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ONONDAGA'S

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

OFFICIAL RECORDS; COMPILED BY
FRANK H. CHASE, SECRETARY OF
THE ONONDAGA HISTORICAL
ASSOCIATION, *Syracuse, N. Y.*



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ONONDAGA'S
SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Chace

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.155 Onondaga's soldiers of the revolution
Official records. 1895. 47,(1)pp

Syracuse, N. Y. Onondaga hist. Soc.
Onondaga hist. Soc.

The story of Onondaga's aborigines in the war of the Revolution is one to put to blush the later tenants of its fruitful soil. The part which many of those same dreaded warriors and their lusty sons played in the conflict of 1812, sacrificing life in the short and sharp battles to maintain the dearly bought independence, was one of retrieval for the honor of the county's native inhabitants.

Contrawise, the story of those early settlers of Onondaga, who put aside the accountments of war to face the rigors of a new country, is of the heroic model. Historically, it is interesting to all; genealogically, the field is more limited, but still, in Central New York, so wide as to attract every family branch which drew life from those first comers.

Colonial records give no enviable place to the Onondaga Indians in that struggle. With the angry warnings of Lexington and Bunker Hill, the colonists sought their assistance,—at least to employ them for a neutral part,—but their alliance was already formed with the Tories who had made their villages places of refuge. Of these early white settlers of Onondaga, who came first for safety and then with Braut to urge the Indians to battle, history's page is a blank. Under their chiefs the Onondagans assisted materially in the defeats of Harmer and St. Clair and were in the retreat when the tide was turned for independence by Wayne. The vengeance of 1779, when Colonel Van Schaick led the expedition to destroy the Onondaga villages, is a history of which much has been written to show how the colonists repaid the Onondagans for their barbarities. Of the importance of the crushing of the Onondagans one resolution of Congress indexes the spirit of the time. By the act of the 10th of May, 1779, it was "Resolved, that the thanks of Congress be presented to Col. Goose Van Schaick, and the officers and soldiers under his command, for their activity and good conduct in the late expedition against the Onondagans." So

crushed in spirit, neglected by their allies and realizing their mistakes, the definitive treaty by which the Onondaga county lands were purchased and thrown open to the heroic victors in war was easily accomplished. The Military Tract history is interesting, but it does not come within the compass of the story of Onondaga's heroes because so few made settlement upon the land-gift for their services. The names of the revolutionary soldiers who made Onondaga their home are not to be read in the balloting book which is a record of allotment of the Military Tract, for an average of three soldier-settlers to a town upon the lots which they drew, would be an extreme.

Fully three hundred of those brave men who dared take arms against the mother country made Onondaga, within its present limits, their home. Home in those days was not subject to a shadowy caprice governed by mercantile advantage; it meant, to the great majority, a place for wife, children and self for life. Nearly all were men of family, and today those little hostages to fortune who were born in early Onondaga when it was the frontier of a great and unknown country, have achieved their measures of success, many have passed on, but undoubtedly all have left descendants who will be interested, perhaps glad, to read the records of their patriotic ancestors. For hundreds of men to know that they come of Revolutionary stock, is one thing; to know the heroic service, the battles for independence, the condition of that ancestor in the tremulous days of the Republic,—aye, even if it is a story of poverty,—is another thing. It is that story which should have long ago been told in local history. To those who achieved what the world termed success in the opening of the century, prominence has already been given upon the printed page. For the sake of collection the endeavor will be to mention in these articles all whose records have been preserved; but the especial object is to tell of those heroes who made On-

ondaga their home, and who, by reason of age, and infirmities, often the result of the hardships of war, found themselves nearing the close of life's battles with little to make home comfortable, or even to sustain life.

In 1818 news was received of an act of Congress for the pensioning of those soldiers of whom fortune had been neglectful. With rejoicings the news was received in Onondaga county, where the business depression had been doubly hard in being attendant upon the natural vicissitudes of clearing a new country. This act of March 18, 1818, pensioned every commissioned and non-commissioned officer, musician and private soldier, and all officers in the hospital department and on the medical staff, who served until the close of the war of the Revolution, or for the term of nine months or longer, at any period of the war, on the continental establishment, who was yet a citizen, "and who is, or hereafter, by reason of his reduced circumstances in life, shall be in need of assistance from his country for support." The act also included all officers and marines in the naval service of the United States, and gave to each officer \$20 per month during life, and to all others \$8 per month. It was a provision of this act that all beneficiaries must relinquish claims to all pensions theretofore allowed, and that he must make declarations in courts of record.

Thus it was that at the opening of the Court of Common Pleas at the court house at Onondaga Hill, on the 1st of September, 1820, a scene was presented that would have roused the patriotism of every true lover of his country. It was a grand gathering of many of the old heroes who stood shoulder to shoulder for the land of the free. There were Lexington minute men, bateau men of the Susquehanna and Mohawk, survivors of the Long Island retreat and scarred and withered victims of the noisome prison-ship and Canadian chains. More than a hundred survivors of the Revolution who had made Onondaga county their home, that day took oath as to their service, their families, and, alas, their destitution. These oaths were made before Judges James O. Wattles,

Joshua Forman and Nehemiah H. Earle, bright figures shining out of local history's page.

