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NEW YORK

New York "Bible field
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COLONY AND STATE

THESE RECORDS WERE DISCOVERED, ARRANGED AND
CLASSIFIED IN 1895, 1896, 1897 AND 1898

BY

JAMES A. ROBERTS, COMPTROLLER

SECOND EDITION

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ARCHIVES
OF THE
COLONY AND STATE OF NEW YORK
IN THE
REVOLUTION

[From the First Edition]

DURING my first term of office as comptroller, the work of putting the old records of the comptroller's department in systematic order for purposes of easy reference was undertaken. This work in its progress brought to light quantities of forgotten papers relating to the services performed by New York in the Revolutionary War. These papers, long since detached from their original file packages, were promiscuously scattered through great masses of old vouchers and files. I realized at once their great value and importance, and my impression has been most amply confirmed by the judgment of Col. F. C. Ainsworth, whose great work in arranging for the United States government the contributions of men made in the various wars by the separate states and colonies, is well known. Competent men were, therefore, set at work searching out and arranging these papers, and this task, though slow and laborious, is believed to have been thoroughly and intelligently done. The success of this work is very largely due to the earnest and intelligent interest taken in it by Col. Charles O. Shepard, and his efforts were greatly assisted by the efficient work of Mr. William B. Wemple of this office.

These papers contain the muster and pay-rolls of different organizations, and the historic value and importance of the papers is clearly proved by the fact that they alone show New York to have furnished nearly one and a half times the number of troops with which she is usually credited, and adding to these the names obtained from other reliable sources, the aggregate is more than twice the number usually credited. General Knox, first secretary of war, in his report to Congress of the number of troops furnished by each colony, gave New York credit for but 17,781 men, and this report, copied into our histories, very naturally has ever since been accepted as correct. We now find positive proof of the service of 41,633 men. [The corrected number is 43,645. See additional note in second edition, p. 15.] I therefore submit the following pages containing the names, rank and organization of these 41,633 men, whose services can be shown beyond any question, with the greater satisfaction for believing that a great historical injustice, reflecting in many minds on New York's patri-

otic spirit in the Revolutionary struggle, will hereby be rectified, and she take her place, second only to Massachusetts in number of troops furnished, and, under the circumstances surrounding her, second to none in lofty patriotism.

It is true that lists of names of New York's Revolutionary soldiers have been heretofore published, but these were derived almost entirely from other than original sources, the state treasurer's books of account being the chief source, and their accuracy, for this reason, has been a matter of grave doubt, and therefore the results could not be accepted in historical works. All the names published in this volume are derived from that highest of sources, the original muster and pay-rolls, and thus the services of the individual and the aggregate are conclusively shown. Several thousands of the names, particularly of those belonging to the regiments of the "Line," were obtained from rolls on file in the War Department at Washington, through the courtesy of Hon. Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War. And here it may not be inappropriate to say that Col. Ainsworth, after personal examination of the records of service found in the comptroller's office, was so well satisfied of their accuracy and value, that he has had the same transcribed and placed in the records of the War Department, and the 41,633 names found here will now appear to the credit of New York in the government's record of the Revolutionary War, soon to be published.

Nor do the names contained in this volume in all probability comprise all of those from New York who performed service in that great struggle. Cases exist in which records of a full quota of field, staff and line officers for a regiment have been found, but no enlisted men. This state of things was proof positive, to any one with knowledge of military affairs, that a deplorable deficiency in the records existed. It was not uncommon, as I am credibly informed, for the officer commanding an organization to retain all the records relating to his command. Indeed, the records from which the names of the men in Colonel Gansevort's regiment, Third New York Line, were obtained, are still in the possession of the descendants of Colonel Gansevort, and the original record of Alexander Hamilton's artillery company is in the possession of the New York Historical Society, to which body we are indebted for its appearance here. Had New York, as several of the colonies did, published the record of her Revolutionary service, while the records were still all existing and their location, and the facts connected with them, were within the memory of living men, a far more accurate result would have been reached. As it is, there can be little reasonable doubt that in some cases records of service have been lost, and that New York can never show the full number of troops furnished by her in the struggle. This is almost conclusively shown by the fact that the papers relating to pensions granted by the state for injuries received while in service in the Revolutionary War disclose many names which do not appear upon any roster in our possession.

THE BATTLE GROUND OF AMERICA.

In any consideration of what was contributed by the separate colonies to the success of the war, it is proper that the situation in each colony should be taken into account. New York, more than any other colony, was the battle-ground of the war, as indeed, from its position, it always will be in any conflict with Great Britain. The first forts captured from the English in the war were Ticonderoga and Crown Point, May 10 and 12, 1775; and the first attempt to construct an American navy was made by Arnold on Lake Champlain in June, 1775. Johnson's last raid through the Mohawk valley, in which the battle of Johnstown and various smaller encounters were fought, took place in 1781. Between those dates were the expedition from New York into Canada, resulting in the siege and capture of the fort at St. John's, September 25, 1775, followed by the capture of Montreal, and ending in the disaster

at Quebec; the expedition to Johnstown, resulting in the surrender of three hundred armed Scotch Highlanders, January 19, 1776; battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776; battle of Harlem Plains, September 16, 1776; battle of White Plains, October 28, 1776; attack upon and capture of Fort Washington, November 16, 1776; naval battles on Lake Champlain, October 11 and 13, 1776; the various manoeuvres of the eventful year 1777, which preceded the famous battles of that year; the battle of Bennington, fought on August 16, 1777, on New York soil, but largely by Vermont boys, and which prevented the British from receiving needed supplies; the successful defense and sortie from Fort Schuyler, and the bloody battle of Oriskany, August 6, 1777, which prevented the junction of St. Leger with Burgoyne, and made the latter's surrender inevitable; the glorious battles of Saratoga, September 19 and October 7, 1777, leading to Burgoyne's surrender, October 17, 1777; the destructive expedition up the Hudson under Sir Henry Clinton, October, 1777; Johnson's Indian raid through the Mohawk, Schoharie and Susquehanna valleys, 1778; Sir Henry Clinton's second expedition up the Hudson, May, 1779; Mad Anthony's capture of Stony Point with 543 prisoners, July 15, 1779; the expeditions under Colonels Willett and Van Schaick against Onondagas, and the horrible retaliatory raids made by the Indians, 1779; Sullivan's expedition against the Indians in 1779, and the battle near the present site of Elmira; Johnson's raid into the Mohawk valley, 1780, and Governor Clinton's pursuit; the destruction of the Canajoharie and Fort Plain settlements by Brant, August, 1780; the extended raid of Sir John Johnson, Brant and Cornplanter, in the autumn of 1780, with the battle near Stone Arabia, and Carleton's raid on the upper Hudson, 1780. The surrender of Cornwallis in 1781 was the practical end of the conflict, and the foregoing list of military movements shows that every year during the conflict New York was the scene of very active service.

The extensive fighting done within our borders brought into active and honorable service branches of military which in colonies where no fighting was done were relieved. Our militia were the heroes of many hotly contested fields. The battle of Oriskany, in its percentages of killed and wounded, the bloodiest battle of the war, was won by the militia, and Burgoyne's surrender thereby made sure. The militia bore a highly honorable part in the ever-memorable battles of Saratoga. But many men undoubtedly performed splendid service in the emergencies which called out the militia and then retired quietly to their homes, leaving no record of their service which can now be found.

Again, the portions of New York occupied by the whites were surrounded on almost all sides by tribes of hostile Indians, who were incited and led by still more savage whites. Brant was sometimes humane, but Butler never. The Hurons had inherited from many preceding generations the disposition to make hostile raids upon the territory of their ancient foes, the Iroquois. At the breaking out of the war the influence of Sir William Johnson over the tribes of the Iroquois was almost boundless. His position as Indian agent had brought him into close relations with these tribes, and this position he seems to have honorably used and to have succeeded in convincing them that he was their friend. His mantle, at his death, fell upon his son, Sir John, and his son-in-law, Col. Guy Johnson, and that they used their influence to the fullest extent to stir up Indian hostility to the patriotic citizens west of Albany is a sad page in the history of the war. It required something more or less than patriotism to induce the frontiersman to leave his family with the prospect before them of that most horrible of frontier experiences, an Indian raid.

In the summer of 1776 the control of New York city, of Long Island and Staten Island and a part of Westchester county passed into the hands of the British, there to remain until

after the treaty of peace, the evacuation taking place November 25, 1783. Fully one-tenth of the state's population, from which men could be drawn to recruit the armies, were thus locked up. The population of New York state in 1790 was 340,120, and of New York city alone, 33,131.

These facts, briefly stated, show New York's trying position in the Revolutionary War, and confirm what was said at the outset, that in lofty patriotic endeavor, New York was second to none of the thirteen colonies.

CLASSIFICATION AND PAY OF THE MILITARY FORCES.

The military forces of the Colony and State during the Revolutionary struggle, were divided into three classes.

The Line; which regiments were in the United States service under General Washington. There were also regiments of artillery and an organization of "Green Mountain Boys" in the Line.

The Levies; which were drafts from the different militia regiments, and from the people direct as well, and which could be called upon to serve outside the State during their entire term.

The Militia; which then, as now, could only be called out of the State for three months at a time.

Of the Line, 9 organizations are traced by these records; of Levies, 7 organizations; of Militia, 68 organizations; in all 84 organizations. [See additional note in second edition, p. 15.]

Records are found of four privateers in the service and pay of the State—the schooner "General Putnam," the sloop "Montgomery," the sloop "Schuyler," and the frigate "Congress." These armed vessels took many prizes, and records are found of the division of the spoils.

Associated Exempts were a unique class and were authorized by an act of April 3, 1778. They comprised: "All persons under the age of sixty who have held civil or military commissions and are not or shall not be reappointed to their respective proper ranks of office, and all persons between the ages of fifty and sixty." They could only be called out "in time of invasion or incursion of the enemy."

The Militia regiments were designated, first by the colonels' names and next by their counties, as "Fisher's Regiment, of Tryon County." Instances crop up, here and there, in which a number was given to a regiment; as, for instance, "The Sixth Albany County," but it is a moot question if such was the general practice. Be that as it may, the name of the colonel is found to be quite sufficient for full identification.

The Militia was called out when wanted; kept as long as wanted, and the soldiers then sent to their homes. Sometimes a regiment or a part of a regiment would be called out half a dozen times in the course of a year, and for half a dozen days at a time, and again it might not be needed in the entire year. Officers and men seem to have served in different organizations almost indiscriminately. At one call, they were in one regiment or company, and at another call, in another regiment or company. It is, therefore, very difficult to keep trace of them on the different pay-rolls or "pay-books," as they were sometimes called. Nepotism, or family influence, was most marked, and some regiments contained as many as five and seven officers of the same family. (See Colonel Brinkerhoff's regiment, and the Millers', in Colonel Thomas' regiment.)

