental Army. George Washington immediately offered Stark a command in the Continental Army. Stark and his New Hampshire regiment agreed to attach themselves temporarily to the Continental Army. The men of the New Hampshire Line were sent as reinforcements to the Continental Army during the Invasion of Canada in the spring of 1776. With the defeat of the Continental Army in Canada, Stark and his men traveled to the New Jersey colony to meet up with Washington and fought in the battles of Princeton and Trenton.

After Trenton, Washington asked Stark to return to New Hampshire to recruit more men for the Continental Army. Stark agreed, but upon returning home, he learned that while he was fighting in New Jersey, a fellow New Hampshire Colonel named Enoch Poor had been promoted to Brigadier General in the Continental Army. In Stark's opinion, Enoch Poor had refused to march his militia regiment to Bunker Hill to join the battle, instead choosing to keep his regiment at home. Stark, an experienced woodsman and a fighting commander, had been passed over by someone with no experience and apparently no will to fight. On 23 Mar 1777, Stark resigned his commission in disgust, although he pledged his aid to New Hampshire should it be needed.

Four months later, Stark was offered a commission as Brigadier General of the New Hampshire Militia. He accepted on the strict condition that he would not be answerable to Continental Army authority. Soon after receiving his commission, he was ordered by Brigadier General Philip Schuyler to depart from Charlestown, NH to reinforce the Continental army at Saratoga, NY. Stark refused and instead led his men to meet the Hessians at the Battle of Bennington. Before engaging the Hessian troops, Stark prepared his men to fight to the death, shouting, "There are your enemies, the Red Coats and the Tories. They are ours, or this night Molly Stark sleeps a widow!"

Stark's men, with some help from Seth Warner's Vermont militia the Green Mountain Boys, routed the Hessian forces there and prevented British General John Burgoyne from resupplying. Stark's action contributed directly to the surrender of Burgoyne's northern army at the Battle of Saratoga some months later. This battle is seen as the turning point in the Revolutionary War, as it was the first major defeat of a British general and it convinced the French that the Americans were worthy of military aid. After the Battle of Freeman's Farm Gen. Stark's Brigade moved into a position cutting off Gen. John Burgoyne's path back to Lake George and Lake Champlain.

John Stark was one of the Jury that found John Andre guilty for spying and in helping in the conspiracy of Benedict Arnold to surrender West Point, NY, to the British.

He was the commander of the Northern Department three times between 1778 and 1781.

After serving with distinction throughout the rest of the war, Stark retired to his farm in Derryfield. It has been said that of all the Revolutionary War generals, Stark was the only true *Cincinnatus* because he truly retired from public life at the end of the war. In

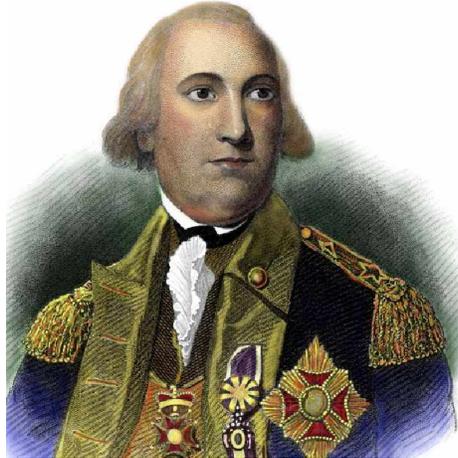
1809, a group of Bennington veterans gathered to commemorate the battle. General Stark, then aged 81, was not well enough to travel, but he sent a letter to his comrades, which closed "Live free or die. Death is not the worst of evils." The motto *Live Free or Die* became the New Hampshire state motto in 1945. Stark and the Battle of Bennington were later commemorated with the 306-foot tall Bennington Battle Monument.

Stebbins, Francis, Masters', 2; Ensign, 3rd Mass.

Steel, Daniel, St. Patrick's, 4; initiated or affiliated 1 Mar 1770; 5th Regt, The Line.

Steuben, Baron Frederick William Augustus, (Now No. 12.) Trinity, 10; Honorary member Holland Lodge; Major General, Inspector General, Continental Army; d. 28 Nov 1794.

<http://www.answers.com/topic/baron-von-steuben>



Baron Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben, was born 17 Sep 1730 in Prussia, the son of an army officer. At the age of 16 he entered the service of the king of Prussia as a lieutenant and served with distinction for 17 years. Part of that time he was an aide-de-camp to the king, Frederick the Great, which provided him with valuable experience in the organization, training, supplying, and disciplining of an army.

In 1763, at the close of the Seven Years War, Steuben left the army and during the next 14 years found employment at the courts of several of the rulers of German principalities. Wishing to return to military life, he sought unsuccessfully to gain a commission in various armies. In Paris in 1777, he met Benjamin Franklin and Silas Deane, the representatives of the American colonies in France. Impressed by his training and experience, they sent him to America with a letter recommending him to the Continental Congress. The Congress accepted Steuben's offer of his services, and in February 1778 he joined the Army under Gen. Washington in winter quarters at Valley Forge.

The Army was in a desperate state - cold, hungry, ill-clad, discontented; it was this ragged body of men that Washington ordered Steuben to train. Knowing no English and acting through interpreters, Steuben drilled the men, taught them

tactics, and instilled discipline. His success was astonishing, and soon he had transformed the "rag, tag, and bobtail" into a body of soldiers who could march, maneuver in column and line, do the manual of arms, carry, load, and fire the musket, and use the bayonet. In the process, he had raised the morale of the Army. He also drew up tables of organization for infantry, artillery, cavalry, and engineers.

In May 1778 a grateful Congress conferred upon Steuben the title of inspector general with the rank of major general. The following year Steuben wrote a manual on infantry drill, *Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States*; called the "Blue Book," this became the military bible of the Army until 1812. Alexander Hamilton summed up the consequence of Steuben's work at the Battle of Monmouth (June 28, 1778) with the observation that he "had never known til that day the value of discipline."

After 2 years' training troops, Steuben longed for a command. He received this in 1780, when he was sent to Virginia to take over a division. In 1784 he left the Army, became a citizen by acts of the Pennsylvania and New York legislatures, and settled down on a 1,600-acre farm in Oneida County, NY, a grant by the state in recognition of his wartime service. He died in Steubenville, NY, on 28 Nov 1794.

Stillwell, Elias, Ind. Royal Arch, 2, 1788; Captain, 1st Conn.

Stillwell, Thomas, Ind. Royal Arch, 2; Private, Westchester Co. Militia.

Stoddard, Darius Masters Lodge No. 2, Surgeon, Hospital Department.

Stoddard, Luther Masters Lodge No. 2; Manchester No. 14, Va, 1788. Capt., Burrell's Continental Regiment (CT).

<http://books.google.com/books?id=9fLAAAAYAAJ&pg=RA1-PA359&dq=%22darius+stoddard%22#PRA1-PA359.M1> page 359.

The service record of four sons of Josiah Stoddard, Esq. (and his wife Sarah Roberts), whose farm was on the south shore of the lake (at Lakeville, CT), deserves mention. **Luther Stoddard**, the eldest son (b. 30 Mar 1746; d. Feb 1807 in Geneva, Ontario co., NY), rose to the rank of major of infantry. Josiah Stoddard, the second son (b. 2 Dec 1747), was a captain in the Second Light Dragoons Continental Army body, of which Elisha Sheldon and Samuel Blagden, both of Salisbury, were colonel and lieutenant-colonel, respectively. **Darius Stoddard**, the third son (b. 17 May 1754; d. 12 Jul 1790), was a surgeon during the war, and Samuel Stoddard, the fourth son (b. 23 Nov 1759), was a non-commissioned officer in the Connecticut line.

Stringer, Samuel, M. D., Masters', 2; Director of Hospitals and Chief Physician, Northern Department.

Dr. Stringer was born in Maryland, 1734. In 1755 he was appointed to the medical department of the army by Governor Shirley, New York, and served in 1758 at Ticonderoga. When that campaign was over, he settled at Albany, and that city continued to be his home for the remainder of his life. In 1775 he was appointed director and physician of the hospitals of the Northern Department and accompanied the troops on the Canadian campaign. January 9, 1777, he was summarily dismissed the service by Congress, and a month later that body began an inquiry into some of his doings. Dr. Stringer found an able champion in Gen. Philip Schuyler, who protested against his removal and the entire treatment measured out to him, but without avail. Stringer was publicly reprimanded by Congress, March 15, 1777. Until his death, at Albany, July 11, 1817, he continued to practice his profession in and near that city with a more than ordinary measure of success.

Dr. Stringer was Senior Warden of Masters' Lodge, No. 2, when it was warranted in 1768, and a year previously he and several others united in the formation of the old Ineffable Lodge, Scottish Rite. I cannot find where he received the symbolic degrees. He was the original purchaser of the ground on which Albany's beautiful Masonic Temple now stands, and in the entire Masonic history

of that old Dutch city with a good Scotch name lie took a most active part, Swartwout, Abraham Solomon's, 1 Junior Warden of Lodge. Captain Third New York line Regiment.



<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/s/sastringer5046.html>

Samuel Stringer was born in 1734. He was the son of Samuel and Lydia Warfield Stringer of Annapolis, Maryland. His father was a prominent physician and young Samuel was groomed to follow in his footsteps. Trained for the medical profession in Philadelphia under Dr. Thomas Bond, in 1755 he was contracted to perform surgical services for the colonial army by General/Governor William Shirley. That initiative brought him to Albany during the last of the French and Indian Wars.

He married Rachel Vanderheyden in November 1758. The marriage produced but three children who were baptized at St. Peter's Anglican church where Stringer was a prominent member. Marriage to the daughter of a successful Albany businessman, jurist, and official provided Stringer with access to the patients, political opportunities, and land. He petitioned for and received a number of land patents during the 1760s and early 70s. His holdings were in the Mohawk, Schoharie, and upper Hudson valleys. In 1779, his Saratoga Property was listed on an assessment roll. He was a member and officer of St. Peter's Anglican church and the Albany Masonic Lodge. Politically active physician. Head of Medical corps in north.

After the war, he built a large town house on North Market Street. It was shared with his son-in-law, Stephen Lush. In 1793, he was appointed as one of two commissioners to examine physicians and surgeons in the city of Albany by the State legislature. Samuel Stringer died at home on July 11, 1817. He was eighty-three-years-old and Albany's first professional physician.

Strong, Nathan, Ind. Royal Arch, 2, 1795; Captain, 4th NY.

Sutherland, William St. George's, 6; EA 4 Dec 1797; FC & MM 1 Jan 1798; Corporal, Col. Frederick Von Wessenfel's (Weisenfer's) Regiment of Levies, Captain Daniel Shepherd's company.

Swart, Caleb, Holland, 8; Washington Army Lodge No. 10; King Solomon, Mass., 1794; Ensign, 3rd Mass., 12 Jun 1783; Paymaster, US Army, 1792; Captain, Dutchess Co. Militia; d. 2 Nov 1809.

http://www.newenglandancestors.org/database_search/msc.asp?f=F:\INETPUB\WWW\ROOT\NEHGS\RESEARCH\DATABASE\MS\CCONTENT\CALEB%20SWAN.HTM&pg=1&anchor=#htmlpage

He was born at Methuen, MA 2 July 1758; died at Washington, DC 20 Nov 1809, son of Caleb and Dorothy (Frye) Swan. He m. 18 Aug 1806 to Maria Henrietta Abert, eldest daughter of John Abert of Frederick, Maryland, and Shepherds Town, Jefferson, VA (*now West Virginia*). She married (2) at Washington, DC, 21 May 1812 to William Bryan. Maria resided and died in 1847 in Philadelphia; a lady of high social position and considerable means. When still a boy, his father removed with his family to Fryeburg, Maine, which took its name from young Caleb's great uncle, General Joseph Frye, the founder.

Caleb Swan (*also given Caleb Swan Jr.*), Fryeburg. Enlistment agreement dated March 17, 1777, signed by said Swan and others, engaging themselves to serve in the Continental Army to the credit of the town of Wilmington for the term of 3 years, unless sooner discharged, and acknowledging the receipt of bounty from said town; also, receipt dated Wilmington, March 27, 1777, signed by said Swan and others, for bounties paid them by Capt. Cadwallader Ford, Jr., for enlisting into the Continental Army to the credit of the town of Wilmington for the term of 3 years, unless sooner discharged; also, certificate dated Andover, March 27, 1777, signed by Capt. J. Pettengill, certifying that said Swan had been enlisted into his company for the term of 3 years and mustered to the credit of the town of Wilmington; also, list of men mustered by Nathaniel Barber, Muster Master for Suffolk Co., dated Boston, March 30, 1777; Capt. Pettengill's co., Col. Wesson's Regt.; reported received State bounty; also, Corporal, Major's co., Col. James Wesson's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Feb. 1, 1777, to Oct. 1, 1779; residence, Fryeburg; credited to town of Wilmington; reported "Promoted an Iss. Comp'y;" also, Corporal, Capt. Joseph Pettengill's co., Col. Wesson's Regt.; company return; also, Corporal, Maj. Pettengill's co., Col. Wesson's (9th) Regt.; return for clothing for the year 1780; reported discharged; also, Ensign, Col. Wesson's Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; reported as serving 1 mo. in 1779 as Ensign; also, recommendation dated Brookline, April 19, 1780, signed by Col. J. Wesson, recommending certain officers to fill vacancies in 9th Mass. Regt., and requesting that warrants be granted them; said Swan recommended for an Ensigncy to date from July 26, 1779; also, Ensign, Col. Wesson's Regt.; list of officers promoted in the Continental Army and for whom warrants were made out; warrant issued July 4, 1780; also, Ensign, Col. Wesson's Regt.; return of commissioned officers, dated Orangetown, Oct. 17, 1780; also, Ensign; return dated Phillipsburgh, July 18, 1781, made by Ezra Badlam, Lieut. Colonel Commandant, 8th Mass. Regt., of officers of said regiment doing duty upon warrants; warrant dated Nov. 26, 1779; reported joined from 9th Mass. Regt.; also, Ensign, 3d Mass. Regt. commanded by Col. Michael Jackson; return of effectives, dated Oct. 31, 1783; also, same Regt.; list of officers; reported absent.

He served until 20 Jun 1784. After the war he settled in Georgetown, Maryland; between 1789 and 1798 purchased a total of 3,850 acres of land near the Muskingum River in Washington County, Ohio, and in Cincinnati. Paymaster General, US Army, with rank of Major, May 8, 1792; resigned because of ill health, 30 Jun 1808. He had published *An Account of the Northwestern Lakes of America* in 1798; had signed the Roll of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati at the time of its organization in 1783, so had the unique distinction of being an Original Member of two different state Societies at the same time.

Caleb was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1809, and was a member years after his death he was buried at Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia.

Child born at Washington:

i. Martha, b. in 1808. m. R. C. Hemphill.

Peter Swart, Jr. St. George's No. 6; EA 26 Jan 1799; FC 16 Feb 1799; MM 16 Feb 1799. Ensign, 15th Albany Co. Militia.

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=S001096>

He was a Representative from New York; born in Schoharie, N.Y., July 5, 1752; attended the common schools; studied law; was admitted to the New York bar and commenced the practice of law in Schoharie; judge of the court of common pleas of Schoharie County in 1795; member of the New York State assembly in 1798 and 1799; elected as a Republican to the Tenth Congress (March

4, 1807-March 3, 1809); sheriff of Schoharie County in 1810 and 1813; served in the New York State senate 1817-1820; resumed the practice of his profession in Schoharie, N.Y., and died there on November 3, 1829; interment in the Old Stone Fort Cemetery.

<http://www.schenectadyhistory.org/families/hmgfm/swart-1.html>

Judge Peter Swart, of the town of Fulton, Schoharie county, born January 13, 1752. He enrolled in the militia at the age of sixteen, and served as private six months; was appointed corporal, and served one year; was appointed sergeant in Captain Henry Hager's company; in 1778 was appointed ensign of the same company; in 1786 was appointed major; in 1798, lieutenant-colonel. In 1784 he was appointed justice of the peace, and in 1796 one of the judges of the county, an office he resigned in 1818; in 1798 he was elected member of assembly; in 1806 was elected member of congress, and in 1816 was elected senator. He married Cornelia Becker, and left issue. He met a tragic death, being found dead in the woods. One of his sons, Peter Swart, was a successful farmer, and had quite a local reputation as a poet. He was well-known, universally liked and respected. He left two daughters by his first wife, Helen and Christina, the first leaving a daughter Anna, who married Peter Clark.

<http://www.threerivershms.com/simms1776.htm>

The following papers are copied from a record made by Judge Peter Swart some years before his death.

"I was enrolled in the militia at sixteen years of age; [the lawful age for enrolling at that period] served as a private six months; then I was appointed a corporal-served in that capacity about one year; then I was appointed sergeant in Capt. Hager's company; 1778, I was appointed ensign in said company, in the room of John L. Lawyer; 1786, I was promoted to first major of the regiment; 1798, I was promoted to lieutenant-colonel com't.; 1784 I was appointed justice of the peace without my knowledge; 1796 I was appointed one of the judges of the county, which office I have resigned 1818; 1798 I was elected a member of assembly; the next election I was solicited to stand again as a candidate, which I utterly refused; 1806 I was elected a member of Congress. I was afterwards again requested to stand as a candidate for Congress, which I refused; when John Gebhard, Judge Shepard, and Boyd were candidates for Congress, Gebhard and Shepard met with their friends at the Court House for one of them to give way; no arrangement could be made; they both signed a written declaration to give way in case I would accept a nomination, which I also refused. 1816 I was elected a senator. At the expiration of my time I was again requested to stand a candidate for the senate, which I also refused. I never craved or requested an office.

"I was one of the first that signed the compact and association. 1776 I turned out to Stone Arabia to check the progress of the enemy and Tories. In the fall of the same year, turned out to Albany, from thence to Fort Edward, from thence to Johnstown, to check the enemy. In 1777, in the spring, I turned out to Harpersfield, from thence to the Delaware to take up disaffected, from there home. Three days home, I went down the Hellebergh to take Tories; after we had together about twenty-five of them, went to Albany and delivered them in jail. A few days afterwards went to Harpersfield; from thence to Charlotte river to take McDonald, and send him to jail. In August, 1777, was one of the thirty-two that made a stand to oppose McDonald and his party. I was one of the two that risked our lives to crowd through the Tories' guns to go to Albany for assistance; was taken prisoner by the Indians and Tories; the same evening I made my escape.* I was one of the six councillors that went from the stone house across Schoharie creek into the woods in a cave, to consult what measures to adopt-secrecy at that time was the best policy. Did not McDonald and his party come down as far as my house, and there encamp till the next day, and destroy everything? I had left home. The same day McDonald and his party were defeated and fled into the woods, and went off to Canada, and about twenty-six from Brakabeen went with him. What would have been the result if our small party had made no resistance, and had tamely submitted? McDonald would have marched through Schoharie, and in all probability reached Albany. What was the consequence as far as he came down? Was not the farm of Adam Crysler confiscated? Also the farm of Adam Bouck and brothers? Also the farm of Frederick Bouck? Also the farm of Bastian Becker? Also the farm of John Brown? Also the farm of Hendrick Mattice? Also the farm of Nicholas Mattice, and a number of others that were indicted? And a number more that had joined McDonald and fired on our men."

* Swart and his neighbor, Ephraim Vrooman, were sent to Albany for aid by Col. Vrooman, and started on foot, supposed the day before Col. Harper did, and arrived there almost as soon. They were detained on their way by coming unexpectedly upon a party of armed royalists; but finally escaped from them and pursued their journey.

Swart, Teunis, St. George's 6; EA 1 Oct 1794; FC 13 Oct 1794; MM 26 Nov 1794; First initiated of St. George's Lodge; Lt, 2nd Albany Co. Militia.

<http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=loriward36&id=1132>

He was born 14 Oct 1748 in Schoharie, NY; died 5 Nov 1822 in Schoharie, NY

He lived in Glenville, near the Fourth Flat about five miles from Schenectady on the north side of the river. His house which stood on the river bank, was of brick, and during the Revolution it was stockaded and used as a fort, having as an armament a small field piece. The house was removed prior to 1873. Swart served as a lieutenant in the company of Captain John Van Patten, 2d Albany County Militia, his commission being dated June 20, 1778. He also served eight months as a lieutenant in the Levies. He was spoken of as having been a brave, active, vigilant and much beloved officer, ready on all occasions to turn out with his men. He served in all the principal expeditions up the Mohawk from 1778 to the end of the war. When the troops under Colonel Willett went in pursuit of Walter Butler he commanded the advance guard and was in the battle when Butler was killed. The claim for pension made by his two sons was rejected on the ground that Swart had died prior to the Act of 1832.

Father: [Jesaias SWART](#)

b: bef 3 May 1713 in Schenectady, NY

Mother: [Geertruy "Gertrude" VROOMAN](#)

b: 14 Sep 1730 in Schoharie, NY

Married [Annetje ZIELIE](#)

b: 21 Apr 1755 in Schoharie, NY Married: 17 Nov 1770 in Schoharie, NY

Children, all born in Schoharie, NY:

1. [Jesaias SWART](#) b: 10 Jul 1771
2. [Peter SWART](#) b: 07 Jun 1773
3. [Janet SWART](#) b: 05 Oct 1775
4. [David SWART](#) b: 10 Apr 1777; d. 3 OCT 1858 in Litchfield, Hillsdale, MI. He married Nancy Swart, (b. 20 Jan 1780; d. 26 Sep 1854 in Ann Arbor, Washtenaw, MI) **daughter of Peter Swart, Jr. above**. She was saved from capture by Indians by Abraham Vrooman. David and Nancy had 14 children.
5. [Bartholomeus SWART](#) b: 1781

Swartwout, Abraham, Solomon's, 1; Junior Warden of Lodge. Ensign, 2nd NY; Captain, 3rd Regt, The Line; Associated Exemprs, Dutchess Co. Militia.

Swartwout, Bernardus (Jr.) (26 Sep 1761-8 Oct 1824), Holland, 8, joined 1788; enlisted at seventeen in Capt. Abner French's company, Col. Philip Van Cortland's regiment, and served as ensign until 1782. He was born in New York City and died in Tarrytown, N. Y. He was an original member of the New York Society of the Cincinnati, of which he served as secretary under Nicholas Fish. He later served as Colonel of Militia.

Bernardus Swartwout, diary, 24 Jun – 2 Jul 1778, is listed at the Monmouth County History Society.

<http://www.newenglandancestors.org/research/database/beekman/?file=research%5Cdatabase%5Cbeekman%5Ccontent%5Cvol.01.469.htm&anchor=>

In a return dated 31 Oct. 1776 Van Wyck's Company was listed as follows: No captain; 1 first and 1 second Lieut; 3 sergeants; 24 rank and file present and fit for duty; 7 sick and present; 1 sick and absent; 6 on command; a total of 38. The company was lacking 5 privates for a full complement.

(Bernardus) Swartwout always made some notes about the condition of his regiment at the end of his muster sheet. He noted on this one; "Cap't Van Wyck killed." On his return of 7 Nov. 1776 Swartwout still listed "Cap't Van Wyck's Co." and noted: "Capt Van Wyck killed below the lines at White Plains."

On 14 Nov. 1776 Swartwout listed a Cap't Smith in place of Van Wyck and noted that Cap't Smith's 2nd Lieut was vacant because of the death of Van Wyck. Nathaniel Smith had been Van Wyck's 1st Lieut. and he moved up to Captain, and Henry Baily, the 2nd Lieut, moved up to 1st, leaving the 2nd Lieut. spot open.

Van Wyck served on a court martial under Col. Hutchison, president, at King's Bridge 18 Oct. 1776. He kept an Orderly Book from 6 Aug. through 30 Sept. 1776 while at King's Bridge which is in the collections of the NYHS and has been filmed by Research Publications on reel 3 of Early American Orderly Books, 1748-1817.

This book contains the daily orders issued by military headquarters and also a few details about courts martial. The book also contains the morning reports which gave short status reports of the company. This book appears to have been written by Van Wyck. It is 112 pages. [The General Orders from Aug. 12 through Oct. 31, 1776 are printed in American Archives, 5th Series, vol.1, pp. 914, 964, 1137, 1247; vol.2, various pages, (see index under General Orders, issued by Washington).

This reel of film also contains the Bernardus Swartwout records from the NYHS which contain more detail about the Minute Men. Bernardus Swartwout was a Captain in another company in the same Regiment with Van Wyck.

Swartwout, Henry, St. John's, 1; 2Lt, 1st NY

Sweet, Caleb, St. George's, 6 (1); EA 23 Oct 1779; FC 2 Dec 1784; MM 5 Dec 1784; On 21 Nov 1776 he was serving as Surgeon's Mate in the 1st NY Continental Line. From 13 Oct 1779 until the close of the war he served as Surgeon in the same regiment. He was mustered to Jan 1782. Following the war he practiced medicine in Schenectady until his death in 1823.

Swords, Thomas, Masters', 2; Private, 7th Regt, Albany Militia.

T

Tallmadge, Elisha, Union, 1; Private, 8th Reg, Albany County Militia; 3rd Regt, The Line.

http://books.google.com/books?id=1CtWAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA88&lpg=PA88&dq=%22william+smith+livingston%22&source=bl&ots=x1Ndr5M2a&sig=6bzX7mwlBp3RhmCmQLYtZd7Raw&hl=en&ei=ZqveSfOBO9-XIAe9-ZXRCA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=5#PPA84.M1 page 84.

ELISHA TALLMADGE. He was born in Stanford, Dutchess Co., NY, 18 Oct 1750, and died at Erie, PA, 2 Jan 1814. He is probably Elisha Tallmadge of the Third Regiment, also of the Eighth Militia Regiment of Albany County.

"May 20, 1785, Guy Young, Captain of 1st regiment, transfers for £50 to Elisha Tallmadge of Claverack his claim to 900 acres, etc." This is probably the same, his brothers we know lived at Claverack. Also Elisha Tallmadge was among those who signed a petition for a reprieve for a young man sentenced to death, at Albany, NY, 24 Jun 1777. He was a farmer and a blacksmith, and at the time of his death was working for the Government. He helped construct the iron work on Perry's fleet. He married Maria Breazea (sic), who was born in Oneida Co., NY, 10 Jul 1744, and died 25 Mar 1825. They had:

- i. Polly, born July 25, 1771; died young.
- ii. James, born Dec. 22, 1773.
- iii. Elizabeth, born Nov. 22, 1777; married Clements, and died 1824 near Detroit.

Tallmadge, Samuel, Regimental Lodge in 4th NY; MM 24 Sep 1780; Ensign, 4th NY Regt.

Tapp, William, St. George's, St. John's, 1; Lt, 3rd NY

Tappen, John, Solomon's, 1, 1772; Private, Associated Exempts, 4th Regt, Dutchess Co. Militia.

Tappen, Teunis, Solomon's 1; Private, 4th Regt, Dutchess Co. Militia.

Taylor, Daniel, St. George's, 6; MM 31 Mar 1781; Private, Col. Henry Livingston's Regiment of Levies, Captain Job Mead's company.

Taylor, George, Solomon's, 1; Private, 4th Regt, Dutchess Co. Militia.

Taylor, John, St. George's, 6; EA 21 Oct 1793; FC & MM 4 Nov 1793; Corporal in Col. Frederick Von Wessenfel's (Weisenfeldt's) Regiment of Levies, Captain Israel Thompson's Company.

Teall (Teal), Timothy, Manlius, 93; Charter member and Senior Warden, 2 Sep 1802; St. Patrick's Lodge No. 4; CT Militia.

<http://members.cox.net/azssar/sarizona/2002Oct.pdf> by Andrew Wheeler

Timothy Teall was born on 27 May 1754 in Middleton, CT. He was one of eleven children of Ruth (Hurd) and Oliver Teall. Timothy and his brothers Titus, Oliver, Joseph and Nathan all fought in the Revolution for the Americans. Another brother, Benjamin, was not permitted to enlist because of a loss of an eye in childhood. However, his sympathies were with his brothers and that of other Americans. However, their father, Oliver, was a career surgeon in the British army and his loyalties remained with England. One can only imagine the family disputes that occurred at this point. Timothy Teall's first action in the Revolution was to answer the call to the Lexington Alarm. This call was in response to the attack at Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775. Timothy's first three years in the war was with the Connecticut Militia's 8th Company under Captain Samuel Gale.

The Teall family paid a price in the fight for liberty. Titus, Timothy's brother, died during the harsh winter at Valley Forge on February 2, 1778 of small pox. While serving in Colonel Mead's Regiment, Timothy was taken prisoner at Horse Neck, CT, in 1780 during a battle made famous by General Israel Putnam's escape. Initially, he was held in a British man-o-war that was patrolling the New England coast. After a short time, Timothy was transferred to a hold of a British prisoner of war ship in New York's harbor. He remained a prisoner of war until the end of the revolution. He was so emaciated that upon his return to Connecticut after the war that his family failed to recognize him.

After the war Timothy returned to his profession as physician in Middleton, CT. In 1791, Timothy relocated his family to Manlius, NY. He became one of the first physicians in Manlius. He was the first Deputy Sheriff in Onondaga County, NY. He also was elected as town clerk and assessor during his life in Manlius. He was an active member and elected as one of the first vestryman of Manlius Trinity Church, now known as Christ's Church. He died on June 14, 1820 and is buried in the Fayetteville/ Manlius Cemetery, NY. He migrated from Connecticut to Johnstown, NY, after the close of the war, at which place he became a member of St. Patrick's Lodge. From thence he removed to the town of Manlius about the year 1792.

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~jfoote/teall.html>

Timothy Teall; b. 21 May 1754 Middlesex, Middletown Twp. CT; d. 14 Jun 1820, Manlius, Onondaga Co., NY; m1. 15 Dec. 1781 Clinton CT, Phoebe (Pheby) Hull, b. 17 Jun 1758, d. 7 Jul 1794 Manlius NY; m2. 25 Nov 1797 Manlius NY, Dorothy Alcott Foot, b. 4 Aug 1756 Manlius, NY, d. 13 Sept 1823(1828?) Manlius, NY. Timothy Teall and Pheby Hull and kids settled in Manlius, Onondaga co. NY about 1791

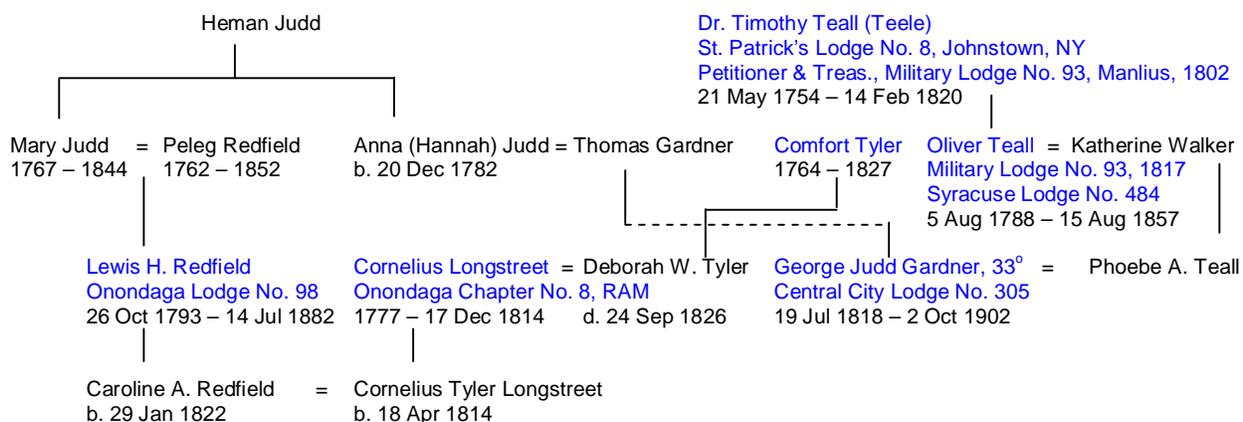
children Timothy Teall and Pheby Hull:

1. Amelia Teall; b. 26 Aug 1782; d. 5 Apr 1839; m. Elder Allen Breed
2. Nathan Teall; b. 9 Jan 1784
3. Anna Teall; b. 8 Sept 1786
4. Oliver Teall; b. 5 Aug 1788
5. Phoebe Teall; b. 12 Nov 1790
6. Clarisa Teall; b. 13 May 1793 Manlius NY, d. 8 Nov 1877, m. 1 Jan 1815 Reuben Hallet Bangs; b.1788, Williamsburg, Franklin Co. MA, d. 10 Dec 1872

children Timothy Teall and Dorothy Foot:

7. Aseph Teall; b. 6 Jan 1800 NY, d. 3 May 1879 Monroe Co. MI, m1. 11 Dec 1817 Sophrona Taylor d. 4 Jun 1843; m2. 6 Apr 1845 Anna Elizabeth Hedges, b. 1807 d. 24 Jan 1868

Early Onondaga Masonic Family Connection
Gardner, Redfield, Longstreet, Teele (Teall) and Tyler Families
Compiled by R.'.W.'. Gary L. Heinmiller, Director, OMDHS - July 2007



Tearse (Tearce), Peter B(arclay)., Union, 1; Brigade Major, Gansevoort's NY Militia.

<http://www.schenectadyhistory.org/families/hmgfm/delong.html#tearse>

Peter Barclay Tearse [called Bailey in the [Fraser and Campbell](#) section] was born in New York City (probably) in 1755. He served in the revolutionary war at the battle of Fort Stanwix, and was later in an Albany regiment. He was descended from French Huguenots. His family was among the few who escaped the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572. They made their way to England and thence to this country. He was a lieutenant, captain and finally adjutant in Colonel Willett's company. In the New York land papers mention is made of the claim of Peter B. Tearse of fifteen hundred acres of land in lieu of his services during the war. He studied law with Yates (afterward governor of New York), and was a member of assembly in 1786-87-88-89, also town moderator. He was one of the most able men of his day. Upon his return to Fort Edward after the war, he rebuilt the homestead which today is one of the oldest houses in the town. He owned a house in Albany, and resided there during the winter. He died in 1803. He married Polly Hunter. Children:

1. William H., see forward;
2. Archibald;

3. Mary, married Peter Finn;
4. Catherine, married John Reynolds;
5. Elizabeth, married Archibald Derby;
6. Ann, married Amos Green.

http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nywarren/countyhistory/smith/xxv_part4.htm

Peter B. Tearse, whose name appears as Assemblyman from 1786 to 1789, then a resident of Fort Edward, and who was town moderator of Queensbury in 1795, was a man of prominence in the Revolution; he was adjutant while stationed at Fort Edward at the time of Burgoyne's advance, and major in the regiment of Colonel Marinus Willet in 1777. Soon after the Revolution he settled at Fort Edward and married Polly Hunter, granddaughter of Mrs. McNeil, who owned an immense landed property valued even in those days at more than eighty thousand dollars. In 1798 Mr. Tearse was chosen one of the town assessors and also held other minor offices. About the beginning of the century he removed to the head of Lake George, and erected the first building on the site now occupied by the stone store in Caldwell. Here he carried on a trade in general merchandise. He also owned an ashery for the manufacture of potash at the foot of the hill near his store and on the bank of the lake at the north side of the brook. His success was not commensurate with his enterprise, which was at least half a century in advance of the age in which he lived. Attracted by the newly discovered mineral waters of Ballston, he removed thither, where he soon after died (in the year 1802), and where his remains now lie buried in an unknown and unhonored grave.

<http://www.schenectadyhistory.org/families/hmgfm/delong.html>

Sarah Fraser, great-great-great-grandmother of Mrs. Emma (Thompson) De Long, was a daughter of Simon Fraser, of Balrain, Invernesshire, Scotland, and was born in that shire. Her father's brother, Alexander Fraser, was the father of General Simon Fraser, who was killed in the battle of Saratoga in 1777. Sarah Fraser married Alexander Campbell, and went to live in Argyle, Scotland. They had one daughter Katherine, who married Robert Hunter. He died shortly after the birth of a daughter "Polly." On account of religious differences (they having espoused the cause of the Church of England), the Campbells decided to come to America. They accordingly sailed, bringing with them their daughter Katherine and granddaughter Polly. During the passage Mr. Campbell died, and Mrs. Hunter died a year after her arrival in America. Mrs. Campbell, being possessed of considerable wealth, decided in spite of these troubles to remain in America. She made a great many friends, and after a time married a Mr. McNeil. They removed to the town of Queensbury, where they bought a large tract of land. Mr. McNeil died, but revolutionary war history, as well as family records, show that the widow, Mrs. McNeil, and her granddaughter Polly Hunter, were living in comfort at Fort Edward. She was devotedly attached to her adopted country, and would not listen to the entreaties of her friends to return to Scotland. While in New York she made many acquaintances among the Huguenots, and to one of them, Adjutant **Peter B. Tearse**, an officer in the continental army, Polly Hunter became engaged. On the approach of Burgoyne's army, July, 1777, **Adjutant Tearse** urged them to go to Albany. They were preparing to go on the morning of the capture and murder of Jane McCrea, who was visiting Mrs. McNeil at that time. She and Polly Hunter escaped to the camp of General Fraser, and from there proceeded to Albany. When General Fraser was wounded she was able to reach him before his death. At the close of the war, Polly Hunter married **Peter Bailey Tearse** [called Barclay in the Tearse section], who was descended from French Huguenots, and was born in New York in 1753. His family were among the few who escaped the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572. They made their way to this country by way of England. He was lieutenant, captain, and finally adjutant in Colonel Willett's company, whose daring bravery won one of the most brilliant victories of the war. He was one of the most able men of his day. Upon his return to Fort Edward, he rebuilt the old home which is one of the three oldest houses in the town. He owned a house in Albany, where he resided during the winter. He died in 1803.

(II) **William H.**, son of Peter Barclay and Polly (Hunter) Tearse, was born at Glens Falls. In 1813 he married Mary Stewart. He was prominent in Masonic circles; was a member of **Hamilton Lodge, No. 144**, Glens Falls; advanced to honorable degree of mark master in Glens Falls Chapter, No. 55, 20 Jun 1819; presided as master in the chair, 10 Jul 1819; received and acknowledged as most high master, July 10, 1819; exalted to the most sublime degree of the Royal Lodge, 10 Jul 1819.

Ten Broeck, Adam, Hudson, 13; b. 24 Jul 1759; d. 30 May 1824; Ensign, 27 Feb 1778, in Col. Robert Van Rensselaer's regiment. Ten Broeck, Adam, Hudson, 13; Ensign, 1st NY; d. 30 May 1826.

Ten Broeck, Cornelius, Masters', 2, 1784; Private, 1st Regt, Albany Militia.

Ten Broeck, Dirck, Masters', 2, 1787; visitor to St. George's, 4; Union, 1; Lt. Col, NY Militia.

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/t/dtbroeck35.html>

Dirck Ten Broeck was born 26 July 1738. He was the last child born to the marriage of Dirck and Margarita Cuyler Ten Broeck. Dirck grew up in the third ward home of a prominent businessman who was named mayor of Albany in 1748. That year, his father filed a will that devised several pieces of Albany real estate to his youngest son. He was the younger brother of Albany leader Abraham Ten Broeck. In November 1761, Dirck married Anna Douw at the Albany Dutch church where he was a member and pewholder. No children were christened there before Anna's untimely death in February 1774.

This Ten Broeck family lived in the third ward home he had inherited from his father. His holdings included lots elsewhere in Albany and beyond and were taxed comparably to those of other emerging merchants. He served as firemaster in 1769 and was a lottery manager in 1772.

At the outbreak of hostilities in 1775, he pledged support for the American cause and diverted his business stock of tools, weaponry, and supplies to the army. During the war he served in leadership positions as Lieutenant Colonel of the Albany militia regiment, member of the Committee of Correspondence, United States Lottery Agent, and Continental Loan Officer. In September 1777, he was selected to serve in the first New York State Senate and seemed to remain a Senator for the rest of his life. Earlier, he had been identified as a justice of the peace.

A substantial landholder before the war, he served as surveyor of bounty rights and was accorded a number of land bounties for service to the American cause. Dirck Ten Broeck stated that he was "in good health" when he filed a will in October 1765. However,

in 1779, he resigned from the Loan Office because of ill health. He died 29 May 1780 at the age of forty-two. He was buried from his church.

Ten Broeck, John, Masters', 2; Private, 2nd Regt, The Line; 7th Regt, Albany Militia.

Ten Broeck, John C., Hudson, 13; Born in Claverack, Columbia Co., March 15, 1755; died at Watervliet, Albany Co., August 10, 1835. Commissioned First Lieutenant, First Regiment New York line. November 21, 1776; Captain, June 29, 1781, and Major at the close of the war. Engaged in the battles of Trenton, Brandywine, and Monmouth; shared the privations of Valley Forge; hit in the shoulder by a shell at Yorktown. Represented Hudson Chapter at formation of Grand Chapter, R. A. M., Jan. 24, 1798. — Communicated to the Historian, along with several other notes regarding soldiers bearing the same name, by his descendant, Wessel Ten Broeck, present Master of Hudson Lodge, No. 7. Member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Ten Broeck, John C(ornelius)., Masters', 2; Captain, 1st NY line Regiment; d. 10 Aug 1835.

John Cornelius Ten Broeck m. Annatji Ten Broeck, his cousin. In 1775 he served as adjutant and subsequently commanded a company under Col. Goose Van Schaick. He was at Trenton, Fort Stanwix, Brandywine, Valley Forge, Monmouth, and wounded at Yorktown. He was a member of the Cincinnati. He died at Watervliet in 1835, aged eighty.

http://books.google.com/books?id=EpxRAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA161&lpg=PA161&dq=%22john+c.+ten+broeck%22&source=bl&ots=EU DP5t_hpA&sig=KkqXC0icIN4xfbjZ1aqmoB8vI4&hl=en&ei=7ITnSYrEEoGUMtrJweQF&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=6 page 161.

MARIA BODINE, born 8 Dec 1731; married Cornelius Ten Broeck, born 14 May 1727; died 26 Jun 1766. Their eldest son, Major John C. Ten Broeck, served with distinction throughout the Revolution, was engaged in the battles of Trenton, Brandywine, and Monmouth, shared the privations of Valley Forge, and was wounded at Yorktown. He was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati. Their third son, Peter Bodine Ten Broeck [q.v.], enlisted in 1776 under Colonel Robert Van Rensselaer; a miniature of him in uniform is still extant. (see below).

Land Grant, Spafford, Onondaga, NY, Lot 33, Capt. John C. Ten Broeck, 1st Regt. Inf., Col. Goose Van Schaick 600 acres.

Ten Broeck, Peter, Hudson, 13; Born, October 4, 1720 ; died, March 5, 1777. Colonel of the Rhinebeck Militia; deputy to Provincial Congress, November, 1775; Secretary to Committee on War.

Ten Broeck, Peter, St. Patrick's, 4 (9); initiated or affiliated 7 Feb 1771; Major, NY, The Line.

Ten Broeck, Peter B., Hudson, 13; Born, 1759; Lt, served in Col. Van Rensselaer's regiment of militia. Brother of John Cornelius Ten Broeck (above).

http://books.google.com/books?id=EpxRAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA161&lpg=PA161&dq=%22peter+bodine+ten+broeck%22&source=bl&ots=EUDNZAVbpD&sig=KQH6Vt2IyuHGCBMfRrVfWnNdw&hl=en&ei=8a9SbiTGsGLtge5opz4Cw&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=2&ct=result page 161.

PETER BODINE, born *circa* 1710; married Agnes Constance de Bruyn, and had:

i. MARIA BODINE', born 8 Dec 1731 ; married Cornelius Ten Broeck, born 14 May 1727; died 26 Jun 1766.

Their eldest son, **Major John C. Ten Broeck**, served with distinction throughout the Revolution, was engaged in the battles of Trenton, Brandywine, and Monmouth, shared the privations of Valley Forge, and was wounded at Yorktown. He was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati. Their third son, **Peter Bodine Ten Broeck** (b. 6 Aug 1759, Monmouth Co., NJ), enlisted in 1776 under Colonel Robert Van Rensselaer; a miniature of him in uniform is still extant.

Ten Broeck, Samuel, Hudson, 18 (13); Major, NY Militia.

b. 27 Sep 1745; d. 30 May 1841. Gen. Samuel Ten Broeck, in Oct 1775, was appointed second Major of Col. Peter R. Livingston's Tenth Albany County Regiment, New York Militia. He was Commissary for his district, and superintended the sending of supplies furnished by the farmers to Barrytown, at which point they were available for shipment. At the close of the war, Samuel Ten Broeck was appointed General of Militia. (See "Calendar of NY Hist. MSS. Rev. Papers," vol. i., p. 178; also, "Hist. of Albany and Schenectady Counties," NY. Howell & Tenney, p. 354.)

Ten Eyck, Ambion, Union, 1; Private, 4th Regt, Albany Militia.

Ten Eyck, Barent J., Masters' Lodge No. 2; Captain, 2nd NY; Continental Army St. Lawrence River Squadron

<http://www.awiatsea.com/Officers/Officers%20T.html>

Captain Barent J. Ten Eyck was a New Yorker, a Captain in the New York militia at Albany in 1775. He performed a courier mission for the Albany Committee of Safety in May 1775. Ten Eyck was at Quebec in April 1776, where he was appointed to succeed Pepper in command of a schooner (possibly the Continental Army Schooner *Isabella*) before 24 April. He was ordered to Pointe aux Trembles to support the agent, Hector McNeil and check on suspicious vessels. Ten Eyck's schooner was driven ashore on 7 May 1776 at Point au Plauton by HM Brig *Martin* (Captain Henry Harvey) and HM Frigate *Surprize* (Captain Robert Linzee) following the relief of Quebec. The crew escaped ashore.

Ten Eyck, John De Peyster, Masters', 2; Captain and Paymaster; Captain-Lt, 1st Canadian, Col. James Livingston's regiment.

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/t/jodpte4891.html>

This **John Ten Eyck** was born in October 1757. He was the son of Tobias and Rachel De Peyster Ten Eyck. Named for his famous grandfather, John De Peyster Ten Eyck grew up in a comfortable businessman's home in Schenectady. he was twenty-eight at the outbreak of hostilities in 1775. By 1777, he was serving as lieutenant and paymaster of the First Canadian Regiment commanded by **Colonel James Livingston**. Two years later, he had been promoted to captain. He retired from the military in January 1781. Afterwards, he received land bounties for wartime service.

In January 1782, he married Maria Douw - the twenty-one-year-old younger daughter of a former mayor of Albany. He was a member and supporter of the Albany Dutch church. However, the marriage may have only produced two children - one of whom was named "John De Peyster Ten Eyck."

After the war, this Ten Eyck family settled in Albany - making their home in a landmark family house on State Street. In 1788, he was elected to the New York State Assembly. He also served as an inspector in the first ward. In 1790, his home at 82 State Street was served by four slaves. He also was a member of the Albany Masonic Lodge. John De Peyster Ten Eyck died in April 1798 at the age of forty. His will passed probate in 1817. Widow Maria Douw Ten Eyck lived on in their State Street home until her death in 1818.

Terry, William, Solomon's, 1; Senior Warden of Lodge, 1780; Master Dec 1783; Private, 4th Dutchess County Militia.

Thatcher, James, Masters', 2; Surgeon, 16th Mass., Jackson's Additional Regiment; d. 24 May 1844.

See the complete Journal of Dr. Thatcher (1775-1783) in the archives of the OMDHS (140 pages) or the following URL (650 pages). <http://www.americanrevolution.org/thacher.html>

Thew, Abraham, Regimental Lodge in 4th NY; 4th NY.

Thomas, John, Union, 1; Col, NY Militia.

Thomas, Seth, Scipio, 58.

<http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=simplicity&id=I20467>

Seth Thomas b. 1760 in Portsmouth, Newport, RI; d. 14 APR 1834 in Portsmouth>Cambridge>Scipio>Ledyard
Rev War: a pensioner in 1818, when age 74, and he sold land to James Smith, in Scipio.

Seth Thomas, m. Martha Prior, enlisted in Rev., and disowned, July 30, 1776, at Newport, p. 57, Quaker Testimonies; was of Cambridge, 1790, was private in Capt. Carr's company, Sept. 1776.

1810 census village of Aurora, Scipio, Cayuga. Seth Thomas, living next to James Thomas and John Thomas

Father: [Joseph Thomas, Jr.](#) b: 1715 in birthplace in RI not known, parents of Portsmouth by 1725

Mother: [Sarah Estes](#) b: 13 FEB 1720 in Portsmouth, Newport, RI

Marriage 1 [Martha Prior](#) b: BET 1760 AND 1770

Children

1. [James Thomas](#) b: bet 1780 and 1784 in probably Portsmouth, Newport, RI
2. [Lydia Thomas](#) b: bet 1781 and 1790
3. [John Thomas](#) b: bet 1785 and 1795 in probably either Portsmouth, RI or Cambridge, NY
4. [Allen Thomas](#) b: 3 Jun 1791 in NY

Thomas, Thomas, Temple, Col, NY Militia.

Thompson, Joel, St. George's,6; EA 24 Jan 1796; FC 6 Jun 1796; Sergeant, Col. Albert Pawling's Regiment of Levies, Captain Robert Hunter's company.

Thompson, Joseph, Masters', 2; Lt. Col, 10th Mass.; d. 1795.

Joseph Thompson, who had been a drummer in the revolutionary war, came to the township of Virginia, Coshocton, Ohio, from Bridgeport, Ohio, about 1826, and spent his declining years there. He was originally from New York.

http://74.125.95.132/search?q=cache:U2ZcikMOx44J:www.newenglandancestors.org/database_search/msc.asp%3Ff%3DF:%255CINETPUB%255CWVWROOT%255CNEHGS%255CRESEARCH%255CDATABASE%255CMSC%255CCONTENT%255CJOSEPH%2520THOMPSON.HTM%26anchor%3D+%22joseph+thompson%22+%2210th+mass%22&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us

Joseph Thompson was born at Brimfield, MA 25 Mar 1733; died in 1795 (buried in Va. Twp, Coshocton, Ohio), the son of James and Mary (Hancock) Thompson of Brimfield. He married there 19 Feb 1754 to Abigail Sherman, born at Brimfield 29 Nov 1732, daughter of Bezealeel and Abigail (Graves) Sherman of Brimfield.

Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (15:648).

Joseph Thompson, Brimfield. Captain of a company of Minutemen, Col. Timothy Danielson's Regt., which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775; service to April 29, 1775, 10 days; also, Captain, Col. Danielson's Regt.; company return dated Roxbury, Oct. 6, 1775; also, receipt given to Benjamin Heywood, Paymaster, 4th Regt., dated Camp Mt. Washington, Sept. 27, 1776, signed by said Thompson, Captain, and others, for money for enlisting recruits; also, Captain, 1st co., Lieut. Col. Thomas Nixon's (4th) Regt.; regimental return dated North Castle, Nov. 9, 1776; also, company receipts for wages for Sept.-Dec., 1776; also, Lieutenant Colonel, Col. Thomas Nixon's 6th (also given 5th) Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; reported as serving 11 mos. 20 days as Major, 24 mos. 10 days as Lieutenant Colonel; also, Major, same Regt.; muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers, dated Van Schaick's Island, Sept. 2, 1777, and sworn to in Camp near Stillwater; appointed Nov. 1, 1776; also, same Regt.; muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers for Nov. and Dec., 1777, dated Albany; also, same Regt.; pay abstracts for rations between June 11, 1777, and Jan. 1, 1778, certified at Albany; credited with 166 days allowance; also, same Regt.; muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers made up from Jan. 3, 1778, to May 4, 1778; also, same Regt.; return of officers for clothing, dated Boston, Nov. 24, 1778; also, same Regt.; return of men who were in camp on or before Aug. 15, 1777, and who had not been absent subsequently, except on furlough, etc., dated Camp near Peekskill, Feb. 16, 1779; also, same Regt.; pay rolls for Aug., Sept., and Oct., 1779; also, Lieutenant Colonel, **10th Mass.** Regt.; list of settlements of rank of Continental officers, dated West Point, made by a Board held for the purpose and confirmed by Congress Sept. 6, 1779; commissioned Dec. 19, 1777; also, Major, Col. Nixon's Regt.; pay abstract for subsistence from June 1, 1778, to Aug. 1, 1780; no subsistence credited to said Thompson; reported promoted and transferred to **10th Mass.** Regt. Dec. 19, 1777; also, Lieutenant Colonel, Col. Thomas Marshall's (10th) Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; also, muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers for Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1780, dated Huts near West Point; reported joined from captivity; also reported retired on the new establishment on half pay as a supernumerary officer Jan. 1, 1781.

He was taken prisoner at Young's House 3 Feb 1780 and exchanged 8 Dec 1780. He was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 11 Oct 1790.

Children born at Brimfield:

- i. Rezinah, b. 28 Jun 1754; d. at Brimfield 29 Nov 1754.

- ii. Bathsheba, d. 29 Nov 1754. (perhaps a duplicate for above)
- iii. Rezinah, b. 23 Dec 1755.
- iv. Bathsheba, b. 22 May 1757. m. at Brimfield, Mass. 7 Oct 1779 to Abel Burt.
- v. Joseph Jr., b. 25 Jan 1760; d. during the Revolutionary War, Dec 1776.
- vi. Amherst, b. 20 May 1762
- vii. Artemas, b. 27 Oct 1764
- viii. Abigail, b. 22 Aug 1768.
- ix. Rhoda, b. 18 Dec 1773

Thompson, Thomas, Union, 1; Captain, 2nd Continental Artillery; k.at Springfield 23 Jun 1780.

<http://listsearches.rootsweb.com/th/read/THOMPSON/2000-05/0958424164>

THOMPSON, THOMAS - NY - Died 23 June 1780, at the Battle of Springfield, NJ. He served as Sgt. of Hamilton's Company, NY Artillery from Mar 1776 to 15 Aug 1776, when he was made a 2nd Lt. On 1 Jan 1777 he served as Capt. Lt. in the 2nd Continental Artillery, and served in this capacity until his death.

On 28 Mar 1805, David Ford of Morris Co., NJ petitioned for a Bounty Land Warrant for the heirs of Captain Lieutenant Thomas Thompson, late of Col. Lamb's Regiment of Artillery in the US Army. He stated that Thomas was slain by the enemy in the Battle of Springfield in New Jersey in 1780. The Warrant, #203 for 200 acres, was issued and delivered to Caleb Levan.

. . . a single American cannon commanded by Captain **Thomas Thompson**, firing from a knoll behind Angell's men, beat back the first two British attempts . . .

<http://www.doublegv.com/ggv/battles/Springfld.html>

General Knyphausen joined the Volunteers and Rangers with the rest of the British forces. He sent the Rangers, Volunteers, a Guard regiment and some other British regiments to attack the Vauxhall Bridge to the east. He kept the German units under his own command. Once in position the British forces made a simultaneous attack. The German troops made several attempts to take the bridge, but were repulsed by a single cannon on a rise behind the Rhode Islanders. Once the British brought up their own guns, **they killed Captain Tom Thompson commanding the gun and disabled it**. They then rushed the bridge again, getting a sergeant and a few privates over its bare runners, but they were shot down on the other side.

Thorne, Samuel, St. Patrick's, 4; visitor to St. George's; Masters' 2; 2Lt, 1st NY.

Thornton, John, Masters', 2; Private, 13th Regt, Albany Militia; Cornelius D. Wynkoop Regt.

Tillotson, John, Scipio, 58; (1756-1826); m. Elizabeth Brockway.

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mahaneygen/Tillotson/Tillgen5.html>

Gen. John TILLOTSON (*Johnⁿ, Joseph^s, Johnⁿ, Johnⁿ*) was born 09 Jun 1756 in Farmington (now Burlington), CT; died 12 Jul 1826 in Genoa, Cayuga, NY. He married Elisabeth BROCKWAY 24 Oct 1782 in West Britain (Burlington), CT, d/o Samuel BROCKWAY and Widow BARNES. She was born 25 Oct 1760 in Waterbury (Plymouth in 1891), CT; died 04 Sep 1843 in Marshall, MI.

Gen. Tillotson served in Continental Army at Boston in 1775; Moved to Whitestown, NY about 1789; Moved to Genoa, NY about 1794; Associate judge, supervisor, justice of the peace, and brigadier-general of the New York State Militia.

[The History of Cayuga County 1789-1879 page 502](#)

Two weeks after, nine others, whom appear not to have been present at the former meeting, united by letter, among them John TILLOTSON and Annie, wife of Heman BRADLEY.

Children of John TILLOTSON and Elisabeth BROCKWAY are:

- i. Ira TILLOTSON, b. 19 Nov 1783, Farmington, Hartford, CT; d. 10 Mar 1858, Marshall, Calhoun, MI.
- ii. Sophronia TILLOTSON, b. 17 Oct 1785, Farmington (now Burlington), CT; d. 16 Feb 1848, Huron, Wayne, NY.
- iii. Martin Luther TILLOTSON, b. 23 Jan 1788, Farmington (now Burlington), CT; d. 24 Feb 1855, Brookville, Warren, IN.
- iv. Sylvester TILLOTSON, b. 23 Jan 1788, Farmington, CT; d. 1822, Brookville, Franklin, IN.
- v. John TILLOTSON, b. 26 Jun 1790, Whitestown, NY; d. 1832, Ithaca, NY.
- vi. Betsey TILLOTSON, b. 04 Mar 1793, Whitestown, NY; d. 1842, Delphi, IN.
- vii. Samuel TILLOTSON, b. 03 Sep 1795, Genoa, NY; d. 1850, Hartford, NY.
- viii. Alinda TILLOTSON, b. 07 July 1798, Genoa, NY; d. 10 May 1871, Wolcott or Huron, NY.
- ix. Elias TILLOTSON, b. 28 Aug 1800, Genoa, NY.
- x. Zenas TILLOTSON, b. 24 July 1802, Genoa, NY; d. 1876, Marshall, MI.
- xi. Calista TILLOTSON, b. 21 Feb 1805, Genoa, NY; d. 28 Sep 1882, Danby, NY.

<http://wesleyhardenzone.com/aurora.htm>

Lieutenant Colonel John Tillotson's regiment was a part of General Benjamin Ledyard's brigade. In the War of 1812, John Tillotson, Master in 1798 of Scipio Lodge No.58, Aurora, was promoted to Brigadier General, commanding the Seventh New York Brigade of Infantry. He died at his residence in Genoa, Cayuga co., 12 Jul 1826, in the 71st year of his age,

On December 1, 1795, thirteen settlers of this vicinity petitioned the New York Grand Lodge for a Masonic lodge at Aurora. In response to this petition, which is still preserved in the Grand Lodge archives, Scipio Lodge No. 58 was chartered March 22, 1797. This was the first Masonic Lodge established in the Military Tract. The three highest charter officers, Seth Sherwood (for whom the village of Sherwood was named), Comfort Tyler and John Tillotson, had all been officers in the Revolution.

Scipio Lodge No. 58, F. & A. M., had its first permanent lodge room in the original Cayuga Academy building which burned in October 1805. Immediately following the fire, Scipio Lodge appointed a committee "to look out a suitable place in the village of Aurora and procure the same and thereon to erect a building twenty feet by twenty-eight feet, two stories high all to be done in a plain but workmanlike manner and finished as soon as circumstances will permit." The chairman of this committee was Dr. Frederic Delano and the "suitable place" procured was the southwest corner of the lot on which his dwelling and drug store stood. Within a year after the fire, the Masonic Hall was completed. The first meeting of Scipio Lodge was held in it on October 27, 1806.

Tisdale, James, Masters', 2; visitor American Union; Montgomery Lodge, Milford; Captain, 3rd Mass.; d. 1832. Shot through the shoulder; 2Lt, Heath's Mass. Regt.

http://www.newenglandancestors.org/database_search/msc.asp?f=F:%5CINETPUB%5CWWWROOT%5CNEHGS%5CRESEARCH%5CDATABASE%5CMSC%5CCONTENT%5CJAMES%20TISDALE.HTM&anchor=

James Tisdale was born at Lebanon, CT, 31 Oct 1745; died at Walpole, MA 13 Nov 1832, son of James and Esther (Mann) Tisdale. He married at Medfield 30 Jan 1785, Sybil Clark, born at Medfield, MA 30 Nov 1755; died the day her only son was born 18 Mar 1785. Before the Revolution he was a hatter by trade. At the time of the Lexington Alarm (19 Apr 1775) he was "finishing a hat when the news reached him. He dropped the hat and brush, made himself ready, and started."

Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (15:783-784)

James Tisdale, Medfield. Sergeant, Capt. Sabin Man's co. of Minutemen, Col. Groaton's Regt., which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775; service, 12 days; reported engaged in the army; company raised in Medfield and Walpole; also, Lieutenant; list taken from book of Capt. Mann's co. of Medfield militia, of men who enlisted April 19, 1775, for 8 months service when Capt. Cheney had command, and are accordingly credited with 1 turn of service; also, Capt. Mann's co. of Medfield militia; return of alarm list with equipments, dated June 10, 1776; reported in the army; also, list of men returned as one-seventh part of the militia of Medfield enlisted or hired by the town to serve for 3 years or during the war in the Continental Army, being the quota of Capt. Mann's co.; residence, Medfield; joined Capt. Foster's co., Col. Groaton's (Groaton's) Regt.; term, 3 years; return made to Col. Benjamin Hawes Sept. 8, 1777, in accordance with warrant of said Hawes of same date; also, list of men raised to serve in the Continental Army from Col. Benjamin Hawes's (4th Suffolk Co.) Regt.; residence, Medfield; engaged for town of Medfield; joined Capt. Foster's co., Col. Groaton's Regt.; term, 3 years; also, list of men raised in Suffolk Co. for Continental service, as returned by Maj. Metcalf, of Col. Wheelock's Regt., dated June 18, 1777; also, Captain, Col. Groaton's (3rd) Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; also, muster roll for July, 1780, sworn to at Steenrapie; also, Captain, 5th co., Col. Groaton's (3rd) Regt.; muster roll for Aug. and Sept., 1780, dated Camp Orangetown; appointed May 3, 1778; also, Captain; return of officers belonging to late 3d Mass. Regt. commanded by Col. Groaton who were to continue in the service, dated Boston, Jan. 19, 1781; also, Captain, Col. Groaton's Regt.; muster rolls for Feb., March, and April, 1781, dated West Point; reported on furlough from Dec. 18, 1780; also, muster roll for June, 1781, dated Camp Phillipsburgh; also, muster rolls for Aug. and Sept., 1781, dated Camp Peekskill; also, muster roll for Oct. and Nov., 1781, dated Camp Highlands; also, muster rolls for Dec., 1781, Jan. and Feb., 1782, dated Hutts New Boston; also, Captain, 3d co., Col. Groaton's Regt.; muster rolls for Sept. and Oct., 1782; also, Captain, 3d co., 3d Mass. Regt. commanded by Lieut. Col. James Mellin; muster rolls for Jan. and Feb., 1783; also, Captain, in a detachment from 3d Mass. Regt. commanded by Maj. B. Porter; returns of effectives between July 11, and July 31, 1783; also, return of effectives, dated Aug. 21, 1783; reported attending general court-martial; also, Captain, 4th co., 3d Mass. Regt. commanded by Col. Michael Jackson; muster roll for Aug. and Sept., 1783; also, regimental return dated Oct. 31, 1783; reported at West Point with wood-cutters.

James served to 3 Nov 1783. After the war he bought a farm in Walpole at the point where that town meets Dover and Medfield; worked it until old age made activity impossible. He was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1832. He was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 1 Apr 1790, and was listed as "totally blind" in 1830 and had a wife and three daughters.

Child born at Medfield, Mass.:

i. Peter Clark, b. 18 Mar 1785; called a 'blind musician' in town records; marr. int. at Walpole, MA 6 Jan 1811 to Sally French.

Titus, Samuel, Holland, 8, 1794; Private, 6th Dutchess Co. Militia.

Tobias, Thomas, Masters', 2, 1789; Private, 6th Dutchess Co. Militia.

Tollman, Thomas, Union, 1; Private, Graham's Levies.

Tollman (Tolman), Rev. Thomas, Union, 1; Vermont Lodge; 2Lt, Warner's Cont'l Regt (Paymaster); d. 19 Apr 1809. 1794 – First Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Vermont; Junion Warden of Union Lodge, Middlebury, VT.

Toogood, William, Masters', 2; Captain, 6th Mass.

Served as 1st Lieutenant and Captain from January 1776 until he resigned April 1779.

Torrance, Hugh Jr., Hiram, 7; 15 Nov 1792; Master 1796-97, 1803; Ensign and Major, Newville, Cumberland, PA; d. 23 Jun 1830.

<http://www.torrens.org.uk/Genealogy/Torrens/books/RMT/rmt08.html#47A>

Major Hugh Torrance (Hugh² Sergeant Hugh¹), was born in Ireland, 5 Nov 1745; died 28 Jun 1830. He first went to Hopewell Township, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, but later, in the year 1780, went to Fayette County, Pennsylvania. In 1787, he occupied a tract of land in Franklin Township, Westmoreland, PA, where he remained until his death. His Revolutionary War records show that he was in the Regiment of Colonel Cadwallader, and that he held a commission as Ensign in Captain Shannon's Company of Cumberland County Associators, in 1776. He fought in the battle of Amboy; was commissioned Adjutant of the First Battalion of Cumberland County Militia, under Colonel Dunlap, 31 Jul 1776; in 1777, he took part in the battles of Middletown, and Redbank, capturing one hundred wagons loaded with provisions; served in the battles of Brandywine, Monmouth, Standing Stone and Germantown. He was commissioned Major in 1778. He was a man of remarkable appearance, tall and straight. Up to the time of his death, he continued to wear a black coat, knee breeches, white or black stockings, and low shoes with buckles. His hair was braided in the back, and tied with ribbon. He was associated with the Marquis de La Fayette during the war, and renewed the acquaintance when that distinguished gentleman visited Pittsburgh, PA, to which place he came, as an honored guest of the nation, in 1825. During the General's drive through the streets of Pittsburgh, Hugh Torrance saluted him, and was invited to occupy a seat in his carriage.

Major Hugh Torrance married twice. His first wife was Mary Fenton, born 6 Nov 1753, died 18 Jan 1795. They were married 13 Apr 1776. He married second, after the death of Mary Fenton, Mrs. Mary (Boreland) Gray. The marriage took place 28 Feb 1797. She was the widow of William Gray, by whom she had had three sons, James, George, and John Gray. She was born 25 Dec 1766, and died 16 Dec 1838, at New Alexander, PA, at the home of her son, the Reverend Adam Torrance. She is buried in the Presbyterian Churchyard. Hugh Torrance's issue by his first wife were six; by his second wife, five.

Townsend, David, Masters', 2; Surgeon, Hospital Department; d. 13 Apr 1829.

http://www.newenglandancestors.org/database_search/msc.asp?f=F:%5CINETPUB%5CWWWROOT%5CNEHGS%5CRESEARCH%5CDATABASE%5CMSC%5CCONTENT%5CDAVID%20TOWNSEND.HTM&anchor=

David Townsend was born at Boston, MA, 7 Jan (Jun?) 1753; died there 13 Apr 1829, son of Rev. Shippie and Ann (Kettell) Balch Townsend. He married at Boston 24 May 1785 to Elizabeth "Betsy" Davis, born ca. 1759; died at Boston 14 Aug 1833, daughter of Solomon Davis.

David received his AB degree from Harvard in 1770. He had studied medicine and Surgery under Dr. Joseph Warren and was already practicing before the start of the Revolution. The following story was related in Shipton's volume of Sibley's Harvard Graduates for the Classes of 1768-1771 "[David Townsend] found Cambridge as quiet as on a Sabbath, with no troops in sight, but [Dr. Joseph] Warren lying down with an oppressive headache. He sat up and told David that if he would wait, he would drink some camomile tea, and accompany him to Bunker Hill. He drank it, and they rode together as far as the road to Milk Row (now in Somerville), where they were told of some wounded down by the marshes. Warren told David to go to attend to them, and then rode out of the life of his apprentice". Dr. Joseph Warren was killed at Bunker Hill later that day.

Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (15:927).

David Townsend, Boston. Surgeon, Col. Jonathan Brewer's Regt.; entered service May 6, 1775; service, 3 mos. 2 days; roll dated Camp at "P. Hill;" also, Surgeon, Col. Brewer's Regt.; list of officers who were appointed but not commissioned by Congress owing to the confusion that took place after June 17, 1775; said officers recommended in Council Sept. 27, 1775, to Gen. Washington for commissions; also, Surgeon, Col. Asa Whitcomb's Regt.; muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers for Jan.-Nov., 1776, dated Camp at Ticonderoga; appointed Jan. 1, 1776; also, Hospital Physician and Surgeon in Medical Department; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1780.

Surgeon, General Hospital Department, 6 Oct 1780, and served to close of war. After the war he was for some years State Inspector of nails, potashes, and pearl ashes; then Surgeon of the United States Naval Hospital at Chelsea, MA, for many years. David was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1829. He was a member of the Standing Committee of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati: 1786-1807; Secretary 1807-1821; Vice-President 1821-1825; and President 1825-1829.

He was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 26 Oct 1789. His long obituary notice appeared in *The Columbian Centinel*, 18 Apr 1829. David was buried in Tomb No. 55 at the Old Granary Cemetery in Boston, MA, 16 Apr 1829 by Undertaker Calvin Lane, and his widow Elizabeth was buried there 16 Aug 1834 by Undertaker Jonathan Atherton. His Will was probated in Suffolk County Courthouse in 1829. The inscription on the tomb of Dr. Townsend reads "No. 55. Major John Wendell His Descendants and Their Families. This Stone Placed by D. Townsend 1810. No. 55. D. Townsend".

David and Elizabeth had nine children born at Boston, MA, of whom four survived their father:

- i. Elizabeth "Betsy" Wendell. m. at Dorchester, MA., 2 May 1807 to Isaac Parker.
- ii. David S (*an initial only*), b. 09 Apr 1790. m. at Boston 3 Nov 1816 to Eliza Gerry.
- iii. Solomon Davis, M.D., b. 01 Mar 1783. m. in 1819 to Catherine W. Davis.
- iv. Ann K. m. at Boston 6 Sep 1832 to Calvin W. Clark

"A cyclopedia of American medical biography," by Howard Atwood Kelly, page 1157.

http://books.google.com/books?id=GPssAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA1157&lpg=PA1157&dq=%22david+townsend%22+%22surgeon%22&source=bl&ots=4u1yUefc9h&sig=T8OFQWGVfTYPBRmy9whLgkJE2JM&hl=en&ei=PO3nSfDzA9Xgtge7lJaBQ&sa=X&oi=book_resu&ct=result&resnum=3

David Townsend, son of Shippie and Ann Balch Townsend, was born in Boston, 7 Jun (Jan?) 1753, and died in the same city, 13 Apr 1829. He was descended in the fourth generation from Thomas Townsend of Norfolk, England, who came to Massachusetts in 1637. David was graduated from Harvard College in 1770 and received his honorary M. D. in 1813. He studied medicine under Gen. Joseph Warren, and accompanied him as surgeon in Bunker's regiment to the battle of Bunker Hill; was commissioned surgeon to the sixth regiment of foot, commanded by Col. Asa Whitcomb, 1 Jan 1776; was senior surgeon to the General Hospital, Northern department, in Mar 1777, and was with the army under Washington during the winter at Valley Forge. On 9 Oct 1781, he was made surgeon-general of the hospital department. For many years and up to the time of death he was physician in charge of the U. S. Marine Hospital in Chelsea, MA.

He married Elizabeth Davis, 24 May 1785. Their son, Solomon Davis Townsend became a noted surgeon of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and there were six other children. Dr. David Townsend was an ardent Universalist in religion and published a book entitled, "Gospel News," in 1794. He was a Mason and was buried according to their rites, in Revere Beach, **at low tide** (about 5 miles north of Boston, He was the physician in charge of the Charleston US Marine Naval Hospital at Boston /Chelsea, 1809-1829. In his 'declining years' his son, Solomon, was on duty with him there as assistant surgeon).

Townsend, Elijah, Solomon's, 1; Captain, 6th Dutchess Co. Militia.

Tracy, Andrew Hodges, Union Lodge No. 1, 2nd Lt, Steven's Battalion, Continental Artillery, 1777. (resigned 13 Sep 1778 and joined 'the enemy').

During an incident regarding Gen. Burgoyne, the Americans had apparently captured a British soldier, who would not provide answers when asked. At that time Lt. Tracy, being accused of being a spy, was put in the room with the British soldier, and upon producing a bottle the soldier told him about Burgoyne's fleet, cannon and strength. The soldier had been with scouts and said they took six prisoners and killed a number of others who were scalped by the Indians. He further related that the British planned to surround and harass to Americans with the Indians and infantry to cut off their communications.

The following morning the disguised Lt. Tracy was brought to General Arthur St. Clair and reported his conversation. A report of this incident is in the correspondence of General George Washington, 3 Jul 1777, from Ticonderoga, NY, at the Library of Congress.

Tremper, Jacob, Union, 1; Lt, Graham's Regt, NY Militia.

Trotter, Matthew, Masters', 2; Private, 1st Regt, Albany Militia.

Troup, Rob (Robert), Union, 1; Lt Col, Aide-de-Camp, to Gen. Gates; Secretary to the Board of Treasury; d. 14 Jan 1832. Troup served as aide to General Nathaniel Woodhull in 1776 before being taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island. After being exchanged in the spring of 1777, he became aide to General Horatio Gates and participated in the battle of Stillwater and in the surrender of General Burgoyne. In February 1778, he was appointed by Congress Secretary of the Board of War and served until its dissolution in 1779. After the war, he became judge of the U.S. district court of New York and was a close personal friend of Alexander Hamilton.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Troup

Robert Troup, 9 Aug 1756 - 14 Jan 1832, soldier, lawyer and jurist, born in Elizabethtown, NJ, attended King's College (now Columbia University). At King's he was the roommate of Alexander Hamilton and studied law under John Jay. At the start of the Revolutionary War, he joined the Continental Army, serving from 1776 to 1780 and obtaining the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Serving under General Nathaniel Woodhull he was captured by the British near Brooklyn during the Battle of Long Island on 27 Aug 1776 and confined to the [Jersey Prison Ship](#). He was later transferred to the Provost prison until he was exchanged in 1777. He was an aide to General Horatio Gates and participated in the Surrender of General Burgoyne at the Battle of Saratoga on 17 Oct 1777. He is depicted in the painting of John Trumbull's *Surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga* (face only at bottom left of tent roof).



< Detail of Robert Troup from above painting



Troup was appointed by Congress as Secretary of the Board of War in 1778 and Secretary of the Board of Treasury from 1779 to 1780. He was a member of the New York State Assembly in 1786. From 1789 to 1796, he served as Clerk of Court of the District of New York until he was nominated to fill the judicial seat vacated by John Laurance. He served as a Judge in the District of New York from 10 Dec 1796 to 4 Apr 1798. In 1801, Troup was appointed general agent managing the [Pultney Estate](#) (Genesee Tract – 12,000,000 acres – an interesting story of its own), which had purchased land rights to large portions of upstate New York. The town of Troupsburg, NY was named after him. The town of Charlotte north of the city of Rochester, NY was named by Troup in honor of his daughter.

Robert Troup was a personal friend of Alexander Hamilton, who had been his King's College roommate, served with him in the Hearts of Oak militia unit, and supported him in politics. Hamilton and Troup were later founding members of New York Manumission Society promoting the abolition of slavery in New York, although Troup himself owned slaves.

Troup married Jennet Goelet and had four children; Charles, Robert, Charlotte, and Louisa. Both of Troup's sons died before him. His daughter Charlotte Brinckerhoff had two daughters; Charlotte and Maria Louisa. He died 14 Jan 1832 in New York, NY. He was originally buried at St. Andrew's, however, after the death of his daughter Charlotte in 1872, his body was moved to Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn.

He published several pamphlets, including "Vindication of the Claim of Elkanah Watson" (New York, 1821), and "Letter on the Lake-Canal Policy of New York" (1822).

There is an interesting thesis paper on him, parts of which may be seen at: "Robert Troup," by Wendell E. Tripp. 1973. 344 pages. http://books.google.com/books?id=W0J5KX-TO2EC&dq=%22robert+troup%22&printsec=frontcover&source=bl&ots=dw2FBCK5x6&sig=6D3KVel4YxrqogehEE2RbYNDVPI&hl=en&ei=P6DoSc_zL4-OMs_-jdEF&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4#PPA5.M1

From the Memoirs of DeWitt Clinton we may read:
<http://www.history.rochester.edu/canal/bib/hosack/APP1B.html>

SERVICES OF ROBERT TROUP.

Among the number of those entitled to the meed of public gratitude, although he did not hold an official station connected with the public measures relative to this subject, is Colonel Robert Troup. That gentleman was an original subscriber to the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company, and in connexion with the late Thomas Eddy, Robert Bowne, of New-York, and Barent Bleecker, of Albany, was also an active and useful member of the board of directors of that association. Colonel Troup has also, as an agent for the Pultney estate, resided for many years in the western country. Under those circumstances he enjoyed peculiar opportunities of

becoming familiarly conversant with every part of the interior of the state, as regards its soil, its waters, its native productions, and the commercial advantages that must arise from the improvement of its natural navigation, or by the system of canals which were at time contemplated.

Busily employed, as Colonel Troup has been for many years, in performing the duties of an extensive agency, which has necessarily called him to mix a good deal with his fellow-citizens in the western parts of the state, and with the members of the legislature, he has never failed to improve to the utmost of his power, every proper opportunity towards removing prejudices against the canal policy, and substituting, in their places, impressions favourable to its adoption.

It is also to be observed, that shortly after the period of the meeting of the citizens in New-York, which agreed to Mr. Clinton's celebrated Memorial to the legislature, urging that body to undertake the construction of the canal as a work of the state, Colonel Troup was also concerned with the late Gideon Granger, John Greig, Esq. John Nicholas Esq. the Hon. Nathaniel W. Howell, and several other leading gentlemen of Ontario Country, in convening a large meeting at Canandaigua, in that county, for the purpose of exciting general attention to the contemplated improvements, of giving a right direction to public opinion, and of pressing the construction of the canals as the work of the state. The meeting took place; and few meetings, it is stated, have been more respectable for numbers, character, talent, and property. Such indeed had been the active exertions of Colonel Troup, and such his weight of character and influence, that he was appointed chairman of the meeting. Mr. Nathaniel Rochester, another gentleman of great influence, and who has since that period filled several important public stations, was appointed secretary. The meeting being organized, and the objects of it announced by Col. Troup, Gideon Granger, Esq. the late post master general, rose and addressed it in a very eloquent and able speech, on the momentous object for which that meeting had been convened. Mr. Granger's speech being finished, a number of important resolutions, drawn up by Myron Holley*, afterwards one of the canal commissioners, and distinguished for his valuable services throughout the whole progress of the great work which has been achieved, were offered by John Greig, Esq. another active friend and liberal contributor to the canal, and were unanimously passed. Those resolutions exhibited with great force, the incalculable advantages that would necessarily flow from a canal navigation between Lake Erie and the Hudson. Of these resolutions a correspondent observes, "that both in matter and style, they may justly be denominated a *near relation* of Mr. Clinton's celebrated Memorial." The valuable document containing those resolutions is subjoined. The proceedings of this meeting, as may readily be supposed, made a deep impression on the public mind, and powerfully contributed to the enlightened policy which the legislature subsequently embraced. After this meeting, a memorial to the legislature from the inhabitants of Geneva, in order still further to sustain the efforts making in other parts of the states, in recommendation of the canal policy, was drawn by Colonel Troup, who greatly exerted himself to have it supported by numerous signatures. These, with other important services rendered by an extensive correspondence with Mr. Clinton, Thomas Eddy, and the other canal commissioners, as well as other gentlemen interested in the canal navigation of the state, entitle Colonel Troup to the gratitude of his fellow-citizens.

* Note: In a letter addressed to Colonel Troup, by John Greig, Esq. dated Canandaigua, 31st May, 1828, he observes: "To Mr. Holley, more than to any one else, we are indebted for that meeting, and for the popularity which the canal policy immediately afterwards acquired in the western part of the state. Indeed I have always been satisfied that his intelligence and zeal, and unwearied exertions of both mind and body on the subject, from the moment of his appointment as a canal commissioner, essentially contributed to bring the Erie Canal to a successful completion."

"Publications of the Southern History Association," by Colyer Meriwether, Southern History Association, page 393-398.
http://books.google.com/books?id=XP8RAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA398&lpg=PA398&dq=%22rob+troup%22&source=bl&ots=XfYQmOeNd&sig=jhdWMytUAHc-2yARONalay25X4&hl=en&ei=InXoSbHtCoSstgfbnf3LBQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=5#PPA393.M1

R. TROUP TO JAMES DUANE.

[Robert Troup was born in New York City in 1757. He was graduated at Columbia and afterwards studied law under John Jay. In 1776 he joined the Revolutionary army as lieutenant and on being captured by the enemy, he was a prisoner in the famous "Jersey prison ship." In 1778 he was appointed by Congress "Secretary to the Board of War." Later he became judge of the U. S. district court of NY, and a member of the Assembly of this State. He died in 1832. He was about 23 when the below letter was written.]

[THE EXORBITANT COST OF LIVING; LEGISLATURE OF GEORGIA ORGANIZED; ENEMY INACTIVE AT AUGUSTA;
ALARMING STATE OF THE TREASURY.]

PHILADELPHIA, *February 10, 1780.*

MY DEAR FRIEND

I have recd, your kind and affectionate letter of the 15th ult. by Dr. Treat, and am very much obliged by your assurances of Regard for me. The Regard of Men who stand high in the Opinion of their Country is one of the most refined pleasures I wish to enjoy: it more than compensates for the loss of my Estate which I have expended in the public service' and lessens the anxiety I feel at the melancholy Prospect of being separated, during Life, from all my nearest Relatives. Among these I am almost persuaded to rank you from the generous Part you have taken in my Distresses, and I solemnly declare there is no Person on Earth whose Happiness I more fervently pray for.

As long as I am influenced by virtuous motives I hope to be indulged with your Friendly Services which will contribute, in no small Degree, to render me useful to Mankind.

These Reflections I intend as an Introduction to a story that I shall relate with Reluctance because it will wound your sensibility.

My expectations of a decent Support while in the Treasury have been cruelly disappointed and I have been constrained to resign my Office. The exorbitant Prices which have been & still are created for all necessaries made it unavoidable for me to draw 9500 Dollars, and no more than 500 actually remain out of my yearly salary for my subsistence till the 30th of May next. These 9500 Dollars have been applied to defray the Expenses of my Board except a trifle I laid out in buying three shirts six Pair of stockings, a Hat and six pair of shoes. My other Cloths are such as Decency required & tho insignificant in number I have been reduced to the Misfortune of paying for them out of my private Purse. When I came to Philadelphia last Spring, you recollect I was destitute of a

Change of everything. My all was literally on my Back. In this Situation I purchased a few articles of Summer Dress; and have since been accommodating my Purchases to the Seasons with the most rigid Oeconomy. These Circumstances, added to the Insufficiency of my Salary, induced me, a short time ago, to request a warrant in my Favor which was refused upon the narrowest Principle. "You have already drawn 2800 Dollars more than your "salary" to this Day entitles you to, and no advances will "or can be made," was the answer of the Board. Thus finding that I had only 500 Dollars to support me till summer, and that I was obliged to sell to the Amount of 5000 Dollars in Certificates to pay for my Cloths, I thought it best to resign & retire into the Country to prosecute my studies in the Law! I communicated my Intention to Chancellor Livingston and all my friends before [I] resigned & they recommended the measure—Congress were desirous of keeping me in Service but as they gave me no Reason to expect an Increase of salary I prevailed upon them to accept my Resignation the Day before Yesterday.

As you were kind enough to procure me the Appointment I am particularly desirous of explaining to you my Reasons for resigning it; and I beg you to believe I did it after the most deliberate Reflection. I saw nothing but Ruin before me. My time, both by Day & Night, was so wholly absorbed in the Business of the Office that it was impossible for me to devote any Part of it to Study. Besides the Remainder of my little Fortune was melting away & I was in danger of becoming a Pensioner upon the Caprice & Bounty of a few Men for a scanty Maintenance. Such a state would be abhorrent to my Feelings. Experience will teach us that a Man who looks up to his office alone for support must have an uncommon share of Integrity if he avoids those despicable Practices which characterize the servile cringing Sycophant.

I have now no other Resource left but the study of the Law which I was always attached to. I propose to study with Mr. Stockton at Princeton who has offered me the use of his office in the politest terms imaginable. At Princeton I shall live cheap and retired from the Amusements as well as the Bustle of the world. I mean to be eminent and am determined to be indefatigable.

I am but slightly acquainted with Mr. Stockton and wish to let him know that I am esteemed by the principal gentleman of the State of New York. This information might induce him to be more attentive to my Improvement, & might serve me essentially in many other Respects.

Permit me therefore to solicit a letter of Recommendation from you to him in which I beg you to notice my character in New York before the War. For this Trouble you are indebted to the Goodness of your Disposition and the frequent opportunities you have taken to give me Proofs of your Friendship. If you do not expect to be in Philadelphia soon pray inclose me the letter by the first safe opportunity. I shall stay in Town, about three weeks longer, to perfect myself in the French language, which I begin to get a tolerable Idea of: after this I shall go to Princeton and shut myself up in the Cave of a Hermit.

I am very glad to hear that you published a short Piece in Holt's(?) Paper to justify your Conduct in the first Congress. It is time justification was unnecessary if confined to the Circle of your Acquaintance; but it will answer good Purposes with the world at large. Charges of such a nature when suffered to pass without notice tend to deceive the credulous and afford the malicious imaginary Causes of Triumph.

For these Reasons I was anxious to see some Remarks on that Part of Galloway's Examination which respects you; and I am happy that my anxiety is removed. But by removing my Anxiety you have raised my Curiosity. The paper you mention has never fallen into my hands & I must request to be favored with it as soon as convenient.

I congratulate you sincerely upon finishing the State of our Claim to the New Hampshire Grants.

This is a matter of the last consequence to the State; and I think we are infinitely indebted to you for undertaking such a laborious Task. It is high Time that all the Papers & Documents to support our Title should be transmitted to Philadelphia as some time has elapsed since the Day appointed for considering them. You certainly ought to be here. Chittenden & several more from the Grants are straining every nerve to carry their Point; and they seem to be treated with great cordiality by some members of Congress. *Auri* or rather *Agrisacra Fames quid non mortalia Pictoria cogis?* [the "holy lust for gold," and the troubles it causes mankind - Virgil]

I now come to news the strangest of which is that I have nothing to tell you—The severity of the weather has effectually shut every Door of Intelligence. A few days ago Congress recd. Dispatches from Georgia dated the middle of December & of Course they contained very little news.

The most & I believe the only material Information was that the Legislature of Georgia was again organized & that they had appointed Delegates to Congress. Young George Walton was their Governor & it appears that all the Reports to his Prejudice were untrue. The Enemy remained altogether inactive at Augusta, and were waiting impatiently for Clinton's Reinforcement which we have some Reason to hope was not destined to the South Carolina or Georgia, as we have no accounts of it yet. Georgia seems to be roused from its lethargy and is determined to perish but in the general wreck of the liberty of America. The State of the Treasury is alarming—There are no more than one million two hundred thousand Dollars of the whole two hundred million which remain to be appropriated. All the Presses have been stopt for several weeks past, and Congress mean to adhere strictly to their Resolution passed in the Fall.

How we are to raise supplies in future is a Question of the greatest moment. Taxes are collected slowly in every state—Loans diminish instead of increasing—and public Credit is nearly exhausted—Applications of the most serious nature are made from every Department in the Army & we can scarcely supply them with sufficient sums to keep the Army together.

Congress have the state of the Army now in Consideration both with Respect to augmenting and feeding it for the next Campaign. It is proposed to call upon the different states to tax in Kind & the Proportion of each is to be fixed in its own Produce. This plan will be attended with good Consequences & I have no Doubt but it will be adopted.

Not a single Bill either in Spain or Holland has been sold, and the Terms are so disadvantageous that they never will be sold unless they are altered. The Purchaser besides giving 25 for 1 is to deposit a sum on loan equal to the Purchase money of the Bill—A few of these Bills have been disposed of to pay public Debts & this is the only use that can be made of them. There is much Harmony in Congress but great want of abilities. In my opinion America never was so weakly represented as at present, & if Providence does not miraculously interpose I am sure our *collected -wisdom* will exert itself in vain to remove the Difficulties which lie before us—My Complts to all Friends. In great Haste I am,

My dear Friend
Yours, &c

ROB. TROUP.

P. S.

I send you a large Bundle of News Papers & the Journals of Congress from August to January which is as far as they are printed. Dr. Treat promises me to take good care of them & deliver them to you either at the Manor or Albany—In future I shall be more cautious of the Persons I trust my letters to: I am sensible that great abuses are committed.

I am intimate with Mr. Swift's & Mr. Coxe's Families at Sunbury on the Shanning (?) & have been there several Times since you left Philadelphia. They always inquire after you in the most friendly manner & have a sincere esteem for you.

I would be happy to meet you there if you could previously inform me of the Time. Pray do it.

R. TROUP.

Troup, Rob, Union, 1; Private, 1st Regt, Albany Militia.

"The Lee papers ...," by Charles Lee, Henry Edward Bunbury, page 228.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=hFgOAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA288&dq=%22robert+troup%22&lr=#PPA288.M1>

COL. ROBERT TROUP TO MAJOR GENERAL GATES.

Session Court House, Jan. 3rd 1779.

MY DEAR GENERAL,

We had the happiness of reaching Sussex the Day before Yesterday in the afternoon. You cannot conceive the difficulties we have met with on the Road. The People, of almost every House we stopt at, seemed to take pleasure in making our stay with them uncomfortable. I am sorry to add that the women were most impolite to Madam De Reidesel. They could not banish from their minds, the Notions they have imbibed, of the Cruelties our Prisoners have received. Some were afraid of being plundered by us, and others of being killed. One Young Girl, who had been lately married, cried & gnashed her Teeth, near two Hours, because I requested her to let Madam De Reidesel sleep in her Bed-Room, where she had a few Gowns, Petticoats, Pots & Trammels. Indeed such has been the Incivility of all Ranks & Degrees to us, that I have suffered the most painful anxiety ever since I left Cambridge. Madam de Reidesel, the General & his family have shewn me every mark of Complaisance & Respect They & the Children were very well, a few iy i nutes ago, when they set off for Easton.

The Militia Guard, that escorted the General's Baggage from Hartford to the York Line, broke open some of the Boxes & plundered them of several Dozens of Wine, a great number of Spermaceti Candles, & five Dozen Packs of Cards. As we were not with them we could take no steps to punish them. The General was so much displeased with their Conduct, that he wrote a Letter to General M^dDougall about them, who returned him a very polite answer, and furnished him with a Guard of Continental Troops to escort his Baggage to this Post.

General Phillips arrived here yesterday. He has been more fortunate than we were in getting teams at Hartford & Newbury. At the last Place we were detained three weeks before Teams enough could be collected for us. General Phillips is now in the Room, and begs to me to present his most respectful Compliments to you & Mrs Gates. Lieut. Campbell, if his Family get permission of Lord Sterling, to go to New York; but General Phillips cannot go by the way of Head Quarters, as he expected, because General Washington is now in Philadelphia.

Lord Stirling commands in New-Jersey, in the absence of General Washington, who I am told is to return in a Fortnight. Mrs. Washington is in Philadelphia and will spend the Winter with the General.

The army is halted at Middle Brook; and the officer, whom Lord Stirling sent to accompany Madam De Reidesel to Virginia, assures me that they are well pleased with their Quarters. Notwithstanding his assurances I must indulge my private opinion which, I am convinced, is not very different from yours.

Yesterday I saw a Gentleman I was acquainted with in Albany who had just come from Philadelphia He brings no news from Europe ; but says it is generally believed in Philadelphia that Parliament will acknowledge our Independence this Winter.—" *Exitus in dubio est.*"

Congress have confirmed the sentence of the Court Martial against General Lee, & he is suspended for a Twelvemonth. He has lately published a Piece in the .Philadelphia paper which Col. Malcom had read, & pronounces extremely severe. His satyr is pointed particularly at General Washington & Family. I suppose this Piece occasioned the Duel which was fought the other Day by Gen^l. Lee & Col. Laurens, the A D Camp, in Philadelphia. My Albany acquaintance says General Lee was slightly wounded in the Body, and intends to have another Pop as soon as he recovers. I will give you a more full account of this matter when I am better informed than at present.

The spirit of Faction still continues to rage in Congress. For the Truth of this assertion let me refer you to a Publication of Mr. in the Fish-Kill Paper against the Lee Family. The enclosed Paper contains R. H. Lee's Answer, and many other Matters you will be fond of knowing. I hope therefore it will be acceptable.

Col. Malcom promised me to write to you. I fear he will resign. No Person has more reason to be disgusted. General M^dDougall removed him & his Garrison from West-Point. I have seen several letters which passed between them on the subject. Col. Malcom's are manly and spirited. M^dDougall's are couched in the humble style of a cringing, contemptible Scotchman.

I should have written to you from Fish-Kill but really I had nothing worthy of your notice.

I propose going to Morris Town Tomorrow. When I get at the end of my Journey I shall write to you again.

I beg you will remember me very affectionately to Mrs. Gates, Robert, & the Family.

I am, My Dear General With all possible

Respect & Esteem,
Your very humble Serv^t
ROB^t. TROUP

Trowbridge, John, Masters', 2; Lt.

Trowbridge, Luther, Masters', 2; Regimental Adjutant, 7th Mass.; d. 17 Feb 1802.

http://www.newenglandancestors.org/database_search/msc.asp?f=F:\INETPUB\WWW\ROOT\NEHGS\RESEARCH\DATABASE\MS\C\CONTENT\LUTHER%20TROWBRIDGE.HTM&pg=1&anchor=#htmlpage

He was born at Framingham, MA, 3 Jun 1756; died at Albany, NY 24 Feb 1802, the son of Thomas and Hannah (Perry) Trowbridge. He married at Albany, NY 15 Mar 1778 to Elizabeth Tillman, was born at Strasburg, Germany 21 Sep 1761; died at Detroit, MI, 9 Oct 1845, the daughter of Major John Christopher Tillman.

Luther served as the 2Lt for the 7th Massachusetts, January 1, 1777; 1st Lt, July 5, 1779; Regimental Adjutant, 1780-83; served to June 1783. He was taught the trade of a shoemaker before the Revolution; had removed with his father to Fitzwilliam, NH, in 1772. After the war he settled in Albany, where he held several offices by appointment of the Governor and Council and did a bit of land speculating. For some time before his decease he was Clerk of the Board of Onondaga Commissioners (appointed to settle conflicting claims to the military tract of land in New York State).

He was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of Cincinnati from 1783 until 1802. Luther was granted a Bounty Land Warrant 4 Jan 1792.

Children born at Albany:

- i. Hannah, b. 18 Jun 1782. m. in 1806 to James Kasson Guernsey of Lima, NY.
- ii. Edmund Augustus, b. 14 Dec 1784, d. in service during the War of 1812 in 1813, unmarried.
- iii. John Valentine, b. 14 Febr 1787, died young.
- iv. Eliza Susannah, b. 18 Dec 1788.
- v. John Thomas, b. 21 Mar 1791, d. in service during War of 1812 in 1813, unm.
- vi. Stephen Van Rensselaer, b. 4 Jul 1794. m. at Horseheads, NY, 25 Jan 1815 to Elizabeth Conkling.
- vii. Margaret, b. 24 Jun 1796, d. 1800.
- viii. Ann Maria, b. 7 Sep 1798, d. 14 Jun 1800.
- iv. Charles Christopher, b. 29 Dec 1800. D. 3 Apr 1883; m. at Detroit 13 Jul 1826 to Katherine Whipple Sibley.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Christopher_Trowbridge

Charles Christopher Trowbridge was an explorer, politician, businessman, and ethnographer of Indian cultures who lived in Detroit during the 19th century. He was one of the very first businessmen who emigrated to what was then the Michigan Territory. He was born on 29 Dec 1800 in Albany, NY; the youngest of six children born to Luther Trowbridge and Elizabeth Tillman Trowbridge. His father was a Revolutionary War veteran who had fought at the battles of Lexington and Saratoga, among others. Luther Trowbridge died in 1802, and Charles grew up with his mother. In 1813, Charles apprenticed to the businessman Horatio Ross of Owego, NY, who trained him as a merchant. In 1818, economic troubles bankrupted Ross, and Trowbridge, then not quite eighteen, was charged with closing up the business. Trowbridge continued independently in the merchant trade, but quickly decided to move west. In 1819, he secured a position with Major Thomas Towland of Detroit as Deputy United States Marshall and deputy Clerk of the Court.



Rowland encouraged Trowbridge to study law, and the young man quickly picked up a great deal of legal knowledge, and assisted in recording the 1820 census. In 1820, Trowbridge served on the (Bro.) Lewis Cass expedition, that officially explored the section of the Northwest Territory between the Great Lakes and the headwaters of the Mississippi River. Cass was impressed by Trowbridge, and made him his private secretary. In 1821, Trowbridge helped negotiate a treaty between the US government and the Winnebago and Menominee Indians. With this experience, and his knowledge of the Cherokee language, Trowbridge was appointed assistant secretary in the local Indian department, and soon after was also made interpreter. Around this time, Trowbridge was made secretary of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan.

In 1823, Trowbridge was tasked with determining the relationships among the languages and customs of the indigenous tribes in the Northwest Territories. He worked at this, as well as his interpreter duties, through 1825, when he resigned his post in favor of becoming cashier of the newly established Bank of Michigan.

< *Charles Trowbridge House – oldest known home in the city of Detroit.*

In 1826, Trowbridge married Miss Catherine Whipple Sibley, oldest daughter of Hon. Solomon Sibley. That same year, he built his own home, the Charles Trowbridge House, on Jefferson Avenue (now no. 1380) on what was then farmland far from the heart of the city. At the time, it was considered to be the finest frame house in the Michigan territory. Trowbridge lived in this house for over 50 years, and it currently still stands as likely the oldest existing home in the city of Detroit. Trowbridge lived in the house until his death in 1883.

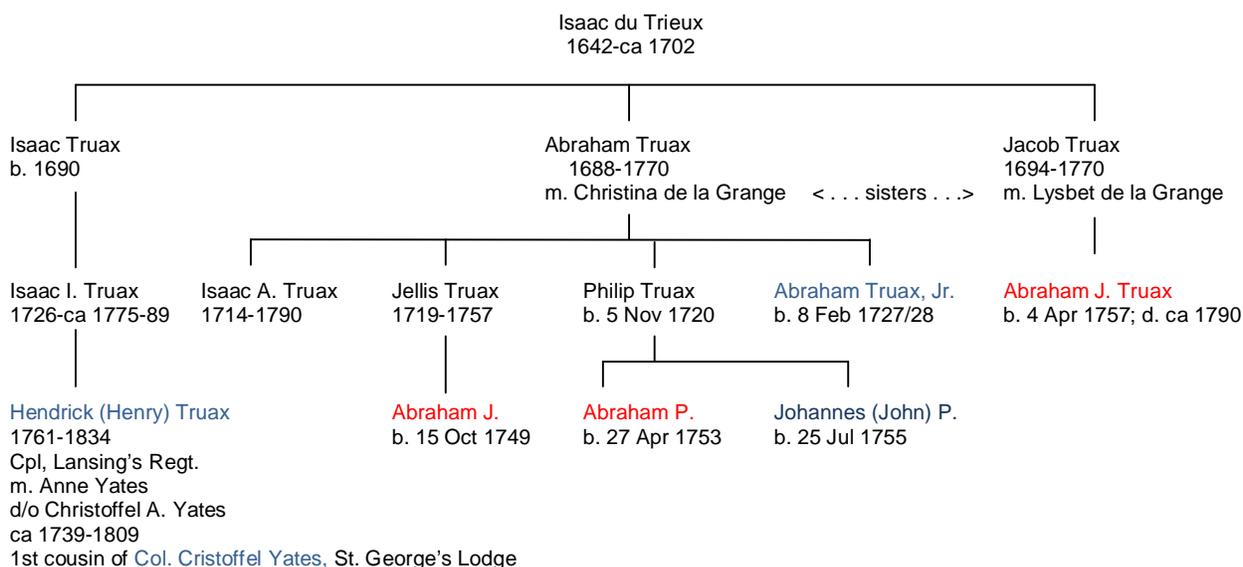
In 1831, (Bro.) Lewis Cass was appointed Secretary of War, and invited Trowbridge to accompany him to Washington, DC. After much soul-searching, Trowbridge declined, preferring to stay in the private sector. He engaged in other enterprises over the next few years, including extensive land purchases. He was one of the original platters of the village of Allegan, MI.

In 1833, Trowbridge became an alderman of the city of Detroit, and briefly served as Mayor during the cholera epidemic of 1834, resigning his position soon after. In 1837, he ran as the Whig candidate for governor of Michigan, and was defeated. Thereafter, he did not seek public office again.

In 1844, he became president of the Michigan State Bank, leading that institution until its dissolution in 1853. He became secretary-treasurer, and later president, of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Company and was one of the directors of the Detroit and St. Joseph Railway Company. Trowbridge also served on the boards of several charitable institutions, including as president of the Board of Public Charities, various bible and missionary societies, and the Historical and Algie Societies.

Truax Family

Freemasons noted in **blue**; other Abrahams (not known to be Freemasons) in the Rev. War noted in **red**.
Traditionally, in this period, the 'middle names' or initials are derived from the first name of the father.
See further biographical sketches following.



Truax, Abram Jr., St. George's No. 6; EA 6 Jan 1776; FC 18 Jan 1777; MM 26 Jun 1777; Ensign, 2nd Albany Co. Militia.

<http://www.bettyfink.com/schenectady/fam01936.htm>

Abraham Truax Jr., b. 8 Feb 1727, Schenectady, New York, son of Abraham Caleb TRUAX, b. ca 1683, and Christina De LA GRANGE (sister of Lysbet). Abraham Caleb Truax was the brother of Jacob Truax noted in the next paragraph, who married Lysbet De La Grange. In that this is the only 'Jr.' of the Abraham's of this family group during the Revolutionary War, this MAY be the one who was in St. George's Lodge. See the following for several other Abrahams' . . . all related to each other . . .

<http://www.penjacphoto.com/penleyged/nti05521.htm>

There was an Abraham (Jacobse) Truax born 4 Apr 1737 at Schenectady, New York; died ca 1790, Dunham, Quebec, Canada; son of **Jacob** Truax and Lysbet De La Grange. This Abraham was nephew of 'Abraham Jr.' b. 8 Feb 1727.

He married Elizabeth Van Antwerp, 27 MAR 1761 at the Dutch Reformed, Schenectady, NY; born 3 MAY 1741, Schenectady, NY; daughter of Hermanus James Van Antwerp and Neeltje Van Antwerp.

Child:

Abraham Abram Truax, Jr. Born 16 Jun 1782, Schenectady, New York; died 28 Mar 1849 at Leamington, Essex, Ontario, Canada. He married bef 1806 Nancy Jane Scott.

ABRAHAM was born in Schenectady the TWIN son of Jacob Truax and his wife Lysbet de la Grange of Dutch lineage. The names ABRAHAM or ABRAM and ISAAC and JACOB or JACOBUS appear in almost every generation of the Truaxes in America and make the following of the family tree a bit difficult. The full details of the EARLY TRUAX FAMILY (called de Trieux) is found in manuscripts in possession of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and also in the Library of Congress in Washington. The information shown here is a distillation from these two sources, as well as much information from the Dutch Reformed Church records.

ABRAHAM was a Private in the 2nd Regiment, Albany County Militia. 27 March 1761 he married Elizabeth Van Antwerp of Schenectady, NY. He is the FIFTH generation of Truaxs' in America. It also appears that he moved his entire family to Quebec about 1795 and took up land near FARNHAM and became active in the Anglican Church in Dunham where the family records have been found quite intact in the Register of the Church. The reason for this is not clear, as records show that he was indeed an "Elder" in the Dutch Reformed Church while in Schenectady.

<http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~truax/assoc/dutri5gen-p/p21.htm#i2667>

Abraham Jacobse Truax was the son of Jacob Truax and Lysbet de la Grange. Abraham Jacobse Truax was born on 4 April 1737 at Schenectady, NY. He was baptized on 8 July 1737 at Schenectady, NY. He married Elizabeth Van Antwerp, daughter of Harmanus Janse Van Antwerp and Neeltje Van Antwerp, on 27 March 1761 at Schenectady, NY.

Abraham Jacobse Truax served as a Pvt. 2nd Regiment, Albany Co. Militia (or may have been a different Abraham J. Truax). He 'prayed for land' in Whitton Township, QC in July 1795.

The D.A.R., most genealogies, and several histories of the area claim that Abraham Jacobse Truax served in the Second Regiment of the Albany County Militia, and participated in several battles. This seems odd given that he moved to Quebec just a couple of years behind his brother Elias, and that several of his children married into prominent Loyalist families. There was an Abraham J. Truax who appears in the rolls of the 2nd Regiment, but there were a lot Abraham Truaxs in the area, even a few with the middle

initial J or I. Abraham Jellis Truax (Volume I, #276) was closely related (brother or first cousin) to all of the other Truaxs who served in the 2nd Regiment of the Albany County Militia - much more closely than Abraham Jacobse Truax was - and I believe that it was he, and not Abraham Jacobse, who served in the Albany County Militia.

The main piece of evidence in all this is a pension application made by Elizabeth Truax, widow of Abraham (National Archives #R.10718). It has always been assumed that this was Elizabeth Van Antwerp; however, Abraham Jellis Truax lived in the same area at the same time and was married to Elizabeth Van Slice. The application was made in 1834, which, if it were made by Elizabeth Van Antwerp, would have made her 93 years old at the time (Elizabeth Van Slice would only have been 81). Also, the application was made from Watervliet, New York, even though Abraham Jacobse and Elizabeth Van Antwerp had moved to Quebec many years before. She may have moved back after his death, but it seems unlikely.

Whichever side he was on, some time around 1795 Abraham moved most of his family north into Missisquoi County in the Eastern Townships region of Quebec, an area heavily populated with United Empire Loyalists. He would have been about 58 years old by then, and most of his children (except for Abraham Jr.) would have been adults.

Children of Abraham Jacobse Truax and Elizabeth Van Antwerp:

[Harmanus Truax+](#) (19 Jul 1761 - 10 May 1841)
[Jacob Truax+](#) (10 Apr 1762)
[Isaac Truax+](#) (01 Dec 1765 - 08 Apr 1850)
[Neeltje Truax+](#) (14 May 1769)
[Johannes Truax](#) (13 Sep 1772)
[Elizabeth Truax+](#) (29 Jan 1775)
[Rebecca Truax](#) (21 Sep 1777)
[Abraham Truax+](#) (16 Jun 1782 - 28 Mar 1849)

To compound the situation of the 'Abrahams' there is also Abraham Jellis Truax, as per the following information.

<http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~truax/assoc/dutri5gen-p/p4.htm#404>

Abraham Jellis Truax, b. 15 Oct 1749

Abraham Jellis Truax was the son of Isaac Truax and Sarah Isaacse Truax. Abraham Jellis Truax was baptized on 15 October 1749 at Schenectady, NY.² He married Elizabeth Van Sice, daughter of Johannes Van Sice and Margarita Fort, on 7 June 1771 at New York. His father, Jellis, was the brother of Abraham (Jr.), b. 8 Feb 1727, noted above.

[Probably the Abraham Jels. Truax mentioned often in the Schenectady Commission of Conspiracies as a witness against various Tories. Also probably the one married to Elizabeth Van Slice, esp. since he was apparently closely associated with John van Slice. This would make it possible that she is the Elizabeth who made a widow's claim for rev. war pension 1834, and would therefore make *this* Abraham J. Truax the ensign in the Albany Co. Militia. Much of this is proposed by Thura Truax Hires. Also, Clinton Papers mention that Abraham Je, Abraham P., Caleb, and Andrew Truax all signed a petition protesting billeting. Abraham P. and Caleb were enlisted men in the 2nd. Reg't., where Abraham J. was an ensign.]

To compound matters, there is also an Abraham Isaacse Truax, per the following. It may be that compiler of some of these genealogical references also became somewhat confused as to which 'Abraham' served under which officer.

<http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~truax/assoc/dutri5gen-p/p11.htm#i904>

Abraham Isaacse Truax was the son of Isaac Truax and Anjetlje Beck. He was born on 2 Jul 1742 at Schenectady, NY; baptized there on 2 Jan 1743. He first married Sarah A. Vedder, daughter of Alexander Vedder and Maria van der Bogart, on 28 Apr 1770 at Schenectady. He then married Annatje Peek, daughter of Harmanus Peek and Sarah De Graff, on 6 Jan 1785 at Schenectady. He died on 27 Jun 1833 at Glenville, NY. His father, Isaac, was the brother of Abraham (Jr.), b. 8 Feb 1727, noted above.

Abraham Isaacse Truax was also known as Abraham J. Truax. He served as Ensign in Wemple's Regiment during the Revolution. (DAR marriage records from Reformed Dutch Church of Schenectady also list him as Abraham J. Truax).

Children of Abraham Isaacse Truax and Sarah A. Vedder:

[Isaac Truax](#) (02 Oct 1771)
[Benjamin Truax](#) (24 Apr 1772)
[Samuel Truax](#) (1773)
[Margarita Truax+](#) (03 Jun 1774 - 11 Aug 1813)
[Stilwell Truax](#) (1776)

Children of Abraham Isaacse Truax and Annatje Peek:

[Sarah Truax+](#) (03 Apr 1787)
[Engeltje Truax+](#) (27 Dec 1789 - 08 Jul 1855)
[Johannes Truax](#) (10 Aug 1793)

Lastly, from this reference is Abraham P. Truax . . .

<http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~truax/assoc/dutri5gen-p/p11.htm#i941>

Abraham P. Truax was the son of Philip Truax and Engeltje Farley, baptized on 28 Apr 1753 at Schenectady, NY. He first married Margarita Peek, daughter of Cornelius Peek and Catalyntje Yates, circa 1775. He then married Alida Quackenbos, daughter of Abraham Quackenbos and Bata Ouderkirk, on 17 November 1799. Abraham P. Truax died on 13 March 1822 at Schenectady, NY. He served Pvt., Wemple's Reg., Albany Co. Militia. His father Philip, was the brother of Abraham Truax (Jr.), b. 8 Feb 1727, noted above.

Children of Abraham P. Truax and Margarita Peek:

[Philip A. Truax+](#) (21 Jan 1776)
[Cornelius Truax](#) (05 Apr 1778)
[Engeltje Truax](#) (08 Sep 1780)
[Engeltje Truax+](#) (25 Jan 1783 - 28 Nov 1868)
[Catalyntje Truax](#) (13 Jul 1785)
[Eva Truax+](#) (31 Jan 1788)
[Sarah Truax+](#) (12 May 1791 - 10 Aug 1857)
[John A. Truax](#) (12 May 1791)

"A History of Schenectady During the Revolution," by Willis Tracy Hanson, page 228.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=H8oUAAAAyAAJ&pg=PA213&dq=%22reuben+schuyler%22+%22militia%22#PPA228.M1>
There are three entries for 'Abraham' Truax in the above referenced work, all of whom served in the 2nd Albany Co. Militia:

TRUAX, ABRAHAM I. is mentioned as having served as an ensign in Captain Thomas Wasson's Company, 2d Albany Co. Militia.

TRUAX, ABRAM (ABRAHAM) J. was born April 4, 1737. On March 1, 1776, he signed an agreement with Philip Schuyler for service at Lake George and Ticonderoga. He served as an ensign in Captain John Mynderse's company, 2d Albany County Militia. On April 1, 1777, he was elected poundmaster at Schenectady, and on April 24 commanded a squad of forty-five men detailed for duty between Albany and Lake George. It is stated that he served as a lieutenant at the battle of Bemis Heights. On June 20, 1778, he was regularly commissioned ensign, and in the fall of 1780 marched on an alarm to Fort Hunter. (ALR I:3)

TRUAX, ABRAHAM P. was baptized 28 Apr 1753; d. 13 Mar 1822; bur. in Vale Cemetery; on the rolls of the 2d Albany Co. Militia.

Truax, Henry, Masters, 2, 2nd Regt, Albany Co. Militia.

<http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~truax/assoc/dutri5gen-p/p13.htm#i1039>

Hendrick (Henry) Truax was the son of Isaac I. Truax and Susanna Roseboom. Hendrick Truax was baptized on 4 Oct 1761 at Schenectady, NY. He married Ann Yates, daughter of Christoffel A. Yates and Catherine Waters, on 9 Nov 1789 at Albany, NY. Hendrick Truax died on 15 Dec 1834 at Albany, NY.

Hendrick Truax was also known as Harry Truax. He served a Corporal in Lansing's Reg't.

Children of Hendrick Truax and Ann Yates:

[Catherine Waters Truax](#) (26 Jun 1791 - 15 Aug 1791)

[Catherine Waters Truax](#) (25 Jul 1792 - 19 May 1794)

[Susanna Truax](#) (15 Oct 1794)

[Catherine Waters Truax](#) (28 Feb 1799 - 21 Jul 1826)

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/y/chyates4460.html>

<http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Fields/2179/Yates7.html>

Christopher A. Yates was born in April 1739. He was the second son born to Albany shoemaker Adam Yates and his wife, Anna Gerritsen Yates. In July 1766, he married schoolteacher's daughter Catharina Waters at the Albany Dutch church where he was a longtime member and pewholder. By 1776, seven children had been christened at the Albany church. His eldest son graduated from Columbia and was a banker and revered classical scholar.

This Yates family set up their home in the North End of Albany in a district that became known as Watervliet. However, he later paid taxes on a substantial building along Market Street which he used for business. In 1760, he served as a constable in the third ward. At the outbreak of the war for Independence, he was identified as a "freeholder in Albany." Sometimes called "Lieutenant" Yates, he was exempted from active duty by the governor in 1778. Later, he received a land bounty right for service in conjunction with the first (Albany) regiment of the county militia. After the war, he returned to his Market Street home that stood beyond the northern bounds of the city.

Christopher A. Yates buried his wife in 1791. He was in his fifties and probably was absorbed in the household of one of his grown children. He died in November 1809 at age seventy-one. The newspaper notice called him "an old and respectable inhabitant." He was buried in the Dutch church cemetery plot.

Truax, Isaac, Master, 2, Private, 3rd Regt, Albany Co. Militia (also 1st and 2nd Regts.)

<http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~truax/assoc/dutri5gen-p/p5.htm#i509>

Isaac Truax was the son of Abraham Truax and Christina de la Grange. Isaac Truax was born on 13 Jan 1714/15 at Schenectady, NY. He married Anjeltje Beck, daughter of Captain Caleb Beck and Anna Harley, on 24 Jul 1742 at Schenectady, NY. Isaac Truax died in 1790.

Isaac Truax was also known as Isaac Abrahamse Truax. He served in Albany Co. Militia, Schuyler's Reg't (3rd), Amer. Rev.

Children of Isaac Truax and Anjeltje Beck:

[Abraham Isaacse Truax+](#) (02 Jul 1742 - 27 Jun 1833)

[Anna Truax](#) (08 Jul 1744 - 07 Feb 1745)

[Christina Truax+](#) (01 Feb 1745/46 - 02 Oct 1804)

[Caleb Truax+](#) (19 Nov 1747 - 13 Sep 1808)

[Johannes Isaacse Truax+](#) (29 Aug 1749 - 25 May 1825)

[Annatie Truax+](#) (08 Aug 1751 - 10 Apr 1834)

[Sarah Truax](#) (11 Dec 1753)

[Isaac I. Truax+](#) (16 Jul 1756 - 21 Dec 1854)

Truax, John W., Union, 1, Private, 3rd Regt. Albany Co. Militia.

<http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~truax/assoc/dutri5gen-p/p11.htm#i942>

Johannes Philip Truax was the son of Philip Truax and Engeltje Farley. Johannes Philip Truax was born on 25 July 1755 at Schenectady, NY. He was baptized on 27 July 1755. He married Cornelia Barhey, daughter of Cornelius and Rachel Yates, circa 1780. Johannes Philip Truax died on 12 August 1817 at Charlestown, Montgomery Co., NY.

He served as a Pvt. in Wemple's Reg., Albany Co. Militia in the Am. Revolution. He lived at Charlestown, Montgomery Co., NY, in 1805.

Children of Johannes Philip Truax and Cornelia Barhey:

[Engeltje Truax](#) (15 Feb 1781)

[Cornelius Truax](#) (16 Apr 1783)

[Engeltje Truax+](#) (09 Jul 1785)

[Cornelius Truax](#) (06 Aug 1787)

[Rachel Truax](#) (29 Mar 1789 - 15 Oct 1861)

[Philip Truax](#) (30 Apr 1791)

[John Farley Truax+](#) (26 Nov 1794 - 13 Dec 1836)
[Philip Truax](#) (14 Feb 1797)
[Cornelia Ann Truax](#) (04 Jan 1799)
[Eva Helen Truax](#) (07 Dec 1800)

Tupper, Benjamin, Union, 1; Col, 6th Mass.; d. 1 Jul 1792.

http://www.newenglandancestors.org/database_search/msc.asp?f=F:\INETPUB\WWWROOT\NEHGS\RESEARCH\DATABASE\MS\C\CONTENT\BENJAMIN%20TUPPER.HTM&pg=1&anchor=#htmlpage

Benjamin Tupper was born in the western parish of Stoughton (now Sharon) MA, 11 Mar 1738; died at Marietta, Ohio, 7 June 1792. He married at Easton 18 Nov 1762, Huldah White, was born at Bridgewater, MA, 10 Oct 1739; died at Putnam, Ohio 21 Feb 1812, the daughter of Edward and Kezia (Hall) White of Bridgewater. Benjamin was the son of Thomas Jr. and Remember (Perry) Tupper. Benjamin was apprenticed to a tanner in Dorchester, MA, at an early age due to the death of his father, when his time was up he removed to Easton, MA, where he was a farmer; also was a self-taught schoolmaster winters. During the French and Indian War he was a corporal in 1757; a sergeant in 1759. He removed to Chesterfield, MA, in 1764; maintained his interest in military exercises, and by the outbreak of the Revolution was a Lieutenant of Militia.

Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (16:144-145).

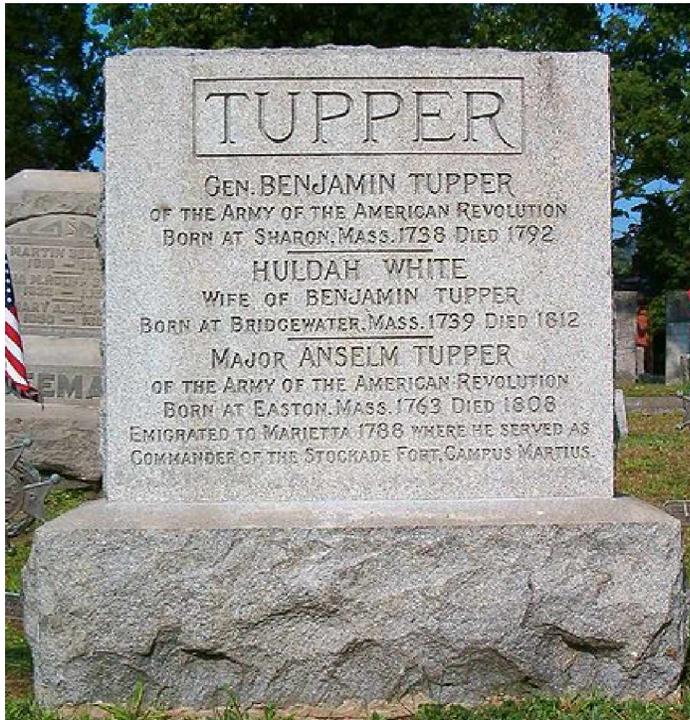
Benjamin Tupper, Chesterfield. Major, Col. John Fellows' Regt.; engaged April 25, 1775; service, 3 mos. 14 days; roll dated Boston; also, same Regt.; list of officers, dated Roxbury Camp, May 23, 1775; also, same Regt.; list of officers, dated Roxbury Camp, May 31, 1775; ordered in Provincial Congress, at Watertown, June 7, 1775, that commissions be delivered said officers; receipt for above commissions, dated Camp at Roxbury, June 10, 1775, and signed by Col. Fellows; also, Major, Col. Fellows' (8th) Regt.; list of field and staff officers appearing on a return of Capt. William King's (1st) co., dated Dorchester, Oct. 7, 1775; also, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel, 11th Mass. Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; reported as serving 6 mos. as Lieutenant Colonel, Col. Bailey's Regt., 30 mos. as Colonel; also, Colonel; list of field and staff officers appearing on a return of Capt. Billy Porter's co., dated Jan. 25, 1778; residence, Chesterfield; also, letter from said Tupper to the President of the Council, dated Camp at Valley Forge, Jan. 28, 1778, enclosing a return of his regiment and relating in most emphatic terms the suffering and distress of the soldiers under his command; also, order on the Board of War, dated Camp near Valley Forge, April 8, 1778, signed by commissioned officers of said Tupper's Regt., Brig. Gen. John Paterson's brigade, for clothing to replace that lost on retreat from Ticonderoga; also, Colonel, and Captain of 1st co., 15th Mass. Regt.; muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers for March, 1779, dated West Point; also, Colonel, 11th Mass. Regt.; return of officers for clothing, dated West Point, Aug. 10, 1779; also, Colonel, 11th Mass. Regt.; list of settlements of rank of Continental officers, dated West Point, made by a Board held for the purpose and confirmed by Congress Sept. 6, 1779; commissioned July 7, 1777; also, Colonel, 11th Mass. Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; reported as serving as Inspector of Gen. Patterson's brigade from Sept. 1, 1778, to Sept. 15, 1779, 12½ mos.; also, Colonel, and Captain of 6th Co., 11th Mass. Regt.; muster roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers for Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1780, dated Hutts near West Point; reported on command in Massachusetts from Nov. 20, 1780; also, Colonel, 10th Mass. Regt. commanded by Col. Thomas Marshall prior to Jan. 1, 1781; service from Jan. 1, 1781, 24 mos.; also, Colonel, 6th Mass. Regt.; return of officers entitled to the commutation of five years full pay in lieu of half pay, agreeable to act of Congress of March 22, 1783.