The records of the Revolutionary heroes, signed that day in open court, a few on subsequent days,—telling of noble military service and of reverses of later life,—have been found. Written with the quills upon a rather poor quality of paper and with a still poorer quality of ink, they are now difficult of translation, but all are now given to print for the first time. It is a story from the lives of one hundred and thirty-eight men who fought in the battles of the continental army, say, rather, sharp etchings from lives that knew not even the barest of the so-called "necessities" of the generations which came after. To be without a bed was the rule, not the exception; to have dishes for "company," an extravagance; to possess books, was rare enough to be commented upon, and to be worth \$1,000, all told, was to be a "nahob."

A complete affidavit, used as a sample of those from which records are now made is given:—

State of New York, Onondaga County, ss.:—

On the 27th day of February, 1822, personally appeared in open court, in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Onondaga, being a court of record proceeding according to the course of common law, with a jurisdiction unlimited in point of amount, and keeping a record of their proceedings, Robert Fain, aged 73 years, resident in Camillus, in said county, who, being first duly sworn, according to law, doth on his oath declare that he served in the revolutionary war as follows: That he enlisted into the service of the United States in the year 1780, and in July of said year, at West Point, in New York, he joined a company commanded by Capt. Pratt, in the Fourth Massachusetts regiment, and continued in the service until the month of July, 1783, when he was discharged at West Point; that he has lost his discharge. Enlistment was for three years, and I do solemnly swear that I was a resident citizen of the United States, on the 18th day of March, 1818, and that I have not since that time, by gift, sale, or in any manner disposed of my property, or any part thereof, with intent thereby so to diminish it, as to bring myself within the provision 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 trust for me, any property or securities, contract, or debts, due to me; nor have I any income other than what is contained in the schedule hereto annexed, and by me subscribed.

Schedule of property:—
 Besides clothing, which is barely sufficient, I have but a knife
 which cost 12½ cents
 And a cane worth perhaps..... 12½ cents

25 cents
 That he now lives with his son, John L. Pain, in the town of Camillus, upon whom he is wholly dependent for support. He has no family; has lost the sight of one eye entirely, and nearly blind of the other—and without charity of a public or private nature is totally unable to support himself. That on the 23d of April, 1818, he made an application for a pension to William Rogers, a judge of Ontario county, which has been sent to and returned from the War office.

His
ROBERT X PAIN.
 mark

Subscribed and sworn in open court
 this 27th day of February, 1822.

N. H. EARLL,
 Judge of Onon. Com. Pleas.

Property valued at \$9.25.
 Monday, the 5th of July, 1824, occurred the first celebration of the National Independence in Syracuse. In its description of this event, the Syracuse Gazette of July 7th following, says: "It was a truly interesting sight to see among our fellow citizens who participated in the festivities of this day, about thirty of the remnant of that gallant band of patriots who fought in the Revolution. These spared monuments of our country's boast honored the company with their presence throughout the day, giving a zest to the festivities rarely to be found in common celebrations of this national anniversary." Adding to this the Cheney Reminiscences say: "The aged veterans fast disappeared, and at the next celebration only about half the members were present. The second year following they were still fewer in number: and finally all sank into honored graves, amid the regrets of many true patriots. In 1824, the thirty veterans who were present walked in the procession, but in the succeeding years, time had made so great inroads on their ranks and constitutions that carriages were provided for their accommodation."

While the printed record shows but a muster of thirty of the old soldiers for the first Fourth of July celebration in Syracuse, the court records now brought

to light show at least one hundred more soldiers who did not join in the festivities. Neither did all the old patriots die within the next few years. It was not of such stuff that the soldiers and frontiersmen of Onondaga were made. Many lived on to that hale and hearty old age which is not reckoned by a paltry "three score and ten." In 1840 there were one hundred and twelve Revolutionary soldiers alive in Onondaga county, all drawing pensions, not one but had lived his allotted "three score and ten" years,—indeed one had pushed the century mark aside and added five years to that. As a study in longevity alone, the Revolutionary people of Onondaga are interesting.

The attempt has been made to add to the record of early Revolutionary settlers, now first printed, all others who took up residence in this county, and whose Revolutionary service has been authenticated. The record will be given according to residence in the old towns of 1820, Pompey coming first by reason of its early settlement by soldiers and officers from Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Pompey.

In the old town of Pompey, which included the present town of Lafayette, were fifty-eight Revolutionary soldiers, who certainly made their homes there. Besides these gallant defenders of the continental establishment, there were other residents who played active parts in the bitter conflict. North from the village of Pompey, on the Manlius road, settled John Bars, a Hessian, in about 1800. He was one of the thousand prisoners taken by Washington, at Trenton, in 1776. Among the very early settlers of the western part of the town, now Lafayette, were Hendrick Upperhousen, a Hessian, who was captured from the British army, and John Hill, also a Hessian. Asa Drake was also an early settler of the Lafayette end of Pompey. As a boy he had heard the guns of Bunker Hill and was an active witness though not a soldier in many of the battles of the Revolution. In detail the soldier-records follow:—