Counties were divided into districts, and the colonel of the regiment in each district was given almost unlimited jurisdiction in military matters. He was required to see that every male between the ages of sixteen and fifty was enrolled. Later, the age limit was extended to sixty. If an able-bodied man, he must serve when "warned" under penalty of fine and imprisonment; but if incapacitated, he must contribute toward furnishing and equipping another man — any person furnishing a substitute being exempt for the time that substitute served. Quakers, Moravians and United Brethren were enrolled, but exempted from service upon payment of money, which varied in amount as the war progressed until, in 1780, they were obliged to pay £160 per year. One miller to each grist mill, three powder makers to each powder mill, five men to each furnace, three journeymen in each printing office, and one ferryman to each public ferry, were also exempt. **Each soldier must present himself armed, and with a blanket, a powder-horn and a flint, and sometimes even a tomahawk was required.** All officers in the cities of New York, Albany and Schenectady were ordered to wear their swords during divine service under a penalty of twenty shillings.

Rum, sugar and tea were regular rations, and the amount was gauged by the rank. A major-general was deemed to require, and was allowed each month, four gallons of rum, six pounds of sugar, and half a pound of tea. A brigadier-general, three gallons of rum, four pounds of sugar, and six ounces of tea. A colonel, a lieutenant-colonel, and a major, two and one-half gallons of rum, and the same amount of sugar and tea. A chaplain, ditto as to sugar and tea, but only two gallons of rum. The scale was continued until a noncommissioned officer and a private received one pound of sugar, two ounces of tea, and one pound of tobacco, but no rum. A colonel's pay was \$75 per month, or one York £ per day; a lieutenant-colonel's pay was \$60 per month; a major's pay was \$50 per month; a captain's pay was \$40 per month; an adjutant's pay was \$40 per month; a lieutenant's pay was \$26 2-3 per month; an ensign's pay was \$20 per month; a sergeant's pay was \$8 per month; a corporal's pay was \$7 1-3 per month; a private's pay was \$6 2-3 per month.

Nor was this, by any means, always in money. It was sometimes in State notes and sometimes in authority to "impress" articles or animals under supervision of some designated officer, who should give a receipt, in the name of the State, to the impressee. As late as 1784, the large majority of the soldiers were still unpaid for their services in 1776-7-8-9-80-81-82. On April 27 of 1874, the legislature passed "An act for the settlement of the pay of the Levies and Militia for their services in the late war." This statute provided that abstracts and pay-rolls of the different regiments and separate commands should be certified by the State auditor; he deducting for advances made to officers or privates by "impressing" or otherwise, and an allowance be made for the depreciation of the pay of such as had been in captivity, for the time they were in captivity. Upon receipt of these accounts from the auditor, the treasurer of the State was required to issue to persons, to whom pay should appear to be due, or to their legal representatives, certificates of indebtedness bearing five per cent. interest, and such certificates should be receivable for purchases of forfeited estates, or in payment for waste or "unappropriated lands," taxes, etc. Officers could not "throw up or quit" their commissions until they had served fifteen years.

All slaves killed in the service were to be paid for. In time of invasion, any slave, not in the military service, found one mile from his master's abode, without a certificate from his master showing his business, might be "shot or otherwise destroyed without fear of censure, impeachment or prosecution for the same." In 1781, it was provided that any slave who should enlist and serve "for three years, or until discharged," should be declared a freeman of the State.

LAND BOUNTY RIGHTS.

In the same year, a bounty of "Land Rights"—so-called—(a "Right" being 500 acres) was offered to officers and men for two regiments then to be raised, for the defense of the State. To a colonel, lieutenant-colonel and major, four Rights. To a captain and a surgeon, three Rights. To a lieutenant, ensign or surgeon's mate, two Rights, and to a noncommissioned officer or a private, one Right. Any master or mistress who should deliver an able-bodied slave to serve, one Right. By an act of April 1, 1778, each Militia regiment was divided into "classes" of fifteen men each. When soldiers were needed to recruit the line regiments, each class must, within nine days, furnish a man fully armed and equipped. In case they neglected so to do, the designated officer proceeded, at once, to draft one of the number by lot. By an act of March 11, 1780, every regiment was again divided into "classes;" this time of thirty-five men each, and when soldiers were required as before, these "classes" were also called upon to furnish a man as before, and in case of failure so to do within fifteen days, were fined a sum equal to double the amount of the highest bounty which had then been given. This fine was collected by distress and sale of goods and chattels of those refusing to pay, or, if not possessed of property, they were committed to jail "without bail or mainprize" until the sum was paid. If a "class" furnished a man as the law required, it received a money bounty, sometimes as much as £80. As the war progressed, and the needs of the government became more pressing, land "Rights" were added to the money bounty, and on March 23, 1782, an act was passed providing that any "class" or any person who furnished an able-bodied man to serve "for three years or during the war," should be entitled to 600 acres; or 350 acres for a two years' enlistment; and any person or "class" who should deliver a man within twenty days from the time of notification, 200 acres extra.

The meaning of Militia is—"The military force of a nation."

In this connection it may not be out of place nor uninteresting to trace this branch of the public service from its inception to the commencement of the Revolutionary War.

The Militia of this continent had its origin in a law promulgated in 1664 by James, Duke of York and Albany; the owner, by a grant from Charles the Second, of a large territory, which included the territory which is now eastern and southern New York. "The Duke's Laws," as they are still called, covered numerous subjects and were most paternal and creditable. As to militia, they provided that: "All males above the age of sixteen shall be enrolled and be subject to military duty. Each person must provide himself with a good, serviceable gun to be kept in constant fitness, with a good sword, bandoleer and horn, a wormer, a scourer, a priming wire, a shot bag, a charger, one pound of good powder, four pounds of pistol bullets and twenty-four bullets fitted for the gun, four fathoms of serviceable match for match lock gun and four good flints for the fire lock gun."

Four local and one general training days per year were prescribed for each "Ryding" and once in two years, a general training day "for all the soldiers within the government." The Militia were to be taught "in the comely handling and ready use of the arms, and in all postures of war and in all words of command." In case of failure of anyone to appear for duty, he was to be fined, and the fines were to be divided; one-third going to the commanding general and the remaining two-thirds to be divided amongst the other officers. Ample power was given the general for collecting the fines. This code seems to have held, in most of its features, until 1702, when Queen Anne modified and amended it. She ordered that all males between the ages of sixteen and fifty be liable for military duty and, in case of an invasion, all between fifteen and sixty. She generously allowed, even ordered, each captain to fur-

nish drums, bugles and colors for his company, and emphasized the order by a fine of £2 for each month he was in default.

This was also provided: "Every soldier belonging to a troop of horse shall appear twice a year for a drill and muster, provided with a good, serviceable horse, not less than fourteen hands high, covered with a good saddle, housings, breast-plate and crupper, a case of good pistols, a good sword or hanger, one-half a pound of good powder and twelve sizable bullets, a pair of boots and suitable spurs, and a carbine well fixed with a belt, swivel and a blanket, under penalty of ten shillings for the want of a sizable horse, and ten shillings for want of each or either of the other articles." "New York County Horse" must have blue coats and breeches and scarlet waistcoats, and their hats laced with gold. "Albany County Horse" must have blue coats, but their hats laced with silver. "Every foot soldier must provide himself, and appear and muster with a good, well-fixed musket or fuzee, a good sword, belt and cartridge box, six cartridges of powder, a horn and six sizable bullets. At home, he must always have on hand one pound of good gunpowder and three pounds of sizable bullets." For want of these articles a fine of twenty shillings and prison charges were imposed till the fine was paid. At his discretion, the captain was allowed and authorized to levy upon and sell the delinquent's goods. "In case the offender be unable or refuse to pay, and he have no goods to distress, he shall ride the wooden horse, or be laid by the neck and heels in a public place for not to exceed an hour."

For seventy-three years, or until 1775, nearly the same law was re-enacted each year, the title almost invariably being: "An act for settling the Militia of this Province, and the making of it useful for the security and defense thereof." No mention of compensation for military service was ever made, and when the number of articles which each soldier must furnish are taken into consideration, it will be seen that the tax was, by no means, an inconsiderable one.

This was the condition of the Militia when the cloud of the Revolutionary War threw its shadow over the land.

ALBANY, N. Y., November, 1897.

JAMES A. ROBERTS,
Comptroller.

ADDITIONAL NOTE FOR THE SECOND EDITION.

Owing to the great demand for the first, and very limited, edition of this book, the Legislature of 1898 granted an appropriation for a second edition. By this means I have been enabled to make a most thorough search of all the papers in this office that could have any possible bearing on the Revolutionary War. All the resources of the office on this subject have been exhausted; and I believe that, so far as the documents in this office are concerned, the record of every soldier of that war has been found and his name properly placed in this edition.

It is a matter of regret that these records do not present a complete roster of all the men from New York engaged in the Revolutionary War. Many rolls are missing, and many are defective, but such names as could be found are given. In some cases no enlisted men appear; only the officers of the organization.

The printed book, of course, is simply a roster, or roll-call. Of the documents, and their arrangement, mention will be made below.

Acknowledgment is due to Col. William J. Morgan, the first deputy Comptroller, for advice and assistance; also to Mr. Hugh Hastings, State Historian, for suggestions, and to Mr. George R. Howell, State Archivist, for material.

The work of classifying and arranging the additional material, and of compiling and supervising the second edition of this book, has been in the hands of Mr. Frederic G. Mather.

The issuing of a second edition has made it possible to use several valuable documents that had come to hand since the first edition was published. Among the most important of these are the certified copies from the archives of Massachusetts, of the muster-rolls of the field, staff and other commissioned officers (also of several of the companies), in the First regiment of the Line belonging to this State. In these certified copies are the names of about 100 soldiers, of rank below that of colonel—the said names not having appeared in such shape either in the records from Washington or in our own records. The same copies also show the names of 160 soldiers that had hitherto appeared in the records from Washington, but not in the original documents in this office.

THE LAND BOUNTY RIGHTS.

While numerous sources have contributed to the perfecting of the work, yet the main source of information, in this latest inquiry, has been the Land Bounty Papers. Of these, a word should be said in addition to what has preceded on page 12. The usual form of a "Class Right" for a Land Bounty was this:

"We, the subscribers belonging to Daniel Cantine's class in Col. Jesse Woodhull's regiment of Orange county militia, do hereby transfer and assign to Hezekiah White, of the precinct of Cornwall, in Orange county and State of New York, carpenter, and to his heirs and assigns forever all our right and title to the annexed certificate and the gratuity or bounty of 200 acres of land to which we are entitled by reason of an act entitled 'An act for raising troops to complete the line of this State in the service of the United States, and the two regiments to be raised on bounties of unappropriated lands and for the further defense of the frontier of this State,' passed the 23d day of March, 1782. As witness our hands and seals."

Not only did the signers affix elaborate seals, but the witnesses to the signatures and sealings were required to make affidavit that the signatures and sealings had been made in their presence. Accompanying every Class Right is a certificate of the Muster Master of the United States troops that the head of the class had delivered to him an able-bodied man (usually mentioned by name) "duly armed and equipped." The man, so mustered, was certified to have been enlisted for either the Line or the Levies; and, usually, the regiment in which he served was designated. The names of all men mustered in this way have been added to the several regiments as they appeared in the first edition of this book.