He retired from the 6th Massachusetts 12 Jun 1783; Brevet Brigadier-General, 30 Sept 1783. After the war he returned to Chesterfield, of which he was the Representative in the Massachusetts General Court. He created and set up the Ohio Company with fellow member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati Brigadier-General Rufus Putnam; made the first surveys of lands northwest of the Ohio River in 1786. Tupper and his family removed to Marietta, where they arrived 9 August 1788; Out there he was active in the Ohio Company's affairs; was a Judge of the first Court of Common Pleas in the Northwest Territory from 9 September 1788, until his decease; and a Freemason of high rank. He is also credited by some authorities with being the real inventor of the screw propeller for boats. His will, written and probated in 1792 devised: to wife Huldah; to son Benjamin, Jr., a minor; to son Anselm; to son Edward White; and to daughter Minerva, wife of Ichabod Nye. General Tupper is invariably referred to as 'Esquire' in all papers.

Benjamin was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1792. He was buried with his son at the Mound Cemetery in Marietta, Ohio.

Children, born in Chesterfield:

- i. Anselm, b. 11 Oct 1763. He was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati.
- ii. Roewena (twin), b. 1 Dec 1766. m. at Marietta 6 Feb 1789 to Capt. Winthrop Sargent, an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati.
- iii. Sophia "Sarah" (twin), b. 1 Dec 1766. m. at Marietta 22 May 1789 to Brig. Gen. Nathan Willys of Massachusetts.
- iv. Minerva, b. 24 Ap 1769. m. at Chesterfield, MA, Mar 1785 to Ichabod Nye of Tolland, CT
- v. Edward White, b. 5 May 1771. m. 3 May 1804 to Bethia Scarborough (Gleason) Putnam.
- vi. Benjamin Jr., b. 25 Nov 1775. m. at Marietta 25 Mar 1802 to Martha "Patty" Putnam, d/o **Bro. General Rufus Putnam [q.v.]**, an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati.
- vii. Huldah, b. 11 Ap 1778, d. young.



<http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/entry.php?rec=386>

Benjamin Tupper was a prominent early settler of the Northwest Territory. He was born in Stoughton, MA, 11 Mar 1738. As a young boy, he served as an apprentice to a tanner. He remained an apprentice until he reached the age of sixteen. Tupper then became a farm hand. In 1756, he enlisted in a military company and fought for the English in the French and Indian War. He married in 1762 and supported his family by teaching school. Once the American Revolution began, Tupper enlisted in the Continental Army. He fought in several major battles and attained the rank of brigadier general before retiring in 1783.

At the end of the Revolutionary War, Tupper was one of the 288 officers who signed the Newburgh Petition. These men hoped that the new government would pay its soldiers with land from the Ohio Country. Following the war, Tupper served in the Massachusetts legislature and assisted the state militia in putting down Daniel Shays' rebellion in 1786. In the same year, he helped Thomas Hutchins survey the Seven Ranges. He used the knowledge he gained while surveying to help the Ohio Company of Associates. The Company soon received permission from the Confederation Congress to establish settlements in the Ohio Country.

Tupper traveled west with the original Ohio Company settlers and helped found Marietta. He served on various committees responsible for building roads,

determining where new settlements were to be founded, and where various flour and sawmills were to be located. On September 9, 1788, Tupper and Rufus Putnam became the first judges in the Northwest Territory. Tupper lived in the Northwest Territory for the remainder of his life. He died on 7 Jun 1792.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benjamin_Tupper

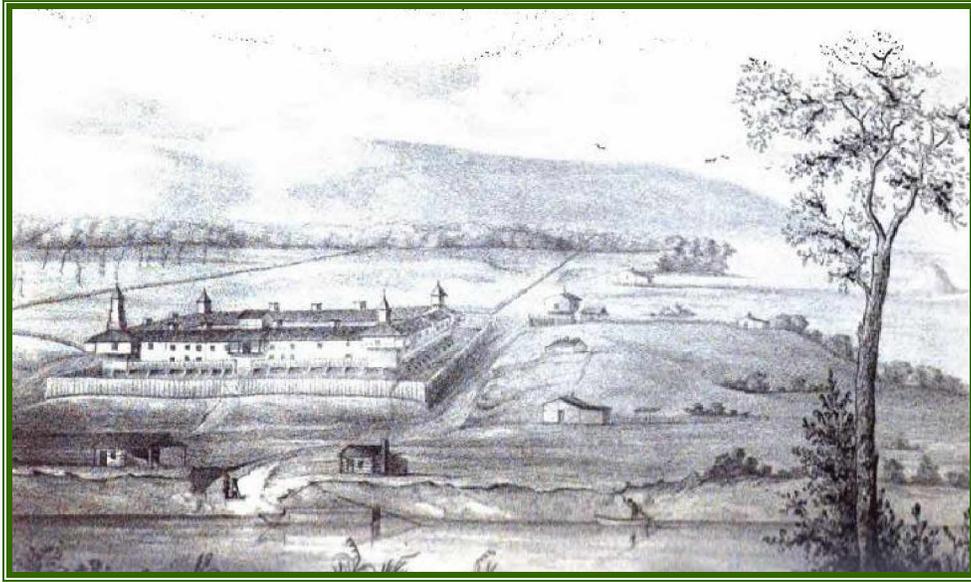
Benjamin Tupper (1738–1792) was an officer of the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War, achieving the rank of Brevet Brigadier General. He was the youngest of eight children, was born in a precinct of Stoughton in Massachusetts, now a part of the town of Sharon, MA. His father died when he was young; Benjamin then worked as an apprentice to a tanner in Dorchester near Boston. At the age of sixteen, he began working on a farm in Chesterfield in western Massachusetts. As a young man, Benjamin Tupper served as a soldier during the French and Indian War for two or three years. During that time, he also ran a district school in Easton, MA, during the winters. At the age of 24, he married Huldah White in Easton, and they subsequently relocated to Chesterfield. He served as a lieutenant of the militia in Chesterfield.

He engaged as major with Col. John Fellows' Massachusetts regiment at the beginning of the war in April 1775, several days after the Battles of Lexington and Concord. Maj. Tupper participated in the Siege of Boston during 1775. During the siege he led an expedition against British forces on Castle Island and the Boston Light in Boston harbor. During the expedition, his troops skirmished with British and Tories, and burned the lighthouse to hinder the movement of British naval ships. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel in late 1775.

After the Battle of Long Island in 1776, Lt. Col. Tupper commanded gunboats on the North River (the southernmost portion of the Hudson River) near New York City. Describing an engagement of Tupper's gunboats with the British, Gen. George Washington wrote "...our officers and men, during the whole of the affair, behaved with great spirit and bravery." Benjamin Tupper was promoted to colonel during July 1777. Later that year, Col. Tupper served under Gen. Horatio Gates at Saratoga. Col. Tupper and his 11th Massachusetts Regiment wintered at Valley Forge with Gen. Washington during the winter and spring of 1777 and 1778.

During 1778, Col. Tupper served with Gen. Washington at the Battle of Monmouth; during the action, Tupper's horse was killed under him. During 1780 he served in the Highlands Department and was in charge of the [Great Chain](#) across the Hudson River at West Point. He served in the northern frontier of New York during the rest of the war as commanding officer of the 10th Massachusetts Regiment, and then the 6th Massachusetts Regiment. During September 1783, he achieved the rank of Brevet Brigadier General.

At the close of the war Gen. Tupper returned to his family at Chesterfield, and became a member of the Massachusetts Legislature. During 1786, Benjamin Tupper and [Rufus Putnam](#) founded the Ohio Company of Associates. During 1787, he volunteered his services to Massachusetts militia of Gen. William Shepard to assist in suppressing Shays' Rebellion; Gen. Tupper helped organize volunteers for the militia, and was with Gen Shepard defending the Springfield, MA, armory when Shays attacked and was defeated.



The Campus Martius at Marietta, home to Benjamin Tupper, Rufus Putnam and other Pioneers



General Putnam and the Pioneers arriving at Marietta

During 1788, Benjamin Tupper and other pioneers of the Ohio Company arrived at the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum rivers to establish Marietta, Ohio as the first permanent American settlement in the Northwest Territory. In August 1788, he invented a screw propeller, positioned in the stern of a boat, and turned with a crank. Manasseh Cutler wrote about the propeller that "It succeeded to admiration, and I think it a very useful discovery." During September 1788, Benjamin Tupper and Rufus Putnam were the justices of the first civil court in the Northwest Territory. Benjamin Tupper was a prominent member of the pioneer settlement of Marietta. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and an original member of the American Union Lodge No. 1 of Freemasons at Marietta, along with several others including his son Anselm Tupper, [William Stacy](#), and [Rufus Putnam](#).

Benjamin Tupper's sons were Maj. Anselm Tupper, Gen. Edward W. Tupper, and Col. Benjamin Tupper, Jr. His daughters were Sophia, Minerva, and Roewena, who married Gov. [Winthrop Sargent](#) in the first marriage ceremony in the Northwest Territory. Another daughter, Huldah, died young.

Benjamin Tupper died in June 1792. A visitor to the Marietta settlement witnessed the funeral, and wrote that:

Gen. Tupper, who had died the day before, was buried on the 17th. In consideration of the four different offices which he held, firstly as General in the service of the United States in the late war; secondly as member of the Cincinnati order; thirdly as director of the Ohio Company; and fourthly as master among the Freemasons, therefore, because of these positions, great honors were shown his remains at the funeral." Benjamin Tupper is buried with many other Revolutionary War soldiers and pioneers at Mound Cemetery in Marietta.

Turbott, Francis, St. Patrick's, 4 (9).

Tuttle, Stephen, Masters', 2; Private, 3rd Regt, The Line.

Tuttle, William, St. John's, 8; Ensign, 1st New Jersey; d. Jan 1836.

Tyler, Comfort, Scipio, 58; Onondaga, 98; Private.

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nyononda/FAMILY/TYLER.HTM>

From *Onondaga; or Reminiscences of Earlier and Later Times*, Vol. 1, by Joshua V. H. Clark, A.M., Stoddard and Babcock, Syracuse, N.Y., 1849, pp. 365-378



COMFORT TYLER was born in the town of Ashford, Connecticut, on the 22d of February, 1764, being the fourth of seven brothers. In the year 1777, when only thirteen years of age, he manifested a strong desire to enter the army, and resolved to enlist as a soldier in defense of his country. At the age of fourteen, he entered the army with his father's consent. His term of service was of short duration, and his duties light, being mostly confined to duty in and about the fortress of West Point. In 1783, he went to Caughnawaga [Fonda], on the Mohawk River, where he entered upon the business of surveyor, taught a school; and as is often the case with young men of gifted minds, he made greater advances in useful knowledge than his pupils. Among the superior men who have emigrated from New England to the wilderness of Western New York, a large proportion of them have thought it a necessary preliminary to teach school, and to learn the art of surveying land, in order to secure a small fund and successfully to make headway in the world. While Mr. Tyler was thus engaged at Caughnawaga, General James Clinton came up the Mohawk valley with a party, for the purpose of establishing the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania; and by him Mr. Tyler was engaged to accompany the expedition. The party transported their bateaux and baggage from the Mohawk River to Otsego Lake, and thence down the Susquehanna, to the State line, being the same route taken by General Clinton, in 1779, in the expedition against the western Indians. Mr. Tyler continued with the party during the season, and then returned to the Mohawk. On this surveying expedition, he first made the acquaintance of Moses DeWitt, who was about his own age, and with whom he was intimately associated till the time of Mr. DeWitt's death.

The 'Lessee Company'

The next event of importance which occurred during his residence in the Mohawk valley, grew out of his connection with the celebrated "Lessee Company." The constitution of the State forbade the purchase of lands, in fee simple, of the Indians by individuals, reserving to the State alone, the right to make such purchases. An association of men, embracing many of wealth, character and influence, was formed for the purpose of purchasing lease-hold estates of the Indians, for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years. On their way up the Mohawk valley, they met Mr. Tyler, and

offered him a participation in the enterprise, which offer he accepted. They proceeded as far as Canandaigua, where a treaty was held with the Indians on the bank of the lake: and, so far as they could judge, their object was accomplished. As might have been foreseen, however, the State authorities interfered, and the whole affair vanished in smoke. As the history of this company is but little known, we give the following brief sketch of it. In the winter of 1787-88, was formed the memorable "Lessee Company," composed of John Livingston, Caleb Benton, Peter Ryckman, John Stephenson, Ezekiel Gilbert, Benjamin Birdsall, and others, some eighty-six persons in all. These gentlemen, entered into an agreement with the chiefs and head men of the Six Nations of the Indians, by which, for consideration afterwards mentioned, the said Six Nations leased "all the land commonly known as the lands of the Six Nations, in the State of New York, and at the time, in the actual possession of said chiefs and sachems," for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, for an annual rent of two thousand Spanish milled dollars, except some insignificant reserves, and some privileges of hunting, fishing, &c., among which are the following:

Reservation first.-"A mile square near the outlet of Cayuga Lake and Cayuga Salt Springs, with one hundred acres of land, to accommodate the same with wood.

Reservation second.-One-half of the falls, and convenient places for weirs, for the purpose of catching fish and eels, from Cross Lake to the Three Rivers.

Reservation third.-Reserving the exclusive right to one of the salt springs near Onondaga, with fifty or one hundred acres of land around the same, sufficient for fire wood, and other conveniences for boiling salt, together with an equal right in common, for eeling and fishing as far as Oneida Lake."

The Indians might reserve any other lands they chose, but the same reverted to the lessees whenever they were abandoned by the Indians. The time for the payment of the rents, was to commence on the 4th of July, 1791.

The leases were signed on the part of the Mohawks by Joseph Brant, and Hendrick Tekarihogea, by three Oneidas, eight Onondagas, twenty-three Cayugas and twenty-two Senecas, among whom were Red Jacket and Little-Beard, and also by ten principal women. Witnesses to the leases, were **Samuel Kirkland**, James Dean, Jos. Brant, David Smith, Benjamin Barton, M. Hollenback, Elisha Lee and Ezekiel Scott. Dated 9th of July, 1788.

One other lease, was witnessed by the same chief, Brant, as Oneida chief, James Dean, **Sam'l Kirkland**, Hezekiah Olcutt, Jed. Phelps, Nicholas Jourdain and Abram Van Eps, and signed by ten Senecas, five Tuscaroras, five Mohawks, seven Oneidas, and ten Onondagas, besides thirty miscellaneous.

It has been intimated that Brant, Red Jacket and others, of the principal chiefs of the Six Nations, were more than liberally paid for their concurrence in these transactions.

It was thought by many discerning persons, at the time of this transaction, that the leaders in this matter, contemplated nothing less than the dismemberment of the State of New York, and the erection of a new one, out of the fertile country of the western part.

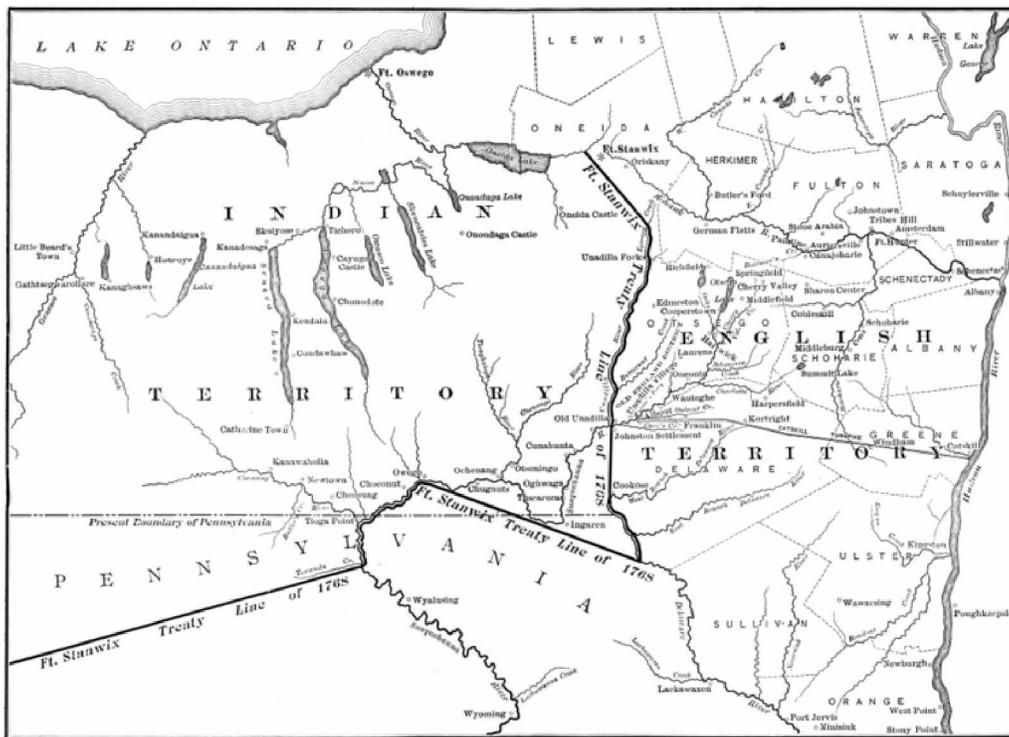
Many of the most prominent citizens in the State were enlisted in the scheme, and although the laws and constitution expressly forbade the purchase of any lands from the Indians, yet by leasing the same, for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, amounted virtually to a sale; although in effect fraudulent, still, undoubtedly, many were innocently engaged in the transaction.

Ref: An Act to Regulate Trade and Intercourse with the Indian Tribes (1790).
http://www.uoregon.edu/~mjdennis/courses/hist469_trade.htm

An act was passed, 18th of March, 1789, brought about by the energy of Governor Clinton and Senator Egbert Benson, defining the boundaries of the lessees, authorizing the Governor to destroy all dwellings, houses, barns or other erections, made on any of the Indian lands, by others than Indians, and if necessary, to call out the militia of the State, to speedily and forcibly eject all trespassers on Indian lands.

By these operations, the lessees failed to establish their title to the fertile country of Western New York, and feeling themselves aggrieved by the interference of the State, petitioned the Legislature for relief; and finally on the 4th of February, 1793, was passed an act authorizing the Commissioners of the Land Office to direct a quantity of the vacant and unappropriated lands in the State, equal to ten miles square, to be set off for their use and benefit. This land was finally located on township No. 3, of the "Old Military Tract," amounting to about sixty-four thousand acres; and this was the final compromise of the State, with the famous "Lessee Company," who once pretended to own and hold all the lands in Western New York, west of the "Old Line of Property." This Line of Property, often named in the early records of the State Department at Albany, was a line drawn from the northeast corner of the State of Pennsylvania across the State of New York, in a direction a little east of North, crossing the Mohawk River, near where the dividing line of the counties of Herkimer and Oneida now crosses the same.

Ref: (Treaty of Fort Stanwix of 1768 and 1784) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Fort_Stanwix



By the treaty of 1784, the Six Nations were to occupy all the lands in the State of New York, west of that line, so distinguished because, beyond that on the west, no white people had acquired a title, except about six miles square, including the Fort at Oswego, and a strip about four miles wide along the Niagara River, which by stipulation in the treaty, the United States had reserved.

The journey of Mr. Tyler to Cayuga was not without benefit, for it enabled him to see and appreciate the beautiful and fertile country west of the Mohawk; and, it was at this time, that he formed the resolution of eventually settling in that portion of the State. In the spring of 1788, at the age of twenty-three years, in company with **Major Asa Danforth**, he pushed into the wilderness, fifty miles beyond any white inhabitant, and commenced the permanent settlement of Onondaga county. This was nearly a year before the treaty was held on the bank of the Seneca Lake, between Oliver Phelps and the Indians.

After the arrival of Col. Tyler at Onondaga, he enjoyed the distinction of having felled the first tree, and of constructing the first piece of turnpike road in the State, west of Fort Stanwix, and of assisting in the first manufacture of salt.

The first individuals who passed the limits of our county to live, were John Harris and James Bennet, who settled at Cayuga in 1789. Mr. Tyler obtained his first cow from Judge White, as well as some grain for seed. Having heard that cows might be had at the garrison at Oswego, he went there and purchased two or three more. Like most of the early settlers, Mr. Tyler was obliged to

grind his corn in a mortar made in an oak stump. His mill was standing till the year 1845, near the barn of Mrs. Thaddeus M. Wood, when it was grubbed out and burned, to add to the improvements of the age. It was quite sound.

Col. Tyler was a favorite with the Indians, who named him "To-whan-ta-qua" - meaning one that is double, or one that is a laboring man and a gentleman at the same time, or can do two things at once. So intimate were the associations of the family with the Indians, that some of the children lisped their first accents in the Indian tongue.

Mr. Tyler married for his first wife Miss Deborah Wemple, who died a short time after her marriage, leaving one daughter, who afterwards became the wife of Cornelius Longstreet, father of Mr. C. T. Longstreet. He afterwards married Miss Betsey Brown. His second wife survived him but a few weeks, leaving but one child, Mrs. Mary Olmstead, of Cohoes Falls. These two daughters were his only children.

In the summer of 1793, Col. Tyler was severely bitten in the arm by a rabid dog. The wound was instantly done up in salt. He immediately arranged his affairs, bade farewell to his friends, and with the most melancholy feelings, and the prospect of a terrible and certain death before him, set out in quest of a celebrated physician, who professed to cure this horrible malady. He was successful in finding him, submitted to a severe course of treatment, which entirely eradicated the insidious poison, and in a few weeks came home restored to health and usefulness. This would appear incredible but from the fact that the dog had bitten several swine and cattle in the neighborhood, which died with all the symptoms and horrors of that most dreadful of maladies. The dog was killed.

When the Military Tract was surveyed, he was selected to render assistance, and surveyed one of the townships, and subsequently he surveyed the Cayuga reservation. In all the important improvements of the country he bore a conspicuous part, freely appropriating his time and means for the promotion of these objects. He was early selected on account of his sterling worth to fill the highest offices of trust. He was appointed a justice of the peace for the town of Manlius in 1794. He was appointed coroner for Onondaga county in 1794, with Gilbert Tracy. In 1797 he was appointed sheriff of the county of Onondaga, and after Cayuga was set off in 1799, he was appointed clerk for Onondaga, and held that office till 1802. He was the first supervisor of the town of Manlius in 1794, and held the office four years; and represented Onondaga in the Legislature in 1798 and 1799. With a physical constitution remarkably capable of undergoing fatigue, and all the vicissitudes of climate, Mr. Tyler possessed, in an eminent degree, the qualities of enterprise, sagacity, prudence and fortitude. Among the Indians, his firmness and justice soon produced respect and confidence. With the new settlers, as they gradually followed his lonely path into the woods, his intelligence, sympathy and alacrity in aiding them, produced high esteem and devoted friendship. Many of the first settlers of Onondaga, had their spirits perpetually refreshed by glowing anticipations of the future. They knew the importance of their exertions. They labored and suffered in perfect assurance that the great results would follow, which we see realized. Full of these assurances, Mr. Tyler was always active and ardent for opening roads, improving streams, establishing schools, and erecting churches. Extensively acquainted with the topography of the country, he labored assiduously on all occasions, and with much effect, in impressing upon others the views which he entertained of the real wants and true interests of the new settlements. In addition to the encouragement which he gave by his example, to the ordinary and indispensable operations of clearing lands, providing the means of subsistence, and constructing comfortable dwellings, from the first his mind was constantly laboring for the means of facilitating intercourse. With a parental solicitude, he considered the condition of the whole country into which he led the settlers, and comprehended upon the broadest scale, the means of improving it. His zeal for new roads and bridges was deemed romantic. But his knowledge and his perseverance were not to be defeated. As a member of the Legislature, and in all his intercourse with public and private meetings for the general welfare, no person sustained his part better, or effected more, than he did. These subjects were the theme of his remarks, and the object he was most anxious to promote. To him more than to any other man are we indebted for the Seneca Turnpike Road, including the bridge across the Cayuga Lake. This project, which has proved so valuable since its accomplishment, was very much opposed at its inception. The ignorant, the timid and the indolent, thought it impossible to be effected by the feeble means then in the country. It was too gigantic and expensive; even if it could be constructed, the means would be wasted, and after years of hard labor, and the most liberal appropriations for its completion, its advocates would inevitably incur the loss and mortification of finding it altogether unprofitable.

In his efforts to bring capital and influence in aid of his undertakings, Col. Tyler made the acquaintance of **Aaron Burr** - which finally led to his connection with the celebrated southern expedition. The history of that period shows that he entered prominently into the transaction, having spent two years at the south, in arranging plans for the consummation of the project. The minutiae of these operations have not transpired.

As this affair caused great excitement throughout the country at the time, and as Col. Tyler was a prominent actor in the scene, it may be interesting to some, to give a brief synopsis so far as he and some other citizens of Onondaga were concerned. Previous to the succession of Louisiana, to the United States, Baron P. N. Tut. Bastrop, contracted with the Spanish government, for a tract of land exceeding thirty miles square near Nachitoches. Subsequently, Col. Charles Lynch made an agreement with Baron Bastrop, for an interest in this purchase. Aaron Burr purchased of Col. Lynch about four hundred thousand acres of this land, lying between the Sabine and Nachitoches, and paid for it fifty thousand dollars. The grant of Bastrop contained about one million two hundred thousand acres, and six-tenths of it was conveyed to Col. Lynch, and Col. Burr became interested in one half of Lynch's share, for the consideration above named.

This is the commencement of the celebrated **Burr conspiracy**. In the spring of 1805, Burr passed through the State of Pennsylvania to the Ohio valley, and down to New Orleans. It was at this time that he visited the beautiful Island of Herman Blennerhasset. Whatever scheme of ambition he contemplated, or what mighty project for founding a vast empire in the south-west he had planned, is unknown. There was a profound mystery in his movements, which could not be penetrated. The ostensible object of his operations was the settlement of the lands he had bargained for on the Washita River. Hundreds had been sounded on the subject of the speculation, and had assented to a participation in its profits, without knowing the destiny, or calculating on the event, of what was now in progress. In fact, the unfolding of the plan was not yet, and its result and prospects were perhaps only known to Aaron Burr, the grand projector of the hidden scheme. It has been supposed by man that his final object was the possession of New Orleans, the conquest of all Mexico and the formation of a new Republic. Many of the principal men of New York and Ohio, were, through the wiles and machinations of this exuberant genius, drawn within the influences of his plans, and without harboring a surmise of evil, joined their fortunes with his. What communication Comfort Tyler had with the grand leader of this project is unknown. He first made the acquaintance of Aaron Burr, while they were members together of the New York Legislature, in 1798 and 1799.

The New York delegation was composed of Aaron Burr, George Clinton, John Swartwouth, - Gates and others. At this session Col. Tyler procured the charter for building the Cayuga Bridge, and in order to facilitate the work, Col. Burr, and Gen. John Swartwout, subscribed for, took the whole stock, and furnished the means for prosecuting the work. Israel Smith and Joseph Annin superintended the building of the bridge. Thus commenced, the intercourse of Aaron Burr with the people of Western New York, many of whom were subsequently drawn into the great south-west expedition. In process of time, Col. Tyler and Israel Smith, both of whom acted prominent parts in the affair, with others from Onondaga and Cayuga counties, proceeded to Big Beaver (formerly For McIntosh,) in Pennsylvania, on horseback, ostensibly for the purpose of making sale of salt. This article had begun to be manufactured in considerable quantities at Montezuma and Onondaga, and the sale of it in the west became a desirable object. Upon their arrival at Beaver, Messrs. Tyler and Smith entered largely into the purchase of provisions, particularly pork and flour. Having purchased a large number of hogs, they had them packed and taken down the Ohio to Natches. This is said to be the first salted pork ever taken down the Ohio River, and was considered not only something new but wonderful at Natches. Many of the most prominent men in the country courted the society of these gentlemen, and expressed themselves as fervent advocates of the project. As the boats laden with provisions proceeded down the Ohio, they were joined by others who were engaged in the expedition. These operations on the Muskingum and Ohio Rivers, awakened the vigilance and excited the attention of the government of the United States.

On the 6th of December, 1805, Col. Tyler landed at Blenerhasset's Island with four boats and about thirty men, some of whom were armed. These had been fitted out as before stated, as the towns above on the Ohio River, and were making their way to New Orleans. Boats laden with similar freight had previously passed, and others were expected. Upon these demonstrations of hostility, the militia of Ohio were called out to suppress what was supposed to amount to an insurrection. An act of the Ohio Legislature, and President Jefferson's proclamation, against these suspicious movements, dissipated the whole affair, and the expedition, whatever it was designed to be, exploded upon the arrest of the principal mover, Aaron Burr. Col. Burr, was arrested on the Tombigbee River, Mississippi; was carried to Richmond Virginia, tried for treason in 1807, and acquitted.

Other arrests were made, viz: Generals Adair and Dayton, Blenerhasset, Swartwout, Tyler, Smith, Bellman and Ogden. Burr and Blenerhasset were the only ones tried. It has been stated that Burr's whole force at no time exceeded one hundred and fifty men.

The indictments were founded on the allegation that Col. Tyler, with some thirty men, stopped at Blenerhasset's Island on their way down the Ohio with a view of taking temporary possession of New Orleans on their way to New Mexico, such intent being considered treason. Process was served on Col. Tyler at Natches. He came to Washington with Col. Pike, who was afterwards Gen. Pike, and who was killed at Little York, in 1812.

It has been supposed by some that President Jefferson was to close his eyes to all these proceedings; for maps, charts, notes, &c., had been furnished, of the Washita country, otherwise called the Baron Bastrop purchase, by his knowledge. It should be borne in mind that Burr's title to that purchase was considered good, and proved to be so. It is supposed that the remonstrance of Marshall Turenne, Minister from France, in behalf of Bonaparte, influenced the mind of the President in his deliberations upon the subject. He unequivocally declared that any entry of American citizens upon the territory in question, would amount to a declaration of war, which was supposed to have accelerated the President's interference.

This affair greatly impaired Col. Tyler's private fortune, and such was popular prejudice against the participators in this enterprise that it forever destroyed his prospects as a public man. Whatever may have been Burr's ulterior object, the public will understand better when the history of this transaction is more fully developed. That the great number of influential and respectable men connected with it, had no unworthy motive, but simply sought to take possession of the Bastrop purchase, to which they believed they had a fair and legitimate title, cannot be doubted. Whatever the expectations of these men were, they were sadly disappointed, and the result proved that they had been woefully misled. The consequence of this disappointment was, that a controversy took place between Col. Burr and Col. Tyler, which resulted in a total estrangement between them, which was never reconciled.

Besides Comfort Tyler, there were some twenty-five others, all young men, who proceeded to Beaver, in Pennsylvania, to take part in the expedition. Some of these were Major Israel Smith, of Cayuga, Samuel Forman, Augustus Hopkins, George Kibbe, John Brackett, - - - Lamb, - - - Hathaway, Daniel Howlett, Jonathan Thompson, and several others, who left Onondaga on horseback, in full expectation of realizing fortunes without the slightest knowledge of the details of the expedition. The affair, at this time, created a great sensation among the young men, who were alive to the subject of important speculation.

In 1811, Col. Tyler removed with his family to Montezuma, where he took a deep interest in the Cayuga Manufacturing Company. This company was engaged in making salt, and to extend their business, every thing would be important which could render Montezuma accessible. With this view, and very much by his advice and personal exertions, the company built two long bridges across the Seneca and Clyde Rivers, and constructed a turnpike, more than three miles in length, over the Cayuga marshes, where the earth was so soft that with one hand a man might thrust a pole with ease into it ten or twelve feet; and yet the experiment succeeded perfectly, without exorbitant cost.

Col. Tyler resided some two or three years at Hoboken, and superintended the draining of the salt meadows in that vicinity. In fact wherever any great work was to be accomplished, he was among the first consulted. Whatever affected the interest of his country, always engaged his solicitude, and in the late war (of 1812) he entered again into its military service, as Assistant Commissary General to the northern army. His activity, his resources and knowledge of the country, were often called into useful requisition. He served in the capacity of Assistant Commissary General, with the rank of Colonel, to the close of the war.

After the close of the war, the canal policy engaged his most earnest attention. From the beginning, he was among the foremost of the advocates of that work, and he was early in the field, side by side with Judge Geddes and Judge Forman, in advocating the feasibility and policy of the plan. His intimate acquaintance with the country through which it would pass, and his knowledge of the means which might be applied to its accomplishment, convinced him of its practicability; and it had been the peculiar study of his life, to ascertain the advantages which must flow, from opening such a channel of communication. He was industrious in supporting the measure by animated conversations, wherever he happened to be, and by letters addressed to members of the Legislature, in the early stages of its agitation. He lived to rejoice with those who rejoiced at its completion.

Few men have lived and died so well as Colonel Tyler, and his character may be contemplated with advantage by all. To him and his influence, the public have been under peculiar obligations. His character stands out in bold relief, and his merits have naturally resulted from his thirst after knowledge; his superiority to all the allurements of ease and luxury, his daring enterprise, his

comprehensive sagacity, his self reliance, his energetic activity, his constancy in his undertakings, and in his deliberate purpose of doing good. In all the relations of private friendship, Colonel Tyler was uncommonly endearing. His ready sympathy, his ingenious affability, his animation, his originality of remark, his knowledge of human nature and of life, and that strong expression of benevolence, which beamed from his countenance and issued from his heart, made his society always attractive and advantageous, and his house the seat of hospitality. His extraordinary conversational powers were peculiarly attractive; no one became weary of his words, they were perfectly fascinating, and endeared him in the hearts of thousands. One who was intimate with him has said, "I never knew his equal in those qualities which constitute a man. He was nature's own nobleman, in person, in speech, in voice, in mind; in fact, he possessed every attribute of a perfect man." No man more than himself upon a first acquaintance, impressed upon the mind of another, the idea that his soul was filled with manly and generous sentiments, and none more fully confirmed that impression upon subsequent intimacy. By those who knew him best, he was most highly esteemed.

He died at his residence at Montezuma, on the 5th of August, 1827, sincerely lamented by a large circle of personal friends, and deeply mourned by numerous relatives.



Home of Comfort Tyler, on the East Road, Onondaga Valley

picture from *Pioneer Times in the Onondaga Country*,
by Carroll E. Smith, LL.D., C. W. Bardeen, Publisher, Syracuse, NY, 1904, pg. 53

V

Van Antwerp, Daniel G., Union, 1; Private, 11th Regt, Albany County Militia.

Van Antwerp, Simon J., St. George's Lodge No. 6; EA 21 Oct 1775; FC 9 Dec 1775; MM 26 Jun 1777; Private & Orderly Sergeant, Colonel Wemple's (Albany County) 2nd Regiment.

http://www.schenectadyhistory.org/resources/hanson/revwar_v.html

Born at Schaghticoke, Albany County, February 2, 1751; died September 11, 1834. He was living in Schenectady when in Sep 1775 he enlisted as orderly sergeant under Captain Tacarus Van der Bogart in a company of artificers. He served three months at Ticonderoga. From 6 Mar to 20 Nov 1776 he served in Captain Ahasueras Marselis's company of artificers, with the same rank as before, employed in erecting barracks, storehouses and works of defense at Fort Ann and Lake George. He served thereafter until the end of the war as orderly sergeant in the company of Captain Thomas Brower Banker, 2nd Albany County Militia. In 1777 he served throughout the campaign against Burgoyne. He was a Lake George at the time of the surrender at Ticonderoga. He retreated to Fort Edward, then to Stillwater, where his company was stationed on 14 Sep, when Burgoyne crossed the river. He took part in the battle of 19 Sep, and in the Battle of Bemis Heights. In 1778 he was stationed at the Schoharie Forts and at Sacandaga, erecting blockhouses. In 1780 he marched with the troops under Col. Willett in pursuit of Sir John Johnson, and took part in the expedition to Ballston. A pension was allowed him, but it was later suspended.

Van Bergan, Peter, Union, 1; Ensign, 11th Regt, Albany Militia.

Van Beuren, Abraham, Solomon's Lodge, 1 Ensign, 4th Dutchess County regiment of levies, May 28, 1778; Second Lieutenant, March 4, 1780. Great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Edward M. L. Ehlers, New York City.

Van Beuren (Buren), John Union, 1 Private, 7th Regt, Albany County Militia.

Van Beverin, Dr. John, Regimental Lodge in 4th NY; MM 26 Aug 1782; 4th NY.

Van Buren, Leonard, Masters', 2; Lt, NY Militia.

Van Cortlandt, Gilbert, St. John's, 2; bur. Masonically 14 Nov 1786.

Van Cortlandt, Philip, Solomon's, 1; Colonel, 2nd Regt NY line; afterward Brigadier-General. Present at surrender of Cornwallis. Initiated, 8 Aug 1777. d. 1831.

<http://www.iment.com/maida/familytree/henry/bios/generalphilipvancortlandt.htm>

Philip VAN CORTLANDT (brother of Pierre Van Cortlandt, Jr.), a Representative from New York; born in New York City 21 Aug 1749; pursued classical studies; attended Coldenham Academy and was graduated from King's College (later Columbia University) in 1768; engaged as a civil engineer; member of the Provincial Congress in 1775; during the War of the Revolution served as lieutenant colonel and was mustered out of the service with the rank of brigadier general for gallant conduct at the siege of Yorktown under General Lafayette; delegate to the State convention which adopted the Federal Constitution in 1788; served as supervisor of the town of Cortland, and as school commissioner and road master; member of the State assembly 1788-1790; served in the State senate 1791-1793; elected as a Democrat to the Third and to the seven succeeding Congresses (4 Mar 1793-3 Mar 1809); engaged in agricultural pursuits; accompanied General Lafayette on his tour through the United States in 1831; was a charter member of the Society of the Cincinnati; died at Van Cortlandt Manor, Croton on Hudson, Westchester County, NY, on 1 Nov 1831; interment in Hillside Cemetery, Peekskill, NY.



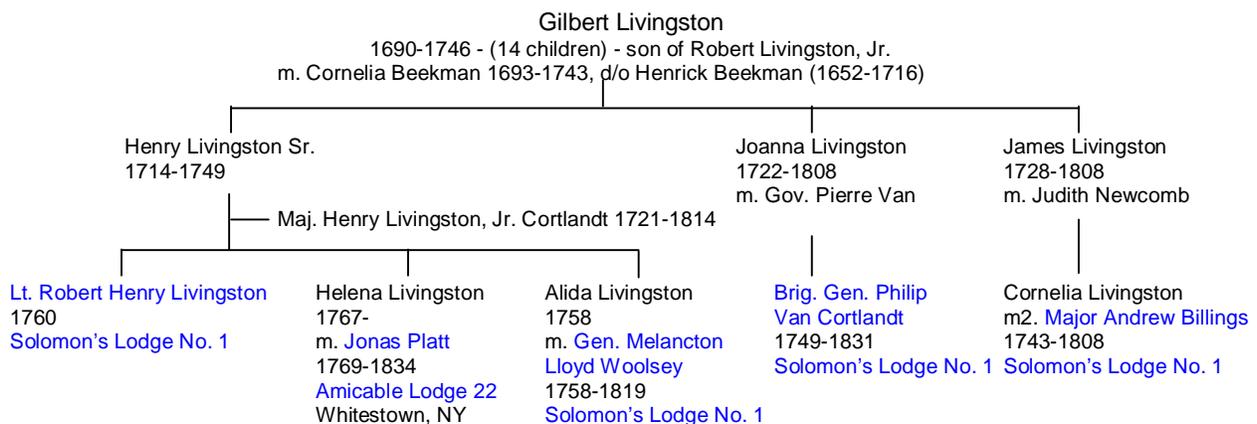
On Nov 30, 1776, he was commissioned Colonel of the Second New York Regiment, by Gen. Washington, and took an active part in the Revolution. He was present at the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne and, in 1779 he was with Gen. Sullivan in the Indian Campaign in western New York. In 1781, he took part in the Virginia Campaign and witnessed the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. After peace was declared Congress gave him the rank of Brigadier General. Subsequently, he was a member of the New York Assembly and he represented the Westchester District in Congress from 1793 until 1809. He was an officer of the Society of the Cincinnati, and in 1824 he accompanied Gen. Lafayette on his travels through the United States.

The son of Henry's (Major Henry Livingston, Jr.) [aunt Joanna and uncle Pierre Van Cortlandt](#), Philip Van Cortlandt first joined the Army in 1775 as the lieutenant colonel of the 4th New York Regiment.

September 6.-Coll'o CortlandtW4 & myself hir'd a chaise & took a ride to Cohoes, Nestiguine & Schenectady & return'd at noon next day. From Albany to the first branch of the Mohawk river abt 6 miles the road is very good & for the first 4 miles it runs thro low land-in general the low land extends abt half a mile back from the river. Leaving Hudsons and coursing up the south branch of Mohawk we find the land poor & the roads bad, a strong gravelly soil in general abt 4 miles from Hudsons river is Cohoes fall, the river there is abt 3 or 400 yards wide, the banks very high and rocky on each side at the falls & more or less so all the way down. The fall is abt 60 or 70 feet high & almost perpendicular, from Cohoes its little more than 2 miles to Half Moon. The several branches of the Mohawk run with considerable rapidity till they discharge themselves in Hudsons river. From One Fondas abt a mile beyond Cohoes its abt 6 miles to Nestiguine. The land all the way high & stony & few inhabitants. At Nestiguine the soil is excellent, the very best of low land and lying on Mohawk river ab 3/4 mile broad from the river. The river itself is generally abt 40 yards wide. From here to Schenectady is one continued pine Barren as it is from Schenectady to Albany. The former town is beautifully situated on the banks of the M. river & low land stretching all around it on the E. & W. sides. It contains abt 2 or 300 Houses many of which are elegant. It has 3 Churches-a Dutch, presbyterian & Episcopalian.

It was while [waiting for Philip in a tavern](#) that Henry (Livingston, Jr.) composed his earliest poem still existing, one for his new baby daughter Catharine, who would grow up to marry Arthur Breese, the uncle of Samuel F. B. Morse.

Below is one of 5 charts showing Philip Van Cortlandt's relationship to the Livingston's and other families. The names in blue were Masons.



In 1791, with Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Elkanah Watson, and Stephen Bayard, General Philip Van Cortlandt made a tour through the state, traveling from Cayuga Lake to Geneva along New York's Seneca River, to examine into the practicability of the schemes for inland navigation.

General Philip Van Cortlandt was the last possessor of the manor house, near Croton, by entail. He was born in the city of New York on the 1st of September, 1749, and was reared at the manor house. At nineteen, he commenced business as a land surveyor, but

when the Revolution broke out, agreeing in sentiment with his father, Honorable Pierre Van Cortlandt, he joined the Republican army. His Tory relatives tried to dissuade him from his purpose, and Governor Tryon forwarded him a major's commission in the Cortlandt militia. He tore it in pieces, and accepted a lieutenant colonel's commission in the Continental army. He was appointed a colonel in 1776, and in that capacity served at the battles of Stillwater. He also served against the Indians on the New York frontier in 1778, and in 1779-80 was a member of the court martial convened for the trial of Arnold. He commanded a regiment of militia under La Fayette in 1781, and for his gallant conduct at the siege of Yorktown he was promoted to a brigadier's command. Seven hundred of the British and Hessian prisoners of war were afterward intrusted to his care while on their march from Charlottesville to Fredericktown, in Maryland. He was for sixteen years a member of Congress, but in 1811 declined a re-election. General Van Cortlandt accompanied La Fayette in his tour through the United States in 1824. He died at the manor house, at Croton, November 21st, 1831, at the age of eighty-two. With him expired the property entail.

[*Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution, Vol. 1, Chapter 31*]

Vanden Bergh, Coons, Union, 1; Private; 1st, 3rd and 12th Regt, Albany Militia.

Vanderburgh, Bartholomew, Regimental Lodge in 4th NY; EA 10 Feb 1780; Ensign, 5th NY.

<http://www.lakedunmorevt.com/vdb/5gen.pdf>

Ensign 5th NY, 1 May 1778; transferred to 2nd NY, 1 Jan 1781, answered to June 1783

"The Balloting Book, & Other Documents Relating to Military Bounty Lands in the State of New York," Albany: Printed by Packard & Van Benthuyzen. 1825.

Page 66 - Vanderburgh, Bartholomew, Ensign 2nd Regiment

Military Township - Hector, lot 73, acres - 600, date - 9 Jul 1790

" " Dryden, lot 39, acres - 550, date - "

Page 91 - Bartholomew Van Derburgh, Ens. 1150 acres

Light Infantry Company, Second Regiment.

<http://www.lakedunmorevt.com/vdb/5gen.pdf>

BARTHOLOMEW VANDERBURGH (*James4, Henry3, Dirck2, Lucas1*), son of James Vanderburgh and Margaret Noxon, was born on 8 Nov 1757 in the town of Beekman, Dutchess County, New York. He was baptized on 27 Aug 1758 by Dom. E. T. Van Hoovenburgh of Rhinebeck, NY in the Dutch Reformed Church, Hopewell, NY.

In 1778, he joined the American cause in the Revolutionary War. However, his joining was not without some controversy. On 17 May 1778, Thomas Palmer sent a report to Gen. George Clinton regarding the movement and progress of the drafts from Newburgh, NY. In his letter he also mentioned a concern he had about Bartholomew, when he said:

"Another Circumstance I beg leave to mention, and that is, I am Informed that Colo. Vanderburgh's Son Inlisted for one of the Classes of his Regiment, and took a bounty of Upwards of 100 pounds; that Soon after it appeared he had an appointment for an Ensign in one of the Companies of Colo. Dubois Regiment. Wheather he knew of the appointment when he took the Bounty I am not Certain; However wheather he did or not, I Conceive he ought to return the money to the Class or hire another man. But the Single point with me is, wheather if he met with the appointment after he took the money, (if he has not Honor Enough to return it) he can or ought to be Obliged to do it. Your Excellency's Opinion on this, by a line to me or Colo. Vanderbergh to a proper Sense of his Duty. I am Thos. Palmer "

If any serious consequences befell Bartholomew because of Thomas Palmer's letter, he certainly overcame them. For on 1 May 1778, Bartholomew became an Ensign and served throughout the duration of the war in that capacity. On one occasion, 11 Jul 1780, Col. Marinus Willett recommended to George Clinton "that Ensign V.D. Burgh be sent out to recruit for Col. Willett's regiment."

In an 1839 statement, Bartholomew's widow stated that she "was not married to ... Bartholomew until after the war and does not personally know the particulars of his service, but to the best of her knowledge. ... Bartholomew enlisted in [the] army in the year 1779 and served four years. He served in the 3rd Regiment in New York Line commanded by Colonel Van Courtlandt and joined [the] regiment at Schoharie, in the state of New York. He was a commissioned officer ... [and] served as Ensign altho he was always called Major after [she] knew him. ... Bartholomew served till the close of the war. [She] ... heard him talk about the war and the part he took [in] it and has heard him tell of going against the Indians. But she cannot now recollect any further particulars."

Because of his contributions to the war effort, Bartholomew was made an original member of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati.

Just as the war was ending, Bartholomew got into trouble with the authorities in Poughkeepsie. John Shear complained that on 1 Aug 1783, he possessed a mare with saddle and bridle worth 34 pounds that became lost. The same day, he discovered that Bartholomew had taken possession of the horse, and although Bartholomew knew that the horse belonged to Shear, he refused to return it. Unable to convince Bartholomew to return the horse, Shear brought suit against him for 60 pounds in the Dutchess Inferior Court of Common Pleas during its May 1784 term.

After the war, Bartholomew returned home to Beekman and resided in his father's house. He stayed there a number of years and then purchased an estate in Beekman and went into the mercantile business.

Bartholomew courted and wed **EVE MILLER**. She was a near neighbor who was born about 1769. However, the courtship and marriage were not without hardship.

Bartholomew's only child, Mary, recalled the circumstances in an 1840 declaration: "... she was always informed that her birth took place before the intermarriage of her parents. She was always informed that the contract of marriage was made before her birth, but that her father [Bartholomew] wished it to be kept unknown to his parents as they were some opposed to it, and his own expectation depended much on his father's good will in this respect to the marriage of his son. "Bartholomew's daughter further explained that her birth had always been a delicate matter and had "always been concealed in the family as much as possible."

Signature of Eve (Miller) Vanderburgh

By 1792, any problems that Bartholomew had with his father regarding his marriage must have been overcome. On 16 Oct 1792, Bartholomew lawfully married Eve Miller in Beekman. They were married by Maurice Pleas, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace. At the close of 1792, Bartholomew and Eve, their three year old daughter, and Eve's sister, Mary Miller, comprised in part, if not all, Bartholomew's household.

In 1793, Bartholomew and some others tried to establish a church in Beekman. The records of Christ Church in Poughkeepsie show that on 10 Jun 1793, he was one of several who were elected trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Church assembled at Beekman town. They agreed that the name of their church should be St. Ann's. However, the church was short lived and lasted only several years.

On 9 Nov 1796, Bartholomew passed away in Beekman and was buried in the family burial plot on his father's farm. His will had been written on 27 Jun 1796 and was probated in Nov 1796. The following year, the "Poughkeepsie Journal" of 10 Oct 1797 carried the following notice:

"The lands and Buildings formerly belonging to B. Vanderburgh, dec'd, together with the grain on the ground. For further information inquire of John Huling, Beekman town."

Eve remained in Beekman after Bartholomew's death for about three years. In the Spring of 1800, she moved to Greenfield in Saratoga Co., NY. Her sister, Mary, was still living with her and stayed with her and her daughter when they moved. While in Greenfield, their home and belongings were accidentally destroyed by fire in 1803.

Among the destroyed possessions were their family records, Bartholomew's commission, his military clothes, and sword. This fire may also have consumed Col. James Vanderburgh's sword that Tristram Coffin had searched for in vain during the latter half 1794. Assuming that Bartholomew had received it and had not given it away, the sword was probably consumed with the rest of Bartholomew's belongings.

Eve was living in Saratoga Springs, NY in 1841, and was still there in 1850 at the age of 80. She resided in a private boarding house that was owned and operated by her daughter.

Child:

i. Mary, b. 13 Apr 1789, m. 7 Dec 1806 John Bryan.

Vanderburgh, Henry, Member of NY traveling Lodge; Captain, 5th NY.

Vanderhoof, Henrick, Ind. Royal Arch, 2; Captain, NY Militia.

Vanderpoel, Jacobus (Jacob), Union, 1; Private, 7th (2nd) Reg, Albany County Militia.

Van Deusen, Jacob, Union, 1; Private, Col. Ann Hawk Hay's regiment, 2nd Regt, Orange County Militia.

Van Dyke, Cornelius, St. George's, 1; Charter member of St. George's, and its Master in 1787 and 1788. Commissioned May 29, 1775, Captain of a company for the Continental Service, which company afterward became part of the First New York Regiment of the line, Captain Van Schaick, of Albany, commanding. Van Dyke served with the regiment throughout the entire war, and rose to be its Colonel, and was mustered out as such at the close of hostilities.

http://www.schenectadyhistory.org/resources/hanson/revwar_v.html

Born 8 Oct 1740; died 9 Jun 1792; bur. in Vale Cemetery. On 27 May 1775, he was appointed captain of militia by the Committee of Safety. On May 29 he was given orders for recruiting a company for the defense of Fort Ticonderoga, and on 29 Jun was commissioned captain by the Provincial Congress and assigned to the 2d New York Line. He served with distinction under General Montgomery and during the remainder of the Canadian campaign as a military aide-de-camp. On 7 May 1776, he was elected a member of the third Committee of Safety. On 21 Nov he was commissioned a Lt Colonel and assigned to the 1st New York Line. During this year he was at one time acting as commandant at Fort George. On 21 Aug 1777, he was a member of a council of war held at German Flats under the presidency of Major Arnold. He was at the battle of Monmouth (28 Jun 1778), and on 23 Dec was in command of Fort Schuyler. He was in command of Fort Schuyler on 25 Oct of the following year and on 17 Apr 1780. He served to the end of the war, and on 30 Sep 1783, was appointed colonel of the 1st NY Line.

Van Horne, Abraham (Abram), St. Patrick's, 4, 3 Nov 1783; Quartermaster, Tryon Co. Militia, Colonel Visscher's [q.v.] (aka Fisher's) Regiment.

Abraham Van Horn was the quartermaster of the Third Tryon County militia, and probably a private in the Third Regiment, "Land Bounty Rights." He served in the Assembly in the 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 9th sessions, and was sheriff of Montgomery County 1781-85.

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~brouwergenealogydata/p239.htm>

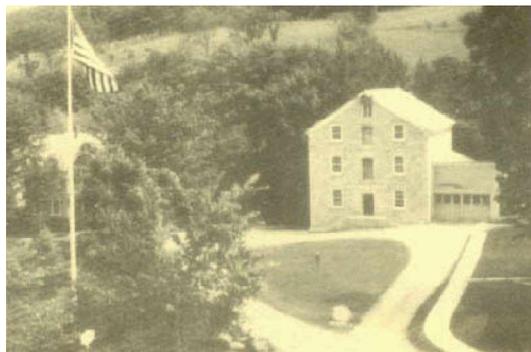
Abram Van Horne, b. 28 Aug 1738 at Hunterdon Co., NJ, d. 5 Mar 1810 at Van Hornesville, Herkimer, NY, son of Cornelis Van Horne b. 4 May 1695, d. 12 Feb 1744, and Hannah Seabrook b. 15 Nov 1706, d. 1788. He married Hannah Huff, daughter of Richard Huff, at New Jersey on 9 Dec 1763. He was buried at Van Hornesville Cemetery, Herkimer Co., NY (about 10 south of Little Falls, NY); in 1928 descendants placed a large boulder with an inscribed bronze tablet at his gravesite.

In about 1771, Abram moved to Tryon County, New York, and settled in what was then called Warrensbusch. During the Revolution he was a Patriot and in June 1775 joined the Tryon County Safety Committee as a member of the Mohawk District. The meetings were often held at the Van Alstyne House in Canajoharie. Due to threats of violence, and an aborted assassination attempt by local Tories, a blockhouse was built for Abram's family which was guarded by several soldiers. He was appointed Quartermaster of the Third Regt., Tryon Co. Militia under Col. Frederick Visscher (Fisher). In 1779, Abram Van Horne became a member of the New York State Legislature and served for four sessions. On 22 May 1781, he was appointed High Sheriff of Tryon County, and afterwards was known as "Sheriff Abram." In 1783 he retraced a march he had made in 1779 over the Otsquago Trail, this time accompanied by his sons Daniel and Richard. They first settled near Cansdebanak Church, not far from Fort Plain, but after a couple of years moved further up Otsquago Creek, settling on land which is now known as Van Hornesville (a hamlet in the town of Stark, Herkimer Co., New York). There he built a mill, house, an inn, and a store. His apple orchard later became a park in the village, his old barn became a museum, and the Central School was built on land owned by one of his sons.

He witnessed the baptism of Adaline Van Horne , daughter of Thomas Van Horne and Lucy Torrey, on 26 Apr 1802 at Reformed Dutch Church, Herkimer, NY, (sponsors Abram and Hannah Van Horne).

Family: Hannah Huff (excluded)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| i. <u>Cornelius Van Horne</u> | b. 22 Nov 1764, d. 29 Jul 1831 |
| ii. <u>James Van Horne</u> | b. 16 Sep 1766 |
| iii. <u>Daniel Van Horne</u> | b. 23 Sep 1768, d. 23 Aug 1855 |
| iv. <u>Richard Van Horne</u> | b. 15 Oct 1770, d. 05 Mar 1823 |
| v. <u>Thomas Van Horne</u> | b. 03 Dec 1772, d. 26 May 1832 |
| vi. <u>Catherine Van Horne</u> | b. 08 Sep 1775, d. ca 1871 |
| vii. <u>Hannah Van Horne</u> | b. 18 Jan 1778 |
| viii. <u>Abram D. Van Horne</u> | b. 26 Jun 1780 |



Abram Van Horne built a feed mill on this site in 1793. The present structure (21) was built here in 1836 by Daniel Van Horne. Mildred Smith's great-great-grandmother, Martha Harris Shaul (b. 1809), remembered the stones for the mill being carried in wheelbarrows up wooden ramps to the scaffolding which surrounded the growing structure and which, in effect, grew as it did. The grindstone for the mill came from Esopus by water to Fort Plain and then by horse drawn sledge over a round dozen miles of very rough roads.

Abraham Van Horne with his family settled here in 1791, and erected mills at the head waters of Otsquago Creek. It is said that two runs of Esopus mill stones for a grist mill were drawn through the woods from the Mohawk River on a wood sled by four horses. Mr. Van Horne came from New Jersey in 1771, and settled in Montgomery County. He was a member of the Tryon County Committee of Safety in June, 1775, was

appointed Sheriff in 1781, and was a firm adherent of the American cause.

<http://www.morrisonspensions.org/may1780.html>

Over the years many people including historians have wondered how Sir John Johnson could have made such a raid into the Mohawk Valley when the military authorities and the local inhabitants had been warned of his impending raid for over a month. The following documents may give some clues as to why the local militia was not ordered into service after May 17th. Unfortunately for the inhabitants of the Mohawk District the militia had been sent home on or about the 17th.

Gentlemen

I find it Reily Necessary to Call a Counsel of war to take Into Consideration whader is Advisable to thismiss My Regt or not who are Now Under Arms at this Poast Johnstown May the 17 - 1780

Fr fisher Colo [Col. Frederick Fisher/Visscher]

The Counsel Procaided as Folows Colo Fisher prodused a Letter from Colo Klock dated May the 14 - 1780 which was taken into Considerasion.

Also an Afydavy of John Conyne dated the 14 Instant Also **Quartermaster Van Horn** gives an Account that Colo Van Schaick said it was his opinyen that no Body of the Enemy was not yet on this side of Lake Champlen the (schofus?) Conyne gaive an Account of Leaid at this side at the aforesaid Lake the Colo said for som weeks past.

For the Several Resons we gaive it as our opinyens and Concluded upon that Fisher Discharge His Regt

PS: Also that it is Sowing time Also the present Scharsity of provision

Van Ingen, John, St. George's, 6; EA 13 Feb 1792; FC 27 Feb 1792; MM 12 Mar 1792; Private, 2nd Albany Militia.

Van Kleek, Lawrence, Solomon's, 1; Private, 4th Regt, Dutchess Co. Militia.

Van Ness, David, Union, 1; Captain; Major; 1st NY line Regiment. d. 1818.

Major David Van Ness (1745-1818), Captain 1st Regiment Dutchess County New York Militia, Colonel Petreus Ten Broeck, 20 Sep 20. 1775; Captain 2d Regiment NY Line, Colonel Goose Van Schaick, 16 Feb - Nov 1776; Captain 1st Regiment NY Line, Colonel Goose Van Schaick, 21 Nov 21, 1776; 2d Major 1st Regiment Dutchess County NY Militia, 18 Mar 1778.

<http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/vann-vanvorhis.html>

David Van Ness was born in Columbia County, NY, 3 Aug 1745, the on of William Van Ness; married to Cornelia Heermance. Merchant; served in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War; member of NY State Assembly from Dutchess County, 1790-91; member of NY State Senate Middle District, 1800-02. Died in Troy, NY, 3 Oct 1818 (noted at that time as having been formerly of Rhinebeck, NY).

When the postmaster in "Upper" Red Hook, General David Van Ness, moved to the Lower Village in the 1790's and built the brick mansion known today as *Maizeland*, he brought with him the post office name, and the Lower Village has been called Red Hook ever since. Maizeland is still standing, a cherished architectural and historical landmark.

Children of CORNELIA HEERMANCE and DAVID VAN NESS:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| i. JACOB VAN NESS, | b. 1772, New York; m. HARRIET DIBBLEE; b. Abt. 1770. |
| ii. CATHARINA VAN NESS, | b. 1774, Rhinebeck, NY; m. WILLIAM RADCLIFF, 1793; b. 1767, Rhinebeck, NY. |
| iii. JANE VAN NESS, | b. 21 Jun 1778, Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New York; d. 1844. |
| iv. JOHN VAN NESS, | b. 06 Feb 1780. |
| v. WILHELM VAN NESS, | b. 29 Mar 1784, Red Hook, NY. |
| vi. CORNELIA VAN NESS, | b. 1786, Red Hook, NY; m. JOHN J. CLOSE, 31 Mar 1806, Red Hook, NY. |
| vii. ANNATJE VAN NESS, | b. 17 Nov 1787, Upper Red Hook, NY. |
| viii. DAVID VAN NESS, | b. 30 Apr 1797, Upper Red Hook, NY; d. 11 Feb 1849; m. JULIA A.E. YEATON. |

http://books.google.com/books?id=kYktB96BLdgC&pg=PA93&lpg=PA93&dq=%22david+van+ness%22+red+hook%22&source=bl&ots=HacQox2scN&sig=4csxN1pWK1oJG6WjM0OXucpP0W4&hl=en&ei=ngbqSdm8MM-MtgesjoCUBg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=8 page 93.

He was the brother of Peter Van Ness, who built Lindewald. Jacob Van Ness, son of David, is said to have carried Aaron Burr's duel challenge to Alexander Hamilton. William Van Ness, David's nephew, was Burr's second and, according to one account, Burr went into hiding at Maizefield for a short time immediately after the duel. Gen. David sold Maizefield in 1815.



Maizefield

Van Patten, Aaron (Arentse or Arent N.), St. George's, 6; Adjutant, Colonel Yates' regiment (Wemple's); 2nd Albany Co. Militia. One of the charter members of St. George's Lodge; first Treasurer, 1774. Schenectady.