ELISHA BALDWIN—

When Elisha Baldwin swore to the value of his property upon the

1st of September, 1820, he was 61 years of age. His service was in the company of Capt. Thomas Converse, in the regiment of Heman Smith, and the brigade commanded by General Huntington. This service was in the Connecticut line for the period of three years. Upon close figuring, Mr. Baldwin made the total value of his property but \$45.74. His schedule of assets is exceedingly typical of the time. His cow he valued at \$15, and a hog at \$4.50. Six hundred feet of pine boards were put in at \$4. Of two chests, one was calculated to be worth \$5 and the other but 50 cents. The table was placed at \$3.50, and this is the cost of its furnishings: 1 tea pot, 9 cents; 6 knives and forks, 75 cents; 6 table spoons, 35 cents; 6 tea spoons, 20 cents; 3 earthen ware bowls, 25 cents; 1 set of cups and saucers, 25 cents; 6 table plates, 50 cents, and 3 knives, 30 cents. Two kettles and a spider made up a value of \$4.50. Mr. Baldwin was quite literary for the time, for he possessed, besides a Bible valued at 25 cents, a Clerk's Magazine worth 50 cents; 1 Columbian Orator, and an English reader at 25 cents each, and 3 school books put in at a lumped sum of \$1. With a tea kettle, 2 pails, 3 casks and a debt of \$18 due him from A. & I. Crogo, the revolutionary soldier closed the entire sum of his possessions. To offset this he figured debts of \$46 to various parties for grain and goods, among them one of \$4 to Roe & Baker for iron ware. Out of this estate Baldwin said he had to support a wife and five children, the latter between the ages of 10 and 18. He said that he, himself, was infirm and suffering from physical troubles. His wife was 48 years of age.

DAVID BLACKMAN—

The service of David Blackman was for three years. He enlisted in May, 1777, in Captain Whiting's company, Col. Samuel Webb's regiment of Connecticut troops. He served in this corps during the whole of the three years and was regularly discharged. His age at the time of the making of this statement in September, 1820, was 62. His property the court adjudged to amount to \$36.97, and his debts at \$26. Residing with him at that time were his daughter, Matilda Catharine, aged 23, and Andrew

Blackman, her son, aged 2. Among those whom David owed were the well-known early settlers, Isaac and John Delamater. Blackman said that he was but a common laborer, and in that way was unable to support himself. His inability to labor was occasioned by age and wounds received in the war, for which he had a certificate allowing him a pension.

AMOS BENEDICT—

In the year 1775, Amos Benedict enlisted with Capt. Joseph Smith's company, in Col. Waterbury's regiment, Connecticut line, for seven months, and served a part of the time. He was then discharged because of illness. In the year 1778, in May, at Sheffield, Mass., Benedict again cast his lot with the patriots, enlisting in Capt. Stone's company, Brewer's regiment and Paterson's brigade, Massachusetts line. His enlistment was for ten months and he served a part of that season in that corps, and a part of his enlistment, in a "flying camp" in Handley's company, as he believes, and in Brewer's regiment, and was again returned to Stone's company, and then discharged at the end of his ten months' service. Benedict was a blacksmith by trade, and said he was 62 years old in November, 1819. Benedict's wife Polly was then 52, and his children were Alonzo, Daniel, Polly, Ira and Anna. The division of Benedict's assets and liabilities was startlingly uneven. His property was adjudged to be worth \$126.86, while his debts amounted to \$1,000. The sad story of hard times was told in the simple line: "Proceedings of ejectment have been commenced against me to put me off the farm, as it has been sold on execution." Benedict chined that there had been a fraud in the loss of his farm. The History of the Pompey Remion shows that in 1806, Benedict had a blacksmith's shop two miles north from Delphi.

DANIEL BUNCE—

When Daniel Bunce appeared before the court in 1820, he said he was 71 years of age. In the year 1777 he enlisted in Captain Miller's company in the First Massachusetts regiment. He continued as a soldier in this regiment until 1783, the close of the war, when he was discharged at New-

burg, N. Y. The value of his property was found to crowd his debts pretty closely, the former being figured at \$41.36, and the latter at \$50. His family then consisted of his wife, aged 45, and of a most delicate constitution, and three children, the oldest 12. He said that for four or five years previous he had been unable to work at all because of asthma.

LEMUEL COOK—

The name of this revolutionary soldier occurs often in the history of Pompey. For two years and six months he served in the colonial army; from December, 1780, to June, 1783. He enlisted to serve during the war in Colonel Sheldon's regiment of light dragoons, in Captain Stanton's company of light infantry, and continued to serve in the same corps during the whole term and was regularly discharged. The value of his property was placed at \$24.19. His wife, Hannah, gives her age at that time, 1820, as 51, while Mr. Cook said he was 55. They had one daughter, Hannah, and two sons, Gilbert and Selah. By reason of injuries received during the war, the soldier said he was unable to labor sufficiently to support himself and family. In the reunion and history of Pompey, Mr. Cook is found in 1810, subscribing for the erection of the since famous Pompey academy, \$25, or just 81 cents more than all his property was considered to be worth in 1820. His signature is also found as one of the incorporators of the Pompey academy.

HEZEKIAH CLARK—

This affidavit is made by Daniel Gilbert of Salina, as a committee for Hezekiah Clark, who was at that time, the 29th of November, 1822, a lunatic. It was a sad ending for one of the earliest physicians of the town of Pompey. The committee says that Clark was late a surgeon's mate in the army, and that he then resided with his son, John H. Clark in Pompey, where he had resided for seventeen years. Previous to that time he resided in Lancaster, Mass., the affidavit said, and he was about 65 years of age. His family consisted of his wife and Lucy, John H., Moses B. and Theodore E. Clark, his children. Recorded history, however, shows that he had three other children alive at that time.