But the case of the militiamen who signed the Class Rights is somewhat different. They signed directly before the close of the war, and there is no evidence in these documents to show that they ever saw actual service. They were, however, ready to serve; and the fact that they may not have been called upon to serve should not detract from the credit due them. Still it would be unfair to incorporate their names in the regiment proper; and so, with this explanation, they are now placed on pages 221-268 of the book, to count for whatever they are worth. Among the names so placed there are some that, perhaps, should appear as full members in active service; but the real standing of all cases of this sort must be settled by consulting the original documents, and from additional proof.

A very important subdivision of the Land Bounty Rights relates to the applications for locations of the land. The applications were worded "In consequence of a certificate and transfer herewith delivered, and agreeable to the law of 1782 [noted above], I do locate the following tract." The name of the county in which the land was situated was generally named in the application; but this referred to the ten counties as they were at the time of the Revolutionary War. Many valuable maps are filed with the applications.

"Deserter" written after a name, in the original documents, must not be taken too seriously. Frequently a man absented himself to gather crops, to attend a sick wife, or to

bury a child; but it is found that the soldier generally returned, and was again taken up on the rolls. In the case of the Land Bounty Rights it is often a question whether the word "deserted" applies to the soldier or to the claim.

NET RESULTS OF THE WORK.

In the course of this later investigation, several hundred original documents have been added to the records relating to pensions, muster-rolls and demands for pay; and many of these documents represent new names. In numerous cases the autograph signature appears for the first time. New material has been added relating to several regiments that did not appear in the first edition; and new departments have been created referring to courts-martial, aid furnished to families of soldiers, American prisoners of war, and bounty pay and subsistence.

The nine organizations of the Line appearing in the first edition have been increased to fifteen, with several fragments of regiments not identified. Instead of the four Privateers noted in the first edition, the names of eleven, with their commanders, now appear; and the material relating to this branch of the service has increased four-fold. More than 100 soldiers hitherto unidentified, have been identified, and their names placed in their respective regiments.

Of the sixteen large volumes of original documents, one volume of miscellaneous papers has been cancelled, its contents distributed under the new classification, and more valuable material has made up a new volume designated by the same number. On account of much additional material, another volume has been rebound in two parts; and two others have been enlarged. The large volumes now number twenty-nine, one of which is in two parts. A brief table of the contents of the twenty-nine volumes will be found on page 274.

The progress of this later inquiry has involved the handling of about 25,000 names, one-half of which were already in the card index. To the 40,000 names already in that index, 15,000 have been added, many of which are simply different ways of spelling the same name. There have been added to the Line, Levies and Privateers the names of 128 officers and 1,884 men—a total of 2,012, all of them in good standing. Together with the 41,633 men, noted on page 7, this makes a total of 43,645 soldiers in good standing, as the record of the State of New York, according to the documents examined. If to this number are added the 90 officers and 8,237 men named in the Land Bounty Rights, we have a total of 51,972 names that have been dealt with in the whole course of this inquiry.

The most valuable of the many additions in the second edition is the General Index of names at the end, which makes the contents of the book convenient for consultation.

FUTURE INVESTIGATION.

Many important documents have been laid aside, temporarily, in order to place this completed record of the soldiers before the public as promptly as possible. The work, if continued, will include several more of the large volumes of original documents. These will relate to the conduct of the war, the claims against the State for services and for damages by the enemy's raids, the proceedings of the Legislature and of the Committee and Council of Safety, the records of the Committee for Detecting Conspiracies, and of the Commissioners of Prisoners, the aid given to refugees, and the accounts of the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates. Nearly all of this matter, including much that has already been put in proper form for preservation, is of such interest and importance that it may seem best to publish selections from it after the manner of the Documentary History of New York and the Documents Relating to the Colonial History of New York; and, if published, they would make a valuable complement to those works.

ALBANY, November, 1898.

JAMES A. ROBERTS,
Comptroller.

The following men (according to the certificates of the muster-masters) served either in the Line or the Levies, having been hired by the several classes under the Land Bounty Rights; but there is nothing to indicate in which regiment of the Line or the Levies they served.

LIEUT. ABRAHAM TEN EYCK

ENLISTED MEN

Abbett Nathan	Black Cato	Catlind Timothy	Degrusha Elias
Acker Joseph	Black Cesar	Cato Prince	Delanay John
Ackerman John William	Black Walter	Cesar B.	Delenow Nathan
Akains Aron	Bleakley Nicolas	Center Jonathan	Deming Asial
Allen Jesse	Blin Seth	Chambers Cornelius	Denmik Samuel
Allin Ainisa	Blodjet Abel	Chambers William	Dennis Joseph
Amery Nathaniel	Blodjet John	Chandler Isaac	Devee Isaac
Ames Simeon	Bloom Peter Clow	Chapman Benjamin	Devine John
Address John	Bogards Henry	Charhart Jacob	De Witt Egbert W.
Andrews Zenas	Bogart Cornelius, Jr.	Chase Gideon	De Witt Jacob J.
Angle William	Boice Abraham	Chase Jonathan	De Witt Thomas
Armstrong John	Boon William	Chatterden Nathanie	De Witt William A.
Ashman Samuel	Boonsteel Henry	Christiansen John	Deyo Elias
Aspenwall Eleazor	Booth David	Christie Robert	Dibble Nathan
Atwell Peter	Bostwick Salmon	Clapp James	Dicason John
Atwood Jabes	Bouk Peter	Clarke Elias	"Dick" (mulatto)
Austin Philip	Bouley Benjamin	Clow George	Dick Henry
Avery Daniel	Bovier David J.	Clupsattle Andrew	Dickason Lodwick
Avery William	Bowen William	Coats Christopher	Dickinson John B.
Ayres Robert	Branen Michal	Cocksing James	Dickson Marshall
Babcock Jonathan	Brewer Cornelius, Jr.	Codman John	Dileno Nathan
Babcock Newman	Brewer Jacob	Cogdin Timothy	Dilliber John
Baker Albert	Brodhead Henry	Coins Ebenezer	Dollaueay Andrew
Baker John F.	Brodhead Thomas	Coldgrove John	Dotey William
Balys Richard	Brown John	Cole Benjamin	Downing John
Bancker Francis Mesnard	Bruer William	Colts Christopher	Drum Peter
Barker Jared	Buchannen William	Conro William	Du Bois John J.
Barker John	Buckley Andrew	Cooper Joseph	Dulittle David
Barker Levy	Bulsen Henry	Corris Lawrence	Dumond John H.
Barker Solomon, Jr.	Bumpus Frederick	Coulter Thomas	Dun Oliver
Barker Zenas	Burgert Milbery	Covert John	Dunnifor Daniel
Barnet Simon	Burget Lambert	Crans Christopher	Eagler Frederick
Barns William	Burgis Stephen	Crippen Thaddeus	Eaton Elijah
Bateman Henry	Burnham Josiah	Crispell John I.	Edsall Richard
Baulding Aaron	Bush Asahel	Crum Richard	Eldon John
Bayley Moses	Butler Timothy	Cruster Leonard	Elliot Gideon
Becker Abraham	Calkins Mathew	Culver David	Elliott Christopher
Becker Christian	Cambell Ephraim	Cusick George	Elmendoph Jacob
Becker Storm A.	Cammell John	Dailey Silas	Elmer Daniel
Becker William A.	Campbell David	Dake John	Elwood Peter
Beckforth Daved	Campbell John	Darbeshire James	Ernst Frederick
Been George	Carl David	Dark Abial	Evans Samuel
Benley Henry	Carpenter Phillip	Davice John	Evens Edward
Bennet Nathan	Carpenter Prosper	Davis Elias	Eygenaar Jacobus
Berden Samuel	Carpenter William	Davis Jack	Ezelyn James
Besemer Casper	Carter Henry	Dayton Joseph	Falkenburgh Adam
Besimer Johannes	Caster William	Dealey Joseph	Falkenburgh Hermon
Betts John Wilson	Castle William	Defendorff John	Falkenburgh Joseph
Bevier Simon	Castler John	Deforeest Isaac	Fellows Abiel
Birchard Nathaniel	Castor William	Degollier James	Files Philip
Bishop John	Cater Zacharias	Degrote Joseph	Finch Silvanus

Scrinert Stephen	Sturdavant Zar	Tygert Peter	Wharry Daniel
Scudder Ezekiel	Sturtevant Consider	Tyler Ebenezer	Wheatman Benjamin
Seaver John	Sumerland Martin	Upright John George	Whitman Jeremiah
Semons Whelemos	Swart Thomas	Utterman James	Wickem Daniel
Senequin Joseph	Swetland Ambre	Valkenburgh Abraham L.	Wilgelow Jacob
Sewall Reuben	Swift Williard	Van Atta James	Wilkeson John
Shades Adam	Tarbush Joseph	Van Bergen David	Willeber Gideon
Shanhenhekuk Moses	Taunaku Cornelius	Van Bergen Peter	Willey Jonathan
Shaver Henry, Jr.	Taylor Spencer	Van Bergen Thomas	William John
Shaw James M.	Taylor Walter	Van Dycke Arent	Williamson Nathan
Shepard Horace	Ten Eyck Barent I.	Van Ever Martin	Windfield Abraham
Shepard Rufus	Terwilliger Joshua	Van Ever Garret	Winegar Henry
Shepherd Joel	Terwilliger William	Van Sclyke Tobyes	Wines Jeremiah
Shide Petter	Tewilliger Peter	Van Steenbergh John G.	Winne Casper
Shiller John	Thompson Prime	Van Steenburgh Abraham	Winne John J.
Silkworth William	Throl Rufus	Van Vleckren George	Winter Peter
Smalley Ruben	Thursting Daniel	Van Vleit Aire	Woodbridge Thomas
Smawley Josiah	Thurston Joel	Van Voorhis Stephen	Woodcock John
Smith Bill	Thuston Daniel	Vaughn Richard	Wooderth Thomas
Smith Boltis	Titus (negro)	Veeder Peter H.	Woolcot Joseph
Smith Edward	Tobacco Cobus	Vosburgh Mark	Wormut John
Smith Levi	Toles Amos, Jr.	Wachen Willem	Wright Charles
Sparks James	Tom	Wadron James	Yearnton Anthony
Spicer Nathan, Jr.	Tomkins Lawrence	Walter Seth	Yong Matthew
Spoor Nicholas	Tooles Amos	Watts Thomas	York Daniel
Sprage John	Townsend James	Wautuhyunnaut John	Young Barney
Staten Livy	Treat Ashbel	Weading Thomas	Young Jacob
Sternmen Samuel	Trim Israel	Weaver Lowden	Young James
Stillwell Henry	Trowbridge John	Weisenfels John	Young Johanes
Stillwill Henry	Trumble Elijah	Welch Ebenezer	Young John Doctor
Stokes William	Tubbs Ichabod	Wenompee Isaac	Youngs Christ
Strong Elias	Turner Semor	Weston Samuel	Youngs Samuel
Strong Warham	Tuttle Ezekiel		