<http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=seana131&id=1271>

Arent Van Patten, b. 1744; d. Jan 1786; son of [Nicholas Arentse Van Patten](#) b: 10 Oct 1710 in Schenectady, NY, and [Ariantje Bradt](#) b: 1718; m. 12 Jul 1865 [Helen J Van Eps](#) b: 26 Dec 1744.

His father is recorded as: "Oldest member of the family to participate in the Revolutionary War, serving in Col. Abraham Wemple's Regiment and also fought in the earlier French and Indian War." Perhaps some confusion here, or both father & son fought. [?]

Children :

1. [Nicholas Van Patten](#) b. 1766
2. [Maria Van Patten](#) b. 1768
3. [Nicholaas Van Patten](#) b. 1770
4. [Maria Van Patten](#) b. 1772
5. [Jan Baptist Van Patten](#) b. 1775
6. [Jannetje Van Patten](#) b. 1779

Van Pettln (Pelten), Arent N., Union, 1; Private, 2nd Regt, Albany Militia.

The Van Rensselaer Family

The Van Rensselaers were a large family in early Albany, having many children. The profusion/confusion which may arise from several children with similar or same names can be daunting. Below the present compiler has attempted to ferret out which Van Rensselaer applies to the entries in the Transactions and Proceedings of New York Freemasonry. Corrections as may arise would be appreciated. This family is also connected with the equally large Livingston family and several others, which may be reviewed in a series of six Charts for their Masonic connections in the Appendix of this present work at the title of 'Genealogical Charts.'

Van Rensselaer, Henry Killian, Masters', 2; Col, NY Militia; d. 1781. Note: this is the way it is recorded in the Transactions of the American Lodge of Research (ALR), Vol VI, No. 2.

In the New York Grand Lodge Proceedings is recorded differently as:

Gen. Henry Killian Van Rensselaer was born near Albany, 1744. He commanded a regiment during the Revolution and was wounded at the capture of General Burgoyne. Wounded also at Fort Ann, July, 1777. After the Revolution was appointed Brigadier-General of Militia. Died at Greenbush, 1816 [?].

As things would have it, the ALR reference is the father (Col. Killian, d. 1781) of Henry Killian (d. 1816). Data for both of them are hereby given. Note that Col. Killian was also the father of Bro. Nicholas Van Rensselaer, b. 1754 [q.v.]. Note also the various spellings of Killian - Kiliaen - Killian.

http://www.newyorkstatehistory.org/index2.php?option=com_content&do_pdf=1&id=99

Hendrick Van Rensselaer, the sixth child of Jeremias Van Rensselaer, married a granddaughter of the celebrated Anneke Jans. His son, **Colonel Killiaan**, was the grandfather of . . . General Solomon Van Rensselaer, and father of Colonel **Nicholas Van Rensselaer**, who was with General Montgomery at the storming of Quebec, and engaged in the disastrous battle before the city's beleaguered walls on the memorable 31 Dec 1775; he was also the father of Major-General **Henry K. Van Rensselaer**

<http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=nschroed&id=105213>

Henry Kiliaen VAN RENSSSELAER, Maj. Gen.; b. 25 Jul 1744; d. 9 Sep 1816 in Albany, NY; son of [Kiliaen VAN RENSSSELAER](#) b: 25 Nov 1717, and [Ariaantje \(Harriet\) SCHUYLER](#) b: 6 MAR 1719/20 in Schenectady, NY; m1. Greenbush, NY, [Anna G. SEMONS](#) b: 25 Oct 1775

Children:

1. [David Semons VAN RENSSSELAER](#), b. 21 Sep 1798; d. 5 Dec 1880; m. 5 Mar 1820 in Amber, NY, [Olivia CARTER](#) b: 25 May 1802 in Hamilton, NY.

May 1820 Junior Warden, **Mount Moriah Lodge No. 245**, Otisco (Amber), Onondaga, NY. (Attended Grand Lodge)

18 Dec 1820 Senior Warden, **Mount Moriah Lodge No. 245**, Otisco (Amber), Onondaga, NY.

1823 Master, **Mount Moriah Lodge No. 245**, Otisco (Amber), Onondaga, NY.

1826 Grand Steward

1825 Grand Visitor to Onondaga County, NY

Children:

1. [Henry Kiliaen VAN RENSSSELAER](#) b. 12 Mar 1821 in Amber, NY
2. [Martha VAN RENSSSELAER](#) b. 09 Nov 1823 in Amber, NY
3. [Lydia VAN RENSSSELAER](#) b. 21 JAN 1826 in Amber, NY
4. [David Carter VAN RENSSSELAER](#) b. 07 AUG 1831 in Amber, NY
5. [Agnes Gertrude VAN RENSSSELAER](#) b. 08 DEC 1837 in Conewango, NY

2. [Kiliaen Henry VAN RENSSSELAER](#), b. 02 Sep 1801; d. 28 Jan 1881; m. 13 Mar 1825, [Martha ROSS](#) b. 17 Aug 1800; 4 Apr 1822 Raised **Mount Moriah Lodge No. 245**, Otisco (Amber), Onondaga, New York.

1851-1860 Deputy of Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, Supreme Council, AASR (NMJ)

1861-1867 Sovereign Grand Commander, Supreme Council, AASR (NMJ).

Children:

1. [Maria VAN RENSSSELAER](#) b. 09 Nov 1826
2. [Edward VAN RENSSSELAER](#) b. 11 Oct 1828
3. [George VAN RENSSSELAER](#) b. 05 Nov 1831

3. [Martha VAN RENSSSELAER](#) b. 10 Nov 1803
4. [Henry H. VAN RENSSSELAER](#) b. 1806
5. [Stephen VAN RENSSSELAER](#) b. 10 Jun 1816

m2 1 Oct 1764, Albany, NY, [Alida BRADT](#) b: 1742

Children:

1. [Henry H. VAN RENSSSELAER](#) b. 01 Jun 1765
2. [Kiliaen VAN RENSSSELAER](#) b. 17 Feb 1769
3. [Catherine VAN RENSSSELAER](#) b. 02 Jun 1772
4. [Soloman Van Vechten VAN RENSSSELAER](#) b. 6 Aug 1774 in Greenbush, New York
5. [Philip VAN RENSSSELAER](#) b. 06 May 1777
6. [John VAN RENSSSELAER](#) b. 28 Aug 1779
7. [Nicholas S. VAN RENSSSELAER](#) b. 04 Sep 1781
8. [Ariaantje VAN RENSSSELAER](#) b. 22 Feb 1789

<http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=nschroed&id=104636>

Henry Kiliaen VAN RENSSSELAER was the son of :

Colonel Kiliaen VAN RENSSSELAER, b. 25 Nov 1717; d. 28 Dec 1781; son of [Hendricus VAN RENSSSELAER](#) b: 23 Oct 1667 in Greenbush, Albany, New Netherlands, and [Catherine Annetje VAN BRUGH](#) b: 1665 in New Amsterdam, New Netherlands.

m1. In Schenectady, NY [Ariaantje \(Harriet\) SCHUYLER](#) b. 6 Mar 1719/20 in Schenectady, NY

Children:

1. [Henry Kiliaen VAN RENSSSELAER](#) b. 25 Jul 1744
2. [Philip VAN RENSSSELAER](#) b. 19 May 1747
3. [Catherine VAN RENSSSELAER](#) b. 1749
4. [Nicholas VAN RENSSSELAER](#) b. 1751
5. [Catherine VAN RENSSSELAER](#) b. 1753
6. [Nicholas VAN RENSSSELAER](#) b. 1754
7. [Elsie VAN RENSSSELAER](#) b. 8 Feb 1758
8. [Maria VAN RENSSSELAER](#) b. 2 SepP 1760
9. [Kiliaen Kiliaen VAN RENSSSELAER](#) b. 1763 in Greenbush, NY.

Marriage 2 [Maria LOW](#)

Van Rensselaer, James, Union, 1; Captain, 1st NY line Regiment. Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Schuyler; d. 1827.

<http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=nschroed&id=105167>

Major James VAN RENSSSELAER, b. 1747; d. 1 Feb 1827 in Albany, NY; son of [Johannes VAN RENSSSELAER](#) b: 3 Jan 1707/08 in New York, and [Engeltje LIVINGSTON](#) b. 1698; m1. Sep 1782, [Catherine VAN CORTLANDT](#) b. 30 Sep 1754.

Children:

1. [Johannes VAN RENSSSELAER](#) b. 9 Sep 1783
2. [Angelica VAN RENSSSELAER](#) b. 5 Nov 1784

m2. 3 Jun 1789 [Elsie SCHUYLER](#) b. 5 Feb 1760

Children:

1. [Philip Schuyler VAN RENSSELAER](#) b. 18 Apr 1790
2. [Christina VAN RENSSELAER](#) b. 10 Aug 1791
3. [Margareta S. VAN RENSSELAER](#) b. 21 Jun 1793
4. [Cornelia Maria VAN RENSSELAER](#) b. 17 Nov 1794
5. [Hermanus Nicholas Schuyler VAN RENSSELAER](#) b. 30 Jul 1796
6. [Philip Schuyler VAN RENSSELAER](#) b. 28 Nov 1797
7. [Hermanus Nicholas Schuyler VAN RENSSELAER](#) b. 24 Aug 1799
8. [James Jeremiah VAN RENSSELAER](#) b. 1801

Van Rensselaer, Jeremiah, Masters' 2; Master of Lodge in 1776. Born, NY, 1741 (sic). Ensign and Paymaster, 3rd NY line Regt ; Congressman, 1789-91; Presidential Elector, 1800; Lt Governor of New York, 1800- 1804. Died at Albany, (19 Feb) 1810.

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/vr/jevr5085.html>

Jeremiah Van Rensselaer was born 27 Aug 1738. He was the son of John and Engeltje Livingston Van Rensselaer. Losing his mother before his tenth birthday, the boy grew up at Crailo and at his father's city house in the first ward of Albany. Jeremiah was educated by tutors and then sent to Nassau Hall at the College of New Jersey (Princeton) where he graduated in 1758. After some time in New York, he returned to Albany to settle down and raise a family.



In 1760, he married Judith Bayard, daughter of a notable New York business family. Their son was born in December 1762. Following her death, he wed Helena Lansing in February 1764. His marriages produced two surviving sons - one of whom became a Congressman. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer was a member, pewholder, and frequent baptism sponsor at the Albany Dutch church - where a number of children were named for him.

In 1764, his name was included on a list of Albany merchants. He engaged in some importing to supply the Indian trade. In 1771, he was a land agent advertising in the newly formed *Albany Gazette*. He also was known as a surveyor. He lived in the Van Rensselaer family house on the East side of Pearl Street and owned other lots in the city as well. In 1774, he became proprietor of the so-called "Van Rensselaer Patent" of more than 28,000 acres in what is today Fulton County. He was first elected to the city council as assistant alderman for the second ward in 1770. He was re-elected each year until the war caused the Albany corporation to suspend its operations. He was active in committee work and was re-imbursed frequently for expenses.

Jeremiah Van Rensselaer was an early supporter of the crusade for American liberties. In 1766, he was a leading signatory of the constitution of the Albany Sons of Liberty. Known beyond Albany as a patriot leader, he represented the second ward on the Albany Committee of Correspondence, then served on the Albany County Board of the Commissioners for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies, and later was appointed to the Commissioners of Forfeitures for New York State.

At the outbreak of hostilities, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer was in his late thirties and was commissioned an ensign in the third regiment of the New York Line. He served in the Revolutionary army - mostly as paymaster. During the late 1780s, he emerged as a leader of Albany's opposition to the proposed Federal Constitution - perhaps being the only Antifederalist member of the Van Rensselaer family! He corresponded with Republican notables including Thomas Jefferson. Served in the first Federal Congress 1789-91. In 1790, his home was an Albany landmark that was attended by three slaves.

Since early adulthood, he was a prominent member and officer of the Albany Masonic Lodge. Educated and respected, he was named executor of a number of substantial estates including that of his father-in-law and Reverend John C. Hartwick. In September 1791, he was among those who toured New York State with Elkaniah Watson to study inland navigation. A published journal describes those travels.



One of the first directors of the Bank of Albany in 1792 and later president of the bank. In 1795, he was appointed one of the commissioners for building a state hall in Albany. In 1796, he was a partner in a window factory in Hamilton, New York. He belonged to a number of civic organizations including the Albany Mechanics Society. He was chosen Lieutenant Governor of New York State in 1801 and served during Governor George Clinton's last term ending in 1804. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer filed a will in 1807. He died in February 1810. His will passed probate a month later. His sister, Catherine, married General Philip Schuyler. >

<http://awt.ancestrylibrary.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=flakey&id=I81580042&ti=5542>

Jeremiah VAN RENSSELAER, b. 27 Aug 1738 in Albany, NY; d. there 19 Feb 1810, son of [Johannes VAN RENSSELAER](#) b. 11 Jan 1708 and [Engeltje LIVINGSTON](#) b. 17 Jul 1698 in Albany, NY. m. 3 Jul 1760, [Judith BAYARD](#) b. ca 1739. Children:

1. [John Jeremias VAN RENSSELAER](#) b. 1762 in Albany, NY (see Manning Visscher below)
2. [Solomon Van Vechten VAN RENSSELAER](#) b. 6 Aug 1774 in Greenbush, Rensselaer, NY

Van Rensselaer, John (Johannes), Union, 1; Masters' 2; Lt Col, 14th Regt.

<http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=nschroed&id=I02620>

Col. Johannes VAN RENSSELAER, b. 3 Jan 1707/08 in NY; d. 21 Feb 1783 in Fort Crailo, Greenbush Manor House, NY, son of [Hendricus VAN RENSSELAER](#) b. 23 Oct 1667 in Greenbush, Albany, New Netherlands and [Catherine Annetje VAN BRUGH](#) b. 1665 in New Amsterdam, New Netherlands. He m1. [Gertrude VAN CORTLANDT](#) b. ca 1708 in New York, and m2. 3 Jan 1733/34 in Albany, NY, [Engeltje LIVINGSTON](#) b. 1698, by whom they had:

Children:

1. [Catherine VAN RENSSELAER](#) b. 1734
2. [Margarieta VAN RENSSELAER](#) b. 1736
3. [Jeremias VAN RENSSELAER](#) b. 13 Feb 1737/38
4. [Robert VAN RENSSELAER](#) b. 05 Dec 1740 in Crailo, Greenbush, NY
5. [Henry I. VAN RENSSELAER](#) b. 1742 in Crailo, Greenbush, New York
6. [James VAN RENSSELAER](#) b. 1747

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/vr/jovr5127.html>

Johannes Van Rensselaer was born in Jan 1708, the son of Hendrick and [Catharina Van Brugh](#) Van Rensselaer of Albany and the lower Manor. He married [Engeltie Livingston](#) at the Albany Dutch church in January 1734. The marriage produced six children before her death in 1747. He then may have married Gertrude Van Cortlandt.

These Van Rensselaers lived at Crailo in a landmark house built by his father and inherited by John in 1740. About 1762, he added a wing and remodelled the property. On the death of his father, he became proprietor or lord of the lower or "Claverack" manor of Rensselaerwyck. During the mid 1760s, his Greenbush holdings alone were about three times as valuable as any others in the entire east Manor. He owned a house and ground in the city of Albany. He also owned shares in tracts of land outside the manor.

During the third quarter of the eighteenth century, the Lower Manor was encroached on by New Englanders with Massachusetts titles to Van Rensselaer's lands. John fought them in the courts and the prolonged battle took its toll on the aging manor lord. He also called on the Albany sheriff to evict the squatters - an initiative that led to bloodshed. Throughout that time, he was a colonel in the Albany County Militia.

"Weak in body," John Van Rensselaer filed his will in July 1782. It devised an extensive estate to his children and grandchildren. He died at Crailo in February 1783. He had lived seventy-five years. His son was future New York State Lieutenant Governor [Jeremiah Van Rensselaer](#) His only surviving [daughter](#) married General [Philip Schuyler](#).

Van Rensselaer, Nicholas J.; Masters' 2' Captain, 1st NY; d. 29 Mar 1848. (brother of Henry Kilian above).

<http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=nschroed&id=102978>

Col. Nicholas VAN RENSSELAER, b. 1754; d. 29 Mar 1848 in Albany, NY, son of [Kiliaen VAN RENSSELAER](#) b: 25 Nov 1717, and [Ariaantje \(Harriet\) SCHUYLER](#) b: 6 Mar 1719/20 in Schenectady, NY; m. 20 Nov 1780 in Albany, [Elsie VAN BUREN](#) b. 1759 Children:

1. [Kiliaen Nicholas VAN RENSSELAER](#) b. 08 May 1782
2. [Magdalena VAN RENSSELAER](#) b: 10 Feb 1785
3. [Ariantje \(Harriet\) VAN RENSSELAER](#) b: 1789
4. [Cornelius VAN RENSSELAER](#) b: 1795

Van Santvoord, Cornelius, Union, 1; Ensign; Captain, Colonel Wemple's 2nd Regt, Albany County Militia. (see next entry)

Van Santvoordt, Cornelius, Jr., Union, 1; Private; Captain, 1st Regt, Albany County Militia, 1778.

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/vs/covsvoort6721.html>

Cornelis Van Santvoort probably was born on Staten Island ca 1722. He was the eldest son of Reformed minister Cornelis Van Santvoort (b. 1696, Leyden, Zuid, Holland; d. 6 Jan 1752, Schenectady, NY) and his wife Anna Staats. In 1738, he was listed as a first lieutenant on the roster of a Staten Island militia company. By 1740, his father had moved the family to Schenectady to serve the Dutch congregation there. In 1746, he was identified as a soldier in a company of volunteers recruited in New York to serve in an expedition against Canada.

Cornelis married Ariantje (Bratt) at the Albany Dutch church in December 1747 on the same day that his brother, Staats, married Ariaantje's sister, Willemptie Bradt. By 1761, six of their children had been baptized at the Albany Dutch church where both parents were pewholders.

Cornelis Van Santvoort was a Hudson River skipper and was known as "Captain." For several decades he carried cargoes between Albany and New York for a number of merchants and businessmen including Sir William Johnson.

His civic career began in 1740 when he was appointed chamberlain (treasurer) and posted a 500 pound bond. He was reappointed in 1750. In 1755, he served as a firemaster in the first ward. But, by 1766, he had settled in the third ward where he owned a home and occasionally kept boarders.

In 1775, he was elected to represent the third ward on the Albany Committee of Correspondence and was active in its operations. At the same time, he served as "Commissary of Stores" - stating In 1777 that "it is a glory to be in the Service for the defence of my country." However, he constantly pointed out that he had been serving without a commission. After initially refusing to sign the [Association](#), Cornelis Van Santvoort relented and then served the revolutionary cause throughout the struggle even though he was exempted from active duty in 1778 by virtue of his age. Cornelis Van Santvoort was listed in the Watervliet section of the censuses of 1790 and 1800.

<http://www.famhist.us/getperson.php?personID=1492987&tree=allfam>

Children, born in Albany, NY:

1. [Cornelius Van Santvoord](#), c. 31 Dec 1749
2. [Rebecca Van Santvoord](#), c. 05 Jan 1752
3. [Antje Van Santvoord](#), c. 22 Apr 1754
4. [Anthony Van Santvoord](#), c. 16 Oct 1757; d. 1757
5. [Willempje \(William\) Santvoort](#), b. Feb 1758
6. [Anthony Van Santvoord](#), c. 20 Sep 1761; d. 17 Mar 1852

Van Valkenburgh, Bartholomew Jacob, St. George's, 6 (visitor); Masters', 2; 1Lt, 1st NY;

<http://ourfamilyancestors.com/Surnames/fam/fam01129.htm>

b. 1753, Kinderhook, NY; d. 4 Aug 1831, Auburn, NY. entered the service as private, and, 1780, rose to the rank of lieutenant, and, 1781, was retired for disability. He married Catherine Pruyenn (1765-1854).

<http://xpd.com/family/default.htm?page=VanValkenburgh-Bartholomeus-ind00397.htm>

Bartholomeus was born on 25 May 1753 in Claverack, Columbia, NY; baptised on 25 Aug 1753 in Dutch Reformed Church, Coxsackie, Greene, NY, son of [Jacob Van Valkenburgh](#) and [Cathalyntje Leggett](#). His paternal grandparents were [Bartholomeus Van Valkenburgh](#) and [Catherine van Alstyne](#); maternal grandparents were [Jan Leggett](#) and [Bata Delamater](#). He had two sisters named [Catharina](#) and [Cathrina](#). He was the second oldest of the three children. He died at the age of 78 on 4 Aug 1831 in Auburn, Cayuga, NY.

He was with the army at Valley Forge during the terrible winter of 1777-1778, when the army suffered severely. The men would lay on the ground at night and be covered with snow in the morning. He and Lafayette were warm friends and in 1825, when they were on the streets of Auburn, they embraced and kissed and Lafayette presented Bartholomew with a sword which was a French dagger damascened in gold, with a blade that bent almost double. In some way this has disappeared. He kept a diary all through the war which was so interesting that friends borrowed it again and again, until that too was lost.

In 1811 he moved by team from Kinderhook Landing to Auburn with his wife and eleven children. The youngest, being only 6 months old, was carried on pillows. There were, besides his family, four colored persons, Bet and Peg and Pete and Lum. They built a large brick house in a fine location. He lived there until his death in 1831 of heart trouble. Shortly afterward the family moved to Prattsburg, where Catharine died in 1854.

Bartholomeus and [Elizabeth](#) Moore were married 30 Jan 1780 in Reformed Church, Linlithgo, Columbia, NY. They had a son and a daughter, [Jacob](#) and [Catinje](#). He and [Catherine](#) Pruyon were married 18 Mar 1783. They had six sons and six daughters, [Jacob](#), [Jacob](#), [Harman](#), [Francis](#), [William](#), [Bartholomew](#), [Elizabeth](#), [Jannetje](#), [Bata](#), [Maria](#), [Catherine](#) and [Lydia](#).

<http://genforum.genealogy.com/vanvalkenberg/messages/29.html>

Will Book A2, page 314

In the name of God, Amen. I, Bar. J. Van Valkenburgh, considering the uncertainty of this mortal life, and being of sound and perfect mind and memory, blessed by Almighty God for the same, do make and publish this my last will and testament in manner and form following:

First, It is my will that all my honest debts be paid out of my personal estate.

Secondly, I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife Catherine all my freehold and personal estate, during her widowhood. And further it is my will that after her death or remarriage all my real and personal estate, I give and bequeath unto my eleven children, to be equally divided between them, namely, my five sons, viz't Jacob, Hermin P., Bartley, Francis, & William M., and six daughters, viz, Caroline, Elizabeth, Bata, Jane, Catherina M., and Ledia C., to be as beforesaid equally divided between them.

And lastly, I do hereby appoint my beloved wife Catherine Executrix and my son Hermin P. Executor of this my last Will and Testament...22 May 1827...

[signed] Bar. J. V. Valkenburgh

witnesses: J. L. Richardson, Richard L. Smith, & Horace Hills.

will proved 30 Sep 1821; will recorded 10 Nov 1831.

Van Valkenburgh, Henry, x, x; Captain, 5th NY.

Van Valkenburgh, John, Union, 1; Private, 8th Reg, Albany County Militia (Col. Robert Van Rensselaer).

Van Valkenburgh, John J., Union, 1; 2Lt, Abraham Van Valkenburgh's company, 4th Regiment.

Van Veghten (Vechten), Henry (Hendrick), Union, 1(member No. 19); Adjutant, 1st Reg, Albany County Militia. Silversmith, d. 1787 He was present at a meeting of the Albany Corporation with the Mohawks at Johnson Hall. [Dec. 21-22, 1773]

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/vv/hevvechten2525.html>

Hendrick Van Vechten was born in March 1747. He was the youngest of the seven children born to the marriage of Johannes and [Neeltje Beekman](#) Van Vechten. His father was dead by the time Hendrick was christened. He grew up in his mother's home in the first ward. In May 1762, he was named as the youngest son in the will filed by his mother. Besides receiving an equal share of her estate, his mother arranged for him to be apprenticed as a silversmith (working at one time with Bro. Jacob G. Lansing [q.v.]. She was dead by 1766 when he would have been nineteen.

His adult life began earlier than for most as in 1766 and '67 his first ward property was valued on the city assessment rolls. In 1767, he was a private in an Albany Militia Company. In 1767, he was appointed firemaster for the first ward. In 1722, he was elected assistant alderman for the first ward. He was re-elected in 1773 and 1774. He was an active member of the city council - travelling to New York and Johnson Hall on city business.

With the outbreak of hostilities in 1775, he supported the cause financially but declined to be appointed captain of the Albany company. In 1776, he was elected and served on the Albany Committee of Correspondence. Afterwards, he received a land bounty right in conjunction with the Albany regiment. Henry or Hendricus Van Vechten probably did not marry and had little apparent connection to the Albany Dutch church. In 1779, his substantial personal assets (silver?) were valued under the real property holdings of his older brother (Volkert). Hendrick Van Vechten died in August 1786 and was buried from the Dutch church. In April 1787, letters of administration on his estate were granted to his brother (Ephraim).

Van Veghten (Vechten), Tobias, Union Lodge No. 1; 1Lt in Col. McCrea's Regt.

On the morning of 27 Jul 1777 a group of Indian allies of the British (Gen. Burgoyne's) advance raided the outskirts of Old Fort Edward, NY. Lt. Tobias Van Vechten and five others were killed; Jane McCrea and Mrs. McNeil were taken hostage. As the Indians withdrew, they were separated. Mrs. McNeil was later united with her cousin, but discovered to her horror that another brave had Jane's scalp.

Van Voorhis, Daniel, Holland, 8, 1787; Private, 6th Dutchess Co. Militia.

Van Vorst, John R., St. George's, 6; Affiliated or joined 15 Jan 1798; Private, Col. Goose Van Schaick's Regt, 1st NY Cont'l Regt.

Van Vranken, Nicholas (Nicolaas), St. George's, 6 (1); EA 27 Dec 1785; FC 1 Apr 1786; Secretary, 1787; Private; Lt; Col. Jacob Van Schoouhaven's, 2nd Albany County Regt of Militia. (poss. b. 3 Aug 1749, Niskayuna, Schenectady, NY; d. 10 Sep 1835)

Van Wagenen, Jacob, Ind. Royal Arch, 2; Private, 7th Regt, Dutchess Co. Militia; 1st and 3rd Regt, Ulster Co. Militia.

Van Wagener (Wagenen), Teunis (Tunis), St. George's, 6; affiliated or joined 27 Nov 1784; Union, 1; Ensign, 2nd NY Cont'l Line; 1781 Captain in Col. Marinus Willett's Regt of Levies.

Just a possibility: Tunis Van Wagener, born in New Jersey, December 25, 1754, died 1793? He married Mary Newkirk, who lived (probably) at Esopus (or Canajoharie, NY?). Their first child, Ann, married a Mr. Paffen (or Passon), of Albany. Their other four children, Jacob, Maria, Tunis and Romulus were born at Johnstown, NY, settled in Oswego Co., NY.

Van Woert, Henry, Union, 1; Lt and Quartermaster, 1st Line Regt (Col. Goose Van Schaick). [St. George's, 6, 1Lt, 2nd NY in ALR] <http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/vw/hevwoert2585.html>

Hendrick Van Woert was born in March 1747. He was the son of Albany residents Andries and Elizabeth Vanderwerken Van Woert. In August 1773, he married newcomer Catherine Eights. By 1791, the marriage had produced eight children who were christened at the Albany Dutch church where Hendrick was a member. In 1805, he served on the church consistory. For several decades, Hendrick Van Woert was an Albany mainstay. His household was configured on the census and his holdings valued on first ward assessment rolls. A freeholder list from 1803 identified him as a "gentleman."

During the 1760s, he belonged to an Albany militia company. At the outbreak of hostilities in 1775, he contributed to the American relief effort. In August 1775, he was appointed adjutant for the second battalion of the First Regiment of the New York Line. In July, he was promoted to Quartermaster. He also held the rank of lieutenant. Hendrick Van Woert filed a will in October 1798. It identified his wife and four living children and noted real and personal property. He died in February 1813 just shy of his sixty-fourth birthday. His widow lived on at 64 Hudson Avenue.

Van Zandt (Sandt), Jacobus, American Union; FC 1776; Captain, Lasher's Regt, NY Militia.

Member of Assembly from New York County, 1777-78, 1779-83

He was a Member of the Committees of 51 and 100. Before the War, he was active against the British Ministry (Lossing's "Field Book," 2. 586). In 1775, he was one of a Committee to purchase powder and arms. In 1777, he was on a Committee to provide ships for the British Prisoners and was a Delegate to the first three Provincial Congresses.

Veeder, Lucas W, Masters', 2; Private, 3rd Regt, Albany County Militia.

Veeder, Simon M., Masters', 2; Private, 3rd Regt, Albany County Militia.

Vernor, John, Washington Lodge No. 11. Fort Edward, NY

http://books.google.com/books?id=4qkPAAAAyAAJ&pg=PA214&dq=%22peter+b.+tearse%22&output=text#c_top

JOHN VERNOR was born on 18 Aug 1746; died 1 Dec 1825, at Albany where he is buried. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution and afterwards in the war of 1812, and served as a magistrate for several years. He was a merchant and hotel keeper at the head of Lake George; he was appointed a magistrate as early as 1791, and his name frequently appears in the town records of Queensbury; he was chairman of a public meeting of the citizens of Washington county, held at Kingsbury in 1783, of which meeting Micajah Pettit was secretary and at which Dr. Zina Hitchcock was nominated as a Federal candidate for senator. He was quartermaster of the 13th regiment from the Saratoga District, of which John McCrea was colonel. Munsell, in his "Annals of Albany," says that he was a zealous partisan in the war of the Revolution, and for a time was deputy commissary of military stores, in which station, as well as in all others that he occupied, he showed himself competent and faithful. He was buried with Masonic honors from his residence in North Market street, opposite the Arsenal.

Visscher, Col. Frederick (see Fisher).

Visscher, John T., Union (member No. 49), 1; Lt Col, Col. John Nicholson's Cont'l Regt. Raised first company of soldiers in State of New York, June, 1775 (part of Col. James Clinton's regiment).

He was age 87, when deposed on September 15, 1832. He served as a first lieutenant in Captain William Hun's Company of Colonel Abraham Cuyler's Regiment.

There were several 'John Fishers' or 'Visschers' in his lifetime. The below may or may not be the Mason referred to . . .

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/v/jovisscher4145.html>

Johannes Visscher was born in April 1739. He was a son in the large family of Albany natives Johannes and Anna Staats Visscher. His father died in 1749 and his mother re-married. In 1748, he was named an heir in Johannes "Sr's." will. In May 1763, he married Elizabeth Bradt at the Albany Dutch Church. By 1782, eight of their children had been baptized there where he was a member and longtime pewholder. He was a businessman who made his way through community-based organizations - serving as firemaster and standing with his neighbors in opposition to the Stamp Act in 1766. "Colonel" Johannes Visscher died in October 1821 at age 85.

http://www.archive.org/stream/lineagebook51daug/lineagebook51daug_djvu.txt

John T. Visscher (1744-1834) was placed on the pension roll of New York, 1832, for two years' actual service as assistant-commissary, New York troops. He was born in Albany, New York ; died at Fort Hunter.

Visscher, Manning N., Masters', 2; Private, 7th Regt, Albany County Militia.

There is a 'Manning Vischer,' d. 11 Dec 1821, interred in East Greenbush, Rensselaer, NY, who married (perhaps as a second wife) Catharine Glen Van Rensselaer, b. 31 Mar 1785, d. 5 Jul 1866, daughter of John Jeremias Van Rensselaer and Catharine Glen. John J. was the son of Bro. **Jeremiah Van Rensselaer** [q.v.] and Judith Bayard.



Visscher, Matthew, Union, 1; Second Lieutenant, Captain Barret's company, Albany Militia, May 4, 1775; Captain. Col. Jacob Lansing's regiment, June 8, 1776; Secretary of Albany (NY) Committee of Safety and Correspondence, 1775-7. The first to read the Declaration of Independence in public from the steps of the old Court House, Albany, to the people of that city. Died, 1793.

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/v/mavisscher4062.html>

Matthew Visscher was born in December 1751. He was the son of Albany contractor and landholder Bastian T. Visscher and his wife, Engeltje Vandenbergh Visscher. In 1772, he married sloop captain's daughter Lydia Fryer. Their children were baptized in Albany churches during the 1770s and 80s. He was a member and pewholder at the Albany Dutch Reformed church.

Before the Revolution, he had become licensed to practice law. He came of age just in time to join the grassroots opposition to British restrictions headed by his mentor, attorney and former alderman

Abraham Yates, Jr. He also joined the Albany Masonic Lodge where he became acquainted with Albany newcomers who had more in common with the royal establishment.

But, instead, Matthew Visscher became a Revolutionary stalwart. In May 1775, he was appointed a lieutenant in the city militia regiment. Shortly thereafter, he was named secretary of the "Albany Committee of Correspondence, Safety, and Protection" and was one of its stalwart members throughout the war years. His daily diligence helped the committee bring the Revolution home and, in the process, made the young man one of the most important local operatives. He was a member of the Albany Commissioner for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies throughout its lifetime. He also served as an Indian Commissioner - attending meetings on the frontier in the waning years of the war. In these capacities, he forged lasting relationships with Governor George Clinton and other members of his administration. In the years that followed, Visscher received a number of bounty rights for wartime service in the military and on the homefront.



In 1778, he was elected assistant alderman for the first ward. He served for more than a decade and was one of the most active members of the city council. In 1778, he was appointed Albany City and County clerk and served until 1790. In 1784, he was elected to the New York State Assembly and served two terms. He also sat on a number of local boards and on the State Board of Regents.

After living for a while in the first ward home of his father-in-law, by 1790, his family was established in their new, Georgian townhouse at what became 100 North Pearl Street. His service as clerk and secretary of many organizations make Visscher's signature among the most recognizable early Albany autographs.



Matthew Visscher died on August 8, 1793 at the age of forty-two. His will passed probate in January 1794. His widow lived in their Pearl Street home for many years. A newspaper obituary testified to his exemplary service.

Obituary: "August 8, 1793: Matthew Visscher, counsellor at law, died aged 42. He was called into public life at an early age, and took an active part in the revolution. He was clerk of the city and county many years, and was highly respected for his fidelity and patriotism in the public service," printed in *Annals of Albany*, volume 3, p. 158. That November, a fire destroyed a large part of the old city and was blamed on Visscher's servant Pomp.

Vosburgh, John D., Union, 1; Private in Col. William B. Whiting's regiment, Seventeenth Albany County Militia, Capt. John Davis" company.

Vosburgh, Peter Isaac, Union, 1; Regimental Quartermaster, 1st Canadian (Livingston's) Regt. d. 29 Jan 1830.

Peter Isaac Vosburgh was b. 20 Oct 1752; d. 29 Jan 1830; m. 17 Oct 1784, Elizabeth Van Alstyne, b. 1 Oct 1762; d. 3 Apr 1856. He was born in Kinderhook, NY and died in Stuyvesant, NY. He served as a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary War. Commissioned 1 Feb 1777, 1st Lieut, 4th Company under Captain Van Rensselaer, Col. James Livingston and retired in 1780 with the rank of Captain. He was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati; his certificate was signed by George Washington on 10 Dec 1785. He fought at Valley Forge and General Lafayette presented him with his sword, which together with his own sword was preserved in his family. [note: Gen. Lafayette, it has been written by others, presented ceremonial swords upon occasion. See for example Bro. Daniel Shays above, where it is noted: "General Lafayette himself honored Captain Shays along with other officers under his command with a ceremonial sword as a mark of his personal esteem."]

Vrooman, Laurence, St. George's, 6 (1); EA 4 Jan 1779; FC 3 Apr 1779; MM 17 Apr 1779; Secretary 1781-85; Junior Warden 1792, '96 and '97. In 1775 he enlisted under Captain Jellis J. Fonda in the the 2nd Albany County Militia and served as a Private until 1778, when he was promoted to Ensign. He did not, however, receive a regular commission until 25 Feb 1780. In the fall of 1776 he marched to Stillwater, thence to Fort Ann, remaining some time on duty at each place. From Fort Ann he proceeded down the Wood Creek to Skenesborough as a guard for provision boats. From 27 Sep 1777 until a few days before Burgoyne's surrender, when he was sick and obliged to return home, he served with the Northern Army. In the fall of the same year he was appointed a deputy commissary of the Northern Department to purchase hospital supplies, and served until Apr 1778. During the year 1778 he performed garrison duty at Fort Paris, and was at one of the Schoharie Forts when Cobleskill was destroyed. He was at Fort Plain and Fort Plank when the Indians and Tories raided that section, and when the alarm gun was fired at Fort Plain he was one of the men who went in front of the cannon for relief. In Oct 1781 he on duty at Canajoharie when Walter Butler was killed. He died before his claim for pension was granted and his son's application was rejected.

Vrooman, Walter, St. George's, 6 (1); EA 28 Dec 1778; FC 3 Apr 1779; MM 17 Apr 1779; 1Lt, 2nd Regt, Albany Militia. At a meeting of St. George's Lodge, December 26, 1780, it was unanimously "Resolved, That fifty shillings, hard money, out of the funds of this Lodge, shall be delivered into the hands of Brother Robert Alexander for the use of Brother Walter Vrooman's family, who is now captive of the enemy, and the same amount be paid into the hands of John Cummins, for the use of Brother Andrew Rynex's family, who is also taken captive."

On 20 Jun 1778 he was commissioned 1Lt in Captain Jesse Van Slyck's company, 2nd Albany County Militia. In September he was on garrison duty at the Middle Fort, Schoharie. In 1779 he was serving as a Lt in the Levies. From Aug to Nov the same year he commanded a company at Schoharie, mustered at Schenectady and attached to Col. Butler's regiment. On 23 Oct 1780, while serving as a Lt in Col. Harper's Levies, he was taken prisoner by forces under Sir John Johnso and Joseph Brant and removed to Canada, where he was held until the end of the war.

During the Revolution the record shows that many officers of the American army were made Masons in St. George's Lodge, and that among its visiting brethren, at each meeting, were numbers whose names are as familiar as the history of our Revolution. The last record contained in this venerable minute book is, if possible, more interesting than any which preceded it. It is as follows: "Whereas, the death of our Worthy Grand Master, George Washington, was this evening announced to this Lodge, therefore, unanimously "Resolved, That the members of this Lodge wear (as a token of respect to the memory of our said late Worthy Grand Master) a black ribbon in the buttonhole of the waistcoat until the ensuing Festival of St. John the Baptist, and that the secretary be directed to give notice of the foregoing resolution to such members as did not attend this evening." — From "Historical Sketch of St. George's Lodge," prefixed to By-Laws, 1896.

W

Walden, Ambrose, American Union (visitor 12 Dec 1779); Lt, 2nd Canadian, (Hazen's) Regt. [b. 3 Jan 1752, Caroline, VA; d. 18 Mar 1840., Warrenton, Fauquier, VA; m. 12 Aug 1787, Elizabeth Taylor, b. 1762; d. 1832]

<http://listsearches.rootsweb.com/th/read/WALDEN/1998-05/0896035810>

The copy was reportedly very difficult to read so the unreadable portions have been omitted.

County of Fauquier, State of Virginia

On the day of ___ 1828, personally appeared in open court ___ Court of ___ County of Fauquier, **Ambrose Walden**, resident of said County aged seventy six years & more, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration, in order to obtain the provision ___ by the act of Congress of the ___ of March 1818, ___ May 1820, that he the sd Ambrose Walden the month of April 1777, in the state of Pennsylvania entered with the commission of ensign, the company commanded by Captain McC___, in the regiment commanded by **Colonel Moses Hazen** which regiment was raised by Congress and therefore bore the name of no state as will appear by references to his commission, hereto ___ marked A; that he was in the ___ of 1778, promoted to the rank of first Lieutenant, as can be informed by referenced the Certificates of the Marquise De Lafayette marked B. . . . that he continued to serve in the sd Corps until the month of October 1779, when he resigned his commission, at the White Plains, in the state of New York, that he hereby relinquishes all & every claim whatever to a pension, except the ___ that his name is not on the role of any state. and that the following are the reason for not making earlier application for a pension 1st until the 9th of June 1828, he had a compe ___ support arising for a part of the time from the possession of (acres?) and personal estate, and the money from annuities. 2nd by the short space from the ___ of June 1828, to the present time ___ not been ___ to collect & prepare the papers ___ in laying his claims before the War Department.

and in ___ of the Act of the 1st of May 1820, I do solemnly swear that I was a resident citizen of the United States on the 18th day of March, 1828, and that I have not ___ (since?) that time by gift, sale ___ (or?) any manner disposed of any property or any ___, with the intent thereby so to diminish it as to ___ the ___ of an act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary War" passed on the 18th day of March 1818, and that I have not, nor has any person in ___ for me, any property or securities, contracts, or debts due me, nor have I any income whatever, or property of any kind, that farming was once my occupation, but now, from age and infirmity, I am unable to pursue that calling, that I am not a housekeeper, that I spend the integral part of my time with my children living in the county of Fauquier, and lastly that ___ such indigent circumstances so as to be unable to support myself without the assistance of my country. That since the 18th of March 1818, the following changes have been made in my property. On the 18th of March 1818, I had a right, without the possession, of a certain tract of land in the state of Kentucky, for which a suit is now depending. That at the same time I had a life estate in same, a revisionary (?) interest ___, and an absolute right in three of the ___ named in a deed hereto ___. C. That on the 23 of November 1821 I conveyed to my sons Richard, William and John & to my daughter Judith Carter & George Carter her husband the sd tract of land & all my right in sd land in consideration of my three sons paying me ___ dollars per annum & of my daughter also paying the the fourth sum of sixty dollars per annum during my life which will also appear by reference to the sd deeds marked C. That after said conveyance the only property I had was a negro slave which I sold to Theophilus Green in May 1826 for \$226 for which sum I took his bond. That being in the custody of the Sheriff of Caroline County, Virginia under a writ of ___, on the 11th of June 1818, I availed myself of the act of the Legislature of Virginia for the relief of insolvent debtor, and that in a ___ which I made out and subscribed before I received the oath of insolvency. I surrendered the sums of money annually due from my sons & daughter whatever else I was worth all which will appear by reference to the record from the Court of Caroline marked D. (signed) Ambrose Walden

Sworn to & declared on the 22 day of September 1828 in open Court

(signed) John A. W. Smith. Clerk

(Note: It is unfortunate that the copy for General Services is difficult to read; however, it is possible to determine the children of Ambrose Walden and his wife Elizabeth Taylor Walden. They were married 21 August 1787. As soon as possible I will post the attachments referred to in the document.)

Waldron, Benjamin, Union, 1; Private, 2nd Dutchess Co. Militia.

Waldron, John, Union, 1; Captain, 2nd Cont'l Artillery.

http://books.google.com/books?id=A_wsAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA45&lpg=PA45&dq=%22john+Waldron%22+%22Artillery%22&source=bl&ots=eLroZn7D1z&sig=v-xYIWEdStj8jrGfpUukuVV-BI4&hl=en&ei=VcjrSduiK5PaMaDv6OqF&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4#PPA45.M1 page 45.

John Waldron was, during the first year of the war, a Lieutenant in Col. Ann Hawks Hay's regiment of Orange County militia, but later he secured a commission under Colonel Lamb in the regular Continental army. His record in that command reads as follows: Waldron, John, 2d Lieutenant, 2d Continental Artillery, 1 Jan 1777—1st Lt, 12 Sep 1778—Captain Lieutenant, 14 Apr 1781.—Resigned, 8 April, 1782. His son, Jacob Waldron, and several of his brothers were also members of Col. Ann Hawk Hay's regiment during the latter part of the war.

Wallace, Andrew, Benevolent, 142; Of this Brother's story nothing is now known except the following record In the annals of Benevolent Lodge. "Most of the Interments made by his lodge in the early years of its history were made in Trinity churchyard; a noticeable exception, however, is that of Andrew Wallace, who died in the year A.D. 1835, a verbatim account of which is here given as showing the shifting policy of one of the religious bodies which surround us, and which would seem to have us believe that its policy is semper idem el non vanat.

"An extra meeting of Benevolent Lodge, No. 1-42, was held at the Grand Lodge room, No. 410 Broadway, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, January 25, 1835. Present: Brother March, Worshipful Master; Brother Bennet, Senior Warden; Brother Suree, Junior Warden; Brother Adair, Treasurer; Brother Schieffeliu, Secretary; Brother Foi, Senior Deacon; Brother Walsh, Junior Deacon p. t.; and a large assemblage of Masonic brethren duly congregated. The Lodge was declared open in the degree of M.'. M.'. A dispensation from the Most Worshipful Morgan Lewis G.'. M.'. was read, authorizing this Lodge to inter the remains of Brother Andrew Wallace, member of a Lodge in Pennsylvania, aged one hundred and five (105) years, and a soldier of the Revolution, with Masonic honors. On motion, Resolved, That we proceed to carry the same into effect. Then a procession was formed in Masonic order, and the Lodge proceeded to the City Hall and joined with the Military and Civic authorities of the city in grand procession from

there to St. Patrick's Church, in Prince Street, where the body was entombed under solemn Masonic, Civil and Military Ceremonies, when the Masonic procession returned to the Lodge-room, and closed in Peace, Harmony and Brotherly Love.— Henry L. W. Schieffelin, Secretary."

Although Wallace does not appear to have been a member of Benevolent, I think the circumstances warrant the Insertion of his name here. I have examined the record of his burial in the books of St. Patrick's Church, but it gives no further details beyond the fact that Wallace was a native of Scotland. Watson, Alexander St. George's, Private in Colonel Wemple's (Albany County) regiment. Yates, Peter Union, Colonel Albany County Militia (Fourteenth Regiment).

Wallace, William, St George's, 6 (1); Lieutenant in Col. Lewis Dubois' regiment of levies; 1st Canadian Regt; d. 25 Jan 1837. He served in Captain Derrick Hanson's Company of Colonel James Livingston's Regiment

<http://ihubb22.net/page27.htm>

S26849, soldier reapplied 4 Apr 1818 in Montgomery Co NY and stated he had rec'd a Rev War pension of \$8 per month since 1808, in 1820 soldier was aged 69 with a wife aged 44 and a "boy" aged 9 and a daughter aged 3 years, soldier d 25 Jan 1837 leaving no widow but left 1 child named John Wallace who made aff'dt 4 Aug 1854 in Fulton Co NY aged 71 years.

Wallace, William, St. George's 6; EA 26 Apr 1793; FC & MM 6 May 1795; Private, Col. Abraham Wemple's Regiment, 2nd Albany County Militia, Captain Jellis A. Fonda's company.

Walter, John, St. George's, 6; EA 23 Oct 1792; FC & MM 5 Nov 1792; Private, Van Rensselaer's Levies.

Warner, Richard, Solomon's, 1; Private, 2nd, 5th and 8th Regt, Albany Militia; Dutchess Co. Militia.

Warner, Seth; Union, 1; St. John's, Fairfield, CT, 1795; Col; Cont'l Regt; d. 26 Dec 1784.

One of the popular heroes of the Revolution. Colonel of "Green Mountain Boys"; commissioned Colonel by Congress, July 27, 1775, for capture of Ticonderoga. Aide to General Montgomery at Quebec. Warner caught Montgomery as he fell, and it was in this brother's arms that the hero of Quebec breathed his last. Fought in the service until his health gave way, when he retired to Roxbury, Conn., his native place. (See Memoir, by Daniel Chipman, 1848.)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seth_Warner

Seth Warner, b. 7 May 1743, Roxbury, VT; d. 26 Dec 1784. In 1763, he removed with his father to Bennington in what was then the 'New Hampshire Grants'. He established there as a huntsman. Warner proved his qualities to the local community, and was elected Captain of the Green Mountain Boys, the local militia formed to resist New York authority over Vermont. With his cousin and the militia's founder, Ethan Allen, he was outlawed, but never captured.

During the Revolutionary War, he fought on the side of the Continental Army, though later in the war as a foreign unit under the Republic of Vermont, and was granted a commission as a colonel. He made a mark in such engagements as the Battle of Crown Point, the Montreal campaign, the Battle of Hubbardton and—most famously—the Battle of Bennington. Then, in 1782, with his health failing, he returned to Roxbury. Warner was never skilled in financial matters, and failed to make money on land speculation like so many others in the new territories. At the end of his life, his wife Hester had to apply to Congress for charity. After a long delay a grant of 2,000 acres (to his wife Hester) in the northeast of the state was made, the so-called Warner's Grant. The grant, however, came too late; Warner had already been dead for four years (and was never occupied). A further honor came with the Bennington Battle Monument, which includes a sculpture of Warner on its grounds. Warner aided John Stark in planning the Battle of Bennington and participated gallantly. Later, at Lake George Landing, he captured the vessels in which Burgoyne would have escaped.



Warren, Benjamin, Masters', 2; Private in Col. William Malcolm's regiment of levies.

Warren, Benjamin, Masters', 2; Captain, 7th Mass.; d. 10 Jun 1825. (note the marriage record!)

http://www.newenglandancestors.org/database_search/msc.asp?f=F:\INETPUBWWW\ROOT\NEHGS\RESEARCH\DATABASE\MS\C\CONTENT\BENJAMIN%20WARREN.HTM&pg=1&anchor=#htmlpage

Warren Benjamin was born at Plymouth, MA 13 Mar 1739/40; died there 12 Jun 1825, a son of Benjamin & Rebecca (Doty) Warren of Plymouth. He filed his (first) marriage intention 1 Jan 1763 to Jane Sturtevant, born at Kingston, MA 7 Apr 1737; died there 28 Feb 1797. Jane was the daughter of David and Sarah (Holmes) Sturtevant.

Benjamin filed his second marriage intention at Plymouth 16 Sep 1797, and married there (2) at Plymouth 15 Oct 1797 to the widow Lois (Harlow) Bartlett Doten, born at Plymouth, MA 9 Mar 1748/9; died there 19 Nov 1802. She married (1) at Plymouth, MA 16 Oct 1766 to Isaac Bartlett. She married (2) at Plymouth 1 Jun 1779 to Thomas Doten. Lois was the daughter of Amariah and Lois (Doty) Harlow.

Benjamin filed his third marriage intention at Plymouth 19 Mar 1803, and married (3) there 31 Mar 1803 to Patience (Holmes) Dimon, born ca 1750; died 15 Apr 1819. She was previously married (1) at Plymouth 24 Sep 1792 Daniel Dimon.

Benjamin filed his fourth marriage intention at Plymouth 6 May 1821, and married (4) there 27 May 1821 to Phebe (Pearson) Doten, born at Plymouth 11 Jan 1754 [calculated]; died there 14 Aug 1853, aged 99 yrs. 7 mos. 3 dys. Phebe was a daughter of William Bendick Pearson and his wife Phebe (Holmes) Pearson. Phebe had married (1) at Plymouth 22 Dec 1778 to Lemuel Doten. Lemuel died 20 Jul 1820, and Phebe received a widow's pension for his service during the Revolutionary War.

During the war Benjamin served as a Sergeant in the Lexington Alarm; 2nd Lieutenant of Cotton's Massachusetts Regiment from May to Dec 1775; 1st Lieutenant of the 25th Continental Infantry from 1 Jan 1777 to 31 Dec 1776; Captain of the 7th Massachusetts 1 Jan 1777; and resigned 11 May 1781.

Benjamin applied for a pension while residing in Plymouth on 17 Apr 1818. In 1820 he was widowed from his third wife and he stated that "had no family except a young woman hired to cook & wash for him". The gravestones for his wife Patience, Jane and Lois are located at Burial Hill in Plymouth, but his does not survive.

Children born at Plymouth, Massachusetts.

- i. Benjamin, b. 12 May 1766. filed his marr. int. at Plymouth 8 Sep 1789 to Sarah Lewis of Wellfleet.
- ii. Rebecca, b. 28 Feb 1768. She m. Joseph Finney.
- iii. Salley, b. 30 Aug 1769. Her marr. int. filed at Plymouth 17 Sep 1791, and was marr. there 9 Oct 1791 to William Sturtevant.
- iv. David. He filed his marr. int. at Plymouth 26 Mar 1796, and was marr. there 19 Apr 1796 to Sally Durham.

Washington, George, Holland, 8; Honorary Member; Lodge at Fredericksburg, 4 Aug 1753; d. 14 Dec 1799.

Watson, Abraham, Masters', 2,; Captain, 3rd Mass.

He enlisted as a Captain in the 3rd Massachusetts Regiment, 1 January 1777; taken prisoner at Young's House 3 Feb 1780, in the town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester, NY.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Young's_House

At the Battle of Young's House, Colonel Joseph Thompson, having been advised of the British approach, formed his own force in front of Joseph Young's house to withstand them, placing the four other companies on his flanks. When the British came within gunshot, there was a hot exchange of fire for about fifteen minutes. But Lt. Col. Chapple Norton flanked the American left and occupied an orchard behind the house. Thus surrounded, the Americans gave way; some took refuge in the house; the rest retreated, pursued by the mounted Tories. The grenadiers of the Guards forced the house, killed or captured all its occupants, and then burned it. The Americans lost 14 killed, including Captain Roberts, 37 wounded, 76 taken prisoner, including Joseph Young, the owner of the house, Colonel Thompson, **Captain (Abraham) Watson** and Captain-Lieutenant Farley, two lieutenants, and two ensigns. The British lost 5 killed and 18 wounded.

Watson, Alexander, St. George's, 6; EA 23 Dec 1776; FC 18 Jan 1777; MM 10 Apr 1777; Treasurer 1778; Junior Warden 1780-85; Private, 2nd Albany Militia.

Watson, John, Masters', 2; Lt, Willett's Levies.

Wattles, Mason, Hiram, 5; Sgt, Nixon's Mass. Regt, 1775; Ensign, 4th Con'l Inf, 1776; Lt, 6th Mass., 1777; Captain, 6th Mass., 1780-83; d. 1819.

http://www.newenglandancestors.org/database_search/msc.asp?f=:INETPUBWWWROOT\NEHGS\RESEARCH\DATABASE\MSC\CONTENT\MASON%20WATTLES.HTM&pg=1&anchor=#htmlpage

Mason Wattles was born at Lebanon, CT 3 Mar 1752; died at Union, Broome Co., NY 16 Jul 1819, the son of Mason and Irene (Chandler) Wattles. He married Catherine Houghton.

Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (16:719).

Mason Wattles, Wiscasset (also given New York, N.Y.) Certificate dated Cambridge, June 24, 1775, signed by Capt. Samuel McCobb, certifying that said Wattles and others belonging to his company, Col. Nixon's Regt., were in need of cartridge boxes and had each received one, for which said McCobb promised to be accountable; also, Sergeant, Capt. McCobb's co., Col. John Nixon's (5th) Regt.; company return dated Camp at Winter Hill, Oct. 7, 1775; also, Ensign, Capt. Ebenezer Winship's (4th) co., Lieut. Col. Thomas Nixon's (4th) Regt.; regimental return dated North Castle. Nov. 9, 1776; also, receipt given to Benjamin Heywood, Paymaster, 4th Regt., signed by said Wattles and others, for wages for Dec., 1776, as Ensigns in said regiment; also, Lieutenant and Captain, Col. Nixon's (6th) Regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780, to Dec. 31, 1780; reported as serving 3 mos. 13 days as Lieutenant, 8 mos. 17 days as Captain; also, communication dated West Point, June 5, 1781, signed by Calvin Smith, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, stating that said Wattles, Lieutenant, 6th Mass. Regt., had been taken prisoner by the enemy in 1779, whereby he was deprived of the opportunity of promotion; that having been exchanged he had rejoined the regiment in which there was a vacancy for a Captain; that said Wattles was entitled to the position, and requesting that his appointment, if approved, might date from April 13, 1780; ordered in Council June 11, 1781, that a warrant be issued to said Wattles; reported commissioned April 13, 1780; also, power of attorney, dated Feb. 15, 1785, signed by John Taylor, authorizing said Wattles, of New York, N.Y., to collect his wages.

Mason took his second degree in the Lodge of Saint Andrew, A.F.&A.M., Boston, 11 Sep 1777; resided in New York, NY, for several years after the war, then removed to Courtlandt (now a suburb of Peekskill), Westchester County, NY, where he lived at the time of the 1790 United States Census. Several years later he moved upstate to Broome County, probably to his bounty land (military tract); in 1807 was appointed an Associate Judge of that County's Court (he being then a resident of the town of Windsor); was reappointed twice to that office, the last time in 1815. In his will, dated 1 Feb 1814, he bequeathed to his two children and to his grandson, Samuel Mason Avery. Mason was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1819. His obituary appeared in the *Columbian Centinel* 18 Aug 1819. Mason received a Bounty Land Warrant 21 May 1798, and applied for a Soldiers Pension 2 Apr 1818.

Children:

- i. Cornelia. m. John Ward Oddie, a merchant of New York, NY.
- ii. Eliza, d. 10 Sep 1814. m. at Owego, NY, Dec 1806, Samuel William Avery.

Wayne, Anthony "Mad Anthony." There is no record of General Anthony's Masonic career; but the fact of his being a member of the Fraternity is undoubted. In 1857 a monument over his grave was dedicated at Stony Point by the Grand Lodge, R.' W.'. Robert Macoy acting as Grand Master.

Webb, Ebenezer, Ind. Royal Arch, 2; 1794; Private, 4th Regt, The Line.

Weeds, Isaac, St. George's, 6; EA 23 Jan 1778; FC 14 Feb 1778; MM 18 Mar 1778; Sergeant, 1st NY Continental Line. Enlisted 24 Oct 1776, for the war. Taken prisoner 22 Jul 1779 at Minniskink, NY, released and rejoined his regiment.

Weeks, Thomas, Union, 1; Captain, 1st Regt, Suffolk Co. Militia.

Welsh (Welch), Jacob, Masters', 2; 1Lt, Steven's Battalion of Artillery.

Wemple, Andrew, St. Patrick's, 4; initiated or affiliated 21 Dec 1771; Captain, Tryon Co. Militia.

Wemple, John B., St. Patrick's, 4, 30 Jul 1785; Captain, Tryon Co. Militia.

<http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/e/w/e/Sara-J-Ewen/WEBSITE-0001/UHP-0404.html>

John Barent Wemple (son of [Barent B Wemple](#) and [Deborah Wemple](#)) b. 1 Dec 1745 in Schenectady, NY; d. 1 Mar 1787; m.1 [Maria Veeder](#) on 1 Nov 1767 in Schenectady, NY; m2 [Alida Wemple](#) on 18 Dec 1785.

He and 99 others were granted 100,000 acres on the south side of the Mohawk River, 1769; was made first lieutenant, 25 Aug 1775, Captain John Fisher's Company, Col. F. Fisher's Regt; advanced to the Captain of the Company, 1780, serving through the Revolution; was in the battles of Oriskany, 6 Aug 1777, and Johnstown, 24 Oct 1781; his name is on the Oriskany Battlefield monument; suffered large property loss in the two raids of Johnstown, May 1780 and Oct 1781

Wemple, Myndert M., Masters', 2; Ensign; Major, 2nd Regt, Albany County Militia.

http://www.schenectadyhistory.org/resources/hanson/revwar_w_z.html

Baptized 20 Nov 1738; died in 1789. On 15 May 1776, he was delegated to collect wagons to carry provisions from Albany to Lake George. On 25 Apr 1777, he was appointed chairman pro tempore of the Committee of Safety. On 20 Jun 1778, he was commissioned second major of the 2d Albany County Militia to succeed Nicholas Veeder. In Sep or Oct 1779, he commanded a detachment to Fort Plank and Stone Arabia.

<http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/e/w/e/Sara-J-Ewen/WEBSITE-0001/UHP-0275.html>

He was the son of Myndert Wemple (son of Barent Janse Wemple and Volkije Symonse Veeder) was born 24 Aug 1691 in Albany, NY; died 1785. He married Alida DeWandelaer on 29 Jun 1718 in Albany, NY, d/o Johannes DeWandelaer and Sara Schepmoes.

From a paper title THE WEMPLE FAMILY by William C. Wemple sent to David Raymond Wemple by Michael Lee Wemple of Bay City, MI on 5 Sep 1995: Meindert was sent by Sir Wm. Johnson to the Senecas to stay until their corn was a foot high and keep their arms in order and working utensils in repair. The Indians in 1726 requested that "He being good and charitable to the poor" that some of his sons may reside among them as they are smiths, and are acquainted with them and know their language. According to the same paper, he was among the first to purchase property, along with Douw Fonda and Hendrick A. Vrooman, in the Mohawk Valley.

Children of Myndert Wemple and Alida DeWandelaer are:

- i. [Johannes Wemple](#), b. 25 Mar 1721, d. 1815.
- ii. [Anna Catherine Wemple](#), b. 22 Dec 1722, d. 1776.
- iii. [Barent Wemple](#), b. 25 Jul 1724, d. 1730.
- iv. [Myndert Wemple](#), b. 26 Jul 1724, d. 1738.
- v. [Abraham Wemple](#), b. 10 Jun 1726, d. 13 Jul 1758.
- vi. [Hendrick Wemple](#), b. 1730, d. 1790.
- vii. [Barent M Wemple](#), b. 02 Apr 1732, d. 4 Jul 1771.
- viii. [Maria Wemple](#), b. 02 Sep 1735, d. 1830.
- ix. [Myndert M Wemple](#), b. 20 Nov 1738, d. 1789.
- x. [Andreas Wemple](#), b. 02 Mar 1740/41.