While a schedule of his assets shows an estate of but \$30, his liabilities are said to have been quite large. He owed among others, James Jackson of Manlius, Daniel Tibbals, Victory Birdseye, Buel & Stanton and Thomas Marsh of Pompey. Hezekiah Clark was appointed by Governor Trumbull, surgeon's mate in the Third Connecticut regiment. He was in the service two years, and by reason of protracted illness left the army. Afterward, when Fort Griswold was captured by the British under the traitor Arnold, he went to the awful scene and gave professional aid. Three of the men whom he succored at that time, visited Pompey thirty years later in order to thank him.

JEKIEL FOOT—

The service of Jekiel Foot was for two years and two months, from April, 1781, to June, 1783. He said in his affidavit of September, 1820, that he was 60 years of age. He enlisted to serve during the war and joined the Second Massachusetts regiment, commanded by Colonel Ebenezer Sprunt, on the 22d of April, 1781. He at first served under Capt. Drew, and, after Drew's promotion, under Capt. Cooper. At that time Mr. Foot's wife, Lucretia, was 45; and his three children, Elizabeth, 23; Dorothy, 7, and Lucinda, 5, lived with him, while his four other children were providing for themselves away from home. They were Benjamin, Catharine, Samuel A. and Sally. He figured the total value of his property at \$71.10, and his debts at \$55.67. The "property" included a broken bake kettle, three salt barrels, a candle mold, flail and a hundred sheaves of wheat at \$2. Foot said he had a debt from Stephen Delamater of \$6 which he considered bad. He owed Azariah Smith, Asaph Teall, Starr & Taylor, Cranston & Gardner and others. The census of 1840 showed Foot still alive at the ripe age of 80, despite the infirmities which he said he possessed in 1820.

ENOS GREENFIELD—

When Enos Greenfield swore to his services in the Revolution, before the court in 1820, he said he was 71 years of age. He said that he enlisted in November or December, 1775, for one year, at New London, Conn., in Col. Charles Webb's regiment, Connecticut line. He served until about January 1, 1777, when

he was discharged at Fishkill. Greenfield was in the battles of White Plains, and Flatbush, on Long Island. Greenfield had no family dependent on him for support, at that time, and he lived with his son-in-law at Pompey. His estate he valued at \$87.25. In this sum there was a cow figured at \$11, a pair of plough irons at \$3, and seven old drag teeth at \$2.50. Besides he had a note against Thomas Dyor for \$4, and one against one Hamlin, who had absconded.

SAMUEL HUMPHREYS—

Samuel Humphreys made his affidavit of service in the Revolutionary war in order that he might testify for and assist John Wilcox to obtain a pension. He said he was 63 years of age and a resident of Pompey. He was of that part of the town which was taken to form Lafayette in 1825. He said that in the year 1777 he enlisted with a company of artificers commanded by Capt. Pigeon or Peon, (neither name is given in the army lists), "and while the company was afterwards commanded by Capt. Moses Cook of Col. Hughes' regiment, the quartermaster's department, whether of the Massachusetts line or Connecticut line, deponent cannot positively say, Pigeon was a Massachusetts man, but Cook a Connecticut man, and the chief part of the company Connecticut men." Mr. Humphreys then gave his recollection of Wilcox, his affidavit being taken before Victory Birdseye. He said he was brought up in the same neighborhood with Wilcox, Simsbury, Connecticut. In the census of 1840, Humphreys is still found to be living at the age of 84, a resident of the town of Lafayette and a pensioner.

FRANCIS HALE—

In 1820 Francis Hale made affidavit that he was then 64 years of age, and that he enlisted in James Buckston's company, and was transferred to Oliver Rouse's company of infantry, Col. Jackson's regiment, First brigade, and remained until the close of the war. He said that the total value of his property was but \$33.90, while he owed \$81.37. He possessed what few of the Revolutionary soldiers seemed to possess in their lists of properties, a turkey. With him lived his wife, aged 57, and a daughter aged 18 and a son of 13. Said he:

"I am infirm and have been lame ever since the war, occasioned by misplacing the knee pan of my left knee while in service, and my left hip is partially perished in consequence of rheumatism." The history of Oran shows that Hale in 1802 purchased lot 12 of Judge Butler and settled upon it.

SAMUEL JOHNSON—

At the time of making his affidavit in 1820, Samuel Johnson was 68 years of age. He served in Capt. Starr's company, in Col. Huntington's regiment, Connecticut line. He took oath that he had not income or property of any kind whatever, and his occupation was that of a common laborer. He said: "I have no family and I reside in the family of Adolphus Sweet and I depend on his charity for my daily support, except the amount of my pension." This is further evidenced by Adolphus Sweet's receipt for Johnson's pension certificate, found among the papers.