Ter Bush John H.	Vandworter Beniaman	Van Voohees Hoert S.	Ward John
Terhune John	Vanhind Abraham	Van Voorhees Abr	Way Francis, Jr.
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Thurston Thomas	Van Kleeck Peter, Jr.	Van Wart Abrm	Westervelt Albert
Toetd Robert	Van Kleeck Peter P.	Vanwyck Richard	Westervelt John
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Tor Bos Johannes	Van Sickle Cornelius	Varvelin John	Willis Richard
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Valentine John	Van tessell John	Vermillur John	Wiltse Peter
Valentine Matthew	Vantine Frances	Vermilya Benjamin	Wiltse Henry
VanCleck Barent	Van Vlack Abraham, Jr.	Vermilya Peter	Wiltse Tunes
Van DenBurgh James, Jr.	Van Vlackaran Aaron	Vervelin Gideon	Wiltse William
Vanderbilt Ares	Vanvlackren Marinus	Von Vlack John	Wineter Moses
Van Dervoort James	Vanvlackren Marinus, Jr.	Ward Ebenezer	Zeckelsa Johannes
Vandewater Benjamin	Van vlackren Teunis	Ward Jacob	

Dutchess County Militia (Land Bounty Rights)—Third Regiment

ENLISTED MEN

Agard Joseph	Brow Elisha	Covy James	Draper Ebenezer
Akin David	Brigs Zebulon	Covy Joseph	Draper Gideon
Akin David, Jr.	Brown Peter Emons	Crandall Azariah	Draper Joseph
Akin John	Brown Philip	Crandel Jeremiah, Jr.	Draper Nathan
Akins Stephen	Brownell Charon	Crane Isaac	Draper Reuben
Aldridge Solomon	Brownell Joseph	Crane Joseph	Duel Philip
Allen Gideon	Browr William	Crane Joseph, Jr.	Dunkin David
Allen James	Bryan Richard S.	Crosby David	Dutcher Mathew
Allen Moses	Burch Daniel	Crosby Enoch	Dykman Joseph
Andrews Benjamin	Burch Joseph	Crosby Isaac	Elliot Benjamin
Baker Phineas	Burroughs Eph	Crosby Joshua	Elliot Benjamin, Jr.
Baldwin Thomas	Burtch Branan	Crosby Nathan	Elliot Gideon
Barnum Azor	Burtch John	Crosby Peter	Elliot Jonathan
Barnum Joshua	Burtch John, Jr.	Cutter Joseph	Elliot Nathan
Barnum Joshua, Jr.	Burtch Zacheriah	Cutter Rodger	Elwell Isaac
Bennet	Calkin James	Cutter William	Elwell Jabes, Jr.
Billing Increase	Carley Peter	Dakin Woster	English William
Birch John	Cary John	Darbeysher Benjamin	Evers Thomas
Birdsall Gilbert	Cary Nathan	Darbysher Daniel	Ferriss Edmund
Birdsall James, Jr.	Cary Samuel	Darling Zephaniah	Ferriss James
Birdsall John	Cary Stephen	Davenport John	Ferriss Reed
Birdsall Nathan	Caswell James	Deael Joseph	Ferriss Warren
Birdsall Squire	Caswell John	Dedutcher David	Field Comfort
Birdsall William	Chace Jabez	Deen Samuel	Field Gilbert
Bond Nathaniel	Chase Beverly	Degray Thomas	Field Joseph
Bondy Moses, Jr.	Chase Daniel	Deuel Benjamin	Field Samuel
Booth Joseph	Chase Tallntan	Deuel Gideon	Finch John
Boss William	Comins Benjamin	Deuel John	Fisher James
Bray Thomas	Comins John, Jr.	Deuel Reuben	Force Timothy
Briggs Anthony	Cominsqu John	Dibel David	Foster Chillingsworth
Briggs Elkanah	Concklin Joshua	Dibel Joel	Foster Nathaniel
Briggs John	Cook Alexander	Doan Daniel	Franklin Benjamin
Briggs Lewis	Cooper George	Doan Elnathan	Gage Elihu
Briggs Oliver	Corbin Benjamin	Donaghe Hanry	Gardner Samuel
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Sandy Cr. Lib

10-3192

Peter B. Parker

possibly person Seth Parker named his son Peter B. Parker
ca. 1834

Political and Governmental History of the State of New York

VOLUME I



Consecutive History, 1776-1822

BY

WILLIS FLETCHER JOHNSON

AND

RAY B. SMITH

THE SYRACUSE PRESS, Inc.
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1922

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Tompkins for the Governorship, believing that with him they could defeat Clinton, who was a candidate for reëlection. They were of course not unmindful of the financial complications in which he was involved, and that technically he was a defaulter. But they rightly believed his integrity to be above question, and they had confidence to believe that the voters of the State would take that view. He had not lost the personal charm which in former years had given him an unrivalled popularity; his record as a War Governor had given him national prominence; he had been chosen Vice-President of the United States. As a candidate in former elections he had shown extraordinary strength. Moreover, he was the representative of genuine Democracy unmixed with mere factionalism, while Clinton had practically separated himself from the Democratic party to lead a coalition party of his own, consisting of Clintonian Democrats and Federalists. It was shrewdly reckoned that the nomination would rally many Democrats who were tired of factional feuds and would, if such a consummation were possible, compass the defeat of the man who was regarded as being—and in fact was—the foremost factionist of his time.

This nomination made it inevitable that the matter of Mr. Tompkins's accounts should be taken up again and pressed to some determination. Accordingly, early in the session of the Legislature the Comptroller presented a detailed report of what he had done, or had tried to do, in pursuance of the act of the preceding Legislature. He explained the radical difference of opinion between



PETER B. PORTER

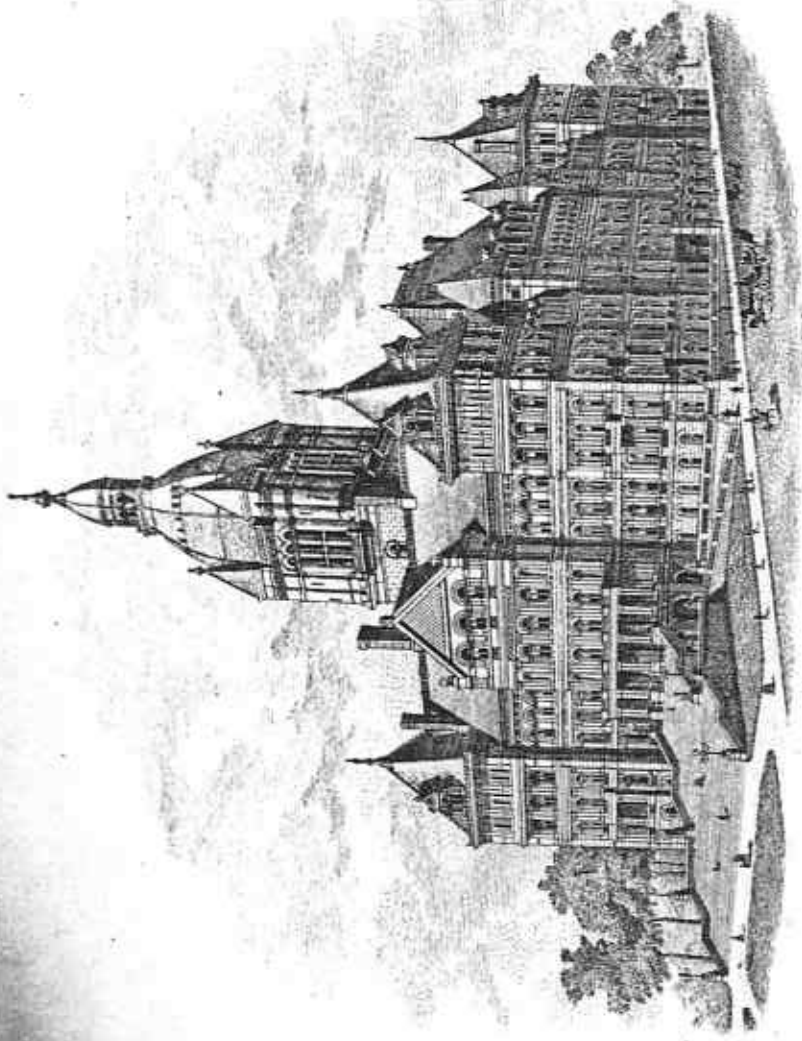
Peter B. Porter; born in Salisbury, Conn., August 14, 1773; lawyer; member of state assembly, 1802; removed from Canandaigua, Ontario county, to Buffalo in fall of 1802; member of congress, 1809-13; served in the war of 1812; again elected to congress and served from March 4, 1815 to January 23, 1816 when he resigned to become secretary of state of New York; appointed by President John Quincy Adams as secretary of war and served from June 21, 1828 to March 9, 1829; died at Niagara Falls, N. Y., March 10, 1844.

Sandy Cr Lib.

New York

Thomas C. Baker
Thomas Baker

10-31-92



THE CAPITOL, ALBANY, N.Y.

CIVIL LIST

AND

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

OF THE



COLONY AND STATE

OF

NEW YORK

BY

EDGAR A. WERNER.

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Benjamin Bailey.

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Justus Nolton.

Richmond.
George H. Cole.

Rockland.
Sampson Marks.

St. Lawrence.
Asa L. Hazelton,
Bishop Perkins.

Saratoga.
Chauncey Boughnau,
James M. Marvin.

Schenectady.
David M. Moore.

Schoharie.
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Thomas Smith.

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Alanson Woodworth.

Steuben.
Andrew G. Chatfield,
Otto F. Marshall,
William C. Rogers.

Suffolk.
Samuel B. Gardiner,
Richard A. Udall.

Sullivan.
Richard Oliver.

Tioga.
Gideon O. Chase.

Tompkins.
James W. Montgomery,
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Wayne.
Elias Durfee,
James T. Wisner.

Westchester.
John R. Hayward,
Ezra Marshall.

Wyoming.
Arden Woodruff,
Andrew W. Young.

Yates.
George W. Wolcott.

Seventieth Session.

1847—January 5 to May 13; September 5 to December 13.

Speaker—William C. Hasbrouck.
Clerk—Philander B. Prindle.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Daniel B. Davis.
Doorkeeper—Asa W. Carpenter.

Albany.
John Fuller,
John J. Gallup,
Valentine Tredwell,
Robert D. Watson.

Allegany.
Grover Leavens,
Samuel Russell.

Broome.
Oliver C. Crocker.

Cattaraugus.
Rufus Crowley,
Joseph E. Weeden.

Cayuga.
Samuel Bell,
William I. Corwell,
John T. Rathbun.

Chautauque.
Madison Burnell,
Charles J. Otton.

Chemung.
William Maxwell.

Chemungo.
Ransom Balcom,
David McWhorter.

Columbia.
Rufus Heaton.

Cortland.
John S. Gould,
William M. Miller.

Delaware.
John C. Allaben,
Donald Shaw.

Dutchess.
Epenetus Crosby,
Walter Sherman,
Aves I. Vanderbilt.

Erie.
Obadiah J. Green,
John D. Hows,
Horatio Shumway,
William H. Pratt.