Wendell, John W(alter), Master's 2; Captain, 1st NY; b. ca 1740; d. 10 Jul 1832.

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/w/jowwendell2954.html>

John W. Wendell was a hatmaker who came to Albany in the decade prior to the War for Independence. He was born about 1740 and was said to be a native of Boston. He also was called John Walter Wendell. In 1771, he married Albany native Mary Trotter and began to raise a family. The Trotters belonged to St. Peter's and at least two of his children were baptized in the Albany Dutch church. Later, he would become a member and long-time trustee of the Albany Presbyterian Church. He also was an officer of the Albany Masonic Lodge (member no. 2, served as Senior Warden).



Settling near his in-laws, in 1772 he received title to a lot along Court Street and began to make hats. In 1774, he was appointed firemaster for the first ward. His career was pre-empted by the outbreak of war. In 1775, he was appointed Quartermaster for the Second New York Regiment of the Continental army. In 1779, he was keeping the Continental stables in Albany. He also contributed financially to the American cause and later received a number of land bounty rights.

With the end of the war, now middle-aged John W. Wendell began to advertize his "manufactured" beaver, "castor," and felt hats for sale in the *Albany Gazette*. His store a few doors south of city hall also sold drygoods. Expanding his holdings with adjoining lots, he opened a hat factory in partnership with William Trotter - his brother-in-law. Wendell's factory was a Court Street landmark and an outstanding local example of the emergence of American manufacturing. He later leased a water lot near the city "watering place." This "hat manufacturer" was one of the founding members and first president of the Albany Mechanics Society.

In 1784, Wendell was elected to the city council as assistant alderman for the first ward. Active in committee work, he was re-elected several times. In 1788, he was among the Albany notables who signed a petition opposing adoption of the United States Constitution. During the 1790s, he operated a hotel/tavern/boarding house on his Court Street complex. John W. Wendell died in February 1802. He lived to the age of sixty-two.

Weston, Samuel, Holland, 8. 1788; Private, the Levies.

Wharry, Evans, Amicable, 23; "Served in the American army under General Montgomery at Quebec, but most of his service was under the command of General Schuyler. In 1798 he was appointed a Judge of the Common Pleas. He had personal relations with Washington, Hamilton, Clinton, and other leaders in the struggle for American independence. Died 1831, aged 82 years."

Wheeler, Edward, Scipio, 58; Captain.

settled near Aurora, NY (poss. Fleming, NY), ca 1790. His brother Parley did settle in Fleming, NY ca 1805. There is or was a paper on Capt. Wheeler in the archives of the Cayuga Historical Society, NY.

Son of Edward Wheeler and Thankful Geer

Children, born in Norwich CT.

Nathan Wheeler b: 12 AUG 1744

Elizabeth Wheeler b: 15 SEP 1745

Sarah Wheeler b: 3 MAR 1746/47

Olive Wheeler b: 30 AUG 1 1749

Edward Wheeler b: 28 JUL 1751

Edward Wheeler b: 26 FEB 1753

Labeus Wheeler b: 16 OCT 1754

Hannah Wheeler b: 16 DEC 1756

Prosper Wheeler b: 8 AUG 1758

Micajah Wheeler b: 16 FEB 1761

Apphia Wheeler b: 28 AUG 1762

Parley Wheeler b: 5 JAN 1765

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nycayuga/storke/page414.html>

The History of Cayuga County 1789-1879, page 414:

Following are the names of some of the early members [of Scipio Lodge], with the years in which their names first appeared upon the records, though many of them are known to have joined earlier than the years indicated. [names in bold are included in this present work].

1797: **John Tillotson** and **Seth Sherwood**.

1799:

August Chidsey,

Andrew Simpson,

Abner French,

Daniel Shepard,

Edward Paine,

Edward Richardson,

Edward Wheeler,

Elisha Durkee,

Fred'k Delano,

Joseph Richardson,

Jas. Barnes,

Joseph Barnes,

Jas. Bacon,

Jonathan Richmond,

Jonathan Hastings,

Osborn Parson,

Perley Kenney,

Peres Brownell,

Roswell Franklin,

Victor S. Towsley,

Walter Wood,

Zebulon Taylor,

Dudley Avery,

Erastus Spalding,

Stephen Downing,

Matthew N. Tillotson,

Phineas Rice,

Jabez Bradey and

George Barkley

1800: Thos. Luckey, Robert L. Tracy and Luther Gere

1802:

Samuel Knapp,

Wm. L. Morgan,

Edmund Wright,

Jedediah Morgan,

James M. Devit,

Christopher Morgan,

Cornelius Cuyler and

Benjamin Ledyard.

Wheeler, Samuel, Union, 1; Private, 1st and 2nd Regt, The Line; 7th and 16th Regt, Albany Militia.

Wheeler, William, Masters', 2; Private, Artillery Regt, The Line; Independent Company, Albany Militia; Cooper's Rangers, Dutchess Co. Militia; 1st Regt of Minutemen; Suffolk Co. Militia.

Wheeler, William, Masters', 2; Surgeon, Ebenezer Steven's Battalion of Artillery; commissioned 4 Sep 1777; resigned 8 Jan 1779.

Whitcomb, Benjamin, Masters', 2; Major, Battalion NH Rangers; d. 22 Jul 1828.

<http://www.familyorigins.com/users/m/i/Randall--Mitton/FAMO1-0001/d1255.htm>

Benjamin Whitcomb [4c6r] was born on 2 Jul 2 1737 in Lancaster, Worcester Co., MA; died on 22 Jul 22 1828; buried Lisbon, Grafton Co., NH, in the Salmon Hole Cemetery" over ninety years of age.

He was the most prominent pioneer, trapper and hunter of his time in New Hampshire and Vermont. He was a successful scout and spy during the French and Indian and Revolutionary Wars. He won his Major's commission by shooting Gen. Gordon in Canada. This commission was offered by Gen. Washington as a reward to any American soldier who would kill a British General in retaliation for the wanton butcheries and massacres of women and children in the frontier settlements by the Indians under the British. Benjamin Whitcomb, after he had ambushed and killed Gen. Gordon, was captured by the Indians and expected to forfeit his life, but was set free by an Indian whom he had befriended many years before. This account of him is gleaned from Hemanway's 'Vermont', but the incident of his being set free by the Indian was the basis of a story in the Vermont School Readers of a generation ago." [late 1800's] ... "He received the promised commission and was generally known as 'Major Ben.' . . . He was allowed a pension for four years' actual service as Major in New Hampshire troops, according to Pension File 42614."

"He served in the French and Indian war in 1755, under General Johnson, and again in 1757, in Capt. Wilder's Co., Mass., and again in Capt. Reed's Co., Mass. in the expedition against Montreal. In July 1776 he was living in Newbury, Vt., and was in command of a scout on the Sorel (in southern Quebec at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and Richelieu Rivers), and had mortally wounded Gen. Gordon as he was riding between Chambly and St. Johns, and took his watch and sword. Several attempts were made to capture him, but without success. 14 Oct 1776, he was captain of an Independent Core of Rangers until they were taken from under his command to join the Continental army by order of Congress. He was promoted Major, 10 Nov 1777, and commanded a body known as Major Benjamin Whitcomb's Independent Core of Rangers from 10 Nov 1777 to 1 Feb 1781, the date of his last muster roll. He came to Lisbon about 1782, and settled on Lot 1 in the gore, and on the west side of the river, and opposite of Samuel Young's lot. Here he built the first two-story house in Lisbon. He finally sold out to Moses Emery, and located in Savageville, so-called, where the late Edward Knight lived. He was a miller, and ran the first grist mill in Lisbon Village." ... "He was pensioned 23 Jun 1818, \$240 per year."

He was married to Lydia Howe* on 14 Dec 1769, born ca 1739 of Westmoreland, NY; died 24 Sep 1823 in Lisbon, Grafton Co., NH, aged 84 years and interred next to Benjamin in the Salmon Hole Cemetery in Lisbon.

Children:

i. Benjamin Whitcomb born 8 Aug 1770; died ca 1812. "He lived in Lisbon a few years, then moved with his brother-in-law, Life Young to Sandusky, Ohio." He was killed in the war of 1812

ii. Joshua Whitcomb buried in Stanstead, Quebec, Canada in the old Rose cemetery" He "lived in Lisbon until his third child was born, when he left and went to Canada, and settled in the township of Stanstead, and located on the road leading from Stanstead Plain to Sherbrook, and about one mile from the old Rose cemetery in which he was buried. . . ." "He was married to Clarissa Bailey and removed from northern New Hampshire to Stanstead Plains, P.Q., in 1806. He was a farmer and settled about two and one-half miles south of Newville on the Stanstead road and about the same distance north of the old Rose cemetery, where

he was buried. He opened a 'still,' where he made potato whiskey, a very popular and respectable beverage in those days (the fore part of the last century)."

iii. [Anna Bedel Whitcomb](#).

iv. Lydia Whitcomb

v. Azubah Whitcomb

vi. Ruth Whitcomb died in Bolton, Canada.

vii. John Whitcomb

<http://www.myrevolutionarywar.com/states/nh-whitcomb.htm>

Benjamin Whitcomb enlisted as a Lieutenant in a regiment of Bedel's New Hampshire Rangers on 22 Jan 1776. Whitcomb's company served as a rear guard for the American Army in the Northern Department as the army moved south from Canada after the failed Canadian Campaign. Because of Whitcomb's extensive experience in the area of the Champlain Valley from his service in the French & Indian Wars, American commanders frequently used him as a scout around Fort Ticonderoga and surrounding areas. On one such mission, Whitcomb shot and fatally wounded the commander of the British First Brigade, Brig. Gen. Patrick Gordon. As a result of this, the British put a price on Whitcomb's head, and he and his men were vigorously hunted by British and their Indian allies for the remainder of the war.

On 30 Sep 1776, because of Whitcomb's prowess as a ranger and scout, Maj. Gen. Horatio Gates recommended to Congress that he be given command of his own corps of rangers. Gates address to John Hancock, President of the Congress stated in part: "...I must now beg leave to recommend Lieut. Whitcomb as a very proper person, to have the Command of Two Independent Companies, of Fifty Men each to be recruited by Himself, and the Officers to be Commissioned agreeable to his Recommendations. I never knew any Man more capable of doing good Service, in the Ranging or Scouting way, than Lieut. Whitcomb, and his Sobriety, Honor, and Truth illustrate his Military Talents."

They traveled great distances from their posts at or around Mount Independence and Fort Ticonderoga on the open water by canoe, and over land by foot. Scouting parties of Whitcomb's men frequently traveled from their posts to over 100 miles north through savage infested wilderness into enemy territory to gather information from the area around Montreal.

- Authorized on 15 Oct 1776 in the Continental Army as Whitcomb's Rangers, an element of the Northern Department. Congress adopted the following resolution: "In Congress Assembled - Resolved, That two independent Companies consisting of fifty Men each, be immediately raised to be commanded by Lieutenant Whitcomb, who should be appointed Captain Commandant - that he nominate the Officers of the said two Companies who are to be appointed, when approved . . ." It organized in November 1776 at Fort Ticonderoga, New York, to consist of 2 companies from northwestern New Hampshire.
- Spring of 1777, Benjamin Whitcomb's Independent Corps of Rangers began fulfilling their role in earnest by the. The Rangers quickly built a reputation for their skill at scouting and raiding, primarily in small groups of from two to twenty men.
- Whitcomb's Rangers were with the American Army as it was forced by the British to abandon Fort Ticonderoga and Mount Independence on July 6, 1777. They marched from Mt. Independence over 20 miles away to Hubbardton, and there fought a successful but costly rear guard action the next day on July 7. While considered a British victory, the Battle of Hubbardton had served its purpose for the Americans by giving the majority of the Army time to escape and regroup. On August 16, Whitcomb's men were part of an American force that fought a successful engagement at the Battle of Bennington.
- Some of Whitcomb's men were with Colonel Brown when he made a gallant attempt to retake Fort Ticonderoga on September 17-22, 1777. The attempt failed owing to the sturdy defenses, but it did succeed in destroying the shipping and outer works of the fort, and in capturing 225 British and Germans and releasing 100 American prisoners. At the same time, the main force of the American Army was making its way north of Albany where Whitcomb himself was reportedly the first person to have observed the approaching British army along Bemis Heights. When Burgoyne came up against the American positions at Freeman's Farm on September 19, some of Whitcomb's Rangers served with Dearborne's Light Infantry Battalion and fought the first battle of Saratoga. After the battle, they were assigned to watch Burgoyne's left flank until General Stark could move into position to cut off the British retreat.
- Whitcomb was promoted to Major in November of 1777, and the Rangers were eventually assigned to Rutland, Vermont. Whitcomb being the senior Continental Army officer in the area, served as overall commander of Fort Ranger, and commanded several militia companies, another company of Continental Rangers, and a portion of Seth Warner's Regiment, the only other Continental troops in Vermont. Disbanded 1 January 1781 at Coos, New Hampshire as part of an army-wide reorganization, orders came from Congress for Whitcomb to send his non-commissioned officers and privates to join the Continental Army and for the officers to retire. An appeal was made to General Washington but the original orders stood. Most of the rangers became part of the New Hampshire Continental Line.

White, Andrew, Temple Lodge, x; Warden 1785; Captain, NY Levies.

Whitlock, Ephraim Lockhart, Ind. Royal Arch, 2, 1785; Lodge No. 26. PA; Brevet Captain; Lt. Col, NJ Battalion; Lt Col, 14th Infantry, 14 Nov 1813.

http://books.google.com/books?id=tZALAAAIAAJ&pg=PA589&lpg=PA589&dq=%22Whitlock,+Ephraim+Lockhart%22&source=bl&ots=vjSAHnbCu7&sig=T5FriQ8fsSygm9HsXTIau6pCno&hl=en&ei=34rsSfKdGJbIM4v8vewF&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1 page 589.

Ensign 4th New Jersey, 2 Nov 1776; 2Lt, 1 Jan 1777; 1Lt, 23 Nov 1777; transferred to 1st New Jersey, 1 Jul 1778; retained in New Jersey Battalion Apr 1783; Brevet Captain, 30 Sep 1783, served to Nov 1783; Major 15th US Infantry, 1 May 1812; Lt Col 14th Infantry, 14th Nov 1813; honorably discharged 15 Jun 1815.

(1755-1825), was Ensign at the Battle of Long Island in Capt. William Bond's company. He rose to the rank of captain, was in many battles and at the surrender of Cornwallis. He was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He died in Elizabethtown, NJ.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=I2cQAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA180&dq=%22Ephraim+L.+whitlock%22#PPA180.M1> page 180.

Mr. Whitlock was a resident of Elizabeth Town. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He took an interest in military affairs and attained the rank of colonel. He died 22 Sep 1825. Over his grave in the Presbyterian churchyard is a stone with this inscription, as recorded on page 68 of "Inscriptions on Tombstones, Elizabeth, New Jersey:"

IN MEMORY OF
COL. EPHRAIM L. WHITLOCK
WHO DIED SEP. 22 1825, Aged 70

Whitney, William, Union, 1; Private, 9th Albany Militia.

Whitwell, Samuel, Union, 1; Surgeon, 3rd Mass.; d. 21 Nov 1791.

http://www.newenglandancestors.org/database_search/msc.asp?f=:\INETPUB\WWW\ROOT\NEHGS\RESEARCH\DATABASE\MSC\CONTENT\SAMUEL%20WHITWELL.HTM&pg=1&anchor=#htmlpage

Samuel Whitwell was born at Boston, MA 12 Jan 1754; died at Newton, MA 21 Nov 1791, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Kelsey) Whitwell. He married in Chelmsford, MA 11 Nov 1783 to Lucy Tyler of Dunstable, MA. She married (2) at Newton 15 Jun 1796 to Amasa Park. She may be the Mrs. Lucy Park who died in Newton, MA 26 October 1823, age 61 yrs.

Samuel prepared for college at Boston Latin School. He received his AB from Princeton, in 1774. He studied medicine under Dr. James Loyd. Samuel served as a surgeon for the 3rd Massachusetts from 1 Jan 1777 until the close of war. After the war he settled in Newton, where he practiced his profession. He took his third degree in Freemasonry in the Lodge of Saint Andrew, A.F.&A.M., Boston, 30 Apr 1778. He was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1791, and was granted a Bounty Land Warrant from the government. He was buried at the River Street Cemetery in West Newton, MA.

Children, born in Newton:

- i. John Tyng, b. at Boston 22 Nov 1784. m. 21 Mar 1806 to Persis "Percy" Williams.
- ii. Samuel, b. 28 Jul 1786. m. at Boston 28 Nov 1810 to Sophia Story of Marblehead, MA.
- iii. Elizabeth, b. 27 Nov 1788. m. at Brimfield, MA 27 Dec 1808 to Ebenezer Williams.

Wigglesworth, John, Masters', 2; Quartermaster; 13th Mass.; Held rank as Colonel, command not known. Name recorded on manuscript In State Comptroller's office.

Wilcocks, William, Holland, 8, 1788; Junior Warden 1789; Private.

Wilcox, Samuel, Military, 93; Charter member; Captain.

Samuel Wilcox was born 2 Jan 1744 in Peru, MA. He was commissioned a Captain and participated in the Battle of Breed's Hill on 17 Jan 1775. He later accompanied Benedict Arnold through the forests to Quebec, by way of St. Johns, in mid-winter, where they joined another division of the Continental army under General Montgomery, before Quebec.

On 31 Dec, the Continental or invading army, having from various reasons become depleted of 800 men (small pox among the reasons) General Montgomery, with this mere handful of soldiers, made an attack upon Quebec at which the General was killed. A short time after their return Bro. Wilcox was taken prisoner by the Indians and delivered into the hands of the British at New York city, and confined in the prison ships until the close of the war.

At this time, the United States having offered a high bounty on sail-cloth, Bro. Wilcox erected a factory, in consideration of the flattering prospects, for the manufacture of that article, which he continued to operate until the bounty was removed, which caused destruction of the business and the factory became useless. Subsequently or about the year 1798, he removed to Central New York and located on a tract of land, consisting of 640 acres situated in the town of Manlius, now DeWitt, near what is called Lyndon, where he died 28 Jun 1827, aged 85 years.

Wilkinson, James, Masters', 2; Private, 1st NY line Regiment.

Willett, Edward S., Union, 1; Master's 2 (member no. 10.)

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/w/edwillett6905.html>

Edward S. Willett was born in Nov 1750. He was the son of Samuel Willett of Flushing, Long Island. He was baptized at Trinity Church in New York City in 1753. By the early 1770s, he joined his older cousin in Albany and worked with him in the saddler's trade. Shortly after arriving, he became a member of St. Peter's Anglican church. In 1774, he married Albany native and Dutch church pewholder Sarah Fryer. By 1782, the marriage had produced seven children.

He then followed his father-in-law in the river trade - becoming a sloop captain himself by the mid-1770s. At the outbreak of the war, he joined the Revolutionary cause - carrying people, cargoes, and intelligence on his sloop while also serving as "forage master" and with an artillery company. He was trusted to transport Tories to New York for exchange and was called "a gentleman of undoubted loyalty" by Governor Clinton. Later, he received a land bounty right in conjunction with the Albany militia regiment.

His home was on what became South Pearl Street and was located in the middle of the block between Beaver and Hudson Streets. In 1776, he served as a firemaster in the first ward. After the war, he was an Albany mainstay for the next three decades. During that time, his household included slaves. Community based documents identified him as a merchant dealing in building supplies, a mariner, and a saddler. He was a Mason - belonging to the Union Lodge. Edward S. Willett died in April 1810 a few months shy of his sixtieth birthday. He was buried in the Dutch church cemetery. His widow lived until 1831.

Williams, Bedford, Masters', 2; Surgeon Mate (28 Jun 1755- Jan 1776), 2nd Regt of Col. Goose Van Schaick, and Surgeon, Hospital Department (1779-81).

Williams, David, Military, 93; Charter Junior Warden; Captain.

David Williams was in the Continental army, serving until the close of the war. He located in Manlius and together with Bro. Walter Worden erected the first grist mill in the county at Edwards Falls. Soon after he disposed of his interest in the mill and bought a farm in the town of Pompey, then Manlius. He was one of the first Overseers of the Poor elected in the town of Manlius, but he gave his attention to farming the most of his lifetime.

In 1802, when Military Lodge No. 93 was instituted, he presented it with a sword that he secured on the battlefield of Yorktown. This sword is still in possession of this Lodge.

Williams, Henry Abraham, Regimental Lodge in 4th Regt; Raised 2 Oct 1780; Lt, 2nd Cont'l Artillery; Sep 1780-Jun 1783.

Williams, John, Masters', 2; Captain; Col, NY Militia.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=Tq5YAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA94&dq=%22colonel+john+williams%22+%22albany%22> page 94. (1752-___), Captain Albany County New York Militia, May 3, 1775; 2d Lieutenant, Captain Isaac Bloom's Company, 6th Regiment Dutchess County New York Militia, Colonel David Sutherland, October 17, 1775; Colonel Charlotte County New York Militia, February 19, 1776; Member New York Provincial Congress, 1775-7.

<http://www.threerivershms.com/charlottecomilitia.pdf>

June 25, 1778. Colonel John Williams, dismissed for defrauding the Continental Pay Office by false payrolls, also removed from the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Charlotte County.

Williams, Robert, Solomon's, 1; Private, 1st, 3rd and 15th Regt.. The Line; 2nd Regt, Westchester Militia; 6th Dutchess Co. Militia.

Willis, Richard, Masters', 2; Private, 5th Dutchess Co. Militia.

Wilson, James, Solomon's, 1; Captain, Graham's Regt, NY Militia.

Wilson, Robert, St. Patrick's, 4, initiated or affiliated 30 Jul 1784; Private, 1st NY, The Line.

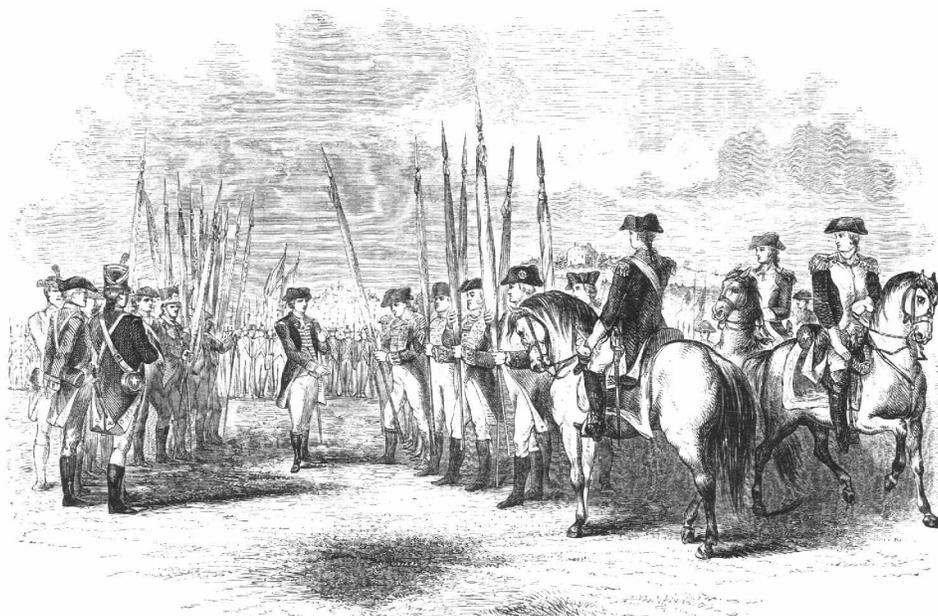
Wilson, Robert, Military, 93; Ensign, at surrender of Cornwallis.

Ensign Robert Wilson

Secretary, Military Lodge No. 93, Manlius, New York
The Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown - 19 October 1781

PICTORIAL FIELD BOOK OF THE REVOLUTION - VOLUME II. BY BENSON J. LOSSING - 1850.

<http://freepages.history.rootsweb.com/~wcarr1/Lossing1/Chap44.html>



SURRENDER OF BRITISH STANDARDS AT YORKTOWN.

The ceremony, on the occasion of the surrender, was exceedingly imposing. The American army was drawn up on the right side of the road leading from Yorktown to Hampton, and the French army on the left. Their lines extended more than a mile in length. Washington, upon his white charger, was at the head of the American column; and Rochambeau, upon a powerful bay horse, was at the head of the French column. A vast concourse of people, equal in number, according to eye-witnesses, to the military, was also assembled from the surrounding country to participate in the joy of the event. Universal silence prevailed as the vanquished troops slowly marched out of their intrenchments, with their colors cased and their drums beating a British tune, and passed between the columns of the combined armies. All were eager to look upon Cornwallis, the terror of the South, in the hour of his adversity. They were disappointed; he had given himself up to vexation and despair, and, feigning illness, he sent General O'Hara

with his sword, to lead the vanquished army to the field of humiliation. Having arrived at the head of the line, General O'Hara advanced toward Washington, and, taking off his hat, apologized for the absence of Earl Cornwallis. The commander-in-chief pointed him to General Lincoln for directions. It must have been a proud moment for Lincoln, for only the year before he was obliged to make a humiliating surrender of his army to British conquerors at Charleston. Lincoln conducted the royal troops to the field selected for laying down their arms, and there General O'Hara delivered to him the sword of Cornwallis; Lincoln received it, and then politely handed it back to O'Hara, to be returned to the earl.

The delivery of the colors of the several regiments, twenty-eight in number, was next performed. For this purpose, twenty-eight British captains, each bearing a flag in a case, were drawn up in line. Opposite to them, at a distance of six paces, twenty-eight American sergeants were placed in line to receive the colors. **Ensign (Robert) Wilson** of Clinton's brigade, the youngest commissioned officer in the army (being then only eighteen years of age), was appointed by Colonel Hamilton, the officer of the day, to conduct this interesting ceremony. When **Wilson** gave the order for the British captains to advance two paces, to deliver up their colors, and the American sergeants to advance two paces to receive them, the former hesitated, and gave as a reason that they were unwilling to surrender their flags to non-commissioned officers. Hamilton, who was at a distance, observed this hesitation, and rode up to inquire the cause. On being informed, he willingly spared the feelings of the British captains, and ordered **Ensign Wilson** to receive them himself, and hand them to the American sergeants. [This scene is depicted in the above engraving.](#)

When the colors were surrendered, the whole royal army laid down their arms. It was an exceedingly humiliating task for the captives, for they had been for months enjoying victories under their able commander, and had learned to look upon the rebels with profound contempt. After grounding their arms and laying off their accoutrements, they were conducted back to their lines, and guarded by a sufficient force until they commenced their march for permanent quarters in the interior of Virginia and Maryland.

The loss of the British on this occasion was one hundred and fifty-six killed, three hundred and twenty-six wounded, and seventy missing. The whole number surrendered by capitulation was a little more than seven thousand, according to the most reliable authorities, making the total loss between seventy-five and seventy-eight hundred. The combined army employed in the siege consisted of about seven thousand regular American troops, more than five thousand French, and four thousand militia; a total of over sixteen thousand men. Their loss during the siege, of killed and wounded, was only about three hundred. The artillery, and military stores and provisions surrendered, were very considerable. There were seventy-five brass, and one hundred and sixty iron cannons; seven thousand seven hundred and ninety-four muskets; twenty-eight regimental standards (ten of them English, and eighteen German); a large quantity of cannon and musket-balls, bombs, carriages, &c., &c. The military chest contained nearly eleven thousand dollars in specie.

Robert Wilson, the honored ensign on this occasion, was a native of New York. He had been early trained in the duties and hardships of military life, by his maternal uncle, the famous Captain Gregg well known in the history of the Mohawk Valley. One of his exploits I have related on [page 252, volume i.](#)

Young **Wilson** became attached to the army at the age of twelve years. His commission as ensign (which I have seen) is dated June 9th, 1781, four months previous to the surrender at Yorktown. At the close of the war, he became a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and from his certificate I made the copy printed on [page 696, vol. i.](#)



Society of the Cincinnati – Members' Certificate of Robert Wilson

He settled in Central New York when it was a wilderness; was magistrate many years; and for some time was postmaster at Manlius, in Onondaga county. He died 30 May 1811, New Hartford, Oneida Co., leaving a widow (Amelia Dunham), who long survived him, and four children, all of whom are now dead. The late James Gregg Wilson, one of the proprietors of the *Brother Jonathan* newspaper, was his last surviving child. The statement in the text respecting his participation in the surrender of the colors at Yorktown I received from his relatives, and have no reason to doubt its truth. It is also corroborated by an eye-witness who lived to the age of ninety-eight, and knew Wilson from his boyhood until his death.

<http://freepages.history.rootsweb.com/~wcarr1/Lossing1/Chap11.html#e021>

Before the fort (Schuyler) was invested by St. Leger, the Indians, in small parties, annoyed the garrison, and frequently attacked individuals when away from their dwellings. On one occasion they fired upon three little girls who were out gathering blackberries. Two were killed and scalped, but the third escaped. The remarkable adventure of **Captain Gregg** [q.v. – Wilson's uncle] is worthy of notice. He was a soldier of the garrison of Fort Schuyler, and went out one day to shoot pigeons, with two of his soldiers, and a boy named (Robert) **Wilson** (who became an ensign in the army at the age of eighteen, and conducted the surrender of the British standards at Yorktown). Fearing the Indians, the boy was sent back.

They had not proceeded far before some savages in ambush shot all three down, scalped them, and made off. The captain, though badly wounded, was not killed. His two soldiers, however, were lifeless, and, laying his bleeding head upon the body of one of them, he expected soon to die. His dog had accompanied him, and, in great agitation, whined, licked his wounds, and otherwise manifested his grief and attachment. He told the dog to go for help, and the animal, as if endowed with reason, at once obeyed. He ran about a mile, and found two men fishing. By piteous moans he induced them to follow him to his wounded master. The captain was carried to the fort, and, after suffering much, was restored to health. "He was a most frightful spectacle," says **Dr. Thacher** [q.v.], from whose journal (page 144) this account is taken. "The whole of his scalp was removed; in two places on the forepart of his head the tomahawk had penetrated the skull; there was a wound on his back with the same instrument, besides a wound in his side, and another through his arm with a musket-ball.

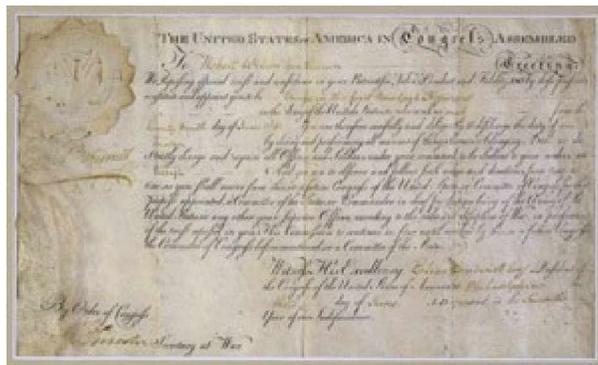
The Stuart Goldman Collection

<http://www.goldbergcoins.net/catalogarchive/20030920/>

Boudinot, Elias (1740-1821) Member of Continental Congress, president (1782-1783); U.S. House of Representatives (1789-1795); Director of U.S. Mint (1795-1805).

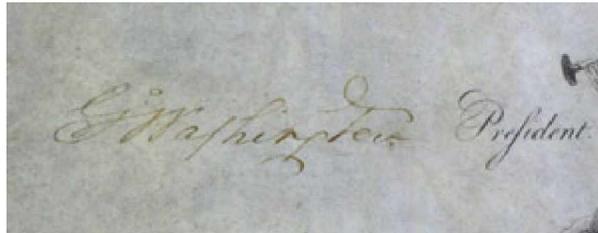
Partly-printed Document Signed as President of the Continental Congress, June 3, 1783, Philadelphia. One page oblong folio, vellum, matted to 17 x 19 inches. Boudinot appoints "*Robert Wilson Gentlemen...Ensign in the first New York Regiment in the Army of the United States, to take rank as such from the twenty ninth day of June 1781...*" Countersigned by Benjamin Lincoln ("*B Lincoln*") as Secretary of War. Boudinot signed at upper left under the "United States of America War Office" seal. Some wear and discoloration at edges of vellum. Overall Very Good. A historic document.

Robert Wilson was born in New York City (date unknown). His father died before the Revolution and his widowed mother moved with her six children to Albany, N.Y. Robert enlisted in the Revolution at about the age of 12 and served as fifer with the New York troops in the company of his mother's brother, Captain James Gregg. On June 9, 1781, he was commissioned ensign in the First New York Regiment, and served until the close of the Revolution. During Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown, when the British officers did not want to surrender their standards to a noncommissioned officer, Colonel Alexander Hamilton appointed Wilson Officer of the Day to conduct the ceremony of receiving the British flags. He received the colors of twenty-eight British regiments from twenty-eight British captains and handed them to twenty-eight American sergeants (See in this same collection the sword presented by Alexander Hamilton to Robert Wilson December 25, 1781). Wilson later became the second postmaster in Manlius, New York ([Photo](#)). Estimated value \$3,000-4,000.



Washington, George. Partly-printed Document Signed ("*Go: Washington*") as President of the Society of the Cincinnati, Mount Vernon, December 4, 1785. One page, oblong elephant folio, vellum, matted to 15 x 21½ inches. Being the membership certificate of Robert Wilson "Rank Red in ye late War" in the Society of the Cincinnati. Countersigned by Henry Knox ("*H Knox*") as Secretary of the Society. Even age toning and slight waviness to vellum, with browning in margins. Unusually attractive for a Society of the Cincinnati membership; these documents are not common, and those that remain are often in poor condition. Both Washington's and Knox' signatures are nice and strong. Overall Fine ([Photo](#)). Estimate \$10,000-15,000.

(see Lossing's facsimile of this above)



Sword Presented On By Alexander Hamilton To Ensign Robert Wilson. Dress sword, 34 inches long, engraved on under side of guard, "Presented to / Ensign Robert Wilson / From / Lieu't Col. Alexander Hamilton / Dec. 25th 1781." Hilt originally wound with fine silver wire; the guard, pommel, bow and trimmings are all silver, and the scabbard is of black leather. The blade seems to be of Italian or Spanish workmanship, of the rapier pattern. The sword was presented by Hamilton to Ensign Wilson, the youngest commissioned officer in the American army, as a memento of the part he played in the surrender of Cornwallis' forces at Yorktown. This is truly a unique and historic sword.

Included with the sword is an original catalogue published by Emmor K. Adams of Cranford, New Jersey, in 1918, documenting his collection of "Arms, Weapons And Relics of American Wars, &c. Especially the Revolutionary War." This sword is the second item described, No. 102. Adams writes how he came into possession of the sword: "...Thomas Crawford of N. Y. City, came into possession of this sword through James Gregg Wilson, son of Ensign Robert Wilson, who was one of the proprietors of a newspaper called *Brother Johnathan*, published in N. Y. John Crawford, son of Thomas, sold it in 1861 to William M. Taylor, a Printer, of No. 32 Liberty Street, New York City, from whom it was purchased and added to this collection." Addition information, dated June 4, 1934, notes that after Adams' death, his entire collection was sold to Robert Fridenberg of New York City. The inscription was probably added by a later owner.

On October 19, 1781, Lord Cornwallis surrendered with his entire force, military and naval, to the allied forces of America and France. The Army, with all of its artillery, stores, military chest, etc., was surrendered to General Washington; the Navy, with its appointments, was surrendered to Admiral de Grasse. The delivery of the colors is recounted in Benson J. Lossing's *The Pictorial Field-Book Of The Revolution*: "...For this purpose, twenty-eight British captains, each bearing a flag in a case, were drawn up in line. Opposite to them, at a distance of six paces, twenty-eight American sergeants were placed in line to receive the colors. Ensign Wilson of Clinton's brigade, the youngest commissioned officer in the army (being then only eighteen years of age), was appointed by Colonel Hamilton, the officer of the day, to conduct this interesting ceremony. When Wilson gave the order for the British captains to advance two paces, to deliver up their colors, and the American sergeants to advance two paces to receive them, the former hesitated, and gave as a reason that they were unwilling to surrender their flags to noncommissioned officers. Hamilton, who was at a distance, observed this hesitation, and rode up to inquire the cause. On being informed, he willingly spared the feelings of the British captains, and ordered Ensign Wilson to receive them himself, and hand them to the American sergeants..." ([Photo](#)). Estimate \$10,000-20,000.



Pewter Tea Canister and Creamer Belonging to Robert Wilson. The canister is a narrow oval box with a hinged lid and nob handle, with lock but lacking key. Exterior with ornate engraving on walls and lid, the walls with floral borders and swags and oval cartouche on both sides with the initials "R W." The lid has similar pendant border and central starburst emanating from the handle. The hinge with, apparently, several repairs, one old and perhaps contemporary with the box, along with some more recent work. The lid has an added inscription, old, perhaps within a generation or two of the war: "Used in Camp in the War of the Revolution, 1781." Height: 4½ in.; Width: 5½ in. Condition better than Fine.

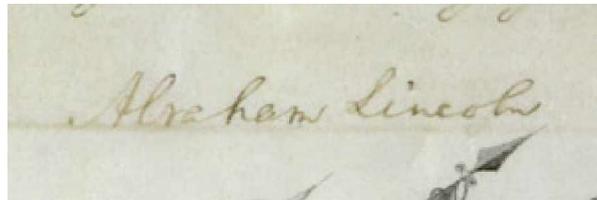
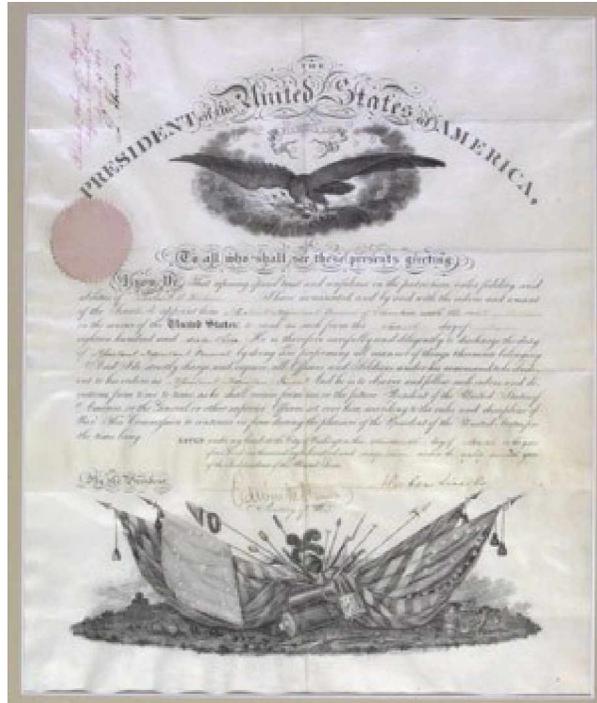
Along with the canister is a contemporary creamer--footed, with deep-bowl and arching handle. Border and shield cartouche engraved in same manner seen on canister, but by a different hand. The shield bears the initials, "R A W"; some dark spots in the patina. Height: 5 in. Overall Very Fine condition.

Robert Wilson was the youngest commissioned officer in the Revolutionary War army. He was 18 at the time of the Battle of Yorktown ([Photo](#)). Estimate \$3,000-4,000.



Lincoln, Abraham (1809-65) 16th President of the United States. Partly-printed Document Signed as President, March 13, 1863, Washington. One page elephant folio, vellum. Appointing Robert P. Wilson "Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers with the rank of Captain." Countersigned by Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War and docketed in upper left corner by Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas ("L. Thomas"). A very attractive document with the usual military engravings and intact pale pink seal. The document is matted with a signed carte de visite of Robert P. Wilson ("Yours truly, R.W. Wilson") and a carte de visite of Lincoln in three-quarter pose; backprints of neither card can be seen. Overall size is 28 x 21 inches. Very Fine.

Robert P. Wilson was the grandson of Revolutionary War soldier Robert Wilson, who accepted the British standards at Yorktown. Robert P. enlisted immediately after Fort Sumter, serving with the 16th New York Infantry as adjutant in the Battle of Bull Run, and afterward as Assistant Adjutant General in General Bartlett's brigade. While storming a fort on the Rappahannock in November 1863, he was disabled by a bullet that shattered his right arm. In February 1864, he received an honorable discharge for permanent disability ([Photo](#)). Estimate \$5,000-7,500.



Collection of Civil War-Date Letters and Documents. A collection of 28 letters and documents written by, to, or about Robert P. Wilson, who served with the 16th New York Infantry and the 121st N.Y. Volunteers. Twenty-six are war date and two are post war. All items fine. The documents include a circular letter written at Gettysburg by order of General Meade (see No. 23):

1. July 21, 1861 notice to Wilson that his commission as Ensign in the 16th N.Y. Volunteers is enclosed. With envelope.
2. Undated letter signed "McCartney" to "My dear Captain," asking for a list of the names of the men of the 121st N.Y. Regt. "attached to this Batty."
3. Scouting report by Pliny Moore, 2nd Lt. Co. C, May 28, 1862 to Lt. R.P. Wilson, 2 pp folio, in pencil. Describing the area around Mechanicsville (the battle would take place on June 26), hearing the Rebel soldiers talking, and a "Contraband" from Richmond reporting that "there were no fortifications till within a short distance of Richmond, but troops all the way into Richmond."
4. A surgeon's report, July 9, 1862, Camp James River, stating that Lt. Wilson was "suffering from concussion of the Brain with partial paralysis resulting from the effects of a cannon Shot...during the action of 30th June...."
5. November 27, 1862 Invoice of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores for "24 pairs Spurs & Straps."
- 6-9. Receipts for various supplies.
10. March 23, 1863 note from Wilson to "Col." (Joel J. Seaver) regarding granting passes. Long Autograph Endorsement Signed ("Seaver") on verso.
11. An unsigned letter, probably a draft, to General Bartlett, March 30, 1863, Camp of the 2nd Brigade, 1st Div. 6th Corps, reassuring him of the high esteem in which his soldiers hold him and expressing their disappointment at the injustice done to him by the Senate in not confirming his appointment as a Brigadier General.
12. Pass for a private from the 121st N.Y., March 24, 1863, Camp at White Oak, signed by Wilson and endorsed on verso by Brig. Gen. W.T. H. Brooks, Col. J. J. Seaver, and Lt. Col. M.F. McMahon.
13. Letter from Wilson to McMahon, March 4, 1863, applying for a leave of absence. Endorsed on verso by Brig. Gen. J.J. Bartlett.
- 14 & 15. Two identical letters, April 4, 1863 from Wilson to Lieut. Col James A. Hardie, saying he has seen a notice of his confirmation by the Senate as Asst. Adj. Genl. with the rank of Captain, but has not yet received any official notice. The second letter reached Hardie and has his endorsement on verso (See Lot 26 for Wilson's appointment signed by President Lincoln.)
16. April 16, 1863 letter from Wilson to Lt. Col. McMahon, tendering his resignation as Asst. Adj. Genl. with the rank of Captain, in order to accept the position of Major with the 121st NY Volunteers. Endorsed by Brig. Gen. Bartlett on verso.
- 17-19. Three receipts for items received by Wilson, including "a dress coat and a pair of Shoulder Straps..."
20. April 27, 1863 letter from Wilson to Major Jones, asking if the staff at Brigade Headquarters could be paid that day since "there is a probability that we shall move tomorrow." On May 3-4, the 121st N.Y. fought at Marye's Heights and Salem Church.
21. May 13, 1863 letter regarding a man who wanted to be a driver in the Ambulance Corps.
22. May 17, 1863 letter to Wilson from the Quartermasters Department regarding "Clothing Camp & Garrison Equipage for Genl

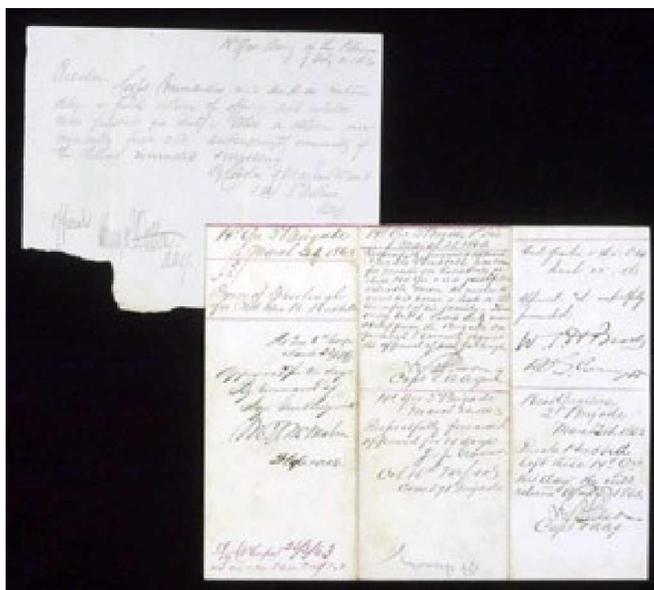
Bartlett's approval."

23 (Gettysburg)--Penciled letter, July 4, 1863, Hd Qtrs Army of the Potomac: "Circular--Corps Commanders will send in without delay a field return of officers and enlisted men present for duty. Also a return numerically first and subsequently nominally of the killed wounded & missing. By Order of Maj. Genl. Mead." Signed by an A.A.G. and marked "Official". Lower corners are torn. Brig. Gen. Bartlett's name is on verso. The 121st N.Y. Volunteer Infantry fought at Gettysburg and has a monument there.

24. July 27, 1863 letter from Wilson to Gen. Bartlett, sending the general's fork and spoon, and regretting that "at some time during the campaign your knife has been lost...but during the latter part of the campaign we have seen but little of the cook and his affairs have not rec'd their usual attention."

25 & 26. August 1, 1863 letter from Wilson, Hd Qrd. 2nd Brigade, 1st Divn. 6th Corps, to Lt. Col., asking for a leave of absence for health reasons. Endorsed on verso by Brig. Genl. H. G. Wright. With surgeon's certificate.

27 & 28. Letter and document on New York National Guard letterhead, 1876 and 1877 (Photo). Estimate \$2,000-3,000.



(Family Letters of Robert P. Wilson). A notebook of approximately 35 letters and documents kept by Robert P. Wilson, who served in the 16th N.Y. Infantry and the 121st N.Y. Volunteers. Eight items predate the Civil War.

The earliest letter was written from Ireland in 1786 by the grandmother of Wilson's grandfather, telling him that she is glad he completed his service (in the Revolutionary War) without being wounded; poor condition.

An 1819 letter describes being a printer's apprentice in Utica, N.Y. Three have manuscript postage.

Other letters refer to their ancestor, **Robert Wilson**, who received the British standards at Yorktown in 1781; others have personal content.

An 1875 autograph letter from Hamilton Fish to Wilson, encloses the 1879 list of Society of the Cincinnati members for New York State, of which they were both hereditary members.

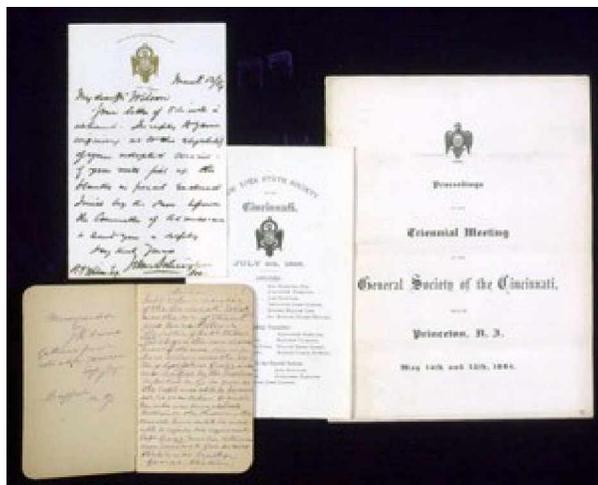
Five autograph letters were written to Wilson in 1884/85 by John Schuyler, secretary of the N.Y. Society of the Cincinnati, one of them explaining how N.Y. Governor DeWitt Clinton became a member (the Wilsons and the Clintons were related); also, the *Proceedings of the Triennial Meeting of the General Society of the Cincinnati, Held at Princeton, N.J., May 14th and 15th, 1884*; a list of the N.Y. State Society officers in 1885, and a list of the toasts given at a dinner on February 22, 1886 at Delmonico's. Three 1881 letters regard the Centennial celebration of the surrender at Yorktown.

Additionally, a small notebook, written in 1878 has 30 pages of Wilson family history--includes Capt. James Greigg (the first **Robert Wilson's uncle**) being scalped by the Indians, **and being cousins to Gov. DeWitt and George Clinton**;

a very interesting account of how the Grieggs, the Wilsons, and the Clintons came over on the same ship from Ireland; a story of a Wilson widow in the Revolution being made a commissary general for a regiment by Gen. Washington; a list of the Civil War battles in which Robert P. Wilson fought, and more family lore.

Also included is a 13¼ x 12 in broadside from 1807, headed "To the People of Onondaga County," in which Robert Wilson (from the Revolutionary War), defends his character.

Condition is overall Very Good to Fine (Photo). Estimate \$1,500-2,500.



http://www.whatcoat.com/bj/PS05/PS05_355.htm

James Gregg WILSON, b. 14 Jun 1809; d. 31 Jul 1850, son of [Robert WILSON](#) (-1811) and [Amelia DUNHAM](#) (1782-)

Spouses: Caroline T. Vail on 17 May 1836, who was b. 16 Jun 1818 in Plainfield, Union Co., NJ

From ROMAN CITIZEN newspaper, Rome, Oneida County, New York, Wednesday, August 14, 1850

Death of JAMES GREGG WILSON. The death of this gentleman took place at his residence in Plainfield, NJ, on Wednesday morning the 31st ult., [July 31, 1850] (after a tedious illness of more than a year) of consumption. Mr. Wilson has been long known to the reading public, formerly a partner of Horace Greeley in publishing the New Yorker, and more recently as the head of the firm of Willison & Co., publishers of Wilson's Weekly Despatch. [name in article spelled as Wilson & Wilson--transcriber]

The Tribune says Mr. W. was born in Manlius, New York, in 1809. His father was **Lieut. Robert Wilson**, an officer of the Revolutionary War, and who, as aid-de-camp to Gen. Washington, received the sword and colors of Lord Cornwallis, on his surrender at Yorktown, Virginia, in 1781.

He was named after the noted **James Gregg (q.v.)**, (his great uncle) the **Capt. Gregg of revolutionary times, who was scalped** and left for dead by a band of Indian--and whose wonderful rescue from death through the sagacity of his dog "Tray," is so pathetically recorded in the school books of olden time. The death of Mr. Wilson in the prime of life --he was but forty-one --has caused unfeigned grief among a numerous circle of friends, and will be an irreparable loss to a devoted and affectionate wife. His aged mother is still living at Clinton, in this State.

http://www.whatcoat.com/bj/PS05/PS05_299.htm

Name [Robert WILSON](#), d. 30 May 1811, New Hartford, Oneida Co., NY

Spouse: [Amelia DUNHAM](#), 5G Aunt, Birth 2 Jan 1782

Father [*Daniel DUNHAM](#) (1744-1822)

Mother [*Anna MOSELEY](#) (1746-1815)

Marriage 9 Jan 1803

Children:

[George Stuart](#) (1803-1841)

George Stuart WILSON, Birth 3 Oct 1803; Death 17 May 1841 m. **Julia R. PRESTON** Aug 1835

Children:

[Julia Ann](#) (1836-)

[Robert Preston](#) (1839-)

[Anne Moseley Dunham](#) (1805-1835) m. **Caleb McKEEL** Marriage 10 Nov 1832

Children: [Anne Underhill](#) (1835-)

[Jane](#) (1807-1837) b. 9 Jun 1807; d. 8 May 1837

[James Gregg](#) (1809-1850) (above)

Notes:

Amelia m. [Benjamin HICKOX](#) who died 5 Sep 1845, Clinton, NY

Marriage 4 Mar 1814, Manlius, Onondaga Co., NY²¹⁸

Children:

[Sophia Dunham](#) (1821--1885)

Source states she is the daughter of Daniel Dunham of Pompey, Onondaga Co., NY, and that applied for a pension as Robert's widow on 16 Jul 1853 at Clinton, NY. Listed on the application are children's names and birth dates.

http://www.whatcoat.com/bj/PS05/PS05_274.htm

Name [*Daniel DUNHAM](#), b. 9 Mar 1744/45, Colchester, New London, CT; d. 21 May 1822, Pompey, Onondaga Co., NY

Burial Oran Cemetery in Onondaga Co., NY. Tombstone states Dea. Daniel Dunham; Occupation - Deacon

Father [*Daniel DUNHAM](#) (1712-1797)
Mother [*Sarah HUXFORD](#) (~1711-1788)

Spouses:

[*Anna MOSELEY](#), b. 23 May 1746, Windham, Windham Co., CT; d. 6 Mar 1815, Pompey, Onondaga Co., NY
Burial Oran Cemetery in Onondaga Co., NY. Tombstone states she's the w/o Daniel

Father [Rev. *Samuel MOSELEY](#) (1708-1791)

Mother [*Bethiah OTIS](#) (1703-1750)

Marriage 17 Dec 1767, New London, CT.

Children:

[Nancy](#) (1773-1821)

[*Phylura](#) (1783-1861)

[Josiah](#) (1769-1844)

[Amelia](#) (1782-)

See also:

http://books.google.com/books?id=L5YLAAAIAAJ&pg=PA220&pg=PA220&dq=%22james+gregg%22+scalped&source=web&ots=WJbpgxSfXF&sig=F-21MW4D8VqHHHz-7-bkBtkeVM#PPA352_M1

Ref: Charles A. Larkin, "History of Military Lodge No. 93, F&AM, Manlius, NY," 1893. page 64.

Bro. Robert Wilson, the first secretary of Military Lodge, was also a revolutionary soldier with a very interesting history. During the early part of the war, when a youth, he accompanied his uncle, Captain Gregg, to Fort Schuyler, and was desirous of accompanying him at the time he was shot and scalped by the Indians and Tories, but on account of his youth and apparent danger was not permitted. Soon after, at the age of eighteen he was appointed ensign, and soon after was appointed lieutenant with commission, and served through the war, and was at the taking of Cornwallis, as was ordered to superintend the receiving of the British standards, forty-eight (sic) in number. When the officers of the British army were drawn up in line to present the colors, and as many American sergeants were directed to secure them, the British officers refused to deliver them into the hands of non-commissioned officers. Col. Hamilton seeing the confusion and delay, ordered Lieutenant Wilson to receive them, which he did by passing down the entire line, taking them one by one from the British officers and passing them into the hands of the American sergeants, to the satisfaction of all. After the close of the war he removed to Johnstown where he became a member of St. Patrick's lodge, whence he came to the town of Manlius where we find him a charter member of Military lodge and its first secretary in 1802. In the year 1803 we find him postmaster, in which place he continued until 1809. During his term as postmaster he was justice of the peace in the year 1806, the duties being discharged with credit.



Winn, John, St. Patrick's, 4, 4 Jan 1787; Private, Tryon Co. Militia.

Winne, Francis, St. Patrick's, 4, 27 Dec 1785; Private, 3rd Regt, The Line.

Winne, Francis Jr., Union, 1; Private, 1st Regt, Albany Militia.

Winney, Jacob, Union, 1; Quartermaster, Willett's Levies.

Winslow, John, Masters', 2; Lt, Mass. Regt, 1775; Captain, 3rd Cont'l Army; Paymaster, 1778; d. 1819.

http://www.newenglandancestors.org/database_search/msc.asp?f=F:\INETPUB\WWW\ROOT\NEHGS\RESEARCH\DATABASE\MSC\C\CONTENT\JOHN%20W\WINSLOW.HTM&pg=1&anchor=#htmlpage

John Winsow was born at Boston, MA 29 Sep 1753; died there 29 Nov 1819, the eldest son of John and Elizabeth (Mason) Winslow. He married at Boston 18 May 1782 to Ann Gardner, born ca. 1751; died Nov 12, 1836, aged 81 yrs. Before the Revolution he was a clerk in the hardware store of his uncle, Jonathan Mason, Deacon of the Old South Church.

John Winslow was a Lt and Paymaster of a Massachusetts regiment that went to Quebec in 1775 with General Montgomery; Captain, Crane's 3rd Continental (Massachusetts) Artillery, 8 Jan 1777; Regimental Paymaster, 1 Jun 1778; resigned 1 Nov 1778.

After the war he returned to his job in his uncle's hardware store and at the end of the war was made his partner in the firm, thereafter called Mason & Winslow. After his uncle's retirement in 1799 he carried on the business alone as John Winslow & Company. In 1810 he failed, yet his honor and integrity were never questioned. Proof: he was elected Treasurer of Suffolk County for seven successive years (1812-19); had been Captain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, 1792-98; was chosen Major-General of the 1st Division, Massachusetts Militia, but declined the Honor.

John was an Original Member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from 1783 until 1819. He also was a member of the Standing Committee 1788 through 1794, and 1812 through 1819. He served as Assistant Treasurer 1794-1808; Treasurer 1809, 1810, and 1811.

Children, born in Boston:

- i. John, b. 27 Feb 1783. m. at Boston 27 Oct 1808 to Sally Spear Bray.
- ii. Joshua Henry, b. 9 Dec 1784; d. at sea 19 Mar 1805, unm. 1st Mate of a ship.
- iii. Andrew Gardner, b. 17 Aug 1786; d. 21 Feb 1788.

- iv. William Pratt, b. 15 Mar 1788; d. at sea on a return voyage from Calcutta, India, 27 Jan 1817, unm.
- v. Mary Ann, b. 06 May 1790
- vi. Elizabeth, b. 11 Apr 1792. m. at Boston 22 Sep 1808 to Capt. James Fullerton Trott.
- vii. Andrew Gardner, b. 02 Mar 1795. m. at Bath, Maine 1 Jan 1826 to Mrs. Hannah Bowman.
- viii. Constant Freeman, b. 15 Mar 1797; drowned in squall in harbor of Bonavista Island, Cape Verde group, 28 Dec 1820, unm.
- ix. Edward, b. 11 Aug 1799

Witbeck, Thomas L., Union, 1; Van Vechten's regiment (name on roster of 4th Albany County Militia, 227).

Wood, Daniel, St. Patrick's, 4; initiated or affiliated 30 Jul 1785; Private, Malcolm's Levies.

Wood, Jesse, Solomon's, 1, 1772; Private, Artillery Regt, The Line; 2nd and 6th Regt, Dutchess Co. Militia.

Woodbridge, Enoch, Union, 1; North Star Lodge, VT; Dorchester Lodge, VT; Quartermaster, Warner's Cont'l Regt.

http://www.middlebury.edu/academics/lis/lib/guides_and_tutorials/subject_guides/collection_guide-vermont/internet_resources/history_addison_county/chap13_hac.htm

THE institution of Free and Accepted Masons has always been strong in Addison county, and has numbered among its defenders many of the most eminent and influential citizens within its borders. The Grand Lodge of Vermont was organized at Rutland October 14, 1794, by the representatives of five lodges of the State. Prior to that time two lodges had been established in Addison county, **Dorchester (Lodge) at Vergennes**, and Union at Middlebury, both of which participated by their delegates in the formation of the Grand Lodge, at which time **Enoch Woodbridge, of Vergennes, was elected deputy grand master**; and Colonel John Chipman, of Middlebury, elected grand senior warden, and Rev. Thomas Tolman, of Middlebury, grand secretary.

Among the charter members of Dorchester Lodge was Hon. Enoch Woodbridge, the grandfather of Hon. F. E. Woodbridge [Frederick **Enoch Woodbridge**, 1818-1888], now living in Vergennes. He graduated from Yale College in 1774. He was one of the gallant band who accompanied Ethan Allen in the capture of Fort Ticonderoga. He was at Quebec and stood at the side of the brave General Montgomery as he fell. He was at Hubbardton in that disastrous engagement. He was at Bennington engaged with General Stark in that victorious battle, and was present at Burgoyne's surrender. After the war he lived a short time at Pownal and Manchester, and then settled in Vergennes. He was its first mayor, a member of the Legislature in 1791-92-93-94-95 and 1803; judge of the Supreme Court from 1794 to 1810, and became chief justice.

Enoch Day Woodbridge, son of Enoch, was born at Bennington, May 16, 1779, and removed to Vergennes with his father. He was repeatedly elected mayor of the city, and in 1816, '18, '24, '34 and '34 was a member of the Vermont House of Representatives, and subsequently was elected to the Senate. He left several children, among whom was Frederick E. Woodbridge, who, like his father and grandfather, is a member of the fraternity; has served in both branches of the Legislature as State auditor, and from 1863 to 1869 as a member of Congress. Enoch D. Woodbridge, besides holding many other Masonic offices, was grand secretary of the Grand Lodge from January, 1806, to 1811.

http://books.google.com/books?id=XtRHq5UwoZYC&pg=PA543&lpg=PA543&dq=%22Enoch+Woodbridge%22&source=bl&ots=ixlxZMC117&sig=ao3qNlq4r9_IAHlq_nMZAoQaVEw&hl=en&ei=bUvtSenUOcektweJk5nIDw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=6#PPA543.M1 page 543.