JEREMIAH JACKSON—

This pensioner was undoubtedly the son of Col. Jeremiah Jackson who served as captain in the Revolutionary war, and was an early settler of this county. Jeremiah Jackson said that he enlisted in Col. William Shepard's regiment in the Massachusetts line and served for three years. He was quite wealthy for the average Revolutionary soldier of the time, as his entire property was valued at \$1,806.72. The bulk of this sum was made up of the value of realty, as he possessed eighty acres worth \$1,000. In his schedule of property is also to be found numerous articles quite rare to the other lists of pensioners, such as a two-pint bottle and a three and a half pint bottle, two wine glasses and a decanter. Besides he had two fire shovels, two pair of fire dogs and two pair of tongs. His own age was then 60, his wife was 55, and they had two boys, 14 and 19. Jackson owed \$100.

PHINEAS MEIGS—

At the time Phineas Meigs made his affidavit, upon the 27th of November, 1820, he was 64 years old. He enlisted and served in the company of Capt. Samuel Barker, in Col. Meigs' regiment, of the Connecticut line, for three years. He possessed a house and a half acre of

land which he valued at \$100. This with other property brought the total amount of his possessions to \$139.92, and to offset this he figured up debts amounting to \$219.55. He had one son, 16 years old, and his wife, living with him.

ISAAC MOORE—

Isaac Moore must have been but a mere lad when he enlisted in Capt. Isaac Hubble's company, Col. Lamb's artillery regiment, for the war for independence, as he was but 56 years of age when he signed his application in 1820. He placed the value of all his property at \$131, and among those debts which were owing him was one from the old settler, James DePuy.

MOSES MOULTHROP—

Or Moses Moulthrop, as his name is in one place spelled, was also quite young when he enlisted, as he gave his age as 56 in 1820. He served for two years and seven months, from April, 1781, till the fall of 1783, in Col. Swift's regiment, Connecticut troop, and in Capt. Peter Robertson's company. He was in this corps the entire period of his service. He enlisted for three years, but was discharged a few months before that time expired. The total value of his property Moulthrop put at \$9, and he said the debts he owed amounted to \$100. He said his wife Anna was 60 years old, and his son Charles was 20. At that time he was a farmer and lived with his son-in-law. By the census of 1840 Moulthrop was still shown to be upon the pension rolls, and his age was 76. At that time he lived by himself.

JOSEPH McMILLEN—

In making his affidavit on the 31st of May, 1821, Joseph McMillen said that he served by sea and land the greater part of the time during the Revolutionary war; that he served on board the frigate Warren, "rising of one year," under Commodore Hopkins, commencing in September, 1777, and ending late in the fall of 1778. He gave his age as 63, and said that he owned 25 acres of land in the town of Pompey, worth \$12 an acre, with a mortgage of \$428 upon it, and no means of paying it off. He was a gardener by occupation, and his entire property was considered worth \$25.50, without counting any loss upon the land. His wife was not living.

Joseph McMillen also made an affidavit as to his brother Peter's service upon the Warren frigate, then one of the ships of war of the United States. He said that he served with him during that time, having entered on board with him, and both receiving their discharge at the same time. Among the early settlers of Lafayette, then Pompey, were James, Asa and Joseph McMillen, brothers, who were carpenters and joiners. Joseph and James McMillen built the first framed hotel in the village of Lafayette, of which Stoughton Morse was landlord.

PETER McMILLEN—

In his affidavit of the same date as his brother, Peter McMillen said he was 71 years of age. In the fall of '77 he entered on board the Warren frigate and served on board her until late in the fall of '78. He said that he served more than a year and his brother Joseph could prove the service. He said he was supported by the overseers of the town of Pompey, and he had been so supported since August, 1819. His wife was then 65 years old and had lived with him 46 years. They had no children, only kindred. His total property he figured at \$40.87 and the articles in the list typical of his sailor life were a sea chest and a transit.

JOHN NEARING—

The pensioner served in Captain Aaron Austin's company, in Col. Charles Burrall's regiment of Connecticut troop, and was in the same company and regiment when discharged. His age was given as 67. A value of \$212.70 was put upon his property, which included debts owing him by I. Nearing, Abner Hamblin, Henry Lyman, Chester Chadwick and David Case. Nearing said that his health was very feeble then, and his wife was 64 years of age.

JOHN SPOOR—

It was upon the 3d day of March, 1821, that John Spoor made his application. He was then 71 years of age, and he said his service was as follows: That he enlisted in Capt. Thomas Dewitt's company, in Col. Peter Gansevoort's regiment, New York line, in 1776, and served four years. He was appointed an ensign in 1776, and continued so until discharged. He said he owned "nineteen acres of very poor land in Pompey worth not over \$5 per acre." Enumerated with

his property, which was all valued at \$265.81, was a pair of "old andirons with the feet off." He owed \$200. His wife, aged 69, and daughter, lived with him.

BENJAMIN SUTTON—

For three years' service Benjamin Sutton enlisted on the 1st of January, 1777, until the 1st of January, 1780, and was duly discharged. His whole time was spent in Col. Seth Warner's regiment of light infantry, and in Col. Jeremiah Burroughs' regiment. Upon the 1st of September, 1820, he said he was 75 years old, and that all his property was valued at \$21.37. He had no family, but lived with his sons, Roswell and Moses Sutton. At that time Sutton was nearly blind. Sutton was a resident of Onondaga in 1800.