Franklin.
Joseph R. Flanders.

Clinton.
Rufus Heaton.

Columbia.
John S. Gould,
William M. Miller.

Columbia.
John S. Gould,
William M. Miller.

Columbia.
John S. Gould,
William M. Miller.

Columbia.
John S. Gould,
William M. Miller.

1 Resigned in January, on being commissioned in army in Mexico.
2 Resigned in July, having been elected Justice of the Supreme Court.
3 Contested by Isaac L. Hasbrouck.

Palton and Hamilton.
Darius Moore.

Greene.
Heman Blodgett,
Alonzo S. Upham.

Greene.
William V. B. Adams,
Almeron Marks.

Herkimer.
Abijah Beckwith,
Jefferson Tillgohast.

Jefferson.
John Boyden,
Samuel J. Davis,
John D. Davison.

Kings.
John A. Emmons,
Ebenzer W. Peck,
Abraham D. Soper.

Lewis.
Thomas Baker.

Livingston.
William S. Fullerton,
Andrew Still.

Madison.
George T. Taylor,
Peter Van Valkenburgh.

Montgomery.
Gamalliel Bowdish,
Andrew S. Gray.

New York.
Alexander M. Ailing,
Charles Baxter,
John H. Bowie,
Lyman Canale,
Edward R. Carpenter,
David J. Chatfield,
John E. Develin,
Dennis Garrison,
Henry Keyser,
James C. Rutherford,
Daniel E. Sickles,
Wilson Small,
Norman B. Smith,
Alexander Stewart,
Michael Walsh,
Uziah Westman.

Niagara.
Benjamin Carpenter,
Christopher H. Skeelin.

Onondaga.
William Henderson,
John Lakin,
Mannah Pratt,
Joseph Prindle.

Ontario.
Emory B. Pottle,
Ezra Pierce.

Orange.
Joseph Davis,
William C. Hasbrouck,
Hudson McFarlan.

Orleans.
Abner Hubbard.

Oswego.
Orrin R. Earl,
M. Lindley Lee.

Otsego.
Cyrus Brown,
Francis U. Fenno,
William Temple.

Putnam.
Benjamin B. Benedict.

Queens.
Wessell S. Smith.

Rensselaer.
Joseph Gregory,
Amos K. Hadley,
David S. McNamee.

Richmond.
George H. Cole.

Rockland.
John A. Haring.

St. Lawrence.
Phineas A. Water,
Henry Barber,
Bishop Perkins.

Saratoga.
Joseph Daniels,
Thomas C. Morgan.

Schenectady.
David Caw.

Schoharie.
Elisha Hammond,
Thomas Smith.

Seneca.
Ansel Balcom.

Steuben.
Hiram Chapman,
William Diven,
William Hunter.

Suffolk.
Henry Landon,
John L. Smith.

Sullivan.
William B. Wright.

Tioga.
Charles R. Barstow.

Tompkins.
Samuel Lawrence,
Henry W. Sage.

Ulster.
Jacob H. DeWitt,
John D. L. Montagna.

Warren.
John Hodgson, 2d.

Washington.
Adolphus F. Hitchcock,
Samuel McDoual.

Wayne.
Samuel Moore,
Israel R. Southard.

Westchester.
James E. Beers,
Ezra Marshall.

Seventy-first Session.
1848—January 4 to April 12.
Speaker—Amos K. Hadley.
Clerk—Philander B. Prindle.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Samuel H. Marks.
Doorkeeper—John Davies.

Albany.
1 Edward S. Willett,
2 Frederick Matthias,
3 Robert H. Prayn,
4 Henry A. Brigham.

Allegany.
1 John Wheeler,
2 William Cobb.

Broome.
Jeremiah Hull.

Cattaraugus.
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2 Marcus H. Johnson.

Cayuga.
1 Ebenezer Curtis,
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2 Charles B. Osborn.

Cortland.
James Comstock.

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1 Platt Townsend,
2 John Calhoun.

Dutchess.
1 Edgar Vincent,
2 David Collins, Jr.,
3 James Hammond.

Erie.
1 Kirtide G. Spalding,
2 Harry Riade,
3 Ira C. Irish,
4 Charles C. Severance.

Essex.
William H. Butrick.

Franklin.
Eze L. Winslow.

Palton and Hamilton.
Isaac Benedict.

Wyoming.
Arden Woodruff.

Yates.
Nchemiah Rapley.

Genesee.
1 Tracy Parlee,
2 Alonzo S. Upham.

Greene.
1 Alexander H. Palmer,
2 Frederick A. Fenn.

Herkimer.
1 James Feeter,
2 Lawrence L. Merry.

Jefferson.
1 Benjamin Maxson,
2 Harvey D. Parker,
3 Fleury Keith.

Kings.
1 Ebenezer W. Peck,
2 Edwards W. Fiske,
3 John A. Cross.

Lewis.
David D. Reamer.

Livingston.
1 Gurdin Nowlen,
2 Nathaniel Coe.

Madison.
1 John T. G. Bailey,
2 George Grant.

Montrose.
1 Ezra Sheldon,
2 A. M. Schermerhorn,
3 Isaac Chase, Jr.

Montgomery.
1 Asa Bowman,
2 William A. Haslet.

New York.
1 J. Phelps Phoenix,
2 James Bowen,
3 John H. Bowie,
4 John F. Rodman,
5 Peter H. Titus,
6 Samuel G. Raymond,
7 William B. Meech,
8 Thomas Charlcock,
9 Dennis Garrison,
10 Martin H. Truesdell,
11 Alexander Stewart,
12 Michael Walsh,
13 Erasmus C. Benedict,
14 Robert G. Campbell,
15 Merwin R. Brewer,
16 James Brooks.

Niagara.
1 Elias Raraban,
2 Solomon Moss, 2
3 Morgan Johnson, 2

Onondaga.
1 Luke Smith,
2 Warren Converse.

Schenectady.
Abraham W. Toll.

Schoharie.
1 Adam Mattice,
2 James Parsons.

Seneca.
John Kennedy.

Steuben.
1 Abel Kendall,
2 John G. Mercereau,
3 Alex. H. Stephens.

Suffolk.
1 Edwin Rose,
2 Wm. Snyder Smith.

Sullivan.
James F. Bush.

Tioga.
Erastos Goodrich.

Tompkins.
1 John Jessup,
2 Alpheus West.

Ulster.
1 George A. Gay,
2 Job G. Elmoro.

Warren.
Albert N. Cheney.

Washington.
1 Benjamin Crocker,
2 Elisha A. Martin.

Wayne.
1 Elisha Pettit,
2 John Lapham.

Westchester.
1 Richard M. Underhill,
2 Jared V. Peck.

Wyoming.
Paul Richards.

Yates.
Hatley N. Doox.

Bloomfield S. Beach.
4 Henry Wager.

Onondaga.
1 James Little,
2 Horace Hazen,
3 Thomas Spencer,
4 Curtis J. Hurd.

Ontario.
1 Charles S. Brother,
2 Hiram Ashley.

Orange.
1 Stephen Rapalje,
2 George Houston,
3 Augustus P. Thompson.

Orleans.
Arba Chubb.

Oswego.
1 M. Lindley Lee,
2 Andrew Z. McCarty.

Otsego.
1 Benjamin Davis,
2 Ocot C. Chamberlin,
3 Elisha S. Saunders.

Putnam.
Chauncey R. Weeks.

Queens.
Wessel S. Smith.

Rensselaer.
1 Amos K. Hadley,
2 George T. Denison,
3 George W. Glass.

Richmond.
Ephraim J. Totten.

Rockland.
Lawrence J. Sueden.

St. Lawrence.
1 Charles G. Myers,
2 John S. Chipman,
3 Benjamin Holmes.

Saratoga.
1 Cady Hollister,
2 George Payn.

Seventy-second Session.
1849—January 2 to April 11.
Speaker—Amos K. Hadley.
Clerk—Philander B. Prindle.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Samuel S. Blanchard.
Doorkeeper—Robert Grant.

Albany.
1 Hiram Barber,
2 David Van Anken,
3 Robert H. Prayn,
4 Joel A. Wing.

Allegany.
1 Orville Boariman,
2 Erastus H. Willard.

Broome.
John O. Whittaker.

Cattaraugus.
1 Seth R. Crittenden,
2 Horace C. Young.

Cayuga.
1 James D. Button,

Chautauque.
1 John I. Brinckerhoff,
3 Hector C. Tutthill.

Chemungo.
1 Silas Terry,
2 Esckiel B. Guernsey.

Chemung.
Alvan Nash.

Chemungo.
1 James Clark,
2 Alonzo Johnson.

Clinton.
Albert G. Carver.

Columbia.
1 James M. Strevver,
2 Daniel S. Curtis.

1 Contested by John R. Hayward.
2 Johnson contested the seat of Moss and was admitted April 1, 1848.

New York. 1

Table with columns: CLERK, APPOINTED OR ELECTED, CLERKS, APPOINTED OR ELECTED. Lists names and dates for various clerks in New York.

Niagara.

Table with columns: CLERK, APPOINTED OR ELECTED, CLERKS, APPOINTED OR ELECTED. Lists names and dates for various clerks in Niagara.

Oneida.

Table with columns: CLERK, APPOINTED OR ELECTED, CLERKS, APPOINTED OR ELECTED. Lists names and dates for various clerks in Oneida.

Onondaga.

Table with columns: CLERK, APPOINTED OR ELECTED, CLERKS, APPOINTED OR ELECTED. Lists names and dates for various clerks in Onondaga.

Ontario.

Table with columns: CLERK, APPOINTED OR ELECTED, CLERKS, APPOINTED OR ELECTED. Lists names and dates for various clerks in Ontario.

* Re-elected. 1 For list of Registers, see page 544. 2 Appointed by Governor Robinson. 3 Appointed vice Lewis deceased. 4 Appointed vice Dayton, deceased. 5 Died before entering upon the duties of his office. 6 Elected at special election, vice Hard, deceased.

Ontario - (Continued).

Table with columns: CLERKS, APPOINTED OR ELECTED, CLERKS, APPOINTED OR ELECTED. Lists names and dates for various clerks in Ontario (continued).

Orange.

Table with columns: CLERKS, APPOINTED OR ELECTED, CLERKS, APPOINTED OR ELECTED. Lists names and dates for various clerks in Orange.

Orleans.

Table with columns: CLERKS, APPOINTED OR ELECTED, CLERKS, APPOINTED OR ELECTED. Lists names and dates for various clerks in Orleans.

Oswego.

Table with columns: CLERKS, APPOINTED OR ELECTED, CLERKS, APPOINTED OR ELECTED. Lists names and dates for various clerks in Oswego.

Otsego.

Table with columns: CLERKS, APPOINTED OR ELECTED, CLERKS, APPOINTED OR ELECTED. Lists names and dates for various clerks in Otsego.

Putnam.

Table with columns: CLERKS, APPOINTED OR ELECTED, CLERKS, APPOINTED OR ELECTED. Lists names and dates for various clerks in Putnam.