ENOCH WOODBRIDGE, the eighth child and youngest son of Judge Timothy Woodbridge, of Stockbridge, MA, and nephew of the Rev. John Woodbridge (Yale 1726) and of the Rev. Benjamin Woodbridge (Yale 1740), was born in Stockbridge on 25 Dec 1750. His mother was Abigail Day, of West Springfield, MA, a sister of Aaron Day (Yale 1738). He was at home after graduation, and joining the Provincial forces for the siege of Boston in 1775-76, was made Adjutant of the regiment of Colonel John Paterson (Yale 1762). He probably accompanied his regiment to the Northern Department in 1776, and served in the Saratoga campaign in 1777. He is said to have been wounded in action, but remained in the Commissary department of the service.

About 1780 he settled in Vermont as a lawyer, at first in Pownal, in the extreme southwestern corner of the State, whence he removed northwards to Manchester, also in Bennington County, and about 1790 to Vergennes, still further to the north, in Addison County. He filled an important place in the history of Vergennes, which he represented in 1791, 1793, and 1802 in the Legislature; he was elected as the first mayor of the city in 1794. He was Judge of Probate while residing in Bennington County, and a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State from 1794 to 1800, being during the last three years Chief Justice. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of the State in 1793.

He married, in the year of his graduation, Nancy Winchell, of Oblong, in the present town of Northeast, Dutchess County, New York, who bore him eight children—three sons and five daughters, and died on 11 May 1800, in her 55th year. He next married, in Jan 1802, Sabrina Hopkins, who died on 5 Jan 1807. He maintained the character of a man of strict integrity and true benevolence, and is believed to have died without an enemy. He died in Vergennes on 25 Apr 1805, in his 55th year.

http://books.google.com/books?id=L0MAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA176&lpg=PA176&dq=%22Enoch+Woodbridge%22&source=bl&ots=xlbI2mZ4BB&sig=N7dGABXwbXnl9yBB06OtinzMtPs&hl=en&ei=yU7iSf2VKJCstqec76iODw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=7#PPA176.M1 page 176.

Enoch Woodbridge of Vergennes was a judge of the Supreme Court 1794 to 1798, and chief judge 1798 to 1801. He was born in Stockbridge, MA, Dec 1750, and graduated at Yale in 1774. In the Revolution he was in the Continental service as commissary of issues, and was at Hubbardton, Bennington, and Burgoyne's surrender. He studied law, and on first coming to Vermont began practice in Manchester, from which place he went to Vergennes, of which city he was in 1794 elected the first mayor. He represented Vergennes from 1791 to his elevation to the bench, and again in 1802. In 1793 Mr. Woodbridge was a member of the Constitutional Convention. He died in May, 1805. Judge Woodbridge was descended from Gov. Thomas Dudley, and was a great-grandson of Rev. John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians. He married, in 1774, Nancy Winchell, and they had eight children; one of whom, Enoch D., married Cora Strong, a daughter of Gen. Samuel Strong, and was the father of Frederick E(noch). Woodbridge.

Woodworth, John, Apollo, 13; Charter Member; Master 1799 and 1800; Quartermaster, Col. Timothy Bedel's Regt, VT Militia. In the Grand Lodge history of Apollo Lodge a John Woodworth is recorded as a 'Chief Justice' and Master of the Lodge in 1799 and 1800. This John Woodworth is recorded as follows:

<http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/woodworth.html#RQB1BDAUX>

Woodworth, John (1768-1858), of Troy, NY and Albany County, NY, was born in Schodack, Rensselaer, NY, 12 Nov 1768. Married to Catherine Westerlo (1778-1846) (half-sister of Stephen Van Rensselaer; sister of Rensselaer Westerol). He was a Lawyer; Rensselaer County Surrogate, 1793-1804; member of the New York State Assembly from Rensselaer County, 1802-03; member of New York State Senate Eastern District, 1803-07; New York State Attorney General, 1804-08; appointed 1804; Justice of the New York Supreme Court, 1819-28. He died in Albany, NY, 1 Jun 1858, the same year he apparently wrote his "Reminiscences of Troy."

The 'John Woodworth who served with Col. Bedel's Regiment of Vermont Militia was **b. 1756 Lebanon, CT, d. 1825 Essex, VT.** The record noted in ALR Transactions may have mixed two different John Woodworth together [???]. The information for both John Woodworth is given below for your review.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=9MMWAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA184&dq=%22john+woodworth%22+%22bedel%27s%22> page 184.

John Woodworth, Essex, Vt. b. ca 1756. Private, Lieutenant John Powell's Company, 9 Nov 1780; also Captain Samuel Smith's Company at the alarms in Newbury and Royalton in Oct 1780 and Mar 1781; also Captain Jacob Marston's Company, 1780-1781; Corporal and Sergeant, Colonel Joseph Marsh's Regiment, Vermont Militia, which marched to reinforce General Stark at Bennington and Fort Independence, Sep 1777; Sergeant, Colonel Timothy Bedel's Regiment, Mar 1778.

http://cgi.ebay.com/my/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=200196951352&ssPageName=MERC_VI_RSCC_Pr12_PcY_BIN_Stores_IT&refitem=350118584468&itemcount=12&refwidgetloc=active_view_item&usedrule1=StoreCatToStoreCat&refwidgettype=cross_promot_widget&trksid=p284.m184&trkparms=algo%3DDR%26its%3DS%252BI%252BSS%26itu%3DISS%252BUC1%252BSI%26otn%3D12#ebayphotohosting



FRONT SIDE OF THE MEDAL: It has these words across the top, " APOLLO LODGE No 13 F & A. M. TROY, N.Y. Written along the bottom, "INSTITUTED DEC. 12. 1796. There is a picture of two gentlemen on the front, which we cannot identify. Possibly they may be the original Worthy Master (W.M.) and Senior Warden (S.W.) or Junior Warden (J.W.) or a combination of the 1796 and 1896 lodge leaders.

REVERSE SIDE OF MEDAL: The original seal for the Apollo No. 49 Lodge from year 1796 is on the reverse size. It has the lodge leaders from 1796 names John Bird W.M., **John Woodworth S.W.** and Samuel Miner J.W. from 1796 listed on it. Also, it has listed the 1896; James H. Lloyd W.M, W.E. Martin S.W. and G.E. Page J.W. on the bottom of the medal.

SOME HISTORY OF THIS F & A.M. LODGE: The Free Masons in Tróy, becoming desirous of organizing a lodge, forwarded to the Grand Lodge a petition for a warrant in 1796. June 19 of that year, the Grand Lodge granted the charter prayed for, thereby constituting Apollo Lodge, No. 49, Free and Accepted Masons. A room in Moulton's Coffee House was rented for quarters and December 12, the incorporators having elected subordinate officers one week previous, the new officers were installed. The charter officers were: Worthy (sic) Master, John Bird; **Senior Warden, John Woodworth**; Junior Warden, Samuel Miner. The installing officer was James Dole, Master of Hiram Lodge of Lansingburgh, and his staff. The first regular communication was held Tuesday, December 13, and the by-laws were adopted Tuesday, January 3, 1797.

<http://genforum.genealogy.com/woodworth/messages/221.html>

The direct line from Walter to William Stevens Woodworth:

Walter Woodworth, b. ca 1610 England, d. 2 Mar 1685/86 Scituate, MA; m. ca 1639 Elizabeth Rogers, b. ca 1620, d. 26 Nov 1685 Scituate, MA, (dau of Thomas & Mary Rogers).

Benjamin Woodworth, b. 1648 Scituate, MA, d. 22 Apr 1729 Lebanon, CT; m. 23 Jun 1693 Hannah Damon (as his 2nd wf), b. 2 Dec 1672 Scituate, MA, d. aft 1723, (dau of John Damon & Martha Howland).

Ebenezer Woodworth, b. 12 Mar 1690/91 Little Compton, RI, d. 20 Nov 1784 Lebanon, CT; m. 27 Dec 1717 Lebanon, CT, Rebecca Smalley, b. 27 Apr 1697 Eastham, MA, (dau of Benjamin Smalley & Rebecca Snow).

Amasa Woodworth, b. 4 Apr 1727 Lebanon, CT, d. at Fairlee, VT; m. Hannah Morey, b. 11 Feb 1731/32 Lebanon, CT, (dau of Linsford Morey & Sarah Dewey).

John Woodworth, b. 1756 Lebanon, CT, d. 1825 Essex, VT; m. 29 Apr 1778 Charlton, MA, Elizabeth Morey, b. 1 Apr 1756 Leicester, MA, d. 22 Sep 1826 Essex, VT, (dau of Ephraim Morey & Abigail Daniels).

William Stevens Woodworth, b. 30 Mar 1792 Berkshire, VT, d. 20 Jul 1866 Enosburg, VT; m. 13 Feb 1817 Bradford, VT, Patience Stearns (as his 1st wf), b. ca 1798 VT, d. Aug 1851; m. 15 Mar 1853 Richford, VT, Lorina Carr (as his 2nd wf).

http://kinnexions.com/reunion/morey/rr01/rr01_023.htm#P49802

John WOODWORTH ([Hannah MOREY](#)⁶, [Linsford](#)⁵, [John](#)⁴, [George](#)³, [George](#)², [George](#)¹) was born ca 1752 in Lebanon, New London, CT; died in Essex, VT. Only the names of 8 of the 10 children of John and Elizabeth are known. Lived in Bradford and Essex, VT. He married [Elizabeth MOREY](#), daughter of [Ephraim MOREY](#) (31 Jul 1710-1 Jul 1794) & Abigail DANIELS (26 Mar 1718-Sep 1775), on 29 Apr 1778 in Charlton, Worcester, MA, born 1 Apr 1756 in Leicester, Worcester, MA; died on 22 Sep 1826 in EssexVT.

Children:

- | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------------|--|
| i. | John Morey | b. ca 1779. |
| ii. | Elizabeth. | b. ca 1781. lived in PA. m. -- WOODS. |
| iii. | Lucinda. | b. 1783. lived at Toledo, OH. |
| iv. | George Washington | b. ca 1786 |
| v. | Frederick. | b. ca 1787/1788. m. Abigail STONE 10 Jan 1818. |
| vi. | Sarah Lemira | b. 1790; d. 1863. |
| vii. | William Stevens | b. 1792; d. 1866 |
| viii. | Thompson David | b. 1794 |

Woolsey, Melancthon Lloyd, Solomon's, 1; Lt; Major, Lee's Cont'l Regt.; b. 8 May 1758, of Plattsburg, NY; d. 21 Jun 1819.

Melancthon Lloyd Woolsey was an army officer and military aide to James Clinton's brother, New York Governor George Clinton. Woolsey retained his political connections after the war, being named a Major General of the New York State Militia by Clinton, and Collector of U.S. Customs by Alexander Hamilton. He married Alida Livingston, daughter of Henry Livingston, Sr. and Susannah Conklin.

http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~woolsey/resources/descends/woolgen/wlmelan1758_1819.html

COL MELANCTHON LLOYD⁶ WOOLSEY ([MELANCTHON TAYLOR](#)⁵, [BENJAMIN](#)⁴, [GEORGE II](#)³, [GEORGE "JORIS"](#)², [GEORGE SR](#)¹) was born 8 May 1758 in Queens Village, Long Island, NY; died 29 Jun 1819 in Trenton, NY. He married ALIDA LIVINGSTON 3 Mar 1779 in Poughkeepsie, NY, daughter of HENRY LIVINGSTON and SUSANNAH COCKLIN. She was born 5 May 1758 in Poughkeepsie, NY; died 12 Jul 1843 in Oswego, NY.

Melancthon was a collector of the port at Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain. He was a Lieut. in the American Revolution, Major General in New York Militia. He was at Sandy Creek Battle 30 May 1814 and driven into Big Sandy Creek, Lake Ontario, while transporting guns and cables from Oswego to Sackett's Harbor, Master Commandent Melancthon Woolsey ambuscaded with riflemen and captured 6 pursuing British boats, inflicting a loss of 18 killed, 40 wounded and about 130 surrendered. One American was injured. Alida spent most of her married life in Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain.

Children:

- | | | |
|------|---|---|
| i. | COMMODORE MELANCTHON TAYLOR ⁷ WOOLSEY, | b. 5 Jun 1780, NY; d. 19 May 1838, Utica, NY; m. SUSAN CORNELIA TREDWELL, 3 Nov 1817, Poughkeepsie, NY, b. 1796; d. 1863. |
| ii. | HENRY LIVINGSTON WOOLSEY, | b. 1782; d. 1848; m. EUNICE HUBBELL, 8 Feb 1805, New York; b. 1782; d. 1830. |
| iii. | CORNELIA WOOLSEY, | m. HARVEY DEWOLF. |
| iv. | MARY ELIZABETH WOOLSEY, | m. WOLCOTT JR HUBBEL. |
| v. | JAMES LLOYD WOOLSEY, | b. 1788, NY; d. 1870; m. ROXELANE ACKERMAN, ca 1820, Jefferson County, NY. |
| vi. | SUSAN K WOOLSEY, | b. ca 1788; m1. JAMES PLATT; m2. SAMUEL O. AUCHMUTY. |
| vii. | REBECCA NELSON WOOLSEY, | m. JOHN BORLAND. |

Wright, Elihu, Masters', 2; Surgeon, 21st Cont'l Infantry.

Wright, Robert, Union, 1; Captain, 1st Canadian (Livingstons's) Regt.

Wright, William, Ind. Royal Arch, Master 1790-96, 2; Lt, Westchester Co. Militia.

Wynkoop, Cornelius, Masters', 2; Col., Albany Militia.

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~wynkoop/webdocs/corndidx.htm>

Cornelius D(irck). Wynkoop, Colonel, (Dirck 3, Maj. Johannes 2, Cornelius 1,) born 5 Mar 1734: died, in Hurley, NY, in Nov 1792: m1. 28 May 1762, Leah Du Bois, both described as living in Ulster County. She was baptized 2 May 1742, seventh child of Cornelius and Margaret (Hoogteyling) Du Bois, of New Paltz, NY. Hoogteyling is now written Houghtaling. Cornelius married 2d, in Albany, 2 Jan 1778, Anna Gansevoort, who died, in Albany, 9 Aug 1794, aged 49 years, 10 months, 3 days. She was daughter of Harmen and Margaret (Douw) Gansevoort.

Cornelius D. was appointed, 30 Jun 1775, Major of the Third Regiment, Col. James Clinton, raised in Ulster and Dutchess counties. He was made Lieut.-Col. of the same regiment, 2 Aug 1775, and was ordered to muster the companies of Captains Hasbrouck and

Brown. He became Colonel, 11 Apr 1776. He was one of the Associators of Hurley, 6 Jul 1775. He was, probably, the "General Wynkoop," who made the address of welcome to General Washington, at Hurley. (See Cornelius E. 295.)

Cornelius was killed by one of his negroes, who had been infuriated by punishment received from the son of Cornelius, on account of a disturbance that he had made in the kitchen, and by a reprimand from Cornelius himself. The negro mistook the father for the son, probably. The last will of Cornelius D., dated Hurley, May 2, 1776, was proved June 13, 1793.

Children of Cornelius D. and Leah Wynkoop:

- i. Derrick C.: b. 4 Apr 1763: m. Elizabeth Sparling.
- ii. Leah: b. 9 Apr 1766: m. Abraham Ten Eyck De Witt, M.D.

Children of Cornelius D. and Anna Wynkoop:

- iii. Gertrude: b. 26 Dec 1781, d. in infancy.
- iv. Herman Gansevoort: b. 16 Dec 1785: d. in Albany, 3 Mar 1854. He is mentioned, in 1813, as a druggist, at Albany.
- v. Gertrude Magdalen: bp. 29 Nov 1788.

The 4th New York Regiment, (Wynkoop's), was disbanded in January of 1777.

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~wynkoop/webdocs/121776.htm>

GENERAL SCHUYLER TO COLONEL WYNKOOP

Albany, January 2, 1776.

SIR: Captain *Billings* will deliver you the officers that were made prisoners in *Canada*, I do not hesitate a moment to apply to you, on this occasion, as I have had experience of your attention to promote the service. You will be so good as to forward the officers and their baggage to *Trenton*, together with the baggage of the *St. John's* garrison, the officer's servants, and four or five men to take care of the baggage; all the other men, women, and children, you will please to desire the committee to canton, agreeable to my request of the 13th ultimo.

Should the snow fall when you arrive at *Delaware*, and the river not be navigable, and no possibility of going down on the ice, you will leave the baggage, and proceed with the officers and their servants to *Trenton*, from whence you will please repair to Congress, and report what you have done in prosecution of this request.

The officers are now on their parole of honour; but, when you take them in charge, you will request them to renew their parole, agreeable to my former orders.

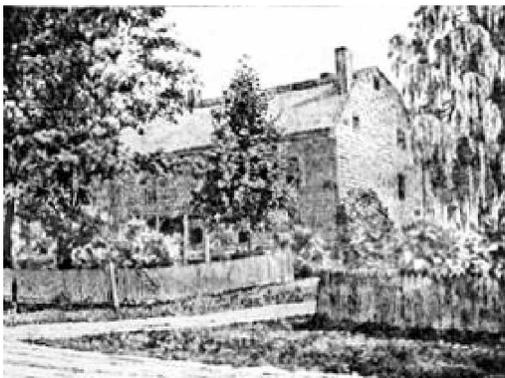
The expenses run so high, that the greatest economy is to be used in conveying these troops.

I am, sir, your humble servant,

PHILIP SCHUYLER.

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~wynkoop/webdocs/kingston.htm>

On the 16th of November, 1782, Kingston was honored by a visit from General Washington, on his way, by a circuitous route, from New Jersey to West Point. After passing the night of the 15th with his companion in arms, Colonel Cornelius Wynkoop, at his homestead at Stone Ridge (Marbletown), which is still standing unaltered, he proceeded on his way to Kingston.



Colonel Wynkoop's House

The death of Col. Cornelius D. Wynkoop.

Catskill Packet, Catskill-Landing, NY, 10 Dec 1792:

The following horrid transaction occurred, last Thursday week, at Hurley, a few miles below Esopus:--Col. Cornelius D. Wynkoop, of that place, hearing a disturbance in his kitchen, amongst his negroes, requested his son to know the cause and put a stop to it; his son accordingly went and made use of some harsh treatment to the one he thought most in fault, who immediately ran out of the house, took up an axe, and bid defiance to any one that should dare to approach him. The col. then went to the door himself, to reprimand him for his villanous conduct--when the negro made at him with the axe, and sunk it in his head in such a shocking manner as put an immediate period to his existence. The negro then made off, but soon after returned and asked a fellow-servant if his master was dead: being answered in the affirmative, he again ran off, and we do not learn of his having been since heard of.

Note: The servant, Charles, was captured and executed 3 Jul 1792.

Y

Yates, Christopher, St. George's, 6; Master 1774-76, 1778-84; raised in St. Patrick's Lodge No. 4, 9 Sep 1769 by Sir William Johnson; Col, 2nd Albany Militia.

From an old sketch communicated to Historian by R. W. Solomon Strasser, Albany:

Christopher Yates (Christoffel) St. George's, Commonly called Colonel Christopher ('Stoeffel'); born 8 Jul 1737; died Sep 1785. A surveyor by profession, and a personal friend of Sir William Johnson, under whom he served in the French War; took part in 1758 in the attempt, to capture Ticonderoga, and was wounded while leading his men to the assault. Sir William Johnson, in his report of the battle, says, "The Schenectady men fought like lions." In 1759 Yates accompanied General Prideaux and Sir William Johnson in the expedition against Fort Niagara, and was present at the capture of that important work. In 1760 he was elected a member of the Colonial Legislature, and served in that body for many years. When the troubles with the mother country commenced, he was outspoken in behalf of liberty, and on May 6, 1775, was elected chairman of the Schenectady Committee of Safety.

He served during the war as Colonel of a regiment of Minute Men, and Simins, in his "History of New York," speaks of him as "one of the best informed and most efficient patriots in the Mohawk Valley." Christopher Yates was made a Mason in St. Patrick's Lodge, No. 9, Johnstown, September 9, 1769; was one of the charter members of St. George's, Schenectady, and served as its Master in 1775 and 1776, and from 1778 until his death. He was the father in law of Jellis A. Fonda (aka "Jules" or "Jelles."), listed above.

http://library.syr.edu/digital/guides/y/yates_c.htm

Christopher Yates (1737-1785), a member of the prominent Yates family of Schenectady in colonial New York, was a surveyor by trade. He served as a captain under Sir William Johnson in the French and Indian War, taking part in the attack on Fort Ticonderoga and in the capture of Fort Niagara. At the outbreak of the Revolution, Yates offered his services in the Continental Army and received a commission. He fought at the Battle of Saratoga.

Most of Christopher Yates' service was spent as quartermaster general at Saratoga and at other posts. As quartermaster, Yates served beneath Philip Schuyler, Morgan Lewis and Timothy Pickering. His duties were to obtain and transport all types of supplies for the Continental forces in his area. Yates seems to have served well in this difficult post, for he is said to have been highly respected by both his superiors and his men. Nor did he turn his position to personal profit, for he returned home to Schenectady at the end of the war nearly penniless. Christopher Yates married Jane Bradt in 1760, and they had ten children.

Members of the Yates family who are represented by only a few items in these papers include Christopher's father, Joseph Yates, a wealthy landowner in Schenectady; Jellis Yates, brother of Christopher, who served as a private and lieutenant of the line all through the Revolution; Christopher's eldest son, Joseph C., the Governor of New York State from 1823 to 1825; Andrew, another son of Christopher Yates, who graduated from Yale and became a professor at Union College; and a third son, John B., who served in the War of 1812 and became a member of Congress. Other families mentioned in the papers include the Bradts, Fondas and De Lanceys.

Christopher Yates Papers; Abstract:

Christopher Yates was Quartermaster-General during the American Revolution. Collection includes correspondence, 1728-1848; financial records, 1732-1841; legal records, 1677-1898; military records, 1777-81; and miscellany. Correspondents include John De Lancey, Elizabeth De Lancey Yates, Joseph Yates, and Judge Robert Morris of New Jersey. Financial records of John Butler, Peter Van Benthuisen, and Christopher Yates family are included. Also includes a journal by Captain Thomas Butler, 1756.

Repository: Special Collections Research Center, Syracuse University Library

Yates, Christopher A., Union, 1; Private; 1st Albany Militia; Captain, Col. Philip Van Cortlandt's (2nd line) Regt, 1775; Major, 2nd NY line, 1776; resigned Nov or Dec, 1777.

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/y/chyates4460.html>

Christopher A. Yates was born in Apr 1739, the second son born to Albany shoemaker [Adam Yates](#) and [Anna Gerritsen](#). In July 1766, he married schoolteacher's daughter [Catharina Waters](#) at the Albany Dutch church where he was a longtime member and pewholder. By 1776, seven children had been christened at the Albany church. His eldest son graduated from Columbia and was a banker and revered classical scholar.

This Yates family set up their home in the North End of Albany in a district that became known as Watervliet. However, he later paid taxes on a substantial building along Market Street which he used for business. In 1760, he served as a constable in the third ward. At the outbreak of the war for Independence, he was identified as a "freeholder in Albany." Sometimes called "Lieutenant" Yates, he was exempted from active duty by the governor in 1778. Later, he received a land bounty right for service in conjunction with the first (Albany) regiment of the county militia. After the war, he returned to his Market Street home that stood beyond the northern bounds of the city.

Christopher A. Yates buried his wife in 1791. He was in his fifties and probably was absorbed in the household of one of his grown children. He died in November 1809 at age seventy-one. The newspaper notice called him "an old and respectable inhabitant." He was buried in the Dutch church cemetery plot.

Yates, Peter, Masters', 2; Col, NY Militia; baptized 8 Jan 1727; d. 6 Sep 1807.

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/y/piyates4429.html>

Pieter Yates was born in Jan 1727. He was the son of Albany natives Christoffel (ca 1707-1754) and Catalina Winne Yates. He was a younger son in a large family raised in a blacksmith's home in the second ward. He was named for his maternal grandfather - the patriarch of the Winne family. Like his more famous, slightly older brother (Abraham, Jr.), this Pieter Yates rose from modest beginnings to prominence - although, like many other Albany boys, he found success beyond the city limits.

About 1749, he married Sara Van Alstyne. By 1767, seven children had been christened at the Albany Dutch church.

Like his father, he was a smith who raised his family in a good house in the third ward. In 1763, his name was included on a list of Albany freeholders. In 1764, he signed a petition from Albany businessmen regarding the fur trade. In 1766, he signed the constitution of the Albany Sons of Liberty. During the 1750s and 60s, he performed services for the city government and sought and received additional lots near Foxes Creek.

As early as the 1770s, he seems to have left Albany. He relocated to Schaghticoke where he lived on a farm for the rest of his life. From the early days of the war, he was an officer in the Revolutionary army and commanded a regiment of the Albany County militia. He was known as "Colonel Peter Yates." In 1800, his household was enumerated on the Schaghticoke census with one younger man and seven slaves.

Pieter Yates filed a will in Rensselaer County on August 15, 1807. It left a very substantial estate (mostly farm lands) to his children. His wife, Sara, was not mentioned in the will. However, provision was made for his "present wife" whom he married in October 1796. "Col." Pieter Yates died in September 1807. In 1809, his vacant lot on Columbia Street was valued on the third ward assessment roll as the property of the "heirs of Peter Yates of Schaghticoke - a non resident.

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hudsonyates/d0006/q0000011.html#i4955>

Married [Sarah VAN AALSTYN](#) b. ca 4 Jun 1727, daughter of Jacob Van Alstyne and his wife Pieterje Van Iveren

Children:

1. [Catalina YATES](#)
2. +[Christopher Peter YATES](#)
3. [Piertertje YATES](#)
4. +[Jacob YATES](#)
5. [Abraham YATES](#)
6. [Maria YATES](#)
7. [Annatie YATES](#)

<http://morrisonspensions.org/yateschristopher.html>

No record of Christopher Peter Yates being a mason is available, but as son of Peter, his biography is of interest:

Christopher P. Yates entered the service in July, 1775, and enlisted a company at Stone Arabia, New York, marched his company to Lake George and went on General Montgomery's expedition to Quebec; he was appointed major and served in Colonel Goose Van Schaick's First New York Regiment; he left the regiment about the close of the year, 1777, and until the close of the war, served in the commissary department.

It was stated that Christopher P. Yates "distinguished himself as one of the most prominent characters in the then County of Tryon in supporting and prosecuting the Commencement of the Revolution, against the Government of Great Britain." After the Revolution, he was frequently elected a member of the State Legislature of New York. Christopher P. Yates died February 20, 1815, in Canajoharie, New York. He married February 14, 1774, Maria Frey, niece of **Major John Frey** [q.v.]. She was born 6 Sep 1752, and was the daughter of Hendrick Frey, Esquire. The widow, Maria Yates, was allowed pension on her application executed 12 Jan 1837, while a resident of Canajoharie, New York, in which place and in the adjoining town of Palatine, she stated, that she had lived all her life.

Children of Christopher P. Yates, and his wife, Maria:

- | | |
|------------|---------------------------------|
| Sally | b. 18Jan 1775 |
| Henry Frey | b. 28 Dec 1776 |
| Peter | b. 19 Jul 1779, d. 30 Jan 1797. |
| Anne | b. 19 Feb 1784 |
| Elizabeth | b. 26 Feb 1786 |
| Catharine | b. 27 Apr 1788 |
| Maria | b. 26 Aug 1790 |
| Susanna | b. 17 Sep 1792. |

Yates, Peter W., (ca 1730-1828) Masters', 2, 1772; Union, 1, Master 1765-1802; St. Patrick's, 4, 3 Dec 1772; Senior Grand Warden, 1784-1789; Private, 8th Regiment, Albany County Militia.

Born at Albany about 1730. "Peter W. Yates, Esq., died at Caughnawaga, aged 76 years. Although Mr. Yates did not actually bear arms against the marauders of England, yet he was obnoxious to them by his counsel and advice. He was the friend of Whigs, and the enemy of Tories. The bosom companion of the venerable Clinton and Chancellor Livingston, he assisted them by his activity and influence, and they gratefully remembered him until their death. He is now reunited with them. "He emphatically may be called the Franklin of New York, for at 70 he was the ornament of human nature. A master of the sciences, he drank deeply of the Pyerian Spring, and imparted his learning amongst all his acquaintances, which are diffusely spread over the whole State of New York. Affable in his manners, sober and dignified in his deportment, he enlightened every society in which he entered; lie was a good parent and tender husband. 'He has gone down to his grave as a shock of corn fully ripe,' leaving a numerous family to mourn his loss. " In Ills death, the bar of New York has lost one of its oldest and most learned counsellors, society an amiable and liberal member, and New York one of her most learned men. ' But he has gone to rest from his labors, and his works will follow him.' 'Blessed are they who die in the Lord.' " —

<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/bios/y/pwyates.html>

Peter Waldron Yates was born in August 1747. He was a middle child in the large family of Albany blacksmith John G. and Rebecca Waldron Yates. He grew up at his father's third ward smithy and on their farm across the river in Rensselaerwyck.

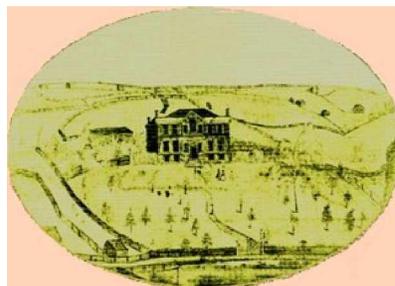
Peter W. Yates married twice. The two marriages produced eleven children. In 1767, he was a month shy of his twentieth birthday when he wed an even younger Ann Margarita Helms of New York City. She died in 1794. In 1798, he took for his second wife Mary Terbush. Before the war, he was a member of St. Peter's Anglican church. Afterwards, he was a pewholder at the Albany Dutch

church where most of his children were baptized. This son of a middling tradesman was able to climb out the working class, acquire a legal education, and, by 1768, had become an attorney. For more than three decades, his practice flourished even though interrupted by the war with Britain. Afterward, he trained a number of students including the poet and artist, St. John Honeywood, who took their places in the post-war legal profession.

In 1772, he was elected alderman for the first ward - giving the upstart Yates family three of the six seats on the Albany city council. Re-elected in 1773, 1774, and 1775, he attended the last meeting of the council held under the royal government on March 25, 1776. Although still not thirty-years-old, Peter W. Yates found himself in the front ranks of Albany leadership! In 1775, he was elected to the Albany Committee of Correspondence as a member for the first ward. However, he resigned two months later after publishing a derisive essay expressing doubts over the course resistance was taking. Re-elected, he declined to serve! Anglican church member and connected to important people within the provincial establishment, this native son was watched closely throughout the war. However, he later was granted a land bounty right for service in conjunction with the First Regiment of the Albany County Militia.

With the coming of peace, Peter W. Yates entered the statewide political arena. In 1784, he was elected to represent Albany in the New York State Assembly. In 1786, he was a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a prominent Albany Anti-Federalist. A lifelong member, from its earliest days, he was an officer in the Albany Masonic Lodge (member no. 1; served as Master).

Attorney Yates lived in Albany's first ward - probably on property that he had inherited from his father in 1776. At the start of the war, he had broken ground on a new home south of the core city on a large piece of land separated from Schuyler Mansion by the Beaverkill. In 1782, the dwelling was not quite finished but a few years later, a visitor painted Peter Yates's mansion. It figured prominently on the map drawn by Simeon De Witt in 1790. In 1799, his "South End" estate was valued at \$20,790 - second only to that of his neighbor, Philip Schuyler. He owned a number of other Albany real estate parcels as well. He also was able to acquire land in other parts of New York.



Following more than four decades as an Albany mainstay, after 1810, he moved west. He became a judge serving western New York. As a result, he changed residences. Peter W. Yates died at Caughnawaga (Montgomery County) in March 1826 at the age of seventy-nine.

<http://www.nndb.com/people/983/000051830/>

Joseph C. Yates AKA Joseph Christopher Yates, b.9 Nov 1768, Schenectady, NY; Died there 19 Mar 1837. He was a son of **Christopher Yates** (1737-1785), who was a land surveyor and served during the Revolutionary War as colonel of a regiment of engineers, and was quartermaster-general under General Philip Schuyler. Yates studied and practiced law at Schenectady, and was one of the founders of Union College in 1795. He served as Mayor of Schenectady in 1798-1808, as state senator in 1806-07, and as judge of the New York Supreme Court in 1808-22, and was Governor of New York in 1823-25. He died in Schenectady on 19 March 1837; Yates County in New York state is named in his honor.

[Mayor of Schenectady, NY](#) (1798-1808)

[New York State Senate](#) Eastern District (1805-08)

[New York State Court of Appeals](#) (1808-22)

[Governor of New York](#) (1823-24)



Yost, Peter, St. Patrick's, 4, 21 Dec 1786; Private, Tryon Co. Militia.

Young, Andrew, Masters', 2; Private, 1st and 2nd Regt, Tryon Co. Militia; 15th Regt, Albany Militia; 4th Regt, Ulster Co. Militia.

Young, Calvin, St. George's, 6 (1); EA 11 Feb 1791; FC 28 Feb 1791; Private, Colonel Wemple's (2nd Albany Co.) regiment.

Young, Ebenezer, St. John's, 1, Private, 1st Regt, The Line; Cavalry, 6th Regt.

Young, Guy, St. George's, 6 (1); EA 4 Apr 1778; FC & MM 17 Oct 1778; Captain, 1st NY Line.

On 28 Jun 1775 he was appointed a 2nd NY Cont'l Line; promoted to 1Lt on 18 Feb 1776; transferred to the 1st NY Cont'l Line; serving as Captain-Lt on 26 Mar 1777; served 14 Jul to 1 Jan 1781, at which time he retired as a Captain. He subsequently served as a Captain in the Levies under Col. Marinus Willett.

Young, Robert, St. Patrick's, 4; initiated or affiliated 7 May 1772; Private, Tryon Co. Militia.

Young, Seth, St. George's, 6 (1); EA 26 Nov 1774; FC & MM 21 Jan 1775; Private in Colonel Wemple's (2nd Albany Co.) regiment.

Postscript of Peter Ross, Grand Lodge Historian

While greatly disappointed at being able to present only 225 names of Revolutionary heroes, still I feel that something in the direction of a more complete roster has been accomplished, that a beginning has been made.

At the same time, while the numbers will not for a moment compare with the magnificent array sent out from the Craft to defend the flag won in 1776, in the Civil War of 1861, we should remember that the lapse of time has lost to us many names which otherwise would have appeared in our roster. Then, too, it must be remembered that our numbers were not so great; and if the preceding list proves anything, it demonstrates that, in proportion to numbers, the Craft of 1776 was better represented in the field than the Craft of 1801-64. In 1774 there were, at most, not over ten lodges in New York State. Giving to each lodge an average membership of 25, would give us only 250 brethren. This may seem a small average, but it appears to be borne out by the data at hand. In 1772 Solomon's Lodge, Poughkeepsie, had 21 brethren. There were, also, at that time in the State as many unaffiliated Masons as those in full communion with lodges, and, on the whole, it is safe to say that, in 1775, the number of Freemasons, good or indifferent, did not exceed 500.

The approach of the Revolution was the cause of a great accession to our Masonic strength, and there seems every reason to admit, what has been so often claimed by our historians, that the Masonic lodges scattered throughout the country were as beacon lights of liberty, and that within our tiled doors the Revolution was fostered and strengthened. This activity was especially evident in New York. In 1776, Masters' Lodge, Albany, added to its roll no fewer than 83 names; and in 1784, after the British occupation of New York City had passed into history, Independent Royal Arch, No. 8, swelled its list by 72 new names.

During that occupation Masonry flourished on Manhattan Island. The army lodges gave a great impetus to the Craft, and it was during that occupation that the Athol Provincial Grand Lodge was formed, which first met December 5, 1782, under warrant dated September 5, 1781. Of that body our Sovereign Grand Lodge, the Premier Grand Lodge of the World in point of numbers, is the legitimate and direct successor.

My thanks to BRO. HENRY HARMON NOBLE, of Iroquois Lodge, No. 715. I have been greatly indebted to BRO. ROBERT FREKE GOULD'S recently published volume on "Military Lodges," a most invaluable work, as well as to the same writer's "History of Freemasonry," while the "History" of my predecessor as Historian of Grand Lodge, the late BRO. C. T. McCLENACHAN, and the two volumes of "Early History and Proceedings of Grand Lodge," by JOHN G. BARKER, Past Grand Librarian, have been frequently consulted and proved of much assistance. I also desire to acknowledge many courtesies from R. 'W.' EDWARD M. L. EHLERS, Grand Secretary, as well as from W. WILLIAM F. MO-CARTER of Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 272, and from DOUGLAS BRYMNER, I.L.I.). Archivist of Canada. Accept, also, my thanks, M. 'W.' Sir, for your reappointing me to the office of Historian, and congratulating you on the success which has distinguished your administration of the important and dignified position to which you were called by the unanimous voice of your brethren,

I remain, yours fraternally, PETER ROSS, Historian.

http://books.google.com/books?id=eWThMMumH2QC&pg=PA116&lpg=PA116&dq=%22andrew+rynex%22&source=web&ots=VYKCTBEn_z&sig=tHCNbvVLyrsOb46v4gEQtl82TKc&hl=en&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=5&ct=result#PPA115,M1

ST. GEORGE'S LODGE, NO. 6. St. George's Lodge was founded previous to the American Revolution by dispensation from the Grand Lodge of England, and went into operation in 1774, under the auspices of Sir John Johnson, then Provincial Grand Master of the Colony of New York. The first dispensation under which the lodge was organized has been lost; but a second one, granted by the same authority, is still preserved as a relic in the archives of the lodge. It was given at Fort Johnson, December 13, 1774, and bears the bold signature of Sir John Johnson. By this instrument, Christopher Yates was appointed Master; Benjamin Hilton, Jr., Senior Warden; and John Henghan, Junior Warden. The book of minutes of the lodge as above constituted, but extending from a time even previous to this dispensation, is still preserved. From this it appears that in addition to the officers mentioned, the lodge had but four members, viz.: Cornelius Van Dyck, Aaron Van Patten, Robert Clinch and Robert Alexander. The first initiation of which there is any account is that of Teunise Swart, which was speedily followed by others, until when this record closes, December 30, 1799, more than one hundred and twenty names had been added to the roll of membership. From the book of minutes, it appears that the first meetings of the lodge were held at the house of Robert Clinch, afterward in the dwellings of Abram Truax and John A. Bradt. April 16, 1790, the lodge purchased a building and lot of Dr. Nichols.



Appendix

Colonel Lewis (Louis) DuBois

Note: there is a manuscript on file with the Dutchess County Genealogical Society under the title of "Colonel **Lewis duBois** Unheralded Hero of the Revolutionary War", by W. Gordon Gemeny. The focus of this manuscript is to correct confusion in the misidentification of Lewis duBois / duBoys (1744-1824) of Dutchess County with Lewis du Bois of Ulster County.

"History of New Paltz, New York," by Ralph Le Fevre, 1905. pages 323-347.
http://www.archive.org/stream/historyofnewpaltz01ralp/historyofnewpaltz01ralp_djvu.txt

Nathaniel DuBois, son of Louis, Jr., located at Blooming Grove, now Salisbury Mills, in Orange county. Nathaniel's wife was Gertrude Bruyn, whom he married in 1726. He left three sons, Lewis, Zachariah and Jonas, and three daughters, one of whom, Rachel, became the wife of Andries LeFevre, one of the two brothers who were the first settlers at Kettleborough. Another daughter, Hester, became the wife of Col. Jesse Woodhull.

Nathaniel's son Lewis settled in Marlborough and his house, which is still standing, was the first house on the river front. He served in the army during a great portion of the Revolutionary war, including the invasion of Canada, where he was promoted from captain to major and he afterwards became colonel of the 5th Continental Regiment, receiving his commission November 17, 1776. His tombstone is still pointed out in the graveyard of the old Presbyterian church at Marbleborough. He died in 1812.

Nathaniel's son Zachariah also rendered service in the Revolutionary war as a major and was taken prisoner when the British captured Fort Montgomery.

HOUSE OF COL. LEWIS DU BOIS AT MARLBOROUGH

CHAPTER XXIX Military Service of Col. Lewis DuBois

The following account of the service and military career of Col. Lewis DuBois during the Revolutionary war was written by Mr. Robert E. Deyo, of New York:

During the summer of 1775 there was great excitement in the Province of New York over the proposed expedition for conquering Canada. The troops from New York were commanded by General Montgomery. One of the regiments was the Third of the New York line, whose colonel was James Clinton, a brother of Gov. George Clinton. Of one of the companies of this regiment Lewis DuBois was captain. His commission was issued June 28, 1775. On August 21 the muster roll of his company was returned and filed. The term of enlistment was for six months. This company was known as the Dutchess Company, and its officers were: Captain, Lewis Dubos; first lieut., Elias Van Benschoten; second lieut., Andrew T. Lawrence; vice, Cornelius Adriance, resigned.

Dr. Ruttenber says: "These regiments were more especially recruited for the invasion of Canada, a popular craze at that time which did much to fritter away the resources of the colonists and yielded no other return than the development of capacities for leadership and experience in the service. It was a severe school, but men marched to it with a shout. They were well armed and uniformed. * * * The Third or Ulster Regiment had gray coats with green cuffs and facings. Their breeches and waistcoats were of Russia drilling, the former were short (to the knee) and the latter long (to the hips).

Their stockings were long (to the knee) of coarse woolen homespun, low shoes, linen cravats and low-crowned, broad-brimmed felt hats.

"The New York regiments were brigaded under General Montgomery and were with him in all his movements. At Point aux Trembles, on the 1st of December, the entire force under his command had dwindled down to about 900 effective men. In fruitless attempts to force an entrance into Quebec, three weeks were wasted and then an assault made. Montgomery, at the head of his New York men, descended from the Plains of Abraham in the neighborhood of St. John's and St. Louis gates and Cape Diamond bastion. At the narrowest point under Cape Diamond the British had planted a three-gun battery. On the river side was a precipice, and on the left rough crags of dark slate towered above them. The guard at the battery in front stood ready with lighted matches. Montgomery halted a moment to reconnoitre and then into the jaws of death charged the 900 over heaps of ice and snow. When within forty paces of the battery, its fire was opened on the advancing column and a storm of grape shot swept the narrow pass and continued for ten minutes. Montgomery and both his aids and several privates were killed — the unwounded living fell back."

After this repulse our little army lay before Quebec all of the winter of 1775-6. Of what occurred we know but little. While in the field Lewis DuBois was raised from captain to major. General Benedict Arnold wrote to the President of Congress a long letter dated from "Camp before Quebec, 1 February, 1776." In this among other things he states the reason why a certain Major Brown should not be promoted and ends up by saying: "This transaction. Colonel Campbell, Major Dubois and several gentlemen were knowing to."

This extract is only important as showing that on February 1, 1776, he was already a major. On March 8, 1776, he was made a major in Col. John Nicholson's regiment raised in Canada out of the four New York regiments which originally went there, the term of their enlistment, being for only six months, having expired.

General George Clinton writes in 1776:

"Major Dubois is highly recommended to Congress as well by the general officers, as the Committee who lately returned from Canada. I wish and believe young Richard Piatt may be properly provided for in the (new) regiment. He was with Major Dubois and

Capt. Bruyn at Point Lacey at the engagement between our people and a number of Canadians in which the latter was defeated, and behaved well as Major Dubois can testify."

At the same time that Lewis Dubois was in Canada with Montgomery, he was second major in Col. Jonathan Hasbrouck's militia regiment. The other officers were: Lieutenant- colonel, Johannis Hardenbergh, Jr.; first major, Johannes Jansen, Jr.; second major, Lewis DuBois; adjutant, Abraham Schoonmaker; quartermaster, Isaac Belknap. This regiment was organized September 2, 1775. The commissions of the officers were dated 25th of October, 1775.

At the time of the return of the expedition which went to Canada, there were four regiments of the line enlisted for three years or during the war, existing in the State of New York. It was determined to raise a fifth. The preliminary step seems to have led to a clash of authority between the Continental Congress and the Provincial Congress. On the 26th of June, 1776, John Hancock, president of the Continental Congress, wrote a letter to the Provincial Convention in which was enclosed a notice that Lewis DuBois, major in the Canada service, was commissioned June 25, 1776, by the Continental Congress, with instruction to raise a regiment for three years or during the war, to be the Fifth Regiment of the New York line, and that the Continental Congress had, on June 26th, appointed the other officers for the regiment as follows:

Lieutenant-colonel, Jacobus S. Bruyn; major, William Goforth; captains, David DuBois, Elias Van Benschoten, Thomas DeWitt, Isaac Wool, Philip D. B. Bevier, Richard Piatt, Albert Pawling, Cornelius T. Jansen.

First lieutenants, James Gregg, Aaron Austin, Jonathan Piercy, Evans Wherry, Garret Van Wagenen, Henry Vandenburg, Nathaniel Conklin, Henry Dodge.

Second lieutenant, 1st Company, Dan. Gano; surgeon, John Coates, and adjutant, Henry DuBois.

Commissions were to be given as soon as the full complement of men had been raised.

In the letter which enclosed this list. President Hancock says:

"You will perceive by the enclosed resolves which I do myself the honor of transmitting in obedience to the commands of Congress, they have appointed not only the field officers in the regiment to be raised in your colony, but likewise a number of subalterns. The reason that induced Congress to take that step, as it is a deviation from rule, should be particularly mentioned. I am therefore directed to inform you, that in consequence of their being furnished with a list of officers who had served in Canada, they had been enabled to appoint, and in fact have only appointed, such as were recommended and appointed by the Provincial Congress of your Colony, and have served faithfully in the last summer campaign and through the winter. It is apprehended therefore that the Congress have only pre-vented (forestalled) you in their appointments and that the same gentlemen would have met with your approbation for their services to their country; added to this the last intelligence from Canada showing our affairs to be in the most imminent danger rendered the utmost dispatch necessary, that not a moment's time might be lost.

"The other officers of the battalion I am to request you will be pleased to appoint and exert every nerve to equip the battalion as soon as possible. As an additional encouragement the Congress have resolved that a bounty of ten dollars be given every soldier who shall enlist for three years."

Of the officers named, Richard Piatt, Aaron Austin, Jonathan Piercy, Garret Van Wagenen and Dan Gano, resigned because they considered themselves slighted by the positions assigned them. In addition, the Provincial Convention considered that the Continental Congress was unwarrantably interfering.

In the proceedings of the Provincial Convention, November 21, 1776, the committee appointed to carry into execution the resolves of Congress relative to the new arrangement of officers, reported through Robert Yates, chairman, that they had completed an arrangement of officers for the four battalions ordered to be raised in this State, and further that in forming their report so far as the officers of Col. DuBois' regiment are concerned in it, your committee considered that they were entitled to no other rank than what they held prior to their appointment in that regiment, which was done without the recommendation or intervention of the Convention of this State, contrary to the uniform practice in all similar cases and in prejudice of other officers of higher rank and equal merit. That your committee were constrained by those principles to omit Col. DuBois' name in the present arrangement. That Col. DuBois has been well recommended to this committee as an exceeding good officer capable of commanding' a regiment with credit to himself and advantageous to his country.

That from the quota of this State being assessed as low as four battalions, many good officers will be unprovided for. That sundry applications have been made to your committee for commissions by young gentlemen of fortune and family, whose services your committee are under the disagreeable necessity of declining to accept.

That your committee are clearly of opinion that another battalion might be raised in this State, and they therefore earnestly recommend it to the convention to use their influence with the General Congress to obtain their permission and order for that purpose, and that Col. Dubois command the said battalion so to be raised and to have the rank of fourth colonel of New York forces.

Thereupon it was. among other things,

"Ordered, that a letter be written to the Hon. the Continental Congress requesting their approbation of the resolutions for raising a fifth battalion in this state to be commanded by Col. Louis Dubois, and another letter to General Washington requesting his countenance to that measure."

These efforts were successful.

The Fifth Regiment was finally organized with the following officers:

Louis Dubois, colonel; Jacobus Bruyn, lieutenant-colonel; Samuel Logan, major; Henry Dubois, adjutant; Nehemiah Carpenter, quartermaster; Samuel Townsend, paymaster; John Gano, chaplain; Samuel Cook, surgeon; Ebenezer Hutchinson, surgeon's mate.

Captains, Jacobus Rosecrans, Jas. Stewart, Amos Hutchins, Philip D. Bevier, Thomas Lee, Henry Goodwin, John F. Hamtrack, John Johnston.

First Lieutenants, Henry Dodge, John Burnett, Patten Jackson, Thos. Brinkley, Henry Pawhng, Samuel Pendleton, Francis Hanmer, Henry Vandenburg.

Second lieutenants, Samuel Dodge, Alex. McArthur, John Furman, Samuel English, Daniel Birdsall, Ebenezer Mott, James Betts.

Ensigns, Henry Swartout, John McClaghry, Edward Weaver, Jacobus Sleight, Thomas Beynx, Abraham Lent, Henry J. Vandenburg.

The commission of Col. Dubois was dated November 17, 1776. While the Fifth Regiment was forming he was too zealous to remain inactive. The British were then in possession of New York. The Patriot army was in the vicinity of White Plains. On the 28th of January, 1777, William Duer, in a letter to General Washington, dated from camp in Westchester county, says:

" * * Col. Dubois who has come down with the York militia as a volunteer and who has repeatedly offered his service to destroy King's bridge, will, I fear, return to-morrow, despairing to see anything effectual done."

Early in 1777 the Fifth Regiment was ordered to garrison duty at Fort Montgomery. On April 30th of that year a court martial, of which Col. Lewis Dubois was president, was there convened by order of Brig.-Gen. Geo. Clinton, for the trial of all such persons as should come before them charged with levying war against the State of New York within the same, adhering to the King of Great Britain and owing allegiance or deriving protection from the laws of the said State of New York. This court recommended that eleven men who were tried before them should be hanged. Others were acquitted or designated for milder punishment.

We shall not recapitulate the incidents which led up to the assault on Fort Montgomery by the British, nor to the details of that fight. These are accessible in any good history. With regard to Col Lewis Dubois' share in this fight, Mr. Rutenber says:

"His services in the army were held in high esteem by his contemporaries; Col. Dubois' (Fifth) regiment was especially the regiment of this (Newburgh) district both in its membership and in its services. It was stationed in the Highlands in the spring of 1777 and was there when Forts Clinton and Montgomery were taken by the English forces in October of that year. Through a mistaken conclusion arising from the fact that they were clothed in bunting shirts such as farmers' servants in England wear, its dead in that action were ranked as militia by the British. The facts are that the brunt of the desperate and heroic resistance which was made fell on Col. Lewis Dubois' regiment, shared by Lamb's artillery. The returns of Col. Dubois' Fifth as they stand on its roll book, are:

taken prisoners, Lieut. Col. Jacobus Bruyn, Major Samuel Logan, Quartermaster Nehemiah Carpenter, Captain Henry Goodwin, Lieutenants Alex. McArthur, Patten Jackson, Henry Pawling, Solomon Pendleton. Second Lieuts. Samuel Dodge, John Furman, Ebenezer Mott. Ensigns Henry Swartout, John McClaghry, Abm. Leggett. Sergeant Henry Schoonmaker.

"Missing in action" is written against the name of ninety-six of the privates or not less than one-third of the whole strength of the regiment at that time. These men did not run — they were overwhelmed. While all of them were not killed, many were, and their bodies pierced by the bayonet for no gun was fired by the assaulting column — found resting place in the waters of "bloody pond," where in the succeeding spring, with an arm, a leg or a part of the body above the surface they presented the scene which Dwight describes as 'monstrous.'

In this engagement Col. Dubois received a bayonet wound in the neck, as appears by a letter from Gen. Putnam to Gen. Gates, hereafter quoted from. This shows the desperate character of the fighting.

The course of those who escaped appears quite clearly from an account of it by Rev. John Gano, chaplain of the regiment, who wrote:

"The dusk of the evening, together with the smoke and rushing in of the enemy, made it impossible for us to distinguish friend or foe. This confusion gave us an opportunity of escaping through the enemy over the breastwork. Many escaped to the water and got on board a scow and pushed off. Before she had got twice her length we grappled one of our row-galleys into which we all got and crossed the river. We arrived safe at New Windsor, where, in a few days after we were joined by some more of our army who had escaped from the forts."

Gen. Clinton, writing to Gen. Washington, says:

"Many officers and men and myself having the advantage of the enemy by being well acquainted with the ground, were so fortunate as to effect our escape under cover of the night after the enemy were possessed of all the works."

It is not true, as often asserted, that Col. Lewis Dubois was taken prisoner at Fort Montgomery. Maj. Zachary Dubois, of Col. Jesse Woodhull's regiment of Orange county militia, a brother of Col. Lewis Dubois, was taken a prisoner and removed to New York. Some glimpse of what happened to the Major after his capture is had from the following documents.

Memorandum of Zachariah DuBois of Capture and Imprisonment

Monday the 6th Oct. 1777, then I was taken prisoner at Fort Montgomery and kept there till the eighth day, then I was taken aboard the Archer ship, a transport, there kept till the tenth, then taken to the old City Hall, there kept till the twelfth, then taken to the Provost, there kept till the 1st day of November, then got on parole on Long Island, Bedford, till the , then moved to New Utritch, and there staid till the twenty-eighth, then they sent us on board the transport ship Judith, and there kept till the 10th day of December, then to our old quarters at New Utritch, etc.

PAROLE

I, Zachariah Dubois, of Goshen, in the Province of New York, having leave from General Sir Henry Clinton, to go out of this city in order to effect the exchange of myself for Maj. Thomas Aloncrief. do hereby pledge my faith and word of honor, that I will not do or say anything contrary to the interest of his Majesty or his Government, and that if the exchange of the above person for myself cannot be effected within twenty days, I will return back to my captivity in this city.

Given under my hand in New York, this fourth day of August, 1776.

Witness : Thos. Clark.

Zachariah Dubois.

A true copy, John Winslow,
D. Com. Prs.

DISCHARGE AND PAROLE

This is to certify that Zachariah Dubois, Major in Colonel Woodhull's regiment of militia in the state of New York, and made prisoner by the enemy at the reduction of Fort Montgomery, was this day regularly discharged for Maj. Moncrief, in the service of the King of Great Britain.

Elizabethtown, Aug. 6, 1778.

Jno. Beatty,
Com. Gen. Pris'rs.

After the first shock of defeat the disaster was found not to be serious as at first supposed. General Putnam, writing to General Washington under date of Fishkill, 8 October, 1777, says:

"I have the pleasure to inform you that many more of our troops made their escape than what I was at first informed of. Colonel Dubois who is one of the number, this day collected near 200 of his regiment that got off after the enemy were in the Fort."

General Putnam, writing to General Gates from Fishkill, eleven o'clock a. m., 9 October. 1777, says:

"Colonel Dubois, who had a wound with a bayonet in his neck, has mustered near 200 of his men, who were with him in the action, many of whom have slight wounds with bayonets and swords but are in high spirits."

From General Putnam, Governor Clinton obtained Col. Webb's brigade and with them crossed the river to New Windsor, Orange county, on October 8th, the second day after the battle. On the same day Governor Clinton wrote to the Legislature from his headquarters at the house of Mrs. Falls, which still stands in Little Britain Square, that "not more than eleven officers of Col. Dubois' regiment are missing, 200 of his men including non-commissioned officers, have already joined me at this place; many more of them may be hourly expected as we have heard of their escape."

By alarms and signal guns the militia that had not been in the action were brought together and by the time the British had destroyed the obstructions to the navigation of the river a respectable force was again under the Clintons' command on the west shore. On the eastern side Putnam was protecting the army stores at Fishkill and at points above.

While the British were removing the obstructions to navigation and awaiting the return of a reconnoitering party which started up the river on the nth. General Clinton was collecting his little force at New Windsor.

On the 10th, one Daniel Taylor was arrested near the camp. He was a bearer of a message from the British General Sir Henry Clinton, to Burgoyne, then sorely pressed by General Gates at Saratoga, although Sir Henry was not aware of Burgoyne's sorry plight.

"The letter from Clinton to Burgoyne," writes General George Clinton, "was enclosed in a small silver ball of an oval form about the size of a fusee bullet, and shut with a screw in the middle. When he was taken and brought before me he swallowed it. I mistrusted this to be the case from information I received and administered to him a very strong emetic calculated to act either way. This had the desired effect ; it brought it from him; but though closely watched he had the art to conceal it a second time.

"I made him believe I had taken one from Capt. Campbell, another messenger who was on the same business ; that I learned from him all I wanted to know, and demanded the ball on pain of being hung up instantly and cut open to search for it. This brought it forth."

The contents of this letter are as follows:

"Fort Montgomery, Oct. 8, 1777.

"Nous y void (here we are) and nothing now between us but Gates. I sincerely hope this little success of ours may facilitate your operations. In answer to your letter of the 28th Sept. by C. C. I can only say I cannot presume to order, or even advise for reasons obvious. I heartily wish you success. Faithfully yours,

"Gen. Burgoyne. H. Clinton."

Dr. Moses Higby, residing at New Windsor, administered the emetic which afforded such convincing proof of Taylor's employment. Many interesting facts concerning the curious personality of the doctor will be found in Eager's History of Orange County.

On October 14th, a general court martial met for the trial of Taylor by order of General Clinton. The following document from the "Clinton papers" gives the names of those constituting the court and is an official record of the proceedings:

"At a general court martial held at the Heights of New Windsor the 14th of October, 1777, by order of Brigadier General George Clinton, whereof Colonel Lewis Dubois was President:

Major Bradford, Capt. Galespie,
Maj. Huntington, " Conklin,
Capt. Savage, " Wood,
" Watson " Hamtramk,
" Wyllis, " Lee,
" Ellis, " Husted.

(In Eager's Orange County, it is stated that John Woodworth was Judge Advocate.)

"Daniel Taylor, charged with lurking about the camp as a spy from the enemy, confined by order of General Clinton, was brought before said court, and to the above crime the prisoner plead not guilty, but confessed his being an express from Gen. Clinton to Gen. Burgoyne, when taken. And that he had been employed as an express also, from Gen. Burgoyne to Gen. Clinton, and was taken in the Camp of the Army of the United States, near New Windsor, by Lieut. Howe. Taylor likewise confessed his being a first Lieutenant in Capt. Stewart's Company in the 9th regiment of the British Troops, and but one man in company when taken. The prisoner plead that he was not employed as a spy, but on the contrary was charged both by Gen. Clinton and Gen. Burgoyne not to come near our camp; but meeting accidentally with some of our troops in British uniform, he was thereby deceived and discovered him- self to them.

"The court after considering the case, were of the opinion that the prisoner is guilty of the charge brought against him and adjudged him to suffer death, to be hanged at such time and place as the General shall direct.

A true copy of the proceedings:
Test. Lewis Dubois, Col.
President."

When the little army of Governor Clinton moved down the Walkkill on the 15th. to save Kingston, Taylor was taken along, his name appearing every day in the guard reports. A general order issued on the morning of the destruction of Kingston, determined his fate.

It was not, however, carried into effect on the 17th, as directed; no doubt the attention of the troops was taken up with matters at Kingston. He was still under guard on the morning of the 18th, after which his name ceases- to trouble the officer in charge.

In a MS. journal kept by a person in Clinton's force, probably a chaplain, is this entry:

"October 18th, Saturday, Mr. Taylor, a spy taken in Little Britain, was hung here. Mr. Romain and myself attended him yesterday, and I have spent the morning in discoursing to him, and attended him at the gallows. He did not appear to be either a political or gospel penitent."

Tradition has it that Taylor was hanged on an apple tree near the village of Hurley.

Having anticipated somewhat, in order to keep the story of the capture, trial and execution of Taylor together, we must now go back. The British reconnoitering party, which started on the 14th of October, ascended the river to within three miles of Poughkeepsie and returned in safety, having burned several buildings and old vessels along the shore. The report favored an advance of the whole force which accordingly started from Peekskill October 14th.

On October 15th, at nine o'clock a. m., General George Clinton wrote to Kingston from Headquarters near New Windsor that twenty sail of the enemy's shipping had been discovered in the river below Butter Hill (Storm King). After speaking of matters which need not here be recapitulated, the letter proceeds as follows:

"Since writing the above the enemy's fleet consisting of thirty sail have passed Newburgh and with crowded sail and fair wind are moving quick up the river; the front of them are already at the Danskamnier. There are eight large square- rigged vessels among them and all appear to have troops on board.] My troops are parading to march to Kingston. Our route will be through Shawangunk to prevent delay in crossing the Paltz (W'allkill) river. I leave Col. Woodhull's, McClaughry's and part of Hasbrouck's regiment as a guard along the river. * * * . . ."

What a thrilling sight it must have been to see thirty vessels, eight of them square-rigged, crowded with troops whose gay uniforms vied with the gaudy splendors of an American autumn sailing in a compact mass with colors flying, sails distended, waves dancing and sparkling as the great flotilla moves through Newburgh Bay and Danskammer Point. This is a picture over which the imagination lingers, especially with those whose good fortune it has been to have seen at the corresponding season, the gorgeous amphitheatre within which this scene was set.

The force which moved with Geo. Clinton in his effort to prevent the burning of Kingston was about 1,000 men, composed of the skeleton regiments of Cols. Lewis Dubois, Webb, Sutherland and Ellison, with a part of Hasbrouck's, and what remained of Lamb's

artillery. Only a portion of the advance guard got near enough to Kingston to behold the village in flames and the enemy retiring to his shipping.