AMBROSE SQUIRES—

When Ambrose Squires enlisted in the Massachusetts line he could have been but 15 years of age, as he said he was but 54 years old in 1820. He served in the company commanded by Captain Pray, in Col. Joseph Vose's regiment, from 1781 to the fall of 1783, when he was duly discharged. In qualifying for relief under the pension act, he said that the total value of his property was but \$52.50, and that he had debts amounting to \$17. His cow he valued at \$10; two hogs and a pig at \$4.20, a three-pail kettle and a "porage" pot at \$1.50, while Garret Van Hoosen, jr., of Tully, owed him \$3. Among other creditors of Squires were Thomas Abbott and Schuyler King. Squires was a common laborer, and he had a wife and three children living at home.

RICHARD TOWNSEND—

When he made his application on the 1st of March, 1822, Richard Townsend was 63 years of age. In the year 1778, Townsend said he resided in Charmont, now the county of Green, and in April or May, at Esopus, Ulster, he enlisted as a private in the regiment of the New York line of Col. Gansevoort, company of Captain Johnson. Townsend continued in the service until the spring of 1780, at which time he left the regiment by the written consent and permission of Col. Gansevoort, and went as waiter to Robert R. Livingston, Member of Congress, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. He also swears that he enlisted for and during the Revolu-

tionary war. His schedule of property showed "barely enough to get victuals on the table," and had a total value of \$18.46. His wife was 59 years of age, and had been blind for four years.

DAVID WATKINS—

David Watkins was a young man when he enlisted in the Second Massachusetts regiment. He had reached the age of 58 in 1820. He said that he served for three years, from June, 1777, to the 4th of June, 1780, his regiment being commanded first by Col. John Bailey, and afterwards by Lieutenant-Colonel Badlam, by whom he was discharged, in Capt. Hugh Maxwell's company. This service was continued, except for one season, when Watkins volunteered into the light infantry under Captain Alden. While Watkins was the possessor at just that time of 50 acres of land on the town lot in Pompey, his excuse for not placing a value upon it was sufficient. It was subject to a mortgage of \$450, and nearly four years' interest, at least \$130 of which was in judgment, and one and one-half years interest, or \$48 more, not in judgment. He thought this was at least the whole value of the land, which he said he bought with the hope of paying for it out of his pension. His entire property was adjudged to be worth \$227.95, while he figured up debts of \$226. Among those whom Watkins owed was the early settler, Azariah Smith, who undoubtedly had taken up Watkins' case as evidenced by a note from him to D. Moseley, of the date of August 6th, 1821. "Please send me the returns and memorandum from the war office in the cases of Asa Merrill, David Watkins and Stephen Leonard, pensioners. Also, please send me David Watkins' original schedule, which I shall return in two or three days." Watkins' family at that time consisted of nine persons including himself. There was his wife, Betsey W., 37 years old; his daughter Polly, aged 22; Lewis and Polly Neely, aged 10 and 12, children of his wife; his sons, Stuart, David W., and Thomas Watkins, aged 6 and 4 years, and 5 months, and Sally, 3 years old, the daughter of Polly. Watkins said he was a cordwainer, and "tolerably healthy." He then drew a pension of \$8 a month,

JOHN WILCOX—

The papers of John Wilcox, credited in many histories with being the first white settler in the town of Pompey, are interesting in showing his Revolutionary record. He came out to Onondaga in the spring of 1789, with an Indian chief from Oneida, for the purpose of exploring the country. He selected the lot near the Indian orchard, two miles north of Lafayette village, where the Indian settlement had been abandoned in consequence of the destruction of the corn fields and a part of the great orchard, by Col. Van Schaick's expedition ten years before. When Wilcox made his affidavit in 1820, he said he was 59 years of age, and that the entire value of his property was but \$55.31. By an affidavit sworn to before Sylvanus Tousley on April 15, 1818, he said that on the 12th of December, 1777, he enlisted at Simsbury, Conn., and joined a company of artificers commanded by Captain Pigeon or Peon. He went to West Point, and was to serve thirteen months, and he thought the company was attached to Col. Hughes' regiment of the Massachusetts line. Wilcox served out his term with the exception of a few days and was discharged on account of illness. He received no written discharge. Then follows a tale of crookedness in even those "good old days." Wilcox made the statement that, although he enlisted for thirteen months, he was returned by Captain Pigeon for three years and his enlistment ante-dated, and that Pigeon fraudulently obtained some months' extra pay, for which, among other things, Pigeon was tried by a court marshal and cashiered. Wilcox said that he was in indigent circumstances and needed the assistance of his country. But his papers were sent back with that fateful word "rejected" upon them, as artificers had not been provided for by the act of March 18, 1818. Upon the 28th of February, 1821, Wilcox made another affidavit for a pension. He said that in April, 1781, he enlisted at Simsbury, Conn., in the company of Captain Abner Granger, regiment of Col. Samuel Campbell, and that he joined the company near Stamford, on the 15th of May, 1781, and that he continued in service until the 1st of April, 1782, when he

was discharged at Stamford. While Wilcox's property was then valued at only \$32.64, he still possessed a punch bowl. He owed then \$55.31, among his creditors being Ansel Judd and Henry Williams.