* Re-elected. 1 Appointed vice Benton, deceased. 2 Appointed vice Gray, deceased, and elected in November. 3 Appointed vice Dana, deceased, under act passed March 20, 1848. 4 Appointed vice Church, deceased. 5 Appointed vice Lilibell, deceased. 6 Appointed vice Mead, resigned; elected in November.

147th NY Vol.

New York

in the

War of the Rebellion

1861 to 1865

Compiled by

Frederick Phisterer

Third Edition

Five Volumes and Index

Albany

J. B. Lyon Company, State Printers

1912

PLACE.	Date.	Killed		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.		
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Recov'd.				
						Died.	Recov'd.		Officers.	Enlisted men.
Hatcher's Run, Va.	1863, Feb. 5-7	1	2	3	3	25	1	13	48	
Appomattox Campaign, Va.	March 28- Apr. 9									
White Oak Ridge.	Mar. 29-31		1	1	1	24		2	33	
Five Forks.	April 1		1	1						
Fall of Petersburg.	2									
Appomattox Court House.	9									
Total loss.		5	107	4	52	18	403	4	100	753

OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT.

Colonels.

ANDREW S. WARNER, from September 23, 1862, to February 4, 1863.
 JOHN G. BUTLER, from February 5 to November 5, 1863.
 FRANCIS C. MILLER, from December 6, 1863, to June 7, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

JOHN G. BUTLER, from November 25, 1862, to February 5, 1863.
 FRANCIS C. MILLER, from March 1 to December 6, 1863.
 GEORGE HARNEY, from December 25, 1863, to June 7, 1865.

Majors.

FRANCIS C. MILLER, from October 4, 1862, to March 1, 1863.
 GEORGE HARNEY, from March 1 to December 25, 1863.
 DUDLEY FARLING, from December 25, 1863, to October 26, 1864.
 JAMES COEY, from February 6 to June 7, 1865.

Adjutants.

DUDLEY FARLING, from August 25, 1862, to December 25, 1863.
 HENRY HARRISON LYMAN, from January 17, 1864, to May 12, 1865.

Quartermasters.

BENJAMIN F. LEWIS, from August 26, 1862, to January 24, 1863.
 HENRY H. MELLEN, from January 24, 1863, to October 12, 1864.
 ALFRED N. BEADLE, from November 17, 1864, to June 7, 1865.

Surgeon.

ALGERNON S. COE, from September 23, 1862, to June 7, 1865.

Assistant Surgeons.

SIMON GARDNER PLACE, from September 23, 1862, to November 5, 1863.
 JOHN T. STILLMAN, from September 23, 1862, to January 5, 1865.
 CHARLES A. HAMILTON, from January 28 to June 5, 1865.
 SHEPHERD W. GREEN, from February 15 to June 7, 1865.

Chaplain.

HARVEY E. CHAPIN, from September 23, 1862, to February 4, 1863.

*OF COMPANY A.**Captain:*

JOHN MCKINLOCK, from August 30, 1862, to June 7, 1865.

First Lieutenants:

GEORGE HUGUNIN, from August 30, 1862, to May 13, 1863.
 JOSEPH DEMPSEY, from May 13 to November 6, 1863.
 JOHN M. BERRY, from January 25, 1864, to June 7, 1865.

Second Lieutenants:

EDWARD GREGWARE, from August 30, 1862, to January 9, 1863.
 JOHN F. BOX, from February 23 to November 5, 1863.
 JOHN M. BERRY, from December 19, 1863, to January 25, 1864.

98792

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NEW YORK STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
ALBANY, NEW YORK 12234

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<u>Paid</u>			

Federal ID #14-6013200

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- Will pick up on _____
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- Mail material (1st class)
- Send Interagency Mail
- Send Federal Express
- F.E. # _____
- Established Account
- Other
- Legislature

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State of New York,
COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

} ss.

I _____ Clerk of said County,
do hereby certify that _____ Esquire, before whom the foregoing Declarations
were made and sworn to at the date thereof, was a _____ in and for the county aforesaid, duly
commissioned and sworn and authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments, and that I believe the signature thereto is
genuine.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the
seal of said county and of the several Courts of Record thereof, being my official seal, this
_____ day of _____ 185 .

Clerk.

State of New York.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS,

For the adjustment of the New York Militia
Claims for the War of 1812.

Albany, _____ day of _____ A. D. 185

WE HEREBY CERTIFY, that we the undersigned Commissioners, as required by the Act entitled "An act for the Appoint-
ment of Commissioners for the adjustment and payment of certain claims for the services of the Militia of this State
in the War of 1812, passed April 15th 1857, have examined the annexed claim of _____
of _____ in the county of _____
in the State of _____ for additional pay and contingent expenses for clothing and
equipments, depreciated, worn out, lost and destroyed, while in performance of his military service, under the gen-
eral orders of the Governor of the State of New York, for its defense, and find the sum of _____
dollars to be due him by the Act entitled "An Act for the relief of certain Volunteers and Militia," &c., passed 21st
April, 1818, and also the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the payment of claims for services rendered and sup-
plies furnished by the Militia and Volunteers of this State, called into service during the late War," passed 9th
April, 1819.

Commissioner.

APR 15 1857
Andrew Baker

Andrew Baker

DECLARATION.

United States of America,
STATE OF NEW YORK, } SS.

County of Orange

On this 29 day of June A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine personally appeared before me a Justice of the Peace within and for the County and State aforesaid Andrew Baker aged 68 years, a resident of Nandy Brook in the State of New York who being duly sworn according to law, declares that he is the identical person who was a private in the Company commanded by Capt. Andrew Freeman in the 8th Regiment of Militia commanded by Col. J. M. Cleary in the war with Great Britain, declared by the United States on the 18th day of June, 1812. That he volunteered or was drafted under the General Orders of the Governor of this state, for its defence at Plattsburg on or about the 5th day of September A. D. 1814 for the term of for the battle of and under further General Orders of said Governor, he was ordered to carry mail stores from Troy to Bergen as teamster in May 1814 - 21 days,

on or about the 21 day of May A. D. for the term of 21 days and continued in actual service in said War, for the term of 37 days and was honorably discharged from said service—for which he has received from the United States his Land Warrant, No. 88,973 for 160 acres, and that he has not received any pay for the said service, nor any portion of the sum directed to be paid him by the Act entitled "An Act for the relief of certain Volunteers and Militia called into service for the defence of the frontiers of the State in the late War, and for other purposes, passed April 21st, 1815—and the Act of 9th April 1815, and that there is now due and payable to him from the State of New York, the sum of _____ dollars, with interest thereon, agreeable to the said Law. And further, in the performance of the service before recited, he furnished at his own cost the following clothing and equipments, as directed by the "Act to organize the Militia of the State of New York," &c., passed March 29th, 1809, and the General Orders heretofore referred to:

1 Hat, \$ 4	1 Pair Pants'ooas, \$ 5	1 Bayonet, \$	1 Pr. Suwarrow Boots, \$ 4
1 Plate and Plume, \$ 1	1 Stock, \$	1 Cartridge Box, \$	1 Neckercloth, \$ 1.50
1 Military Cap, \$ 3	1 Overcoat, \$ 10	2 Belts, \$	Cash paid for Transportation to _____ \$
1 Chapeau, \$	1 Blanket, \$ 3	1 Sword and Belt, \$	Cash pd. for Transportation from _____ \$
1 Plume, \$	1 Knapsack, \$ 1	2 Pr. Stockings, \$ 1	
1 Uniform Coat, \$ 15	1 Canteen, \$ 25	2 Shirts, \$ 3	
1 Ordinary Coat, \$ 10	1 Musket, \$	1 Pair Shoes, \$ 2	
1 Vest, \$ 3	1 Rifle, \$	1 Pair Gaiters, \$	

In amount 64.75 dollars, which were depreciated, worn out, lost and destroyed in said service, for which he has not received payment, either in part or whole. And that the said sum, together with his additional pay _____ dollars, is justly due and payable to him, with interest thereon, for his services and contingent expenses as Volunteer or draft in the Militia of said State, for its defence during the said War, as provided to be paid by the Act entitled "An Act for the relief of certain Volunteers," &c., passed April 21st 1815, a copy of which is herewith annexed.

Andrew Baker

I DO HEREBY constitute and appoint, irrevocably Sherman Hosmer my true and lawful Attorney for me, and in my name, place and stead, to ask, demand and receive from the State of New York, or from any officer or person appointed or directed to pay the same, the amount due me as above stated, or any sum that may be found to be justly due me, giving and granting unto my said Attorney full power and authority to do and perform all and every act and thing whatsoever requisite to be done in and about the premises, as fully, to all intents and purposes, as I might or could do if personally present, with full power of substitution, and revocation, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said Attorney or his substitute shall lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

WITNESS my hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Scaled and delivered in presence of

Timothy W. Skinner Andrew Baker

State of New York,
County of Orange } SS.

I, Timothy W. Skinner within and for the County and State aforesaid,

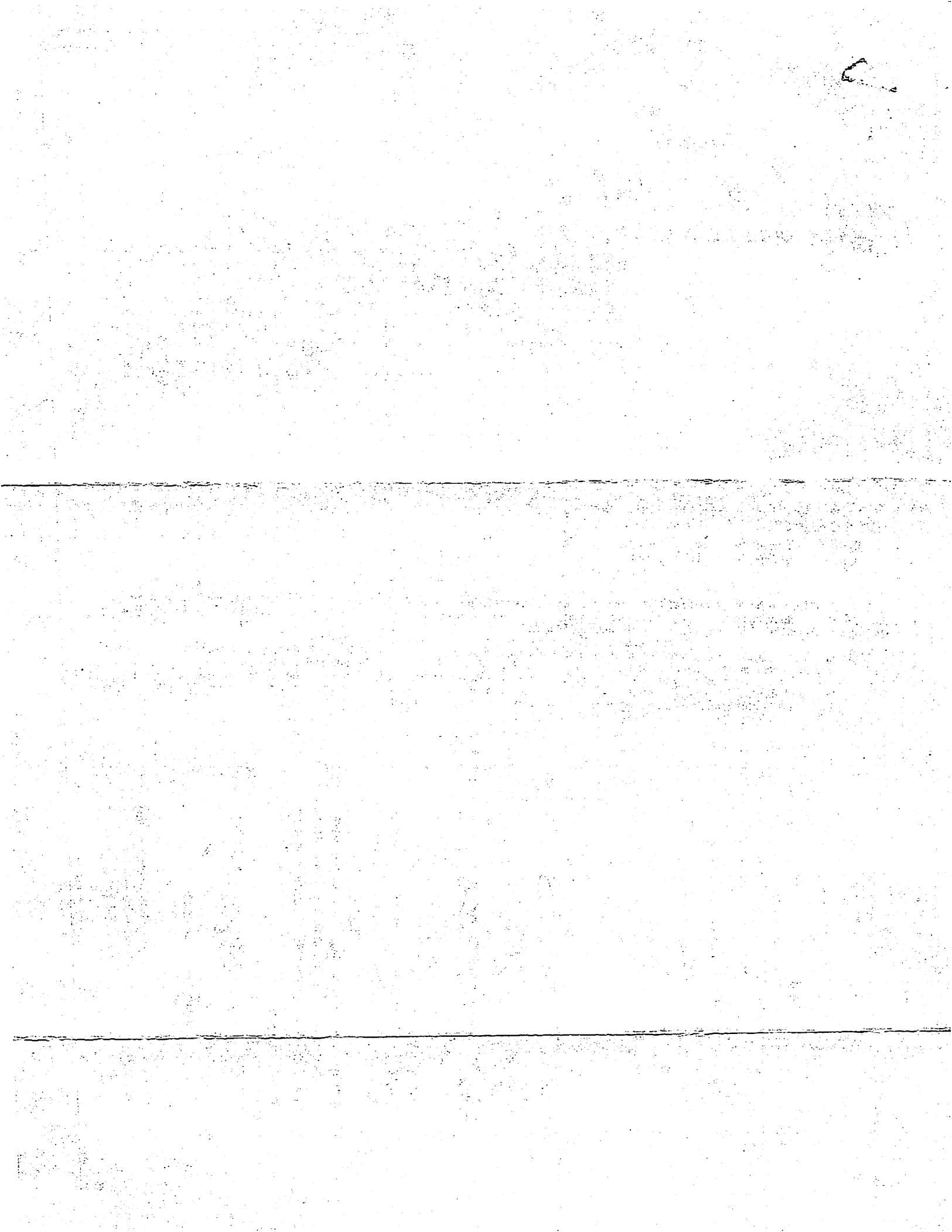
DO HEREBY CERTIFY, That the Militia service of _____ as set forth, has been acknowledged and confirmed by the United States issue to him of Land Warrant No. _____ for _____ acres, under the Bounty Land Act passed by Congress, September 28, 1850.