The British reached the landing place for Kingston on the evening of the 15th, the town being burned on the 16th. On the way up they fired their cannon at the houses of known rebels on either shore. Attention was paid to the house of Col. Dubois, which, although not in sight of the river, was within easy cannon shot of it, the firing point being selected from the mouth of a brook emptying into the river, which was within close range of the house. This cannonade was harmless, but that the intention of the firing party was serious is evidenced by the cannon balls which have from time to time been dug out of a bank of earth a short distance west of the house. One of these, weighing 245[^] pounds and the heaviest among a large collection, is now deposited at Washington's Headquarters in Newburgh.

General Clinton's little army was still at Hurley on October 20th, as appears by the report of the Officer of the Day.

Ruttenber says:

"During the winter of 1777-8, Dubois' regiment was in barracks at Fishkill. Its condition there was deplorable. In January, 1778, General Putnam writes, 'Dubois' regiment is unfit to be ordered on duty, there being not one blanket in the regiment. Very few have either a shoe or a shirt and most of them have neither stockings, breeches or overalls. Chastellux writes that many were absolutely naked, being only covered by straw suspended from the waist. The losses in stores at Fort Montgomery brought on this destitution very largely. It did not continue long after Putnam called Gov. Clinton's attention to it.' "

"In July, 1778, the five New York regiments were brigaded under Gen. James Clinton."

This brigade took a very active part in the expedition against the Indians in the western part of this State in 1779. (Brother) General John Sullivan with the main body of the army, which did not include Clinton's brigade, started from the vicinity of Easton, Pennsylvania, and penetrated the wilderness to the vicinity of Elmira. Gen. Clinton's force included, besides his own brigade, some regiments from other states, the whole command amounting to about 1,600 men.

The roster of the Fifth New York regiment on this expedition was as follows:

Lewis Dubois, Col.	John Johnson, Capt.
Henry Dubois, Adj. and Col.	Philip DuBois Bevier, Capt.
Henry Dodge, Adj. and Lieut.	James Stewart, Capt.
Michael Connolly, Paymaster and 2nd Lieut.	Henry W. Vanderburgh, Lieut.
James Johnston, O. M. and Ensign.	Daniel Birdsall, 2nd Lieut.
Samuel Cooke, Surgeon.	James Betts, 2nd Lieut.
Ebenezer Hutchinson, Surgeon's Mate.	Barthal Vanderburgh, Ensign.
James Rosekrans, Capt.	Francis Hanmer, Ensign.
John F. Hamtranck, Capt.	Henry Vanderburgh, Ensign.

About the middle of June, 1779, Clinton, in order to join Sullivan, began transporting his force from the Mohawk river by the way of Canajoharie and Springfield to Lake Otsego, the headwaters of the Susquehanna.

On this part of the trip we catch a glimpse of Col. DuBois in the following extract from the diary of Lieut. Beatty of the 4th Penna. Line, part of Clinton's force.

Monday, June 28, 1779. "This day the Col, and a number of officers with myself went to see Col. Dubois and his officers who were encamped at Low's Grove on the upper landing, found them all very well and they provided a very good dinner for us suitable to the place and time, there was about fifty officers dined together. After dinner we had a song or two from different officers and returned home a little before sun- down. We were all very sociable at dinner and spent our time with the officers very agreeable."

Clinton remained at Lake Otsego from the 3d of July to the 9th of August awaiting orders from Gen. Sullivan. When these orders came Clinton moved forward and effected a junction with Sullivan. In organizing for the fighting and devastation which followed, the hazardous position of commanding the right flank was assigned to Col. Dubois, who had under him two companies of the German battalion and 200 picked men in addition. The army of Sullivan far outnumbered that of the Indians under the celebrated Chief Brant, aided by a few British regulars and Tories. The enemy made but one serious effort to check the invaders. Behind a hastily constructed rampart, in the vicinity of Elmira, they made a stand, but were soon driven away. In this engagement Col. Dubois participated. The victorious army then turned northward, and carried out the purpose of the expedition by burning many villages and destroying all food supplies. It was a work of devastation, and many there be that say the measure was unnecessarily harsh. Be that as it may, the power of the Indians in this State was broken by this expedition of Gen. Sullivan.

Lewis Dubois resigned his commission as colonel December 29, 1779. This seems' to have been brought about by the dwindling of all the regiments in the New York brigade, for in the subsequent year the 1st and 3rd regiments were consolidated into one regiment, known as the 1st, under Col. Van Schaick, and the 2nd, 4th and 5th and Col. Livingston's regiment into another, known as the 2nd, under Col. Philip Van Cortlandt.

There remains for consideration such information as could be gathered concerning' the descendants of the children of Col, Lewis Dubois!

1 — Nathaniel Dubois, his first child, died April 18, 1788, in the 30th year of his age. He left one daughter, Hannah, who was his only child. Nothing is known of her history.

2 — Wilhelmus lived and died on the tract of land near Marlborough village, given to him by his father's will. It ran from the village to the road known as West street and along the latter. His wife was Mary Hudson. They had four children, John, Cornelius, Elizabeth and Nathaniel.

3 — Mary, the first daughter, married Asa Steward. She was living in the town of Minisink as late as 181 1. She had two daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret.

4 — Rachel, the first daughter by his second wife, married Cornelius Low, by whom she had one daughter, Cornelia, born March 5, 1792. Rachel Low died November 6, 1793, in her 23rd year.

5 — Lewis (4) was born December 20, 1774, and was baptized at New Marlborough by Rev. Samson Occum. He was married to Annie Hull, daughter of Nathaniel Hull. January 3, 1809. She was born February 15, 1787. He died August 22, 1831.

6 — Margaret, born January 29, 1776, and was baptized at New Marlborough by Rev. Mr. Carr from Goshen. She died May 6, 1855. She married Daniel Lockwood about 1790

Journal of Captain Thomas Machin

http://books.google.com/books?id=fTYOAAAIAAJ&pg=PA384&lpg=PA384&dq=%22colonel+lewis+dubois%22&source=bl&ots=9d2RwHCVID&sig=tXrvTVtbnTDvmb5LbYq9q5lYSzc&hl=en&ei=rK_DSYGMPIH2nQep353TDQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=1&ct=result#PPA192,M1 pages 192

THOMAS. MACHIN. Captain in Colonel John Lamb's Second Regiment (NY) Artillery. From April 19 to 23, 1779. in Colonel Van Schaick's expedition against the Onondagas. Published in the *Magazine of American History*, November, 1879, and republished here by permission, through the courtesy of Mrs. Martha J. Lamb. Editor of that Magazine.

JOURNAL OF MACHIN FROM FORT SCHUYLER.—EXPEDITION AGAINST THE ONONDAGAS, 1779.

BY THOMAS MACHIN, CAPTAIN IN CAPT. LAMB'S SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. ARTILLERY, *Communicated by F. H. Roof.*

JOURNAL.

Early on Monday morning, 10th of April, 1779—Marched from fort Schuyler with a Detachment of Troops, Consisting of 558 men, Including officers, and after moving Eight Days provision Into Battows, which had been conveyed over a carrying place in the night, and Leaving sufficient Number of Soldiers to assist, the Battow men to get the Boats down Wood Crick, with live officers to hurry them on—

The Remainder of Troops marched to the old Scow place, Twenty two miles by land, but much more by water; the Troops arrived by 3 o'clock p. m., but the Boats did not all arrive until 10 o'clock, having been much obstructed by trees which had fallen across the Crick: as soon as the Boats arrived the whole of the Troops Embarked, and on Entering the Onondago was much Impeded by a cold head wind. Made one halt in the night for the rearmost Boats to come up, and then proceeded to Possers bay, where we Arrived at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th, to wait again for the Coming up of all the Boats, when we continued with as much Expedition as possible to the Onondago Landing, opposite to old fort, and arrived there at 3 o'clock p. m; from whence, after leaving the Boats with Proper Guard, we marched Eight or nine miles on our way to the Onondago Settlement, and lay on our Arms all Night without tire, not being able to continue our marching. Dark. The Night cold. Very early on the 21st proceeded to the old Salt Lake, and at 9 o'clock a. m. Forded an arm of that Lake, two hundred yards over, and four feet Deep a considerable part of the way. Pushed on to the Onondago Breech, where Capt Graham, with his Company of Light Infantry, took an Onondago Warrior prisoner, which was the first Indian discovered—ordered Capt Graham to endeavor to surround the first onondago Settlements, which were about Two miles off, and hastening on the troops By Companies as fast as he could cross the Creek upon a Log, the Creek not being fordable, I soon arrived with the whole Detachment at the principle Castle, but was before apprised of their having discovered our advanced Parties while they were taking some prisoners, upon which I ordered Different Routs to be taken by several Different Detachments, in order to surround as [many] of their Settlements as possible at the same time, which Extended Eight Miles in Length, with some scattered habitations laying back of the Costs, and on the opposite side of the Creek; but notwithstanding Entered their first settlement in the most secret manner, and quite undiscovered by them, they soon recd the alarm throughout the whole, and fled to the woods, but without being able to carry off any thing with them. We took thirty three Indians & one white Prisoner, & killed twelve Indians; the whole of their Settlement, consisting of about fifty Houses, with a quantity of corn, and every other kind of Stock we found where Killed; about one Hundred guns. some of which were Rifles, was among the Plunder, the whole of which, after the men had Loaded with as much as they could carry, was Destroyed, with a Considerable quantity of amunition One Swivel taken at the Counsel House had the Trunions Broke off and other ways Damaged; in fine, the Destruction of all their Settlements were compleat: after which we began our march back, Recrossing the Creek, and forded the arm of the Lake, along side of which we Encamped on very good ground. Having been once Interrupted in our Return by a Small party of Indians, who fired at us from the opposite side of the Creek, but were soon beat off by Lieut Evens Rifle, with the Loss of one Killed on the part of the enemy, and none on our own. Fair Weather all this Day. 22d. marched Down to the Landing. Found Bateaus in good order; Reimbarked, and Rowed to the Seven Miles Island, where we Encamp.

Fair weather—23d Crossed the Lake and Landed two miles up Wood Creek at two o'clock; left two companies to guard and assist the Bataus Men in getting up the Boats, marched Eight Miles, and Encamped along side Feals Creek.

Fair Weather, Saturday, 24th. Small showers of Rain on our march to the fort, where we arrived at 12 o'clock, having been out five Days and half, the whole distance of going out and Returning Being One Hundred Eighty miles, not having [lost] a Single Man—

The following in relation to Colonel Van Schaick's Expedition against the Onondagas is from "The Order Book of Capt. Leonard Bleecker, Major of Brigade in the early part of the expedition under Gen. James Clinton, against the Indian Settlements of Western New York in the Campaign of 1779." New York city, Joseph Sabin, 1865.

Head Quarters, Albany

June 8, 1779

Resolved, That the Thanks of Congress be presented to Col. Van Skaick, and the Officers and Soldiers under his Command, for their Activity and good Conduct in the late Expedition against the Onnondagas.

[A Copy]

Head Quarters, Middle Brook,
Saturday, May 8, 1779.

Extract from the minutes,
Charles Thomson, Secretary.

The Commander-in-Chief has the Pleasure to inform the Army that a Detachment of Troops under the Command of Col. Van Schaick, marched from Fort Schuyler the 19th. of last Month towards Onnondaga, a considerable Indian Settlement on the Waters of Lake Ontario, which was entirely destroyed, with a large Quantity of Grain, Cattle, Horses, and Ammunition, except such Part as could be conveniently brought off. Twelve of the Savages, mostly Warriors, were killed, and four and thirty made Prisoners, the rest saved themselves by a precipitate Flight into the Woods.

This Expedition was performed in about five Days and a half, the Distance going and returning, one hundred and eighty Miles, without the loss of a Man.

The good Conduct, Secrecy, Spirit and Dispatch, with which this Enterprize was executed, does the highest Honour to Col Van Schaick, and the Officers and Men under his Command, and merits the Thanks of the Commander-in-chief.

Extract from Genl Orders,
[A Copy] Alex. Scaramel, Adjt Genl.

The following is a copy of a table of distances in the hand writing of Captain Machin, found among his papers after his decease.

Distance of places from Eastown to Chenesee Castle, taken in 1779, by actual survey:

	MILES TOTAL	
From Eastown to Weoming	65	65
" to Lackawaneck Creek	10	7
" to Quailuternunk	7	82
" to Tunkhannunk Creek	11	93
" to Meshohing Creek	9	102
" to Vandcrip's Plantation	5	107
" to Wealuskingtown	8	115
" to Wessawken or Pine Creek	14 ½	129 ½
" to Tioga	15 ½	145
" to Chemung	12	157
" to Newtown	8 ½	165 ½
" to French Catharinestown	18	183 ½
" to Candaia or Appletown	27 ½	211
" to the outlet of the Seneca lake	11 ½	222 ½
" to Kanedesago or the Seneca Castle	3 ½	226
" to Kanandaque	15 ½	241 ½
" to Haunyauya	13 ½	255
" to Adjusta	12 ½	267 ½
" to Cossau Wauloughby	7	274 ½
" to Chenesee Castle	5 ½	280

Distance from Kanadesago round the Cayuga Lake to Newtown—Fort Reed.

From Kanadesago to Scawyace	8 ½	8 ½
" to across the outlet of the Cayuga	8 ½	17
" to the Cayuga Castle	10	27
" to Chonodote, a town remarkable for a number of Peach trees [in or new Aurora?]	3 ½	30 ½
" to the upper end of Cayuga Lake	23	53 ½
" to a town not named	5	58 ½
" and from there to Newtown, otherwise Fort Reed	27 ½	86

THOMAS MACHIN was born in England, 20 Mar 1744, settled in America, in 1772, and took an early and active interest in the Revolution. He was made Second Lieutenant of NY Artillery, 18 Jan 1776, and Captain Lieutenant in the second battalion of Artillery on the 1st of January, which rank he held in the Expedition to Onondaga, under Col. Van Schaick, and to the Genesee country, under Gen. Clinton, in 1779. On 21 Aug 1780, he was appointed Captain in the Second NY Artillery, and one year after in the First

He was employed as Engineer in constructing and placing the chain across the Hudson in the Highlands, and after the war, was for a time, engaged in coining money for the States, before the adoption of the Federal Constitution, his works being at the outlet of a pond, five miles back from Newburgh. He enjoyed the confidence of Gov. Geo. Clinton, Gen. James Clinton, Gen's Washington and La Fayette, and many other distinguished men of his day. He obtained patents of large tracts of land in the northern part of Oneida county; was a member of the NY State Society of the Cincinnati, and was succeeded by his son Gen. Thomas Machin of Albany. He died at Charleston, Montgomery county, NY, 3 Apr 1816. (F. B. HOUGH, in Bleecker's Order Book)

[Continued from Captain Machin's biographical sketch]

"The History of Schoharie County," 1845, beginning on page 550 at:
http://books.google.com/books?id=GEkVAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA599&lpg=PA599&dq=%22silas+gray%22+%22schoharie%22&source=bl&ots=UX-WtHfVfY&sig=9wPIP62cLQquTIZoPIChsJive7Y&hl=en&ei=jlnVSeKcO8fflQeE4rzqDA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4#PPA550,M1

Owing to the skillful manner in which Lieut. Machin had discharged the important task of laying out the fortifications around Boston, he was selected by the Commander-in-chief for the arduous duty of securing the navigation of the Hudson through the Highlands, as the following paper will show:

"*Head-Quarters, New-York, 21st July, 1776.*" Sir—You are without delay to proceed to Fort Montgomery, or Constitution, in the Highlands, on Hudson's River, and put yourself under command of Col. George Clinton, or the commanding officer there,—to act as Engineer in completing such works as are already laid out,—and such others as you, with the advice of Col. Clinton, may think necessary: 'Tis expected and required of you, that you pay close attention to this business, and drive on the works with all possible despatch. In case of an attack from the enemy, or in any action with them, you are to join and act with the Artillery on that station; and to return to your duty in the regiment as soon as you can be spared from the works. "I am, sir, your most humble serv't.

"GO. WASHINGTON."

To the letter of instructions we find wafered the following paper:

"*Fort Montgomery, August Qth, 1776.*

"A list of the carpenters that have entered into the Continental service under Capt. Burns: Stephen Concklin, Joseph Halsted, Joshua Sager, Silas White, John Young, John Homan, Gilbert Roberts, Barzilla Tuthill, Cornelius Van Vlack, James Scoldfield."

"Capt. Burns—The above persons belonging to your company, being Artificers employed in the works here, you are therefore to have them at this place to be employed by and under the direction of Mr. Machin, the Engineer.

"GEO: CLINTON, Brig'r Gen'l."

Gov. Clinton was promoted about the time Gen. Washington's directions to Lieut. Machin were dated, and having occasion to leave the works, he placed his brother, Col. James Clinton, in temporary command to oversee them, as the following paper will show:

"*Fort Montgomery, 10th August, 1776.*

" To Lieut. Machin—As I am now ordered to march with the new levies to Kings Bridge, and as you will want many necessaries for completing the new works we have begun on the south side of Poplopin's Kill,* and the works to be erected for securing the pass of Anthony's Nose. You are to use your best endeavors by all means in your power, (applying to Col. Clinton from time to time for his aid and advice) to purchase and procure such articles as may be wanted, of which the clerk of the Check is to keep a just account. The artificers already employed and such others as may be wanted, are, (in the erecting of these works) to be under your directions, for which purpose Col. Clinton will be given the necessary orders.

" I am your humble serv't,

"GEO. CLINTON, Brig. Gen."

Gen. Schuyler early saw the necessity of obstructing the navigation of the Hudson in the Highlands to prevent the passage of British shipping to Albany; and communicated to the N. York Council of Safety his wishes on that subject, as the following papers will show: and as they are found among the papers of Capt. Machin, there can be no doubt but he was the person employed to make the requisite survey.

"*Fishkill, Nov. 6, 1776.*

" Gent.—I am directed by the Committee of Safety to transmit you the enclosed extract of Gen. Schuyler's letter, and to request that you'll cause his request to be immediately complied with. ' I am, gentlemen, with esteem,

"Your very humble servant,

"PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT, V. Pres."
"To the Gent, of the Secret Committee."

"Extract of a letter from Gen'l Schuyler directed to Peter R. Livingston, Esq. President, &c. dated Albany, Nov. 3d, 1776.— I wish the Convention would order the depth and breadth of Hudson's River to be carefully taken at such places as they conceive would be most proper effectually to obstruct the navigation; Ver- planck's Point, or Jan Canten Hook, may be proper places; perhaps the latter."

"(True extract.) ROBT. BENSON, Sec'y."

Col. Rufus Putnam, an officer of merit, commanded the 5th Massachusetts regiment, and was promoted to Brig. Gen. near the close of the war. He was wall-eyed. The following paper from Col. Putnam no doubt refers to the survey of the Hudson made agreeable to Gen. Schuyler's request.

These works, when completed, were called Fort Clinton.

While Col. Pntnam was on duty in the neighborhood of West Point, ascended Butter Hill with a party of his troops, and with their aid succeeded in prying off from its summit a rock which weighed many tons. Started from such an eminence, the immense mass came thundering down the mountain crushing the forest trees which impeded its onward course, and dashed into the Hudson. Sloops navigating the river sometimes pass it inland. The course upon the mountain side was long visible from the water to the summit of the Hill, and was called PUTNAM'S PATH. The rock is called PUTNAM'S ROCK to this day. Some writers have fallen into the error of supposing the rock and its path called after Gen. Putnam.—*Capt. Eben Williams.*

"*Peekskill, December 13th, 1776.*

"Sir—I beg you will not delay sending a sketch of the North River through the Highlands, with a geographical description of the country on the west side; as I am going in a few days to wait on His Excellency with the best account of this part of the country that,

without an actual survey, I am able to give. If you cannot send to me in two days, you must send it to His Excellency as soon as possible, for I can wait no longer.

"Sir, your humble servant,

"R. PUTNAM." "To Lieut. Machin, Engineer."

Jan. 7th, 1777, the State authorities took official cognizance of the doings of Capt. Machin, as appears by several resolutions on the "Journal of the Committee of Safety." His commission dates his rank as Captain Lieutenant of U. S. Artillery, on the 1st day of January, 1777, although it did not pass the office of the Board of War, until April 21st, 1780.

The succeeding papers directed "To Capt. Thomas Machin, at Murderer's Creek," one of which was without date, were evidently written while the navigation of the river was being obstructed, in 1777.

"To Capt. Machin:

"Sir—I have already directed that no more timber should be cut on Mr. Ellison's land for the obstructions to be made in the river, (except it should be such long walnut pieces as could not be so conveniently had any where else,) until a proportionate share of timber for that use was also got on lands lying equally near the river. I am surprised, therefore, to hear that a company of carpenters are in his woods cutting away timber of every kind, which I trust must be without your order or knowledge. He is willing you should take such long walnut pieces as you want and can't get as conveniently elsewhere; other kind of timber we certainly can, and more so. I expect, therefore, you will direct the carpenters to desist cutting in his woods till further orders from me.

"I am your most obed't serv't,

"GEO. CLINTON."

"New Windsor, 31st Jan'y, 1777.

"Dr. Sir—I set out for Kingston to-morrow morning, where business will detain me a few days. I wished to have seen you before I set out. I cannot now expect it. I think the artificers neither go out early enough in the morning, or continue late enough in the evening, at work. I was surprised this day to see many break off a little after three in the afternoon. It was said they had not been home to dinner, but allowing that to be the case, from nine in the morning until three in the afternoon is not by any means a day's work. To cure this mischief I enclose you an *order* which you 'll publish among those employed, and endeavor to carry it into execution. If you think the hours are too long, make any alteration you think right; but pray, whatever hours are fixed on, contrive to make them work.

"I am in great haste your most obed't,

"GEO. CLINTON."

"Capt. Machin."

"Orders to be observed by the artificers and others employed in obstructing the navigation of Hudson's river, 13th Jan'y, 1777.

"As high wages are given by the public at this season of the year, when the days are short and the weather fickle, in order to have this most necessary work (on which not only the safety of this State, but of the whole continent depends,) completed in due season:—It is therefore expected that those who are employed and receive the public's money, will be faithful in the service and do the most they can. It is the business of the master workmen who have contracted to carry on the work and taken the charge of small parties under them, to see that they are diligently employed and work faithfully. It is for this they are allowed extra wages, and it is expected that in this way they will earn, or in justice they cannot expect to receive it. The monthly pay rolls must be attested (if required,) by the master workmen, and an honest man can never return a man for a full day's pay who has not done a full day's work. This would be dishonest and punishable; but that every possible guard may be set against deception, and that all account for pay of artificers and others may stand fair and uncontroversial, the engineer is to fix upon the hour in the morning at which all hands are to be at work—the hour they are to quit for dinner, the time when they are to return to work after dinner, and break off in the evening; and to cause the rolls to be called over by such person or persons as he shall appoint at those and such other times as he shall see fit; and mark the defaulters (if any,) that a proper deduction may be made from their wages. It is expected at present that those employed near the barracks will work at least eight hours every day, and those employed where the timber now lays, or at that distance, at least seven. The time for working each day to be lengthened when the days grow longer.

"GEO. CLINTON, B. Gen'l."

Opposite is the facsimile of a letter from Gen. Washington "To Brigadier Gen. Knox, commanding the corps of Artillery." It was written during the visit of Capt. Machin to the Commander-in-chief, at his winter quarters:

The following paper, which is without date, was no doubt written about the time Gen. Clinton visited Kingston:

"Sir—I am informed that the Inhabitants of Kingston are desirous of making some Works for the Defence of their town. I approve of their intentions, and wish to give them every assistance in my power in the execution of this business; and that the works may be constructed on a Plan most efficient and least expensive, I request you will repair to that place and assist in laying them out, in which Col. Bruyn will advise. It will not be practicable, neither do I conceive it necessary to enclose the town, as the houses are stone, and will form (if the Windows and Doors are properly secured) good Lines of Defence. Small Redoubts or block-houses, therefore, at the different and most commanding quarters of the Town, are all that to me appear necessary; which ought to be constructed each for a Piece or two of artillery, so as to clear the lines formed by the houses; and when it can be, conveniently, these should be so contiguous to each other as to be within the reach of Musquetry, which will be a saving of Ammunition. In constructing these works, it is to be observed that Artillery against them is not to be apprehended.

"I am your most obed't serv't.

"GEO. CLINTON."

"Capt. Machin."

By the next paper we perceive that Capt. Machin was given discretionary power, by Governor Clinton, to act in certain emergencies:

"Dear Sir—I received yours of this date. I approve your conduct in marching your men against those *Parricides*, and no pains must be spared to apprehend or destroy them. Major Logan, and every other Officer in both Counties, I know, will exert themselves on this occasion in drawing out the Militia for quelling this dangerous insurrection; nor must any risk be run in taking prisoners.

"I am your most obed't serv't *March, 10th, 1777.*

"GEO. CLINTON, B. Gen."

"P.S. A party will march towards the Forest of Dean to guard the defiles there."

Additional text regarding Captain Machin continues on pages 559-600, ending with:

At the close of the war, Capt. Machin became a member of the Cincinnati Society. He also belonged to the fraternity of Free Masons, and on the establishment of a lodge in Schoharie, he was appointed Master to install its officers. Silas Gray [q.v.] was also appointed as senior and Johannes Dietz junior wardens of the same. The following is the evidence of Capt. Machin's appointment:

"To all GREETING—

"Do it known that I, Ezra Ames, Grand High Priest of the G. R. A. [Grand Royal Arch] Chapter of the State of New York, by virtue of power in me vested by the third Sec'n. and fourth article of the General Grand Constitution, Do hereby authorize and empower our worthy Brother, Thomas Machin, to install the officers of *Ames Mark Lodge*, in the town of Schoharie, County of Scho'e., agreeable to the Gen'l. Grand Constitution of the United States, and to make returns of his proceedings thereon, at the next session of the G. Ch.

"EZRA AMES.

"*Albany, 4th Feb. 5907.*" [Year of the world.]

By the following letters from his old friend Gov. Clinton, who was then Vice President of the United States, it appears that Capt. Machin sought for a pension, and, afterwards, its increase:

"*Washington, 14th April, 1808.*

"Dear Sir—Agreeably to the request contained in your letter, I have done what was necessary on my part to give success to your application to be put on the Pension List. It gives me pleasure to render you this little service, being-, with great regard,

"Yours sincerely,

"GEO. CLINTON. "*Capt. Thomas Machin.*"

"*Washington, 6th March, 1810.*

"Dear Sir—Yesterday I received your letter of the 22d of last month. You may rely on every assistance in my power to afford, to obtain an increase of your pension. But the preparatory steps to an application can be done most conveniently to you in the State, under a commission from Mr. Talmadge, the District Judge. I have requested Mr. K. K. Van Rensselaer to communicate to you the manner in which this commission is to be obtained as well as the necessary subsequent measures to be taken previous to your application; to accomplish which, if expeditiously performed, may yet be in season for the present session of Congress. I am, with best respects to Mrs. Machin,

"Yours sincerely,

"GEO CLINTON." "*Capt. Thomas Machin.*"

Capt Machin, after seeing the country of his adoption, in the defence of which he had freely shed his own blood, pass triumphantly through two wars with the previously acknowledged mistress of the wave, at the close of each gaining the admiration and respect of the world, died at his residence in Charleston on the evening of April 3d, 1816, aged 72 years. A brief notice of his services and death appeared in the Albany Gazette of April 15th, which closed with the following sentence: "*In the camp and in retirement his qualifications were holden in very high consideration.*" He was buried with Masonic honors. . .

Journal of Lieutenant Charles Nukerck

"Journals of the military expedition of Major General John Sullivan against ...," by New York (State). Secretary's, pages 213-222.
<http://books.google.com/books?id=fTYOAAAAIAAJ&lpg=PA384&ots=9d2RwHCVID&dq=%22colonel%20lewis%20dubois%22&pg=PA213&output=text>

Note: there is an index of old Indian names available at:

http://www.archive.org/stream/indiannamesinnew00beau/indiannamesinnew00beau_djvu.txt

Charles Nuekerk, Lieutenant and Captain in Colonel Van Cortlandt's Second New York Regiment, From May 1, 1779, to December 11, 1780. Captain (afterward Colonel) Nukerck was born in Hurley, Ulster County, New York. In 1776 he was serving as Second Lieutenant in Colonel Ritzema's 3d New York Regiment, organized to garrison the forts southward of Crown Point. Under the call of September 16, 1776, he entered the Second New York Regiment to *serve during the war*, and continued with that regiment as Lieutenant and Captain until the consolidation of the five New York regiments into two in December, 1780, when he was assigned to the class of deranged officers, and continued in service to the close of the war. He afterward settled at Palatine Church, in the Mohawk Valley, where he died greatly respected in November, 1822.

The following is a verbatim copy made from a *fac simile* of the original in possession of General John S. Clark:

*This Journal has had a somewhat interesting history. A portion of it appeared in 1831 in Campbell's Annals of Tryon County, as "extracts from the manuscript Journal of an officer," but without giving the author's name. Extracts have also appeared from

time to time in the writing« of the late Thomas Maxwell of Elmira as the Journal of Colonel Gansevoort. In Colonel Stone's Life of Brant, 1888, Introduction p. xxiii. he says "The author has likewise been favored with the manuscript diary of the venerable Captain Theodosius Fowler of this city, who was an active officer during the whole campaign. In addition to the valuable memoranda contained in this diary. Captain Fowler has preserved a drawing of the Order of March * * * and a plan of the *great battle fought at Newtown*, both of which drawings have been engraved, and will be found In the Appendix." In the body of the work he incorporates the text as found in Campbell's Annals, including several interpolations from Heaver's Life of Mary Jemison, which appear in the Annals as quoted, but in Colonel Stone's work as *part of the original Journal*. At page 18, Vol. II, appears the "Order of March" and "Order of Battle," the latter having no reference whatever to the battle of Newtown. It being nothing more than the general order of battle prescribed at the beginning of the campaign. After the death of Colonel Stone the original manuscript fell into the hands of that distinguished scholar. Dr. Lyman C. Draper. Secretary of Wisconsin Historical Society, who purchased it at the sale, in a bound volume of manuscripts. In June. 1879, he placed it in my hands for examination and directed my attention to the fact, of Its unquestionable identity-with the many fragments ascribed to Captain Fowler and others. The Journal is substantially a history of the movements of the Second regiment from the date of the first entry, to the time of the consolidation in 1780, when it closes. It contains abundant evidence to warrant the conclusion that it must have been written by an officer of that regiment. This appears effectually to dispose of the claims of the supposed authorship of Captain Fowler, as he was made Captain of the First New York. June 21, 1778, and continued in service with that regiment until the consolidation in 1780, when he was assigned to the new New York Second, and continued in that position to the close of the war. It is highly probable that Captain Fowler was on duty with his regiment, which remained to guard the Mohawk Valley during Sullivan's campaign, and consequently could not have participated in the westward march, and if the author of a Journal it certainly cannot be the one in question, which, beyond any doubt was written by an officer actively engaged in the main expedition. A careful examination of the manuscript disclosed the fact that unmistakably it is the hand writing of Captain Nukerck, and presumably his Journal. On being advised of this fact Dr. Draper addressed a note to Mrs. Miller, of Englewood, NJ, a granddaughter of Captain Nukerck, who answered "that she remembered distinctly, that her father loaned to Mr. Campbell the Diary of her grandfather relating to Sullivan's Campaign, and that afterwards it was loaned to an agent of Colonel Stone who failed to return it." The manuscript is in an excellent state of preservation, every word from beginning to end being plain and distinct, especially the proper names. At the end a single leaf is missing, which probably contains the order of march and order of battle, mentioned by Colonel Stone.—J. S. CLARK.

JOURNAL.

SATURDAY MAY 1st 1779

Incamped at Jacobus Browns at Wawassinck.

2nd & 3rd. Remained at Do.

Do. 4. Decamped just got on our way when we was alarm'd by a-n Express from the Fontine Kill. Inform'd us the Savages were destroying that part of the Country Marched to their assistance and found they had left it and taken to the woods, pursued them and less than Half an Hour they firing at us from a high know) in front of us and push'd off.

5. Returned to Wawassinck and lay that Night at Vemoys Mills.

Do. 6. Decamped and March'd to Mamecotton and Incamped.

Do. 7. Decamped this day foard'd the Nawe senck twice and Incamped at Major Deckers.

Do 8. Decamped and Incamp'd at Naumenaugh —

Do 9. Decamped in the morning and Incamped in the evening at Deckers Kerrey on Delaware.

Do 10. Remained in our present Incampment.

Do 11. Pass'd the river and Incamped this Evening at Sundown at Fort Penn.

Do 12 & 13 Remained at Fort Penn

Do 14. Decamped filed off to the Right about Gunshot from Fort Penn and Marched about five Miles into the Woods.

Do 15 Detach'd 100 Men to mend the Roads in front. Early in the Morning at 8. o'clock Decamp'd, March'd to Larns and Incamped in the Fields, this is the Last House between this and Wyoming

Do 16. Camp Remained at Larns with a small 2nd Guard whilst the Troops Employ'd to work the Road in front

Do 17th Decamped early in the Morning and Removed our Camp to White Oak Run about Six miles distant from Larns

Do 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd. The Camp Remained at White Oake Run (now called Rum Budge)—Much Rain during this time—Notwithstanding which worked the Road some distance in front.—

Do 23rd. Decamped at 9 oclock after Marching about 3 miles entered the Great Swamp and Incamped between Tunkhannak and Tobyhannah about 6 Miles from White Oak Run.

Do 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29. Camp Remained at said Incampite in the mean while the Troops employ'd to work the Roads in front, built a Bridge across the Tobyhannah— Great plenty of Trout in these two River

Do 30 Decamped early in the Morning and with difficulty Reached Locust Hill where we Incamped in the Evening—

Do 31st & JUNE 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th. Remained at Locust hill, in the meanwhile made the Road in front—

Do 7 Decamped and March'd to the Edge of the Shades of Death where we incamped—

Do 8 Marchd and Incamped between Bare Swamp and the Shades 3 miles from last Incampment.—

Do 9th & 10th Remain'd at our present Incampment.—

Do 11 Incamp'd at Bullocks House 7 miles from Wyoming. N B—No Pasture in all this distance but at the perticular places of Incampment I mentn

Do 12 13 Remained at Bullock's and worked the road a'head—in the Evening formed a junction with Colo Butler who with a party had cut the Road thro' from Wyoming thus, far.—

Do 14 Decamped early in the Morning and Incamped at Wyoming on the Hanks of the Susquehannah River—

Do 15th, 16th Remained at Wyoming

Do 17—Decamped and Marched to Jacobs Plains up the river about 4 Miles from Wyoming and Incamped on the Banks of the river.—

Do 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th. 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th and JULY 1st, 2nd, 3rd. Remained at Jacobs Plains.

July 4th Decamped in the Morning Forded the River in front of our Incampment and Incamped at Forty Fort where Genl Poor under the Command of Colo. Proctor with all the Commessary and Quarter Masters Stores & Artillery proceeded by water up the

5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th. Remained Incampcl and Forty Fort.

N B Genl Sullivan with the Army arrived June 24th.

July 27. Decamped in the Morning Marched to Wyoming and Incamped near the Town.—

Do 28th, 29th, 30th. Remained at Do—

Do 31st. Decamped about one oclock and proceeded on our way to the Indian Settlements, The Boats about 150 in Number, under the Command of Colo. Proctor with all the Commessary and Quarter Masters Stores & Artillery proceeded by water up the Susquehannah River. The army Incamped this day at Leghiwaunuck 10 Miles distant from Wyoming.—

AUGUST 1st Decamped and Incamped at Quilitumack.

Do 2nd Remained at Do—

Do 3rd Incamped at Tulkhanuck

Do 4th Incampeat at Vanderlips Desolated Farm

Do 5th Incamped at Wyalusing here lies some fine Land, the property of - - Pawling

Do 6 & 7 Remained at Wyalusing

Do 8 Incamped at Standing Stone

Do 9 Incamped on Sheshecunuck Flats about 1/4 of a Mile wide and Two Miles in Length and very Level—Lying on the Bank of the River which goes very small at this place Much good Land about this place.—

Do 10th Remained at Sheshecunung Flats.

Do 11 Decamped early in the Morning Forded the Susquehannah River 3 Miles, below Tioga, pass'd over Esters Plains Forded the Tioga Branch and Incamped at Tioga in the Forks of the River

Do 12th 8 o'clock at Night Marched for Shemung about 12 miles distant where we arrived between Light and Sunrise—The Enemy having Notice of our approach left the Town and lay Skulked on the Hills from which they fired and Kill'd 7 of our Men and Wounded as many More.—

Do 13th. In the Morning Set Fire to the Town. Employed this Day in destroying the Corn & Beans about this place 8 oclock in the Evening Returned to our Camp at Tioga.

Do 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th Remained at Tioga in the meanwhile Built a Fort about one Mile and a Quarter above the Forks between the Rivers which is not more than a stones throw apart

22 Genl Clinton with his Army Form'd a Junction at Tioga—From Tioga upwards—

AUGUST 26th The Army Marched and left Tioga. Marched about 3 Miles and Incamped. having lost so many Horsess during our stay at this place as made it difficult for us to move off the Ground.—

Do 27 The Army Incamped within 3 miles of Shemung Near a large Corn Field. Clintons Brigade to which our Regt. was the annex bringing up the Rear of the Army. Incamped about 5 or 6 Miles in the Rear Near a Narrow defild in front which detained the Army from Crossing until sometime in the Night

Do 28 About one oclock came up with the army at the Cornfield. Marched in one Hour after over a Large hill on the Last side of the Tioga Branch to avoid a Narrow defile in front thro which no more than one man could go abreast—The Pack Horses, Cattle and artillery Crossing the Branch with some Detatch'd Regiments as a covering party and Recross'd opposite Shemung where the army Incamped that Night.—

Shemung is a beautiful Situated Country lying on the Tioga branch 12 Miles distant from Tioga and large quantity of Indian Corn growing here doubtless Intended for a Magazine to carry on a war against our Frontiers.—

Do. 29 Decamped in the Morning, about to o'clock, our advanced party fell in with the Enemy near Newtown about 5 Miles from Shemung after Skirmishing with them some time—Reconnoitering their situation found they had thrown up a Breastwork and seemed determined to defend it to the Last—Our Artillery Consisting of Six prs —Three pounders and a Cohorn was soon brought to bear and Terribly frightened them from their Works —But previous to that Genl Clintons and Poors Brigades filed off to the right and Hands light Troops to the left to gain the Enemies Rear where lay a very high hill on which they had taken post but they were soon Routed and drove from there with the Loss of 9 Indians Killed and left on the ground. The wounded they carried off and have reason to suppose they were considerable—Our Loss 3 Killed and 34 Wounded—among the latter Major Titcombe, Capt. Claves of the 2nd NHampshire Regt and Lieut McColley of the 1st Do who is since Dead of his wounds. In this action took two prisoners, a White man and a Negro their accounts nearly agree in the following manner, that Butler and Brant were both there and had with them 600 Indians & 200 Hundred Tories that they had been there some time waiting our arrival and subsisted upon corn only. This Night Incamped on the Field of action—

Do 30th Remained on the ground. Large Detachments sent off this Morning to destroy the Corn, Beans &c. about this place, which was not half destroyed—This Evening sent off our Wounded, heavy Artillery, and Waggon in boats down the River to Tioga, these Boats brought forward such stores as would not be loaded on pack Horses—This day put on Half allowance

Do. 31 Decamped at 8 o'clock Marched over mountainous ground until we arrived at the Forks of New Town then Entered on a low Bottom Crossed the Cayuga Branch and Incamped on a pine Plain about Ten miles from last Incampment much Land about New Town and very good here we left the Tioga Branch to our left.—

SEPT 1st Decamped early in the Morning, after marching about 3 Miles entered a Swamp 8 or 9 miles across. Roads very bad and no pasture here Occasioned the army to make a kind of a forc'd march and arrived that Night at Dark in Catharines Town, the Cattle and most part of the pack Horses together with our Brigade lay that Night in the swamp without pack or baggage. from this Town the Enemy seem'd to have made a very precipitate Retreat leaving behind them an old Squaw.—

Do. 2d. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon Came up with army at the Town and Incamped.

Do. 3 Removed the old Squaw out of Town and destroyed it together with the Corn, Beans &c—And Decamped at 8 o'clock in the Morning after Marching 3 miles fell on the East side of Seneca Lake. This Lake runs North and South about 36 Miles in Length and between 2 & 3 Miles across—at 2. o'clock pass'd Apple Tree Town situated on the Banks of the Lake. This day march'd Eleven Miles over high tho' level ground Timbered chiefly with white oak and Incamped in the Woods.—

Do. 4 Marched Twelve Miles from last Incampment pass'd several Narrow ditches and Incamped in the Woods beside the Lake. This day and yesterday pass'd several Cornfields and scattering Houses which we destroyed as we pass'd along. The Cayuga Lake runs the same direction with this Lake and is about Ten or Twelve Miles distant, and Land Tolerable good.

Do. 5 Decamped in the morning and about Twelve o'clock arrived at Kandaia a fine Town Lying about Half Mile from the Lake, here we find a great plenty of old Apple Trees Evidently appears to be an Old Inhabited Town—their Houses large and Elegant some butifully painted theirs Tombs likewise Especially of their Chief Warriors are butifully painted on Boxes they build over the grave of plank hewn out of Timber.—

Do. 6—Decamped at Noon and Marched about three Miles where we Incamped on the Edge of the Lake. Land Timbered with white and Black Oak Soil very good. The ground Naturly descending with an easy descent towards the Lake.—

Do. 7—This day pass'd the North end or outlet of the Lake which is very Narrow and Marched thro' a Narrow defile about one Mile in Length, the Lake on our left and a Morass thro which no one could pass on our Right, arrived at sundown at the north west "Corner of the Lake, where we destroyed a Town and some Corn—proceeded on to Cannodaseago [*Canadaseago, aka Kanadaseagea or Kanadasaga; now Geneva, NY*], the Capital of the Seneca where we arrived 8 o'clock at Night.

This Town lies on a Level spot of ground about one Mile and a Half north from the Lake and Consisted of about 60 Houses and a great plenty of Apple and Peach trees. The Enemy in their Retreat from this leff't a white Child about 4 years old and some Horses and Cows, &c.

Do. 8—The army employed this Day in destroying the Corn, Beans &c at this place of which there was a great quantity—The Riflemen Detached this Morning to destroy Kashanguash [near Williamsburgh] about Eight Miles South from this. This Morning, a Capt and about 50 men detached with all the sick and lame and such others as Could not proceed with us to Chenessee [Genesee]—To the garrison at Tioga—

Do 9 Decamped this morning and Marched over low ground soil very good, water very scarce and Incamped at Evening beside a Brook—this day marched about Nine Miles

Do. 10—Decamped early in the Morning, about 2 o'clock fell in with a small Lake on our left, at the outlet of which lies the Town Kanandague [Canandaigua] Consisting upwards of Twenty Houses which we sot fire to and Incampd Near the Cornfields.

This town from the appearance of the Buildings seems to have been Inhabited by White People, some houses with very Neat Chimney's which the Indians have not, but Build a fire in the Centre around which they gather—

Do 11th Decamped this Morning earlier than usual to reach the Next Settlement Called Hanneyaye [Honeoye] where we arrived in season and Incamped. The Country from Kanandasagea excepting this days March is exceedingly Level and the soil very good, this Day cross several Mountains between which lies fine Rich Valleys. This Town lies at the Head of a small Lake in a fine Rich Valley, Consisting of 13 or 14 good Houses, and neatly Built, here we likewise find great quantity of Corn, Beans &c—

Do 12 Decamped this morning at Eleven o'clock, detain'd on account of a Heavy rain that fed this Morning and march'd over a rough Country, pass'd another small Lake Called Konyouhyough (Narrow gutt) [seems to apply to Hemlock Lake], and arrived within two miles of Adjuton and Incamped in the woods—The Sick, Lame and others that were unable to March and such stores & the sore back pack Horses as we had occasion for was left herewith a detachment under the Command of Capt Cummings who took post in one of the Block Houses.

Do 13 Decamped this Morning at 5 o'clock—March'd to the Town where we was employ'd in destroying the Corn &c untill Noon— from this **Lieut Boid [Boyd]** of the Rifle Corp was detached with fifteen or Twenty men to Reconnoiter the Next Town Seven Miles distant. Killd and Skulp'd two Indians in the Town, on his Return found his Retreat Cut off and surrounded by 500 or 600 Savages, defended himself untill His men were all cut off But himself and one man and surrendered whom we afterwards found in the Chenessee Castle—Tortured in a most cruel manner proceeded on our way and Incamped that Night at Gathesegwarohare, where we found the Enemy paraded before the Town and seemed determined to fight us—Clintons Brigade filed off to the Right to gain the Enemies Rear which Could not be effected but they retreated in a very precipitate manner—

Do 14 This morning the whole Army paraded at Gun firing which was half past Three in the Morning, lay on our Arms untill sunrise expecting an attack from the Enemy, at 6 o'clock detached large parties to destroy the Corn about this place—at 10- --the Army pass'd a Branch of the Chenessee River and entered on the Chenessee Flatts —the largest Plains I ever saw. March'd about three miles we forded the Chenessee River in which the Currents is very strong, one Hours Rain swells the River as makes it imposible to ford it—This River in a high fresh overflows most part of this Extensive plain as appears from several large Trunks of Trees scattered on the same—No tree growing to be seen on this Flatt for several Miles—after foarding the River Rais'd a Considerable Hill—Timber Chiefly White Oak, entered Another Flatt, on which Stood the Capital of the Chenessee Consisting of upwards of 120 Good Houses regulary Build and was quantity of Corn, Beans Pompkins, Potatoes &c&c—Incamped this Evening around the Town

Do—15—This Morning the Whole Army paraded at 6 o'clock to destroy the Corn &c about this place, which could be done no other way but by gathering the Corn in the Houses and set fire to them. Here we likewise found a great quantity of Corn gathered in Houses by the Savages

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon we Completed the destruction of this place—Recross'd the Chennesee River and Incamped on the Flats about Half Mile North of Gathsegwarohare—This Morning a White Woman taken prisoner at Wyoming Last Year Came in to us at the Chennesee Castle.

Do 16th This morning after destroying the Corn &c on the South east Corner of the Flatts. Recross'd the Branch of the Chennesee River on Logs. This River is about one Dozen paces wide with very high Banks and the Current hardly perceivable at 10 o'clock pass'd the Town Gathsegwarohare lying on the Banks of this Branch and Incamped this Night at Adjuton—

Do 18 Decamped early in the Morning and arrived in good season at Hanneyaye where we Incamped this Night found our stores &c as we left them—

Do. 18. Decamped and left Hannayee with great difficulty. The Horses left at this post having stragled so far from the Village as could not be found, Consequently many packs would have been left on the ground, had not those officers Intitled to ride, dismounted of which Genl Sullivan was one—This day met three Aonida [Oneida] Indians with dispatches for Genl Sullivan they Inform'd us the City of New York was laid in ashes and Evacuated—Arrived at Kanandaque some time before Night, pass'd the outlet of the lake and Incamped about One Mile from the outlet.—This Town lies about 1/4 of a Mile from a small Lake (I suppose of the same Name of the Town) and is about two Miles Wide and 5 Miles long-

Do 19th Decamped this morning early proceeded on our way to Kanandasagea where we incamped a little before sunset—

Do 20 Remain'd Incamp'd until 2 o'clock when we Decamed and pass'd the outlet of the Scene: a Lik; and Incamp'd about one Mile and half from the outlet.— This morning Detached Colo Butler the Rifle Corp and 500 Men to the Cayuga Lake to destroy the Settlements there—Colo Gansevoort—Detach'd at the same time with 100 Men to Fort Schuyler [now Utica, NY]—

Do 21 Decamped in the morning, pass'd Kandaia and Incamped about Two Miles above—This Morning Detached L Colo Dearborn with 200 Men to destroy the Corn and Settlements along the South side of Cayuga Lake—

Do 22 Decamped early in the Morning, pass'd several defiles and Incamped within 7 Miles of Catherines Town.

Do 23 Decamped and marched about 4 Miles South East of Catherines—Town at the Edge of the swamp & Incamp'd

Do 24th This morning pass'd the swamp so much dreaded for its badness without any difficulty; and arrived at the Forks of New Town [Elmira], where Capt Reed with a detachment of 200 Men had thrown up a Breast Work to Guard so the stores and Cattle brought forward from Tioga for the army in Case of Necessity—Saluted by thirteen Rounds of Cannon from the Breast Work on our arrival—which Number was Returned from our Artillery—

N. B. The Cayuga Branch coming into the Tioga forms this fork

Do 25th This Morning the small arms of the whole Army were discharged.—At 5 o'clock the whole were drawn up in one line, with a Field piece on the Right of each Brigade to fire a FeuDeJoy. First 13 Rounds of Cannon Secondly a Running fire of Musquetry from Right to Left which was repeated twice. 5 Oxen Killed on this Joyous Occasion—one delivered to each Brigade and one to the Artillery and Staff—This was done in Consequence of Spains declaring War against Great Britain —

Do 26 This day L. Colo. Dearborn with his Detachment arrived with two Squaws Remain'd Incamped waiting Colo Butler Arrival— Do 27 Camp Remained at New Town—

Do 28 Colo Butler with his Detachment arrived having destroyed a vast quantity of Corn Beans Apple trees, &c, on the East side of Cayuga Lake, and hurt Three Towns among which was the Capital of the Cayuga Tribe

This day sent off all the sore back Horses, and all the sick and Lame among us to the Garrison at Tioga—Colonels Cortlandt and Dayton Detach'd with large Detachments to destroy Corn. The former taking his Rout up the Tioga Branch, to which place he was detach'd the day before and destroyed large Fields of Corn. And the latter taking his Rout downwards and destroy'd such as the Army left undestroy'd going up—

Do 29th Decamped this Morning at 8 o'clock pass'd the Cayuga Branch and Incamped at Old Shemung 3 Miles below New Shemung This Day forded the Tioga twice.

Do—30—Decamped this Morning 8 o'clock. Arrived at Fort Sullivan about one o'clock. Saluted from the Fort by 13 Cannon which Number was Returned from our Artillery after which we pass'd the Fort and Incamped on our Old Ground in the Fork of the Rivers—

OCTOBER 1st, 2d, 3d. Remained at Tioga—3. Demolished Fort Sullivan

Do 4 Decamped, at 6 o'clock and left Tioga forded that Branch at the Forks, and pass'd over Ester's Plains from thence Two Miles below forded the Susquehannah when we enter'd on the Sheshecununk Flatts, after which we filed off to the Left and Crossed the Mountains, left the River some distance to the Right—pass'd a very Narrow defile about 1/4 of a Mile in Length, this defile is a narrow Indian foot path on the side of a very high Mountain, at the Foot of which is the River, 3 Bullox and one pack Horse Tumbled down this steep precipice into the River and were killed. In this Days march Timber chiefly oak Incamped at Weshauking Creek, 15 Miles from Tioga—

Do. 5 This Morning the whole Army Embarked on Board the boats, except a small detachment on Horse back going down by Land— pass'd several Rapids—and Incamped Two Miles above Vanderlips Desolate Farm where the Signals were given for Landing—

Do 6 Embarked early in the Morning—pass'd Several Rifts and good Land and in the Evening Incamped at Leghewannunk 10 Miles from Wyoming—

Do 7 Decamped early in the Morning and Embarked—pass'd a small Falls 2 Mile from Wyoming the only one between this and Tioga—Arrived at Wyoming at 10 o'clock Saluted by Cannon from the Fort Incamped in front of the Town about Half a Mile from the River—

This Expedition from our First setting off from Wyoming until we Returned was performed in 69 Days

Distance from East town to the Chennesee Castle —

	Miles.	Total
From Eastown to Wyoming is	65	65
To I.eghewannunck	10	75
To Quilitumack	7	82
To Tunkhannah Creek	11	93
To Messhauping Creek	9	102
To Vanderlips plantation,	5	107
To Wyalusing	8	115
To Whissanking Creek	14 ½	129 ½
To Tioga,	15 ½	145
To Shemung	12	157
To The Fork of Newtown	8 ½	165 ½
To French Catherines Town	18	183 ½
To Kandaia	27 ½	211
To Out let of Seneca Lake	11 ½	222 ½
To Kanandasagea	3 ½	226
To Kanandague	15 ½	241 ½
To Hanneyaye	13 ½	255
To Adjutoh	12 ½	267 ½
To Gothsegwarohare	7 ½	275
To Chenessee Castle	5 ½	280 ½

Surveyed by Mr. Lodge—

[Here is a rough sketch "View of Tioga," showing the position of Fort Sullivan and the encampment of the Army].

OCTOBER 8th & 9th Remained at Wyoming—

Do 10th Decamped and left Wyoming about Noon not without much difficulty—a few Waggon's going in front of the Army detain'd us and arrived at Bullox House some time in the Evening where we Incamped—this day marched Seven Miles—

Do 11 Decamped and left Hullox's House about 7 oclock in the Morning pass'd the Bare swamp and Shadows of Death and Incamped on the Edge of the great swamp.— This Day march'd 11. Miles

Do 12th Decamped and Entered the great swamp pass'd the Lehi, Tobehannah and Tunkhannah—the Roads very bad and Incamped at Rum Bridge—this day marched 14 miles—

Do 13—Decamped and marched to Learns where we Refreshd proceeded on to Brinkers Mills alias Sullivans Stores where we Incamped—This Day March'd 14 Miles—

Do 14 Decamped in the Morning, and in the Evening Incamped at Hillers Tavern— 7 Miles distant from last Encampment

Do. 15 — Decamped this Morning at 1/2 past 6 oclock and Arrived at Eastown about 1 oclock—This Day march'd 12 Miles

Do 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, Remained Incamped at Eastown along the Delaware.—

Do 20 Decamped and C'ross'd the Delaware and Incamped 4 Miles from Eastown in the Woods-

Do 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, Remain'd at Do—

Do 27th. Decamped and left Eastown and Incamped at Oxford—12 Miles from last Camp

Do 28 Decamped in the Morning and Incamped in the Evening at Log Goal this day 12 oclock pass'd thro Moravian Town where we Refreshed—

Do 29—Incamped at Sussex Court House—

Do 30—Incamped at Walleus Tavern—

Do 31st Incamped at Warwick

NOVEMBER 1st Incamped at Sterling Iron Works Do 2 Incamped at Ramepough near Suffrans Tavern

Do 3d, 4th, 5th, & 6th, Remain'd at Do

Do 7. Marched and Incamped at Pumpton Plains—

Do 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd—24th Remained at Pompton

25th Decamped in the Morning and Incamped in the Evening at Rockaway Bridge Here we Remained Incamped until the 5th December when we decamped and March'd /o the Ground destined for our Winter quarters about two miles Nearly West from Morris Town and Incamped on the Snow

Do 6th remained at Do—

Do 7 Began to build Hutts and by the Severity of the weather was prohibited from/ finishing the same until Spring when—

MAY 31st 1780 March'd from Morris Town for Albany & in the Evening Incamped at Pompton Church, the 3rd, 4th & sth.—Regts March'd the day before 2nd Right detained on account of Waggon's—

JUNE 1st Decamped and in the Evening Incamped at Ramepough

JUNE 2d Decamped in the Morning and in the Evening Incamped at Kings Ferry where we found the other Regts of our Brigade Embarking on Board the Sloops

JUNE 3rd the 2nd Regt Embarked and Came too a little above Peeks Kills that night with the next tide up as far as West Point where we found ourselves in the morning by Day Light—

JUNE 4th In the Evening Anchord at New Burgh with the Evening Tide got up as far as Wappings Kreek where we lay until the next morning

JUNE 5th Hoisted Anchor and in the Evening Anchored at Esopus Vley

JUNE 6th Head Wind the Sloop Remained at the Vley until Evening when a fresh Gale of Southerly Wind carried us June 7th in the Evening to Albany Dock. Remained this night on Board Sloop

JUNE 8th Debarkd and Incamped above the City at the Patrons

JUNE 9th Remained in Camp

Do 10th Marched for Fort Edward and in the Evening Incamped at Half Moon The 3rd Regt as an Escort March'd to Fort Schuyler the 4th to—Canojoharry The 5th to (I believe) Schoharry

JUNE 11th Decamped and in the Evening Incamped at Bemesas

JUNE 12th In the Evening Incamped at Fort Miller

JUNE 13th Arrived at Fort Edward—

JUNE 14 6 oclock in the afternoon left Fort Edward and march'd for West Point In the Evening Incamped at Fort Miller

JUNE 15th 1n the Evening Incamped at Still Water

JUNE 16th about 5 oclock arrived in Albany and Embarked on Board Sloops

JUNE 17 Head Wind Remained at Albany

JUNE 18th Being Sunday we set Sail from Albany about 2 oclock p. m. and

JUNE 19th by sun rise arrived at West Point. Debark'd about noon and Incamped above the Red House—Here we Remained until the 21 July when I was sent with two men to Saratoga after Deserters—

AUG 12th Returned to the Regt which I then found at Tappan in the Jerseys where we lay untill

AUG 23rd When the Army March'd to Tenack where we Remained untill

SEPT 4th when we marchd to Stone Arabia near Hackkensack—Here we Remained until the

SEPT 20th When we Incamped on our Ground at Tappan. During our Stay at this Place the **Villanous Conduct of Genl Arnold** was discoverd and Major Andrée Executed

OCT 8th our Division marchd for West Point and Incampd that night at Haverstraw

OCT 9 Incamped at Fort Montgomery, the Bagage from Kings Ferry going by water

OCTOBER 10th Incamped On West Point Here we Remained until the 15, when we Recd. Orders to hold ourselves in Readiness to march for albany

OCTOBER the 10th In the Evening the 3rd Regt Embarked and Set sail

OCT 17th the 1st Regt arrived and Joind the Brigade

OCT 18 they debark'd & the 4th Regt Embark'd for Fort Schuyler

OCT 19th Remained In camp

Do 20 The 1st & 5th Regts March'd to their ground for Hutting In rear of No 3. about 2 1/2 Miles from the Point The 2nd Regt marching

OCTOBER 21 to the same Place

OCT 22d Began to Build Hutts. Here we Remained untill some time In Nov. when the 1st & 5th Regts Embark'd for Albany and Returned in Six Days Incamped on their old ground. Prosecuting the Building of their Hutts Here we Remained in great Suspense expecting to march to Albany having our Hutts nearly finished, and

DEC 4th Embarked for Albany (the 1, 2, & 5 Regts) and proceeded on our way as far as Kinderhook where the large Bodies of Ice Oblidg'd us lo Land and from hence proceeded by Land to Albany where we arrived Decr 10th and early Decr 11th Marched for Schenectady where we arrived In the Evening—

NOTE.—The journal thus ends abruptly, the next following leaf of the manuscript being missing. A few letters remain written in same hand and with same ink as the Journal, supposed to have been the Order of March and order of Battle, found in Vol. II, Stone's Life of Brant and mentioned in the introduction.

On the cover are found many names, mostly pertaining to Col. Van Cortlandts Reg.

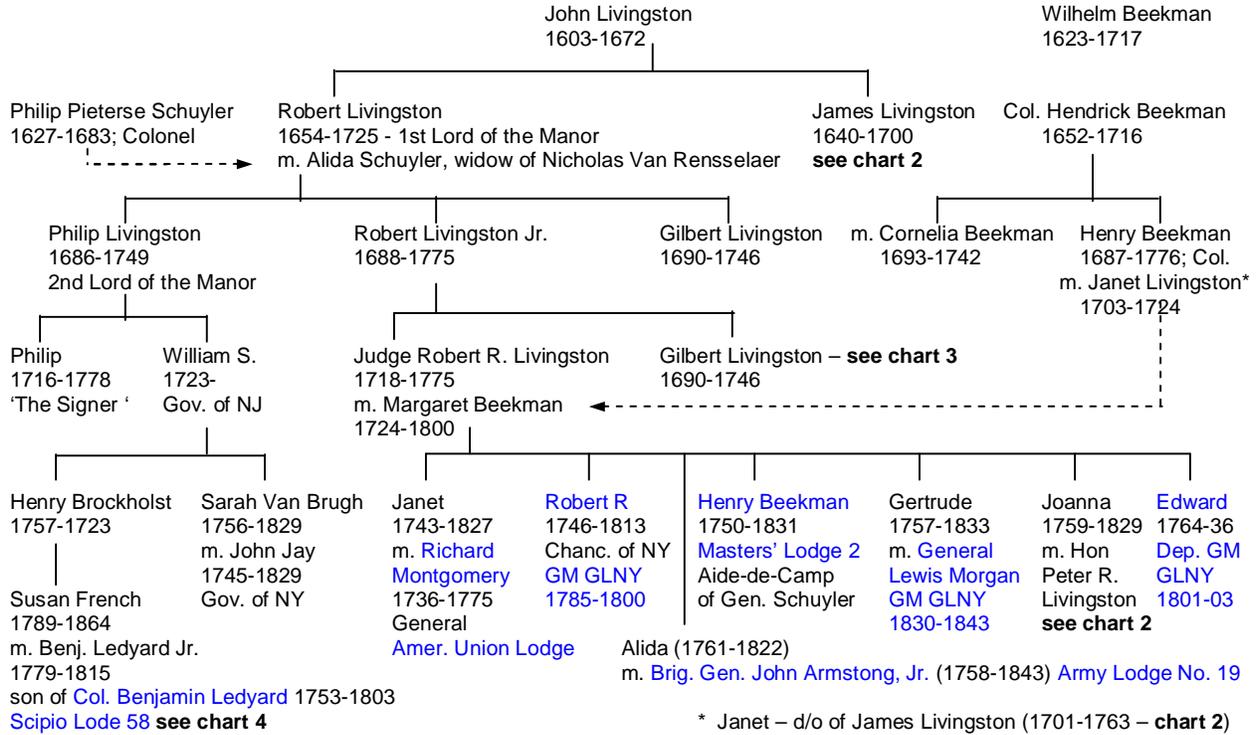
A fac simile of a handwritten signature in cursive script. The signature reads "Ch. Nukerck" and is written in dark ink on a light background. The letters are fluid and connected, with a prominent flourish at the end.