EBENEZER WOOD—

Ten months was the revolutionary service of Ebenezer Wood. He enlisted in Captain Samuel Sloan's company, in Col. Paterson's regiment, and served in that corps for the whole period. He was discharged at Trenton, N. J., on the 1st of January, 1777. At that time, September, 1820, Wood said he was 66 years old, and that he owned one and one-quarter acres, with a building upon it, in Pompey. He placed a value of \$300 upon this property, and with his other property he thought himself possessed of \$367.93 worth. To offset this he owed \$452.75. Wood was a cooper by trade, and his wife and a son, a cripple 21 years of age, lived with him.

In assembling the patriots of Pompey, histories, records and census returns show the following:—

CONRADT BUSH—

In the Revolution Conradt Bush was a matross, a name now almost obsolete in the United States army. He drew military lot 47 in the town of Pompey, and when he came to settle upon it he found a man and his nine grown-up sons there before him. He ejected them, Bush was at the battle of Long Island, in a company of the Pennsylvania line. He was also at the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and at the taking of Cornwallis. He became a pensioner, and in 1840 gave his age as 84. In 1848, he and Thomas Dixon of Lafayette, Levi Bishop of Manlius and Jephtha Lee of Ithaca are mentioned as the only survivors of Col. Lamb's regiment of artillery. Clark's history makes the point that Bush was one soldier "who resides on the lot for which he served." Yet the County Clerk's record shows that six years after receiving his deed from the State, Bush sold his lot to Elias Jackson for £450.

SYLVANUS BISHOP—

In 1793 Sylvanus Bishop was one of six brothers who settled in Pompey. He came from Kinderbrook, Columbia coun-

ty, N. Y., having previously served in the Revolutionary war. After about twenty years' residence in Pompey he moved to Oswego, and lived to the age of 95. He was the father of Rev. Artemas Bishop.

EBENEZER BUTLER, SR.—

Having seen service in the French and Indian war, with the Connecticut troop, Ebenezer Butler, sr., was fitted for the hardships of the Revolution. After his service in the Revolution, he was in a detachment called out to suppress Shay's Rebellion. He died in 1829 at the age of 96. Butler was a resident of Onondaga in 1840.

EBENEZER BUTLER, JR.—

The first white settler of Pompey Hill, and within the limits of the present township, Ebenezer Butler, jr., was born in Harwinton, Conn., in 1761. During his service in the Revolutionary war, he was taken prisoner and suffered many hardships upon a prison ship in New York harbor. At the close of the war he returned to Connecticut, whence he emigrated to Onondaga. Butler's name is found in the Onondaga census of 1840.

DAVID BEARD—

The United States census of Revolutionary soldiers in 1840 shows David Beard of the town of Pompey, a pensioner, and aged 85 years.

JAMES BOOKHUNT—

When the census of pensioners was taken on June 1, 1840, James Bookhunt was 79 years of age, and resided with his own family.

PAUL CLAPP—

The life of Paul Clapp, who was a pensioner, would have formed a generous ground-work for a border romance. Many of his descendants now live in Syracuse and the county. While a soldier during the war of the Revolution, he was a member of an expedition through the northern wilderness, which made an aggressive war upon the Indians and Tories, and was taken prisoner, carried to Canada, and suffered great hardships. He took up a large tract of land in Pompey, and was a farmer, until his death in 1845, upon the land which he had reclaimed from the wilderness.

WILLIAM COOK—

The pension census of 1840 gives William Cook as a pensioner, alive at that date at the age of 79. At that time he

was living with Albert Cook. In the early history of Pompey the name of William Cook is often mentioned. At the town meeting in April, 1796, he was made an assessor of the town, and in the building of the early Pompey academy his name is found as subscribed and as petitioner to the Regents. In 1813 Cook was chosen Supervisor.

ADONIJAH COLE—

The pensioner, Adonijah Cole, made his residence with Chauncey Cooper in 1840, according to the Revolutionary census. He was then 83 years of age.

JEREMIAH CRANDAL—

Jeremiah Crandal was a pensioner, whose age in 1840 was 84. The census shows that he then lived with Elanson Watkins.

THOMAS DIXON—

The balloting book of the military tract shows that Thomas "Dixon" drew lot No. 4 in the town of Pompey, and Clark's history says that in 1842 he was one of the last four and only survivors of Colonel Lamb's regiment of artillery. His residence was then given as Lafayette. His lot was situated just over the line from that town, and no early transfer is recorded, "transfers" being a habit that had become quite general with the military lot owners. The census of 1840 shows "Dixon" a pensioner, and his age 80 years.

CALEB GREEN—

It is thought probable from the Green family records, that Caleb Green was with one of the expeditions which marched to the relief of Fort Schuyler, in the summer of 1777, and that he did much other service during the continuance of the war. He came to Lafayette from Easton, Washington county, in 1806. Green died on the 25th of March, 1817, at the age of 63 years.

JACOB GOODRICH—

The Revolutionary pensioner, Jacob Goodrich, was a resident of the Lafayette end of Pompey in 1840, and was then 80 years of age. He resided with Elijah Goodrich.

NATHANIEL GAGE—

According to the census of 1840, Nathaniel Gage was 77 years of age at that time, a pensioner of the government, and resided with Amos Gage.

HOYT—

In Clayton's history, the father of Charles W. Hoyt, born in Pompey, in 1804, is given as a captain in the Revolutionary war. It is also said that he came to this country in 1798. The register of officers of the revolution shows no person by the name of Hoyt in the capacity of captain in the Revolutionary war. It does show Stephen Hoyt, as second lieutenant in New Hampshire troop. The realty records of Pompey, also show the purchase on May 30, 1796, of 50 acres on lot 33, from Jabez Hull, by Noah Hoyt. The price was £50.