I ALSO CERTIFY, that the said Andrew Baker is personally known to me, or has been proven to my satisfaction to be the person above described, and subscribed the before written matter in my presence, and duly made oath according to law, that the foregoing claim to the best of his knowledge and belief, is true; and also acknowledged the execution of the foregoing Power of Attorney to be his act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name this 29th day of December 1859

Timothy W. Skinner
Justice of the Peace

Andrew Baker



DECLARATION.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

State of *New York*

County of *Chester* } ss.

On this *23rd* day of *June* A. D. 185*9*, personally appeared before me, a *Justice of the Peace* within and for the County and State aforesaid *Seth Porter*, aged *66* years, a resident of *Sandy Creek, Chevergoe* in the State of *New York*, who being duly sworn according to law, declares that he is the identical *Seth Porter* who was a *Drum* in the Company commanded by Capt. *Dunlap* in the Regiment of N. Y. State Militia, commanded by *Leol* in the war with Great Britain, declared by the United States on the 18th day of June, 1812. That he the said *Seth Porter* volunteered, or was drafted under the General Orders of the Governor of the State of New York, for its defence, at *Sandy Creek NY*, on or about the day of *October*, 1814; and remained in actual service in said war for the term of *five weeks*, and under further General Orders of said Governor, he volunteered *on or about the day of* 181*1*, and remained in actual service in said war for the term of *his Land Warrant, No* and was honorably discharged from said service; for which he has received from the United States *his Land Warrant, No 52,509 for 120 40* acres, under the act of September 28, 1850, and Land Warrant No *52,509 for 120 40* acres, under the act of March 3, 1855, and that he has not received any pay for the said service, *except his regular pay* nor any portion of the sum directed to be paid him by the Act entitled "An Act for the relief of certain Volunteers and Militia called into service of the State in the late War, and for other purposes," passed April 21st, 1814, and that there is now due and payable to *him* from the State of New York, the sum of *Eighty One* dollars, with interest thereon, agreeable to the said Law. And further, in performance of the service before recited he furnished at his own cost the following clothing and equipments, as directed by the "Act to organize the Militia of the State of New York," &c., passed March 27th, 1809, and the General Orders heretofore referred to:

In the First Service above referred to.

1 Hat \$ 5.00	1 Pair Pantaloon, \$ 5.00	1 Boy's cap, \$ 5.00
1 Plate and Plume, \$ 1.00	1 Stock, \$ 1.00	1 Cartridge Box, \$ 1.00
1 Military Cap, \$ 2.00	1 Overcoat, \$ 2.00	2 Belts, \$ 2.00
1 Shapoon, \$ 4.00	1 Blanket, \$ 4.00	1 Sword and Belt, \$ 1.00
1 Plume, \$ 1.50	1 Knapsack, \$ 1.50	2 Pair Stockings, \$ 1.00
1 Uniform Coat, \$ 15.00	1 Canteen, \$.50	2 Shirts, \$ 6.00
1 Ordinary Coat, \$ 3.00	1 Musket, \$ 8.00	1 Pair Shoes, \$ 1.00
1 Vest, \$ 3.00	1 Rifle, \$ 1.00	1 Pair Gaiters, \$ 1.00
	<i>Drum</i> \$ 8.00	1 Pair Suwarow Boots, \$ 5.00
		1 Neckscarf, \$ 1.00
		Cash Paid for Transportation to <i>Sacketts Harbor</i> \$ 4.00
		And Expenses, \$ 4.00
		Cash Paid for Transportation from <i>Sacketts Harbor</i> \$ 4.00
		And Expenses, \$ 4.00

In the Second Service above referred to.

1 Hat \$	1 Pair Pantaloon, \$	1 Boy's cap, \$
1 Plate and Plume, \$	1 Stock, \$	1 Cartridge Box, \$
1 Military Cap, \$	1 Overcoat, \$	2 Belts, \$
1 Shapoon, \$	1 Blanket, \$	1 Sword and Belt, \$
1 Plume, \$	1 Knapsack, \$	2 Pair Stockings, \$
1 Uniform Coat, \$	1 Canteen, \$	2 Shirts, \$
1 Ordinary Coat, \$	1 Musket, \$	1 Pair Shoes, \$
1 Vest, \$	1 Rifle, \$	1 Pair Gaiters, \$
		1 Pair Suwarow Boots, \$
		1 Neckscarf, \$
		Cash Paid for Transportation \$
		And Expenses, \$
		Cash Paid for Transportation \$
		And Expenses, \$

In amount *Eighty One* dollars, which were depreciated, worn out, lost or destroyed in said service, for which he has not received payment, either in part or whole. And that the said sum, together with his additional pay *Eighty One* dollars, is justly due and payable to *him*, with interest thereon, for his said services and contingent expenses as Volunteer or draft in the Militia of said State for its defence during the said war, as provided to be paid by the act entitled "An act for the relief of certain Volunteers" &c., passed April 21st, 1818.

Witness, } *Calvin Parish* Claimant's Signature, } *Seth Porter*

I DO HEREBY constitute and appoint, irrevocably, *Wm. B. Patrick of Auburn NY* my true and lawful Attorney for me, and in my name, place and stead, to ask, demand and receive from the State of New York, from any officer or person appointed or directed to pay the same, the amount due me as above stated, or any sum that may be found to be justly due me, giving and granting unto my said Attorney full power and authority to do and perform all and every act and thing whatsoever requisite to be done in and about the premises, as fully, to all intents and purposes, as I might or could do if personally present, with full power of substitution, and revocation, hereby revoking all former powers of Attorney by me given, and ratifying and confirming all that my said Attorney or his substitute shall lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof. WITNESS my hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Witness, } *Calvin Parish* Claimant's Signature, } *Seth Porter*

STATE OF *New York* } ss.
County of *Chester*

I, *Mason Salisbury* a *Justice of the Peace* within and for the County and State aforesaid, DO HEREBY CERTIFY, That the Militia service of *Seth Porter* as set forth, has been acknowledged and confirmed by the United States issue to *him* of Land Warrant No. *52,509* for *120* acres, under the Land Act passed by Congress September 28, 1850: and Land Warrant No. *52,509* for *120* acres under the Act of March 3, 1855.

I ALSO CERTIFY that the said *Seth Porter* is personally known to me, or has been proven to my satisfaction to be the person above described, and subscribed the before written matter in my presence, and duly made oath according to law, that the foregoing claim, to the best of his knowledge and belief is true; and also acknowledged the execution of the foregoing Power of Attorney to be his act and deed. In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name this *23rd* day of *June* 185*9*.

Mason Salisbury
Justice of the Peace

Seth Porter

10-17-13-25,000 (40-9555)
NAME. Porter, Levy J.

RANK. Private

ORGANIZATION. Capt. Moses Wisner
St. Col. Henry Bloom
CO. OF REGIMENT.

PAID FROM Oct. 11 181 3
TO Dec. 17 181 3

\$ 17.54

REMARKS.

No = P. M. & Vouchers.

Roll # 2598.

10-17-13-25,000 (40-9555)
NAME. Porter, Levi S.

RANK. Private

ORGANIZATION. Capt. Moses Wisner's
Lt. Col. Henry Bloom's First
CO. OF REGIMENT.

PAID FROM Sept. 11 181 3
TO Oct. 11 181 3

\$ 8.00.

REMARKS. A. C. Ashton P.M.
Vou. 24.

Roll 2596.

10-17-13-25,000 (40-9555)
NAME. Porter, Ashbel

RANK. Private

ORGANIZATION. Capt. Smith Dumlup's
New York Militia
CO. OF REGIMENT.
In Service at Henderson's
Harbor,

PAID FROM Oct. 10 181 4
TO Nov. 16 181 4

\$ 9.86.

REMARKS.

S. Harmon P.M.
Vou 8.

Roll 2752.

Ashbel, Lewis Powder

The University of the State of New York
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Albany, New York 12230

Office of
Cultural Education

James M. Rogers
Star of 1812

State Archives and
Records Administration

Your request for information has been received by the State Archives.
We are unable to fulfill your request for the following reason(s):

1. The information you requested is not contained in records in the Archives.
2. Using the information you included along with your request, we have consulted relevant available finding aids and indices to series in the Archives but have been unable to locate any information that pertains to your search.
3. The records relevant to your request are believed to have been destroyed in the 1911 fire which ravaged the State Capitol building.
4. Your request requires a more extensive search than we can provide. If you wish to visit the Archives to pursue your research personally, we are open Monday through Friday, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., 11th floor, Cultural Education Center, Empire State Plaza, Albany, NY 12230 (Closed on State Holidays)
5. The condition of the material relevant to your request is too fragile for photoduplication.
6. Please request a list of researchers from the Board of Certification of Genealogists, 1307 New Hampshire Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20036 or the Association of Professional Genealogists, P.O. Box 11601, Salt Lake City, UT 84147.
7. Material and/or publication requested is out of print.
8. Fact sheets are enclosed for your information.
9. Land records held by the Archives deal with transactions in which the State is one of the parties. Transactions between individuals are maintained by the county clerk of the county in which the land is located. Please contact the appropriate county clerk.
10. Birth, death and marriage records prior to 1880, with few exceptions, were not compiled by either state or local governments. You may wish to contact the appropriate local church.
11. Please refer to Catalog of Maps and Surveys in the Offices of the Secretary of State, State Engineer and Surveyor, and Comptroller, and the New York State Library, by David E.E. Mix, Albany: 1859 which should be available through your local library.
12. Please refer to New York Marriage Bonds 1753-1783 by Dr. Kenneth Scott (The St. Nicholas Society of the City of New York: New York, 1972) which should be available through your local library.
13. Wills and probate proceedings are filed at the county level. Please check with the appropriate county clerk.
14. Local records, previously in the custody of the State Archives, have been returned to the appropriate local officials.