Fac Simile of the signature of Lieut. Charles Nukerck as found in the release of Lot 29 Virgil to James Fairlie. Oct. 27th, 1791, from the original in Cayuga County Clerk's Office.—J. S. C.

Genealogical Charts

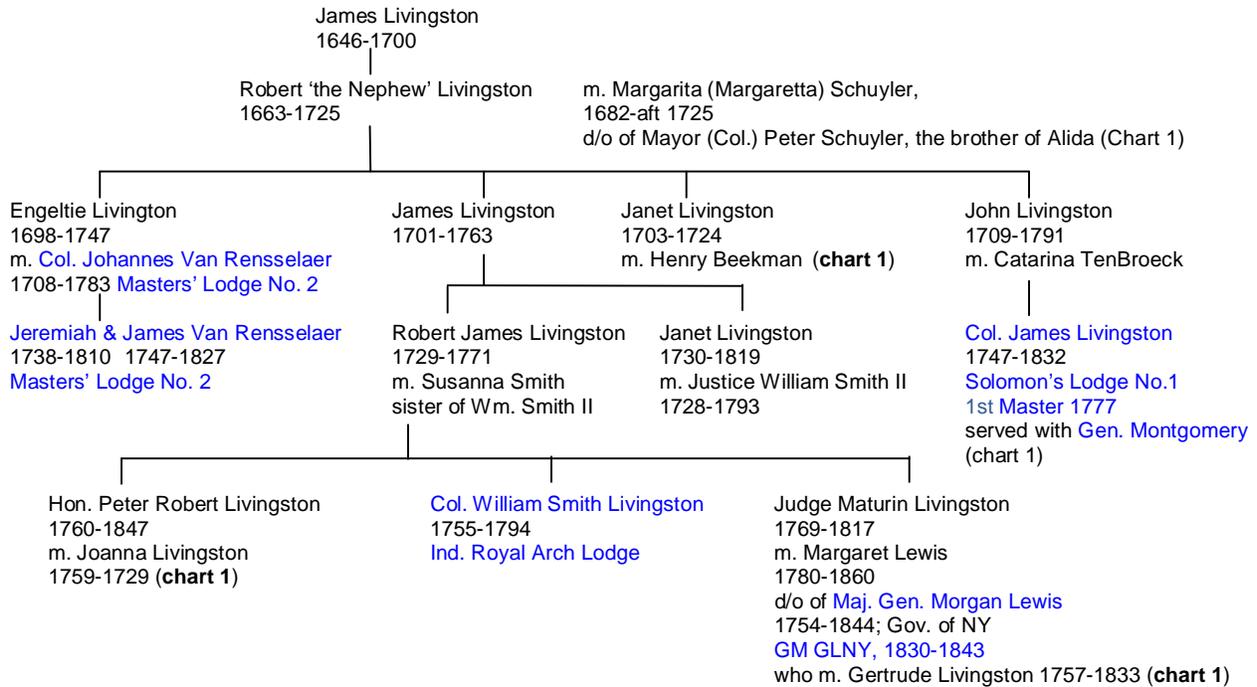
The following five charts pertain to the links of families pertaining to this present compilation.
The text in blue pertains to known Freemasons. Biographical sketches follow the charts.

Livingston Family Chart 1



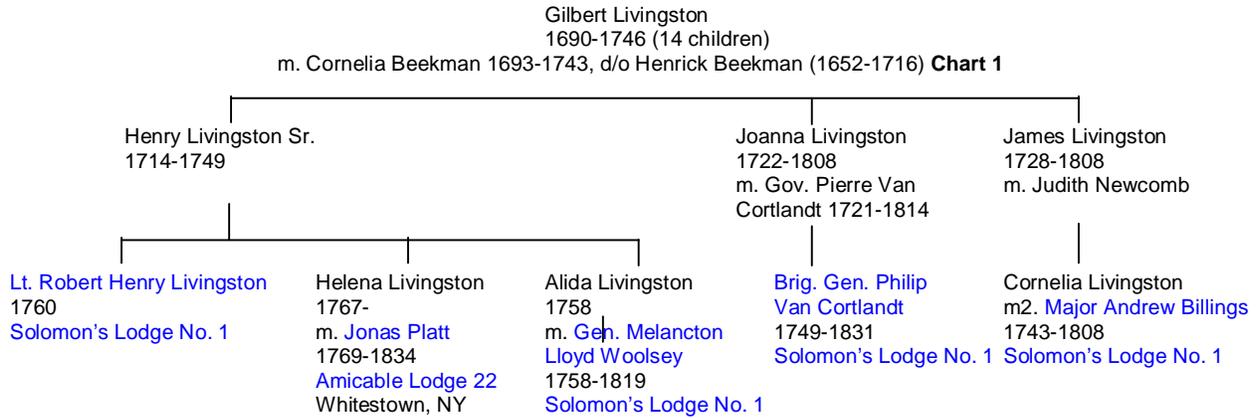
James Livingston

son of John Livingston (1603-1672)
Chart 2



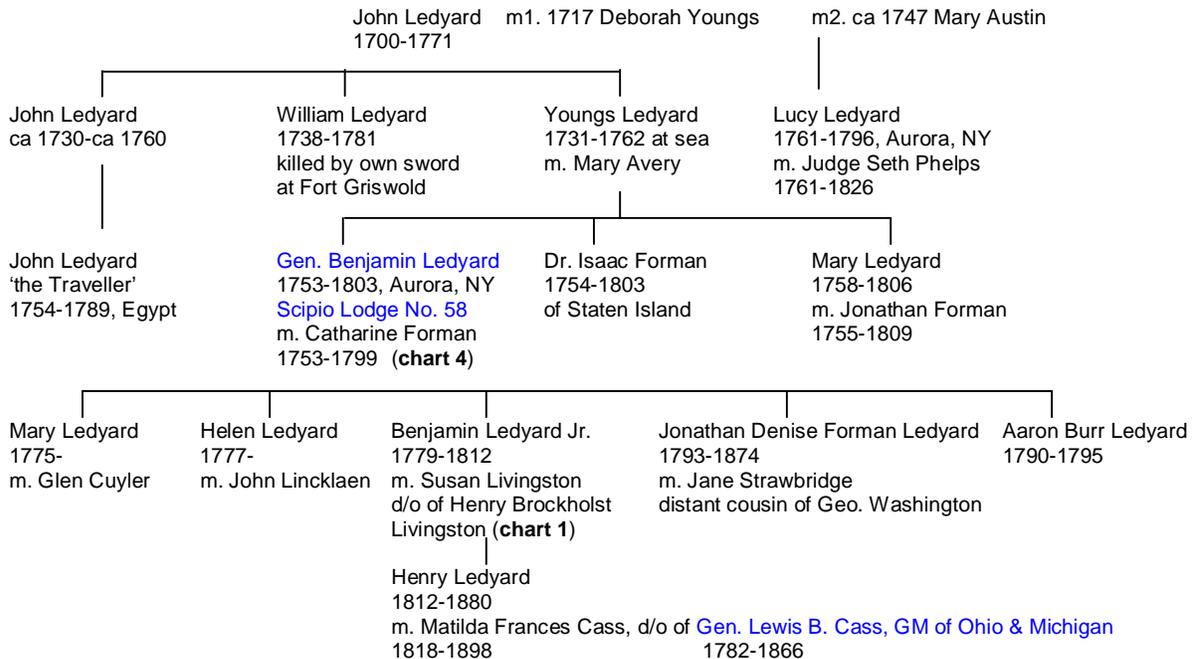
Gilbert Livingston
1690-1746
Son of Robert Livingston, Jr.

Chart 3



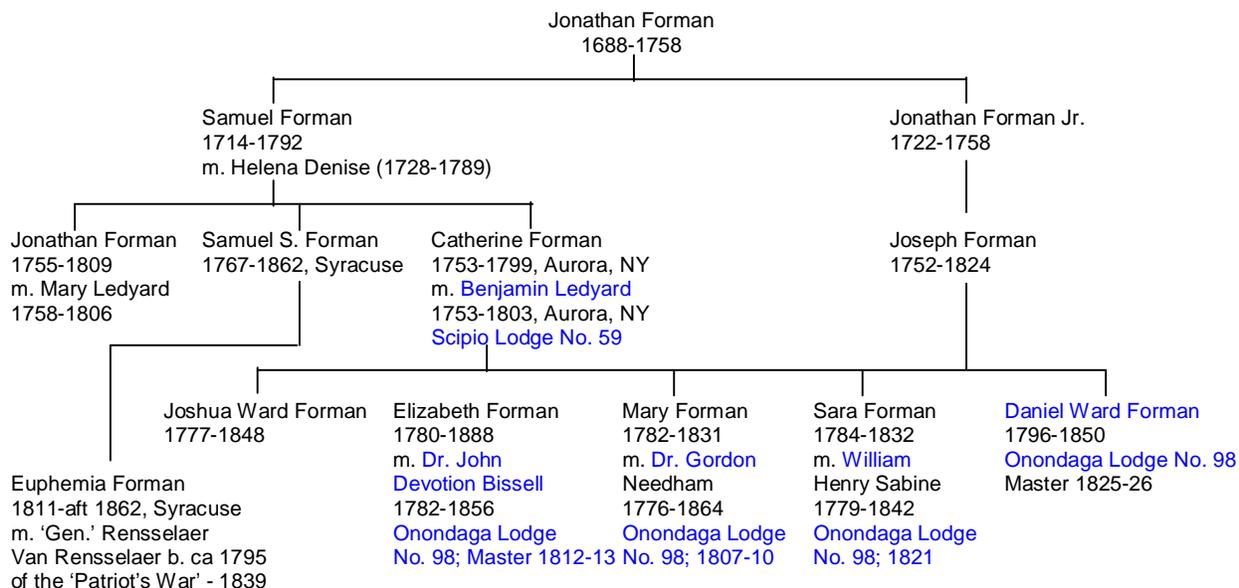
The Ledyard Family
of Groton, CT and Central New York

Chart 4



Forman Family of Central New York

Chart 5



As near as the present compiler can determine, 'Gen.' Van Rensselaer was the nephew of [Killian \(Kiliean Henry\) Van Rensselaer](#) and [David S\(emons\) Van Rensselaer](#), brothers and sons of Maj. Gen Hendrick Kiliean Van Rensselaer, both of whom were Brothers of Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 245, Amber, Town of Otisco, New York. Killian was a noted 33° Mason of his time. Some of the interesting involvement of Killian and his nephew, the 'General' in the Patriots War may be viewed on OMDHS website (Craft Masonry in Onondaga County, New York 1797-1826).



Listing by Lodge Name

(alphabetical listing by Brother's Name at the beginning of this present compiling)

Last Name	First Name	Lodge Name	No.	Unit	Notes	*	Ref Key
Clinton	George			Governor of NY	See reference		
Myer	Michael				see Meyer		
Owen	Oliver				See Joseph Burnham		
Seabury	Samuel				Bishop		
Ivers	Thomas	?	?	NY Artillery	Capt	*	
Johnson	Barent	?	29	Kings Co. Militia	Capt	*	
Ellsworth	Peter	Amer. Union		4th NY Line Regt	Capt; Visitor	*	
Dodge	Levi	Amer. Union		10th Mass.	Lt	*	GL MA
Machin	Thomas	Amer. Union	X	Artillery	Capt	*	ALR VI:1
Marshall	Elihu	Amer. Union	1	Gen. Poor's Brigade	Capt	*	McC
Montgomery	Richard	Amer. Union	1	Cont'l Army	Major Gen.	*	
Putnam	Rufus	Amer. Union	X	Cont'l Army	Brig. Gen d. May 1804	*	McC
Sandford	John	Amer. Union	X	4th NY Line	Capt (d. 1808)	*	McC
Van Zandt	Jacobus	Amer. Union	X	NY Militia	Capt	*	
Doolittle	George	Amicable	23		Pvt; Brig Gen		
Myers	Michael	Amicable	23	3rd NY Line Regt	Sgt; Maj. Gen.	*	McC
Ostrom	David	Amicable	23				
Post	John	Amicable	22	NY Brigade	Commissary of Issues	*	McC
Wharry	Evans	Amicable	23	General Schuyler			
Woodworth	John	Apollo	13	VT Militia	QM	*	
Wallace	Andrew	Benevolent	142				

Last Name	First Name	Lodge Name	No.	Unit	Notes	*	Ref Key
Scott	Moses	Clinton	140		Has his apron		
Olmsted	Ashbel	Eastern Light	126				
Burhans	John	Farmers	149	Col. Pawling's Regt	Pvt		
Connor	Edward	Farmers'	149	Col. Pawling's Regt	Quartermaster		
McDougall	Duncan	First Lodge	LI	Albany Militia	Pvt; Grand Tiler	*	McC
Myer	John	First Lodge	LI	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Sinclair	Samuel	Forrest	263		Pvt; Major		
Lewis	Morgan	GM	GL		Major General	*	McC
McKenzie	John	Hiram	449	Ulster Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Pendleton	Daniel	Hiram	5	Conn. Regt	Major	*	
Torrance	Hugh Jr.	Hiram	7	X	Ensign; Major d. 1830	*	
Wattles	Mason	Hiram	5	6th Mass.	Sgt; Lt; Capt	*	
Danforth	Asa	Holland	8	3rd Cont'l Infantry	Capt	*	Holland
Graves	Benjamin	Holland	8	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Henderson	William	Holland	8	NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	McC
Low	Samuel	Holland	8	Orange Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Mooney	William	Holland	8	1st NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	McC
Putnam	David	Holland	8	Willett's Levies	Pvt	*	McC
Remsen	Henry	Holland	8	NY City Militia	Col (d. 1792)	*	
Richardson	William	Holland	8	DuBois' Levies	Pvt	*	McC
Rodman	John	Holland	8	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Roosevelt	Nicholas J.	Holland	8	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Smith	William	Holland	8	Hospital Dept	Surgeon	*	
Steuben	Baron	Holland	8	Continental Army	Major General	*	
Swan	Caleb	Holland	8	3rd Mass.	Ensign (d. 2 Nov 1809)	*	
Swartwout	Bernardus	Holland	8	Dutchess Co. Militia	Capt	*	McC
Titus	Samuel	Holland	8	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Van Voorhis	Daniel	Holland	8	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Washington	George	Holland	8	President	Honorary Member	*	
Weston	Samuel	Holland	8	The Levies	Pvt	*	McC
Wilcocks	William	Holland	8	X	Pvt	*	McC
Brant	Joseph	Hudson	7	Visitor	Thayendanega		
McKinstry	John	Hudson	13	NY Militia	Major; Col.	*	
Ten Broeck	Adam	Hudson	13	1st NY Line Regt	Ensign d. 30 May 1826	*	GL 1900
Ten Broeck	Peter B.	Hudson	13	Albany Militia	Lt	*	McC
Ten Broeck	Samuel	Hudson	13	NY Line	Major	*	GL 1900
Conkling	Ebenezer	Ind Royal Arch	8P	Westchester Militia	Pvt		
Daly	Philip	Ind Royal Arch	8P	Dutchess Co. Militia			
Daniels	John	Ind Royal Arch	8P			*	
DeGrave	Michael	Ind Royal Arch	8	Albany Militia; 12th Regt		*	McC
Douglas	William	Ind Royal Arch	8	Ulster Co. Militia		*	McC
Drake	Benjamin	Ind Royal Arch	8	Orange Co. Militia		*	McC
Evans	Thomas	Ind Royal Arch	8	2nd NY Line Regt		*	McC
Fardon	Thomas	Ind Royal Arch	8	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
French	John	Ind Royal Arch	8	Green Mountain Boys	Pvt	*	McC
Gardner	James	Ind Royal Arch	8	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Gardner	William	Ind Royal Arch	8	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Garland	George	Ind Royal Arch	8	A. Hamilton's Artillery	Pvt		
Gibson	Jon	Ind Royal Arch	8	2nd Canadian Regt	Lt	*	IRA
Hall	Daniel	Ind Royal Arch	8	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Henry	David	Ind Royal Arch	8	Willett's Levies	Pvt	*	McC
Henry	Hugh	Ind Royal Arch	8	Harper's Levies	Pvt	*	McC
Hodge	Ralph	Ind Royal Arch	8	Col. Pawling's Levies	Pvt	*	McC
Hunt	David	Ind Royal Arch	2	5th NY Line Regt	QM	*	IRA
Hunt	Edward	Ind Royal Arch	2	Graham's Levies	QM	*	McC
Isaac	Isaac	Ind Royal Arch	2	1st NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	McC
Johnson	Isaac	Ind Royal Arch	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Kennedy	Thomas	Ind Royal Arch	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Livingston	Wm. Smith	Ind Royal Arch	2	Webb's Cont'l Regt	Lt. Col	*	IRA
Louden	Samuel	Ind Royal Arch	8	Orange Co. Militia	Pvt		
Luffberry	Abraham	Ind Royal Arch	8	NY Line	Pvt	*	
Martin	James	Ind Royal Arch	8	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Miller	David	Ind Royal Arch	8	3rd NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	McC
Mitchell	Samuel	Ind Royal Arch	8	NY Line	Pvt	*	McC
Moorehouse	Andrew	Ind Royal Arch	8	NY Militia	Lt Col (d. 1801)	*	IRA
Morgan	Joseph	Ind Royal Arch	8	1st NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	McC
Peck	Oliver	Ind Royal Arch	2	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Penny	Jonathan	Ind Royal Arch	2	5th NY Line Regt		*	IRA

Last Name	First Name	Lodge Name	No.	Unit	Notes	*	Ref Key
Pray	John	Ind Royal Arch	2	1st Mass. Regt	Capt (d. 1812)	*	IRA
Price	Elijah	Ind Royal Arch	2	Artillery Regt	Pvt	*	McC
Rodgers	James	Ind Royal Arch	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Seeley	Lewis	Ind Royal Arch	2	2nd Regt. Artillery	Pvt	*	McC
Sickles	Garrett	Ind Royal Arch	2	Col. Oliver Spencer's	Pvt	*	McC
Sinclair	John	Ind Royal Arch	2	Ulster Co. Militia	Pvt	*	
Slover	Isaac	Ind Royal Arch	2	2nd NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	McC
Smith	Anthony	Ind Royal Arch	2	Willett's Levies	Pvt	*	McC
Stillwell	Elias	Ind Royal Arch	2	1st Conn.	Capt	*	McC
Stillwell	Thomas	Ind Royal Arch	2	Westchester Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Strong	Nathan	Ind Royal Arch	2	4th New York	Capt	*	
Van Wagenen	Jacob	Ind Royal Arch	2	Ulster Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Vanderhoof	Hendrick	Ind Royal Arch	2	NY Militia	Capt	*	McC
Whitlock	Ephraim Lockhart	Ind Royal Arch	2	NJ Battalion	Capt; Lt. Col.	*	McC
Wright	William	Ind Royal Arch	2	Westchester Co. Militia	Lt	*	IRA
Dyckman	William	Ind. Royal Arch	2	2nd Regt, Tryon Militia		*	McC
Dolson	Abraham	Little Britain	6	Orange Co. Militia		*	
Dennis	John	Lodge No. 1	1	Patton's Cont'l Regt	Captain; d. 13 Jan '78	*	GL NJ
Livingston	Henry Beekman	Master's	2	Gen. Schuyler	Aide-de-Camp	*	McC
Schuyler	Nicholas	Master's	2	2nd Canadian	Surgeon (d. Nov 1824)	*	McC
Truax	Isaac	Master's	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Dickinson	Charles	Masters'	2				
Armstrong	James	Masters'	2	Washington Co. Militia	Pvt		GL 1900
Bancker	Abraham	Masters'	2	1st NY Line Regt.	2Lt		
Baylies	Hadijah	Masters'	2		Major		
Bloodgood	Abraham	Masters'	2				
Brogdon	John	Masters'	2	1st NY Line Regt	Adjutant		
Burrall	Jonathan	Masters'	2	Albany Militia, 6th Regt	Paymaster		
Christie	John	Masters'	2	5th NY Line Regt	Pvt		
Church	Thomas	Masters'	2		Major		
Colbreath	William	Masters'	2	3rd NY Line Regt	Ensign		
Collins	Tyrannis	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Capt		
Cooper	Ezekiel	Masters'	2	3rd NY Line Regt	Capt		
Deane	Walter	Masters'	2	3rd Mass.	Capt	*	McC
Dennison	Daniel D.	Masters'	2	4th NY Line Regt	Lt	*	McC
Diamond	Thomas S.	Masters'	2	Albany Militia; 1st Regt	Pvt	*	McC
Ellison	Rev. Thomas	Masters'	2	4th NY Line Regt		*	McC
Ellison	William	Masters'	2	Orange Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Everett	Pelat(h)iah	Masters'	2	1st Mass.		*	McC
Fairchild	Jesse	Masters'	2	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Fay	Jonas	Masters'	2	VT Militia	Surgeon	*	McC
Fondey	Douw	Masters'	2	12 US Infantry ?	Major (aka Fonda)	*	McC
Fondey	John	Masters'	2	NY Line Regt	Ensign (aka Fonda)	*	McC
Fort	Jacob	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Lt	*	McC
Frost	Samuel	Masters'	2	6th Mass.	Captain d. Nov 1817	*	McC
Frost	Thomas	Masters'	2	Dutchess Co. Militia		*	
Gansevoort	Conradt	Masters'	2	Albany Militia; 1st Regt	Lt	*	McC
Gansevoort	Leonard, Jr.	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt		
Gardner	Benjamin	Masters'	2	5th Mass.	Captain	*	McC
Gillett	Jonathan	Masters'	2	17th Cont'l Infantry	1Lt	*	McC
Gorsline	William	Masters'	2	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Greaton	John	Masters'	2	Cont'l Army	Brig. Gen.	*	McC
Hagan	Francis	Masters'	2	Hospital Dept.	Surgeon	*	McC
Hall	James	Masters'	2	3rd Cont'l Artillery	Capt-Lt d. 3 Apr 1819	*	McC
Hamilton	Hosea	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Hammond	Elisha	Masters'	2	5th Mass.	1Lt	*	McC
Heury	Robert Jr.	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Hewson	Casparus	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Hogan	William	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Holbrook	Nathan	Masters'	2	6th Mass.	QM d. 8 Sep 1819	*	McC
Holden	John	Masters'	2	6th Mass.	Captain	*	McC
Holland	Park	Masters'	2	5th Mass.	Lt d. 21 May 1844	*	McC
Hooker	Zibeon	Masters'	2	5th Mass.	1Lt	*	McC
Hyer	William	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Jamieson	Samuel	Masters'	2	5th Mass	QM	*	McC
Kincaid	Crownege	Masters'	2	Tryon Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC

Last Name	First Name	Lodge Name	No.	Unit	Notes	*	Ref Key
Knox	George	Masters'	2	X	Sgt. Major		
Lansing	Abraham G.	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Lansing	Gerrit	Masters'	2	3rd NY Line Regt	Ensign d. 27 May 1831	*	McC
Lansing	Jacob J.	Masters'	2	Albany Militia; 3rd Regt	Capt		GL 1900
Lansing	John (Jr.)	Masters'	2	Secy to Gen Schuyler	d. 12 Dec 1829	*	McC
Lewis	Robert	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt		
Lounsbery	Edward	Masters'	2	2nd NY Line Regt	Capt (d. 1801)	*	McC
Low	John	Masters'	2	NY Line	Lt	*	McC
Lush	Stephen	Masters'	2	Aide to Gov. Clinton	Major	*	McC
Maley	John	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Mann	Matthew	Masters'	2	3rd NY Line Regt	Pvt		
March	Stephen	Masters'	2	Tryon Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Marvin	Ebenezer	Masters'	2	Cont'l Army	Captain	*	McC
Maynard	Jonathan	Masters'	2	7th Mass.	Captain d. 17 Jul 1835	*	McC
McAdams	Hugh	Masters'	2	Albany Militia; 3rd Regt	Pvt	*	McC
McCrea	Stephen	Masters'	2	2nd NY Line Regt	Surgeon	*	McC
McKoron	James	Masters'	2	1st NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	McC
Moore	James	Masters'	2	NY Artillery	Capt (d. Jan 1777)	*	McC
Morse	Joseph	Masters'	2	14th Mass.	Major (d. 15 Dec 1779)	*	McC
O'Brian	John	Masters'	2	Wyncoop's Regt	Pvt	*	McC
Oliver	Robert	Masters'	2	2nd Mass.	Lt. Col d. May 1810	*	McC
Ostrander	Abraham	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Peebles	Hugh	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt (1762-1840)	*	McC
Phelps	Othneil	Masters'	2	1st Mass.	QM	*	McC
Pierce	John	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Pike	Benjamin	Masters'	2	6th Mass.	Captain	*	McC
Pixley	David	Masters'	2	Mass. Militia	Lt	*	McC
Potts	Jonathan	Masters'	2	Northern Dept.	Dir. of Hospitals	*	McC
Rice	Nathan	Masters'	2	Gen. Lincoln	Aide-de-Camp	*	McC
Richards	Peter H.	Masters'	2	Mass. Militia	Capt; k. Groton Hghts	*	McC
Richardson	Abijah	Masters'	2	5th Mass.	Surgeon d. May 1822	*	McC
Ristine	John	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Roorback	John	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Root	Josiah	Masters'	2	Northern Dept	Storer (d. 1841)	*	McC
Roseboom	Henry	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	
Rouse	Oliver	Masters'	2	12th Mass.	Bvt Captain	*	McC
Satterlee	William	Masters'	2	2nd Canadian	Capt (d. 8 Dec 1798)	*	McC
Schuyler	David	Masters'	2	Tryon Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Schuyler	Peter	Masters'	2	NY Militia	Major	*	McC
Schuyler	Reuben	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Shays	Daniel	Masters'	2	5th Mass.	Capt - Shay's Rebellion	*	McC
Sherwood	Adiel	Masters'	2	NY Levies	Capt (d. 12 Dec 1824)	*	McC
Sherwood	Seth	Masters'	2	NY Militia	Capt	*	McC
Smith	Calvin	Masters'	2	13th Mass.	Lt. Col.	*	McC
Staats	Barent	Masters'	2	NY Militia	Lt. Col.	*	McC
Stark	John	Masters'	2	Continental Army	General d.8 May 1822	*	McC
Stebbins	Francis	Masters'	2	3rd Mass.	Ensign	*	McC
Stoddard	Darius	Masters'	2	Hospital Dept.	Surgeon	*	McC
Stoddard	Luther	Masters'	2	Burrall's Cont'l Regt	Capt	*	McC
Stringer	Samuel	Masters'	2	Northern Dept.	Chief Physician	*	McC
Swords	Thomas	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Ten Broeck	Cornelius	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Ten Broeck	Dirck	Masters'	2	NY Militia	Lt. Col.	*	McC
Ten Broeck	John	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Ten Broeck	John C.	Masters'	2	1st NY Line Regt	Capt (d. 10 Aug 1835)	*	McC
Ten Eyck	Barent J.	Masters'	2	Cont'l Army	Captain		
Ten Eyck	John De Peyster	Masters'	2	1st Canadian Regt	Capt	*	McC
Thatcher	James	Masters'	2	16th Mass.	Surgeon (d. May 1844)	*	McC
Thompson	Joseph	Masters'	2	10th Mass.	Lt. Col. (d. 1795)	*	McC
Thornton	John	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Tisdale	James	Masters'	2	3rd Mass.	Capt (d. 1832)	*	McC
Tobias	Thomas	Masters'	2	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Toogood	William	Masters'	2	6th Mass.	Capt	*	McC
Townsend	David	Masters'	2	Hospital	Surgeon d. Apr 1829	*	McC
Trotter	Matthew	Masters'	2	1st Regt Albany	Pvt	*	McC
Trowbridge	John	Masters'	2	X	Lt		
Trowbridge	Luther	Masters'	2	7th Mass.	Adjutant d. Feb 1802	*	McC

Last Name	First Name	Lodge Name	No.	Unit	Notes	*	Ref Key
Truax	Henry	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Tuttle	Stephen	Masters'	2	3rd NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	McC
Van Buren	Leonard	Masters'	2	NY Militia	Lt	*	McC
Van Rensselaer	Henry Kilian	Masters'	2	NY Militia	Col.	*	McC
Van Rensselaer	Jeremiah	Masters'	2	1st Regt	Paymaster d. 2/1810	*	McC
Van Rensselaer	John	Masters'	2	NY Militia	Lt. Col.	*	McC
Van Rensselaer	Nicholas J.	Masters'	2	1st NY Regt	Capt (d. 29 Mar 1848)	*	McC
Veeder	Simon M.	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Veeder	W. Lucas	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Visscher	Manning N.	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Capt	*	McC
Warren	Benjamin	Masters'	2	7th Mass.	Capt (d. 10 Jun 1825)	*	McC
Watson	Abraham	Masters'	2	3rd Mass.	Capt	*	McC
Watson	John	Masters'	2	Willett's Levies	Lt.	*	McC
Welsh (Welch)	Jacob	Masters'	2	Steven's Artillery	1Lt	*	McC
Welsh (Welch)	Peter	Masters'	2	5th Mass.	2Lt	*	McC
Wemple	Myndert M.	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Ensign; Major	*	McC
Wendell	John J. (W?)	Masters'	2	1st NY	Capt (d. 10 Jul 1832)	*	McC
Wheeler	William	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Wheeler	William	Masters'	2	Steven's Artillery	Surgeon	*	McC
Whitcomb	Benjamin	Masters'	2	NH Rangers	Major (d. 22 Jul 1828)	*	McC
Wigglesworth	John	Masters'	2	13th Mass.	QM; Col.	*	McC
Wilkinson	James	Masters'	2	1st NY Line Regt	Pvt		
Williams	Bedford	Masters'	2	Hospital Dept	Surgeon	*	McC
Williams	John	Masters'	2	NY Militia	Capt; Col.	*	McC
Willis	Richard	Masters'	2	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Winslow	John	Masters'	2	3rd Cont'l Artillery	Capt (d. 1819)	*	McC
Wright	Elihu	Masters'	2	21st Cont'l Infantry	Surgeon	*	McC
Wynkoop	Cornelius	Masters'	2	NY Militia	Col.	*	McC
Yates	Peter	Masters'	2	Albany Militia	Col. (d. 1807)	*	McC
Young	Andrew	Masters'	2	Tryon Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Merrill	Caleb B.	Military	93	9th Mass.			
Wilson	Robert	Military	93	Surrender of Cornwallis	Ensign		
Teall	Timothy	Military	93	CT Militia			
Wilcox	Samuel	Military	93	Cont'l Army	Captain		
William	David	Military	93		Captain		
Marvin	Benjamin	North Star	Vt	4th NY Line Regt	Capt; (d. 26 Jun 1822)	*	
Rutgers	Anthony	NY Curacao	X	Privateers Naval Svc	Capt	*	McC
Hyatt	Abraham	Regimental	X	4th NY Line Regt		*	
Tallmadge	Samuel	Regimental	X	4th NY Line Regt	Ensign	*	
Thew	Abraham	Regimental	X	4th NY		*	
Van Beverin	Dr. John	Regimental	X	4th NY	X	*	
Vanderburgh	Bartholomew	Regimental	X	5th NY	Ensign	*	
Williams	Henry	Regimental	X	Cont'l Artillery	Lt	*	
Phillips	Jonas	Registry of NY	4	GF of M.W. Isaac Phillips	d. 28 Jan 1803		
Farrington	Patrick	Richmond?	384				
Danforth	Asa	Scipio	58	Land Bounty Rights		*	
Ledyard	Benjamin	Scipio	58	'Hairy Cap' Cont'l	Capt	*	
Paine	Edward	Scipio	58	CT; NY	General	*	
Sherwood	Seth	Scipio	58			*	ALR VI.2
Thomas	Seth	Scipio	58			*	McC
Tillotson	John	Scipio	58			*	
Tyler	Comfort	Scipio	58		Pvt; also Onondaga 98	*	
Wheeler	Edward	Scipio	58		Capt.	*	
Morgan	Jacob	Scipio MS	198	X	X	*	
Delavan	Samuel	Solomon	1	3rd Westchester Militia	Captain	*	McC
Giles	James	Solomon	1	2nd Regt. Artillery	Lt	*	McC
Billings	Andrew	Solomon's	1	3rd NY Line Regt.	Capt		
Child	Increase	Solomon's	1		Capt		
DeWitt	John L.	Solomon's	1	NY Regt	Capt	*	McC
DeWitt	Levi	Solomon's	1	Pawling Levies		*	McC
Doty	David	Solomon's	1	Gen. Gates	Wagon Master	*	McC
Dubois	Louis	Solomon's	1	Ulster Co. Militia		*	McC
Forbush	William	Solomon's	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Graham	John	Solomon's	1	NY Line Regt	Major (d. 7 May 1832)	*	McC
Hammond	Eliakim	Solomon's	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Hasbrouck	Zachariah	Solomon's	1	Ulster Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Hendrickson	Stephen	Solomon's	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Capt	*	McC
Hodge	John	Solomon's	1	Malcolm's Levies	Capt	*	McC

Last Name	First Name	Lodge Name	No.	Unit	Notes	*	Ref Key
Hoffman	Anthony	Solomon's	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Hoffman	Robert	Solomon's	1	NY Militia	Major; Lt Col (d. 1790)	*	McC
Hopkins	Reuben	Solomon's	1	Orange Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Husted	Peter	Solomon's	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Livingston	Gilbert J.	Solomon's	1	Pawling's Levies	Capt	*	McC
Livingston	James	Solomon's	1	1st Canadian Regt	Col	*	McC
Livingston	Philip	Solomon's	1	Signer, Declar. of Indep.		*	McC
Livingston	Robert Henry	Solomon's	1	Cont'l Artillery	Lt	*	McC
Mott	Henry	Solomon's	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Lt	*	McC
Oliver	Richard	Solomon's	1	Malcolm's Cont'l Regt	1Lt	*	McC
Paulding	Henry	Solomon's	1	5th NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	McC
Pawling	Henry	Solomon's	1	NY	Capt (d. 1836)	*	McC
Platt	Nathaniel	Solomon's	1	Suffolk Co. Militia	Capt	*	McC
Poole	Thomas	Solomon's	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Pooley	Thomas	Solomon's	1	2nd Cont'l Dragoons	Lt (d. 26 Jan 1826)	*	McC
Reynolds	James	Solomon's	1	4th NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	McC
Rosekranz	James	Solomon's	1	3rd Line Regt	Major	*	McC
Schuyler	Philip	Solomon's	1	Cont'l Army	Major Gen d. Nov 1804	*	GL 1900
Smith	Daniel	Solomon's	1	3rd Artillery Regt	Pvt	*	McC
Smith	Samuel	Solomon's	1	3rd NY Line Regt	1Lt	*	McC
Swartwout	Abraham	Solomon's	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Ensign; Captain	*	McC
Tappen	John	Solomon's	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Tappen	Teunis	Solomon's	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Taylor	George	Solomon's	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Terry	William	Solomon's	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Townsend	Elijah	Solomon's	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Capt	*	McC
Van Beuren	Abraham	Solomon's	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Ensign		
Van Cortlandt	Philip	Solomon's	1	2nd NY	Col.	*	McC
Van Kleeck	Lawrence	Solomon's	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Warner	Richard	Solomon's	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Williams	Robert	Solomon's	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Wilson	James	Solomon's	1	Graham's Regt	Capt	*	McC
Wood	Jesse	Solomon's	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Woolsey	Melancthon Lloyd	Solomon's	1	Lee's Cont'l Regt	Lt; Major (d. 21 Jun 1819)	*	McC
Hoffman	Martin	St. Andrews	3	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Adams	James	St. George's	6	1st NY Line Regt.	Cpl	*	ALR I:3
Alexander	Robert	St. George's	6	Albany Militia; 2nd Regt	Pvt; Lt	*	ALR I:3
Barclay	James	St. George's	6	Albany Militia; 2nd Regt		*	ALR I:3
Barhyt	Lewis	St. George's	6	Albany Militia; 2nd Regt		*	ALR I:3
Bass	Samuel	St. George's	6	3rd Cont'l Artillery	Lt	*	ALR I:3
Bettin	Adam	St. George's	6	Pennsylvania Battalion	1Lt	*	ALR I:3
Bonney	John	St. George's	6	Col. Marinus Willett		*	ALR I:3
Bradshaw	Thomas	St. George's	6	Col. Harper's Regt	1Lt		ALR I:3
Bradt	John Aaron	St. George's	6	Bradt's Rangers	Capt	*	ALR I:3
Campbell	David	St. George's	6	Col. Marinus Willett	Pvt	*	ALR I:3
Clock	Jacob	St. George's	6	Tryon Co. Militia	1Lt	*	ALR I:3
Cooke	Richard	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	ALR I:3
Corl	Henry	St. George's	6	Albany Militia		*	ALR I:3
Cummings	John	St. George's	6	Col. Dubois' Regt	Pvt	*	ALR I:3
DeWitt	John	St. George's	6	Col. Platt's Regt		*	R&C
DeWitt	Levi	St. George's	6	2nd NY Line Regt	Quartermaster	*	McC
Donaldson	James	St. George's	6	Col. Hathorn	Lt	*	R&C
Dummer	Nathaniel	St. George's	6	NY Cont'l Line	Pvt	*	R&C
Dunning	Michael	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Lt; Capt	*	R&C
Fonda	Jelles A.	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Capt. (d. 27 Aug 1824)	*	ALR I:3
French	Abner	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Lt	*	R&C
Gilbert	Benjamin	St. George's	6	NY Line Regt	1Lt	*	R&C
Groot	Derick	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	R&C
Hammond	Abijah	St. George's	6	3rd Cont'l Artillery	Lt	*	R&C
Hanson	Dirck	St. George's	6	1st Canadian Regt	Capt	*	McC
Hatch	John	St. George's	6	Col. Pawling's Levies	Ensign	*	R&C
Henderson	M.	St. George's	6		Capt		
Henderson	William	St. George's	6	4th Pa.	Ensign; 1Lt; Capt	*	R&C
Hughan	John	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	R&C
Humphreys	Benjamin	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Lambert	John	St. George's	6	Capt. Jellis Fonda	Pvt; Sgt	*	R&C

Last Name	First Name	Lodge Name	No.	Unit	Notes	*	Ref Key
Loop	Peter Jr.	St. George's	6	Col. Willett's Levies	Lt	*	R&C
Main	William	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	R&C
Marsh	John	St. George's	6	NY Cont'l Line	Sgt; Ensign	*	R&C
McKinney	John	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	R&C
McWharton	James	St. George's	6	Col. Wisner's Regt	Pvt	*	R&C
Mercer	Alexander Jr.	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Pvt		ALR 1:3
Miller	Christopher	St. George's	6	Col. Malcolm's Regt	Capt	*	R&C
Miller	Jeremiah	St. George's	6	NY Cont'l Line	Ensign	*	R&C
Miller	John	St. George's	6	1st NY Line Regt	Pvt		
Miller	William	St. George's	6	1st NY Line Regt	Lt	*	GL 1900
Mitchell	William	St. George's	6	Col. Henry Livingston's	Pvt	*	R&C
Moysteon	Robert	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	R&C
Newkirk	Benjamin	St. George's	6	Col. Houghtaling Regt	Pvt	*	R&C
Nottingham	William	St. George's	6	1st NY Cont'l Line	Pvt; Sgt; Ensign	*	R&C
Ogden	John	St. George's	6	Albany Militia; 2nd Regt	Cpl	*	R&C
Parsons	Charles	St. George's	6	NY	Capt	*	McC
Peek	Christopher	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Lt; QM; Ensign	*	R&C
Peek	Cornelius	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	R&C
Quackenbush	Isaac	St. George's	6	Col. Fisher's Regt	Pvt	*	R&C
Rosa	Elias	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Sgt	*	R&C
Rosa	Isaac	St. George's	6	Capt Simrall's Co.	1Lt	*	R&C
Rosa	Richard	St. George's	6	Col. Pawling's Levies	Pvt	*	R&C
Roseboom	Barent	St. George's	6	Col. Harpers Regt	Lt & QM	*	R&C
Rynex	Andrew	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	R&C
Scudder	William	St. George's	6	1st NY Line Regt	Lt	*	McC
Snow	Ephraim	St. George's	6	1st NY Cont'l Line	1Lt	*	R&C
Sutherland	William	St. George's	6	Weisenfels' Levies	Capt	*	R&C
Swart	Peter Jr.	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Ensign	*	R&C
Swart	Teunis	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Lt	*	R&C
Sweet	Caleb	St. George's	6	1st NY Cont'l Line	Surgeon	*	R&C
Taylor	Daniel	St. George's	6	Livingston's Levies	Pvt	*	R&C
Taylor	John	St. George's	6	Weisenfeldt's Levies	Cpl	*	R&C
Thompson	Joel	St. George's	6	Pawling's Levies	Sgt	*	R&C
Truax	Abram Jr.	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Ensign	*	R&C
Van Dyke	Cornelius	St. George's	6	1st NY Cont'l Line	Col.	*	McC
Van Ingen	John	St. George's	6	Albany Co. Militia	Pvt	*	R&C
Van Patten	Aaron	St. George's	4	Col. Yates' Regt	Adjutant		
Van Vorst	John R.	St. George's	6	1st NY Cont'l Line	Pvt	*	R&C
Van Vranken	Nicholas	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	R&C
Van Wagener	Teunis	St. George's	6	Col. Willett's Levies	Capt	*	McC
Van Woert	Henry	St. George's	6	2nd NY	1Lt	*	McC
VanValkenburgh	Bartholomew Jacob	St. George's	6	1st NY	1Lt (d. 4 Aug 1831)	*	McC
Wallace	William	St. George's	6	1st Canadian Regt	1Lt (d. 25 Jan 1837)	*	GL 1900
Wallace	William	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	R&C
Walter	John	St. George's	6	Van Rensselaer Levies	Pvt	*	R&C
Watson	Alexander	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	R&C
Weeds	Isaac	St. George's	6	1st NY Cont'l Line	Sgt	*	R&C
Yates	Christopher	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Col.	*	R&C
Young	Calvin	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	R&C
Young	Guy	St. George's	6	1st NY Line Regt	Capt	*	R&C
Young	Seth	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	R&C
Van Antwerp	Simon J.	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Orderly Sgt	*	R&C
Vrooman	Laurence	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Ensign; Lt.	*	R&C
Vrooman	Walter	St. George's	6	Albany Militia	Lt.	*	
Alger	William B.	St. John's	2	4th NY Line Regt.	Lt		GL 1900
Brown	Prentice	St. John's	Regt				
Burnham	Joseph	St. John's	2		POW		
Cooper	James	St. John's	2	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt		
Edwards	Isaac	St. John's	90		Pvt		
Else	John	St. John's	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Quartermaster	*	McC
Gilchrist	Adam	St. John's	1	5th PA	Ensign	*	McC
Graham	Charles	St. John's	1	Van Cortlandt's	Capt (d. 12 Feb 1838)	*	McC
Hallett	Jonah	St. John's	1	4th Cont'l Lt. Dragoons	Lt (Adjutant)	*	McC
Henry	John Sinclair	St. John's	2		Commissary General	*	
Holland	Ivory	St. John's	2	5th Mass.	Lt & QM		
Hubbell	Isaac	St. John's	1	Nicholson's Regt	1Lt	*	McC
Hunter	Robert	St. John's	1	NY Militia	Capt	*	McC

Last Name	First Name	Lodge Name	No.	Unit	Notes	*	Ref Key
Lawrence	John	St. John's	1	Cont'l Army	Judge Advocate d1810	*	McC
Leaycraft	George	St. John's	1	2nd Regt Artillery	Lt	*	McC
Malcolm	William	St. John's	2	Deputy Adjutant Gen.	Col.	*	McC
McConnell	Hugh	St. John's	2	4th NY Line Regt	Sgt; Ensign	*	McC
Mitchell	Uriah	St. John's	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Otterson	Andrew	St. John's	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Purvis	George	St. John's	Rgt	Delaware Regt	Capt	*	
Pye	Daniel	St. John's	Rgt			*	MO 1933
Scott	William	St. John's	22	1st NH	Major (d. 1796)	*	GL 1900
Shurtliff	Joseph	St. John's	1	10th Mass.	Ensign	*	McC
St. John	John	St. John's	22	2nd Conn.	Capt	*	GL 1902
Swartwout	Henry	St. John's	1	1st NY Line Regt	2Lt	*	McC
Tapp	William	St. John's	1	3rd NY Line Regt	Lt	*	McC
Tuttle	William	St. John's	8	1st NJ	Ensign (d. Jan 1836)	*	
Van Cortlandt	Gilbert	St. John's	2	X	bur. 14 Nov 1786	*	McC
Young	Ebenezer	St. John's	1	1st NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	McC
Dennison	Daniel	St. Patrick's	4	1st NY Line Regt		*	T
Dewarkin	Albert van	St. Patrick's	4	Tryon Co. Militia		*	
Dubois	Lewis	St. Patrick's	4	Dutchess Co. Militia		*	
Fairchild	Matthew	St. Patrick's	4	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	
Feagan	William	St. Patrick's	4	5th NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	
Fisher	Frederick	St. Patrick's	4	Tryon Co. Militia	Col (aka Visscher)	*	
Fonda	Douw	St. Patrick's	4	3rd NY Line Regt	Ensign	*	
Francis	Turbott	St. Patrick's	4	NY Line Regt	Lt	*	
Fraser	Hugh	St. Patrick's	4	NY Line Regt	Lt	*	
Frey	John	St. Patrick's	4	NY Line Regt	Major (d. 19 Apr 1833)	*	
Gregg	James	St. Patrick's	4	NY Line Regt	Capt	*	
Hanna	Rev. William	St. Patrick's	4	Tryon Co. Militia		*	
Harrison	Joseph	St. Patrick's	4	Col. Harper's Levies	Capt	*	
Herkimer	Nicholas	St. Patrick's	4	Tryon Co. Militia	Brig. Gen	*	GL 1900
Hoyt	Benjamin	St. Patrick's	4	Westchester Co. Militia	Pvt	*	
Johnson	John	St. Patrick's	4	1st NY Line Regt	Capt	*	
Kincaid	Crownage	St. Patrick's	4	Tyron Co. Militia	Pvt	*	
Kirkland	Rev. Samuel	St. Patrick's	4	X	Chaplain	*	
Little	John	St. Patrick's	4	Tryon Co. Militia	Capt	*	
Lockwood	Daniel	St. Patrick's	4	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	
MacLeod	Normand	St. Patrick's	4	NY Line	Capt	*	
Moffit	John	St. Patrick's	4	Col. Graham's Levies		*	McC
Morgan	John	St. Patrick's	4	Tryon Co. Militia	Pvt	*	
Neukerck	Charles	St. Patrick's	4	Ulster Co. Militia	Capt	*	
Phyn	George	St. Patrick's	4	21st Regt of Foot	Lt; Capt	*	
Planck	John	St. Patrick's	4	Tyron Co. Militia	Pvt	*	
Prevost	Augustine	St. Patrick's	4	NY Line	Lt	*	
Read	Thomas	St. Patrick's	4	2nd NY Line Regt	Ensign	*	
Richardson	William	St. Patrick's	4	Levies	Pvt	*	
Roberts	Benjamin	St. Patrick's	4	NY Line	Lt	*	McC
Shaw	John	St. Patrick's	4	Willett's Levies	Lt. Col.	*	
Smith	Jeremiah	St. Patrick's	4	3rd NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	
Smith	John	St. Patrick's	4	1st NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	
Steel	Daniel	St. Patrick's	4	5th NY Line Regt		*	
Ten Broeck	Peter	St. Patrick's	4	NY Line	Major	*	McC
Thorne	Samuel	St. Patrick's	4	1st NY Line Regt	2Lt	*	McC
Turbott	Francis	St. Patrick's	4	X		*	
Van Horne	Abraham	St. Patrick's	4	Tryon Co. Militia	QM	*	
Wemple	Andrew	St. Patrick's	4	Tryon Co. Militia	Capt	*	
Wemple	John B.	St. Patrick's	4	Tryon Co. Militia	Capt	*	
Wilson	Robert	St. Patrick's	4	1st NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	
Winn	John	St. Patrick's	4	Tryon Co. Militia	Pvt	*	
Winne	Francis	St. Patrick's	4	3rd NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	
Wood	Daniel	St. Patrick's	4	Malcolm's Levies	Pvt	*	
Yost	Peter	St. Patrick's	4	Tryon Co. Militia	Pvt	*	
Young	Robert	St. Patrick's	4	Tryon Co. Militia	Pvt	*	
Foote	Ebenezer	Steuben	18	Newburgh?		*	MO
Morris	F. A.	Steuben	18			*	MO 1933
Nesbit	Peter	Steuben	18	NY Artillery	Capt	*	MO 1933

Last Name	First Name	Lodge Name	No.	Unit	Notes	*	Ref Key
Nestell	Peter	Steuben	18			*	MO 1933
Pettingal	Joseph	Steuben	13	Tryon Co. Militia	Pvt	*	MO 1933
Thomas	Thomas	Temple	X	NY Militia	Col.	*	
White	Andrew	Temple	X	NY Levies	Capt	*	McC
Baldwin	Isaac	Union	30		Col		
Baldwin	Thomas	Union	30		Sgt; wounded at Newtown		
Bartlett	Ebenzer	Union	30		Sword at Union No. 95		
Bedel	Timothy	Union	1	NH Militia	Col		
Best	Jacob	Union	1	Albany Militia, 6th Regt	Pvt		
Brindley	Francis	Union	1	Livingston's Regt	Lt		
Butler	John	Union	1	Butler's Rangers	Col		
Campbell	Donald	Union	1				
Cartwright	Richard	Union	1	A Tory			
Chipman	John	Union	1		Capt; GM of Vermont		
Cochran	Robert	Union	1	Green Mountain Boys	Capt; Major; Lt Col		
Coif	John	Union	1				
Cole	John	Union	1	Albany; 14th Regt			
Darling	John	Union	1	Dutchess Co. Militia		*	McC
Day	Elijah	Union	1	7th Mass.	Lt	*	McC
Day	Luke	Union	1	7th Mass.	Capt	*	McC
Dennison	James	Union	1	Ulster Co. Militia		*	McC
Diamond	Thomas S.	Union	1	Albany Militia; 1st Regt		*	McC
Diffendorf	Henry	Union	1	Militia	Capt	*	McC
Douglas	Wheeler	Union	1	Albany Militia; 1st Regt		*	McC
Drake	Joshua	Union	1	3rd Cont'l	Capt	*	McC
Driskill	Joseph	Union	1	3rd Cont'l Army	1Lt	*	McC
Dubois	Benjamin	Union	1	Albany Militia	Capt	*	McC
Dunlap	James	Union	1	1st Regt, The Line		*	McC
Dunn	William	Union	95		Pvt		
Eldred	Samuel	Union	1	2nd Mass.	1Lt	*	McC
Ellice	James	Union	1	Albany Militia; 2d Regt		*	McC
Finck	Andrew	Union	1	1st NY Line Regt	Capt	*	McC
Flower	Samuel	Union	1	Mass. Militia	Major	*	McC
Fowler	William	Union	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Franks	John	Union	1	4th NY Line Regt	Paymaster	*	McC
Fryer	Peter	Union	1	Willett's Levies	Pvt	*	McC
Gansevoort	Conradt	Union	1	Albany Militia; 1st Regt	Lt		
Gansevoort	Leonard	Union	1	NY Line Regt	Paymaster (d. 1810)	*	McC
Gansevoort	Peter	Union	1	3rd NY Line Regt	Col (d. 2 Jul 1812)	*	McC
Gardeiner	Dirck	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Gilbert	Michael	Union	1	2nd Canadian Regt	Captain	*	McC
Gilbert	Samuel	Union	1	NY Line Regt	Capt	*	McC
Gilbert	Thomas	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Goes	John D.	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt		
Gold	John D.	Union	1	Albany Militia; 7th Regt	Pvt	*	McC
Grant	Eleazer	Union	1	Albany Militia	Lt	*	McC
Gray	Silas	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Green	Daniel	Union	1	Orange Co. Militia	Capt	*	McC
Grey	Robert	Union	1	NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	McC
Hambleton	Waltham	Union	1	2nd NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	McC
Hambleton	William	Union	1	Willett's Regt	Pvt		
Hammer	Francis	Union	1	5th NY Line Regt	Lt	*	McC
Hanson	Richard	Union	1	Tryon Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Hart	John	Union	1	Suffolk Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Hilton	Jonathan	Union	1	Willett's Levies	Lt	*	McC
Hitchcock	Lyman	Union	1	Willett's Levies	Major (d. 1819)	*	McC
Hooghkirk	John	Union	1	4th NY Line Regt	1Lt	*	McC
Hubbard	Jeremiah	Union	1	Albany Militia	Ensign	*	McC
Hughes	John	Union	1	1st NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	McC
Hughes	Timothy	Union	1	1st Canadian Regt	Capt	*	GL 1900
Jeroleman	Nicholas	Union	1				
Jones	Israel	Union	1	Westchester Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
King	Alexander	Union	1	Suffolk Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
King	Gideon	Union	1	2nd NY Line Regt	1Lt	*	McC
Lansing	Abraham	Union	1	Col. Willett's Regt	Capt		GL 1900

Last Name	First Name	Lodge Name	No.	Unit	Notes	*	Ref Key
Lansing	Jacob G.	Union	1	Albany Militia; 1st Regt	Capt	*	McC
Lansing	John A.	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Lewis	Samuel	Union	1	1st NY Line Regt	1Lt (d. 25 Aug 1823)	*	McC
Livingston	Abraham	Union	1	Willett's Levies	Capt	*	McC
Livingston	Gilbert R.	Union	1	3rd NY Line Regt	Lt	*	McC
Lloyd	Richard	Union	1	2nd Canadian Regt	Capt	*	McC
Magee	Peter	Union	1	1st NY Line Regt	Lt	*	McC
Maynard	John	Union	1	3rd Mass.	QM	*	McC
McClennan	Thomas	Union	1	3rd NY Line Regt	Lt	*	McC
Mead	William	Union	1	Albany Militia	Surgeon	*	McC
Mott	John	Union	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Newman	Charles	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Nichols	Noah Jr.	Union	1	Steven's Artillery	Capt (d. 30 Jun 1833)	*	McC
Noble	Cornelius	Union	1	3rd NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	McC
Noble	David	Union	1	Cont'l Infantry	Capt	*	McC
Noyes	John	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Palmer	Beriah	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Pendleton	Solomon	Union	1	5th NY Line Regt	Lt	*	McC
Perry	Joseph	Union	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Lt	*	McC
Potan (Pottin)	Matthew	Union	1	3rd NY Line Regt	Ensign	*	McC
Putnam	Tarrant	Union	1	27th Cont'l Infantry	Lt (d. 16 May 1776)	*	McC
Ray	Benjamin	Union	1	4th Mass.	Lt	*	McC
Reab	George	Union	1	4th Mass.	Lt	*	McC
Read	Thomas C.	Union	1	3rd New Jersey	Surgeon's Mate	*	McC
Reid	James R.	Union	1	Canadian Regt.	Major	*	McC
Ripley	Hezekiah	Union	1	2nd Mass.	QM (d. 18 Oct 1841)	*	McC
Roseboom	Jacob J.	Union	1	Albany Militia	Capt	*	McC
Row	Joseph	Union	1	Albany Militia	Ensign	*	McC
Russell	Samuel	Union	1	Albany Militia	Ensign	*	McC
Salisbury	Abraham	Union	1	Vermont Militia	Capt	*	McC
Salisbury	Barent Staats	Union	1	1st NY Line	Lt; Capt	*	McC
Savage	Joseph	Union	1	Cont'l Artillery	Capt (d. 20 Jan 1814)	*	McC
Schermerhorn	Jacob C.	Union	1	NY Militia	Capt (d. 1822)	*	McC
Schermerhorn	John Winne	Union	1	NY Militia	Capt	*	McC
Schoolcraft	John	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Shafer	Jacob	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Shaw	Francis	Union	1	2nd Cont'l Artillery	1Lt	*	McC
Sickles	Thomas	Union	1	1st NJ	2Lt	*	McC
Sloan	Samuel	Union	1	Mass. Militia	Captain	*	McC
Snow	Jabez	Union	1	3rd Mass.	1Lt	*	McC
Spoor	John	Union	1	3rd NY Line Regt	Ensign	*	McC
Staats	Gerret	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Staats	Gerrit	Union	1	3rd NY Line Regt	1Lt	*	McC
Tallmadge	Elisha	Union	1	3rd NY Line Regt	Pvt	*	McC
Tearse	Peter B.	Union	1	Ganesvoort's Militia	Major	*	McC
Ten Eyck	Ambion	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Thomas	John	Union	1	NY Militia	Col.	*	McC
Thompson	Thomas	Union	1	2nd Cont'l Artillery	Capt; (k. 23 Jun 1780)	*	McC
Tollman	Thomas	Union	1	Warner's Cont'l Regt	2Lt	*	McC
Tollman	Thomas	Union	1	Graham's Levies	Pvt	*	McC
Tracy	Andrew Hodges	Union	1	Cont'l Artillery	2Lt	*	McC
Tremper	Jacob	Union	1	NY Militia	Lt	*	McC
Troup	Rob	Union	1	Aide-de-Camp Gates	Lt Col	*	McC
Troup	Rob	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Truax	John	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Tupper	Benjamin	Union	1	6th Mass.	Col. (d. 1 Jul 1792)	*	McC
Van Antwerp	Daniel G.	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Van Bergan	Peter	Union	1	Albany Militia	Ensign	*	McC
Van Beuren	John	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Van Deusen	Jacob	Union	1	Orange Co. Militia	Pvt		
Van Ness	David	Union	1	NY Militia	Capt; Major (d. 1818)	*	McC
Van Patten	Arent	Union	1	Col. Wemple's Regt	Pvt; Adjutant	*	McC
Van Pelten	Arent	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Van Rensselaer	James	Union	1	Gen. Schuyler	Aide-de-Camp d. 1827	*	McC
Van Santvoort	Cornelius	Union	1	NY Militia	Capt	*	McC
Van Santvoort	Cornelius Jr.	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt		
Van Veghten	Henry	Union	1	Albany Militia	Adjutant	*	McC

Last Name	First Name	Lodge Name	No.	Unit	Notes	*	Ref Key
Van Veghten	Tobias	Union	1	1st NY	1Lt (k. 26 Jul 1778)	*	McC
Vandenbergh	Coons	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Vanderpoel	Jacobus	Union	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
VanValkenburgh	John	Union	1	Albany Militia	Adjutant		
Visscher	John T.	Union	1	Nicholson's Cont'l Regt	Lt. Col.	*	McC
Visscher	Matthew	Union	1	Albany Militia	2Lt	*	McC
Vosburgh	John D.	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt		
Vosburgh	Peter Isaac	Union	1	1st Canadian Regt	QM (d. 29 Jan 1830)	*	McC
Waldron	Benjamin	Union	1	Dutchess Co. Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Waldron	John	Union	1	2nd Cont'l Artillery	Capt	*	McC
Warner	Seth	Union	1	Cont'l Regt	Col. (d. 26 Dec 1784)	*	McC
Weeds	Thomas	Union	1	Suffolk Co. Militia	Capt	*	McC
Wheeler	Samuel	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Whitney	William	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Whitwell	Samuel	Union	1	3rd Mass.	Surgeon d. Nov 1791	*	McC
Willett	Edward	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Winne	Francis Jr.	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Winney	Jacob	Union	1	Willett's Levies	QM	*	McC
Witbeck	Thomas	Union	1	Albany Militia			
Woodbridge	Enoch	Union	1	Warner's Cont'l Regt	QM	*	
Wright	Robert	Union	1	1st Canadian Regt	Capt	*	McC
Yates	Christopher A.	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Yates	Peter W.	Union	1	Albany Militia	Pvt	*	McC
Adams	Amasa	Unity	17		Raised 1793		GL 1900
Averill	Isaac	Unity	17		Raised 1791		GL 1900
Babcock	Gurtham	Unity	17				GL 1900
Barker	Zenas	Unity	17		Raised 1794		
Gilbert	Elisha	Unity	17				
Murdoch	Jonathan	Unity	17	X	Col		
Preston	Levi	Unity	17				
Sackett	Buel	Unity	17	Conn. Militia	Capt		
Hull	William	Washington	X	War of 1812	Major General		
Vernor	John	Washington	11	Col. McCrea, 13th Regt	QM		
Hamilton	Alexander	X	X	See sketch	Capt; Col.		
Maloy	Hugh	x	X				
Moors	Benjamin	X	X	Col. Hazen's Regt	Ensign; Lt; Major Gen.		
Vanderburgh	Henry	X	X	5th NY	Capt	*	