-over-

*Levi I and Levi S could have been
one in the same.*

*Enclosed is all I could find on
Ashbel, a copy of his pay voucher.*

You may wish to contact:

- ___ New York State Library, Cultural Education Center, Albany, NY 12230
 - ___ Humanities Reference Service, Local History and Genealogy Section
 - ___ Manuscripts and Special Collections Section
 - ___ Law and Social Science Section
 - ___ Legislative and Governmental Section
- ___ New York State Museum, Cultural Education Center, Albany, NY 12230
 - ___ Historical and Anthropological Services, Room 3097
 - ___ Science Service Unit
- ___ New York State Education Department, Albany, NY 12234
 - ___ Office of Counsel, Room 116 EB
 - ___ Secondary School Supervision Unit, Room 663 EBA
 - ___ Division of Educational Finance
 - ___ Publications Distribution, Room 166 EBA
- ___ Division of Military and Naval Affairs, Public Security Building, State Campus, Albany, NY 12226
- ___ Bureau of Vital Records, State Health Department, Tower Building, Empire State Plaza, Albany, NY 12237
- ___ Department of Economic Development, 1 Commerce Plaza, Albany, NY 12245
- ___ Department of State, 162 Washington Avenue, Albany, NY 12231
- ___ Albany City-County Archives, 250 South Pearl Street, Albany, NY 12202
Attention: Robert Arnold (518) 434-3527
- ___ National Archives and Records Service, Washington, DC 20408
- ___ New York Historical Resources Center, Qlin Library, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853
- ___ Genealogical Society of Utah, 50 East North Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150
- ___ Capital District Genealogical Society, Box 2175, Empire State Plaza Station, Albany, NY 12220
- ___ New York City Municipal Archives, Department of Records and Information Services, 52 Chambers Street, New York, NY 10007

We regret that we could not be of more help. Please excuse this use of a form letter, as it allows us to assist a greater number of persons.

New York State Archives

*James M. Rogers
(too young for war)*

Holland Land Co. Bought Western New York

The author is county historian of Genesee County, N. Y.

By VIRGINIA M. BARONS

On May 11, 1791, the State of Massachusetts sold to Samuel Ogden, representing Robert Morris, all of the balance of its land in western New York, excepting that which Phelps & Gorham had retained. This was roughly about four million acres.

Robert Morris of Philadelphia was the great patriot who had been Superintendent of Finance for the Revolutionary Government. This great tract of land, the Morris Purchase, became the original County of Genesee in 1802. This purchase included land from Lake Ontario on the north to the Pennsylvania border on the south and Lake Erie and the Niagara River (excepting the military tract) on the west to the Genesee River on the east until the river's junction with Canaseraga Creek, thence due south to the Pennsylvania border.

The Revolution resulted in the financial ruin of Robert Morris. In an effort to recoup his fortune, he made his great purchase. Sadly, this great man, who gave so

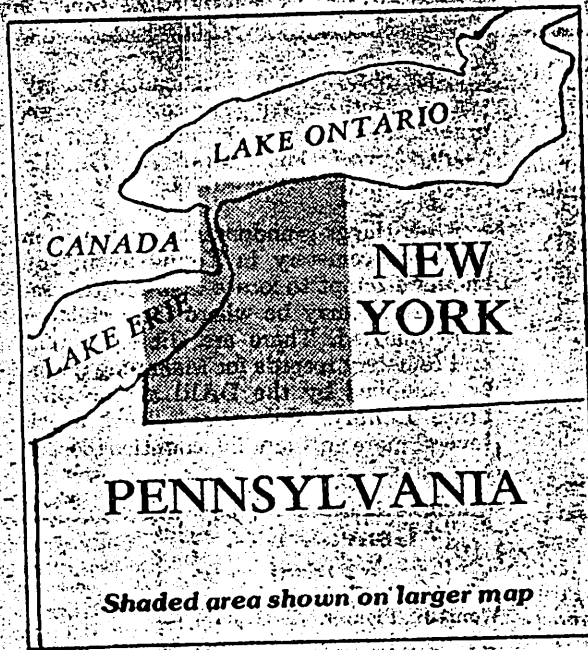
Genealogy

Articles and speech drafts written on genealogical subjects by those with research knowledge are solicited for this column.

much to his country, was forced to sell most of his holdings in 1792 and 1793 to financiers of Holland who, to facilitate the sale of their lands, banded together and were known as the "Holland Land Company."

The sales were made in four separate deeds, each one co-signed by Herman LeRoy, a citizen of the United States of America, because the state forbade aliens to purchase and hold real estate in their own names. Later, the state legislature relaxed the law and other arrangements were made.

This sale to the Hollanders was made before the Indian title to the land was



...axed the law and other arrangements were made.

This sale to the Hollanders was made before the Indian title to the land was extinguished, and Morris had agreed to take care of this as soon as practicable.

Colonel Jeremiah Wadsworth, a member of Congress from Connecticut, was designated by President Washington as commissioner. Morris appointed his son, Thomas, and Capt. Charles Williamson as his attorney, but because of pressing private business, the entire responsibility of the difficult negotiations fell on the young man. Thomas Morris was around 20 years old at the time.

The convention was held at Big Tree near the site of the present village of Geneseo in Livingston County. Thomas Morris caused a large council house to be erected on the east bank of the Genesee River where he entertained the principal persons participating in the treaty.

Late in the month of August, the Indians began to arrive... of the 52 who signed the treaty, many were foremost sachems. Some of the Senecas there were Young King, chief warrior, Red Jacket, Cornplanter, Little Beard, Handsome Lake, the prophet.

The council was formally opened at 1 p.m. Aug. 28, 1797. Present were the two commissioners, Wadsworth representing the U.S. and General William Shepherd, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, superintendent of Indian affairs, secretary of the commission, William Bayard, agent of the Holland Land Company; two young Hollanders, relatives of one of the members of the Holland Land Company; Nathaniel W. Howell, Horatio Jones and Jasper Parrish, and, of course, the Indians.

After the Indians had been assured that their interests would be fully protected, young Morris offered the sum of \$100,000 for the entire tract, allowing the Senecas to retain reservations for their actual occupation. For two weeks, the discussions continued.

At one point, Morris told the Indians, if they could not agree the council might as well end. The Indians were ready to cover the council fire, but the commissioners wanted to resume talk. Morris knew that according to Indian laws, the lands belonged to the warriors who fought for



When the question involved the sale of land, the women had the right to interfere. Morris, therefore, went to the women and talked with them. As a result, after a comparatively brief conference, the Indians accepted Morris' offer, and on Sept. 15, 1797, the treaty was signed.

The Indians relinquished their rights to the almost four million acres of western New York excepting for the reservations: Canawagus Reservation of two square miles on the Genesee River west of Avon; Little Beard's and Big Tree Reservations of four square miles, on the Genesee opposite Geneseo; Squakie Hill Reservation of two square miles on the Genesee north of Mount Morris; Gardeau Reservation of 28 square miles in Castile and Mount Morris; Canadea Reservation of six square miles in Allegany County; Oil Spring Reservation of one square mile one line between Cattaraugus and Allegany counties; Allegany Reservation of 42 square miles on Allegany River; Cattaraugus Reservation 42 square miles on Cattaraugus Creek; Buffalo Reservation of 130 square miles on Buffalo Creek; Tonawanda Reservation of 70 square miles on Tonawanda Creek, mostly in Genesee County; Tuscarora Reservation of one square mile, three miles east of Lewiston, Niagara County.

Descendants of the original Indian owners still occupy portions of some of these reservations.

The amount paid for the land was to be invested in stock of the Bank of the United States and held in the name of the President for the benefit of the Indians.

When the Holland Land Company came into existence, public lands were regarded as a source of revenue. Many wealthy men of the time found this a lucrative field for speculation. With the improvement of economy in the new states, there was a

development. Rich and poor sought to buy the wild lands.

It was then, that, in 1792, Dutch bankers who were later known as the "Holland Land Company" joined in the rush for lands. They paid cash for the five million acres or more that they purchased in central and western New York and northern Pennsylvania.

The main office of the Holland Land Company was located in Philadelphia. The members were: Wilhelm Willink, Jan Willink, Nicholas Van Staphorst, Jacob Van Staphorst, Nicholas Hubbard, Pieter Van Eeghen, Christian Van Eeghen, Isaac Ten Cote, Hendrick Vallenhover, Christina Coster, Jan Stadnitski and Rutger J. Schimmelpennick. The first general agent was Theophilus Cazenove. He was agent until 1799. Paul Busti succeeded him and was in charge until 1824. John J. Vander Kemp took over after Busti and stayed with the Company until the final settlement of affairs.

Joseph Ellicott, of Bucks County, Md. had four sons, Andrew, Joseph, Benjamin and David. Andrew became a prominent surveyor. Andrew taught his brother, Joseph and together they surveyed the city of Washington, D.C.

Joseph Ellicott, the son, was employed by the Holland Land Company to survey their lands and manage the sale of them. He was engaged in July 1797.

When the survey of the Holland Purchase began in the Spring of 1798, the only travel across the land from the Genesee River to Buffalo Creek and to Lewiston was along the old Indian trail. The State Legislature appointed Charles Williamson to lay out and open a state road. This was done in 1798, following the Indian trails closely. The Holland Land Company gave \$5,000 toward the project.

trail to allow wagons to pass before starting the survey.

The survey began in 1798. Besides Mr. Ellicott, 11 surveyors were involved. Each had a team of five men to assist them and a horse or mule to carry equipment. There were two axe men to cut down the trees and mash them.

In the Spring of 1798, the surveyors waited out the weather at Transit storehouse — now called Stafford on Lake Road, or State Route 5 (the old Indian trail). Mr. Ellicott surveyed personally the Transit Line that marked the eastern boundary of the Purchase. The line extended from the Pennsylvania border north to Lake Ontario.

Mr. Ellicott took every available foot ruler and made a compositive foot of brass for each surveyor to carry so that all measurements would be equal. The lines these men ran with their simple transit were so perfect that they are still usable today.

The plan was to divide each township, which was six miles square, into 16 portions, one-and-a-half miles square, to be called sections, and to sub-divide each section into 12 lots, each lot to be three-quarters of a mile long (generally north or south) and one-quarter of a mile wide, containing about 120 acres each. The surveyors changed the size and shape of the lots where large streams made good boundaries. Later, it appeared that lots of about 60 chains or 3/4 of a mile square were more practical.

On Joseph Ellicott's original map of the Holland Purchase, the six-mile square lots were numbered beginning at the southeast corner at the Pennsylvania border, the ranges horizontally and townships vertically. Thus, a purchaser could pinpoint his land by knowing the township and range it was located in.