BENJAMIN HAYES—

According to the census of 1840, Benjamin Hayes was upon the pension rolls. He was then 82 years of age, and the head of a family.

BARUCH HOLBROOK—

In the history of Military lodge, No. 93, F. A. M., Baruch Holbrook is given as a soldier who was commissioned the rank of major, and a member of the staff of George Washington. He was a native of New England, and located at Pompey Center in 1794. The realty records show the purchase of 75 acres of lot 53, from Josiah Holbrook, on May 23, 1794, by Baruch Holbrook.

DAVID HIBBARD—

A family history of David Hibbard says that he was a Revolutionary soldier like many other of the pioneer residents of Pompey. Hibbard was a farmer at Carpenter, and settled on lot 6, it is said, about 1794. The County Clerk's record of this lot shows that it was drawn by Michael Lenster in July, 1790, sold to Jeremiah Van Rensselaer for £20 in the November following, and sold to Hibbard for £200 pounds on the 6th of August, 1792. He had a numerous family.

RICHARD HISCOCK—

Throughout the entire struggle for independence, Richard Hiscock, grandfather of ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, served as a private. Soon after the close of the war, Richard moved from Massachusetts to Pompey, and was among the earliest settlers of the town. In that town, in 1798, Richard Hiscock, father of ex-Senator Hiscock, was born. The census of 1840 showed the pen-

sioner alive at the age of 81, and he then resided with Luther Hiscock.

ISAAC HALL—

From May to December in 1775, Isaac Hall was a captain in Gardner's Massachusetts regiment. He bought and settled upon a soldier's claim previous to 1800, and was the wealthy man of Pompey. It is the story that he brought a half bushel of silver dollars to town with him.

SAMUEL JONES—

A pensioner at the age of 80, the United States census shows Samuel Jones in 1840. He still kept house at that time.

BENJAMIN JUNE—

In 1794, with three others, Benjamin June located in that part of the town of Pompey which afterwards was taken to form the town of Lafayette. June was a soldier of the Revolution, his ancestors coming from France. In 1840 he was a pensioner of the government at the age of 87. In 1848 Clark said that he was still living.

COL. JEREMIAH JACKSON—

During the Indian alarm of 1794 in the Onondaga country, a depot was established at Jeremiah Jackson's mills, near Jamesville, and warlike instruments and stores deposited there, and all male persons above fourteen years of age, were required to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency. Col. Jackson was an old Indian fighter as well as a soldier. He was at the taking of Quebec, under General Wolfe, in 1759. He afterwards married and settled in Massachusetts, and in the struggle for independence entered the American army with a captain's commission. He had three sons with him. Through an acquaintance formed with Maj. Danforth in the army, he was induced to move to this country in 1791, and purchase the Danforth mills. He died in 1802 and was buried with military honors.

MOSES KNAPP—

At the age of 86 and still living in the town of Pompey, Moses Knapp was a pensioner in 1840. He lived with his own immediate family at that time.

JAMES MIDLER—

In a history of Oran is to be found the record of James Midler, who is given as

a revolutionary soldier, who settled here about 1800.

CHRISTOPHER MEDLER—

With James Miller came his brothers, Christopher and Philip. In the drawing of military lots for Pompey, the balloting book shows that Christopher "Medler" drew lot 32. Several deeds then passed, and, in 1796, is found the award of the Onondaga commissioners giving the 600 acres to the heirs of "C. Medler."

ZENAS NORTHWAY—

Among the early settlers of the western part of the town were Zenas Northway and Ozias Northway, who kept a tavern near the postoffice of Lafayette. Both were Revolutionary soldiers, and pensioners. Zenas was alive in 1840, at the age of 75.

HEZEKIAH OLCOTT—

While upon the work of surveying the State road from Cazenovia to Skaneateles, in 1804, Col. Hezekiah Olcott, a resident of Pompey and an officer of the Revolution, was taken ill with a fever and died at Pompey West Hill. He was buried with military honors. Many high tributes were paid to the memory of Col. Olcott. The record of Col. "Olcott," as it is spelled in the Revolutionary Register, is that of sergeant of Baldwin's Artillery Artificer Regiment (Conn.), 1st of October, 1777, and second lieutenant, 12th of November, 1779, in which he served to the close of the war.

TIMOTHY SWEET—

The enlistment of Timothy Sweet was under Col. Seth Warren, and he was at the taking of Teconderoga and Crown Point. In 1775 he was captured in the expedition against St. Johns, Canada, taken to Halifax; afterwards to New York, and placed in the Sugar House prison. He was imprisoned for a long while and then enlisted into the British army as a servant of Capt. Miles, and escaped to Connecticut. He came to Pompey about 1794.

ZADOCK SEYMOUR—

The name of Zadock Seymour occurs several times in early Pompey records, especially with reference to the building of the academy, and it occurs again as one of the heroes of the Revolution. In

1840 he was a pensioner, at the age of 83, and then living with Eliza Seymour.

RALPH WHEELOCK—

At the age of 81 years in 1840, Ralph Wheelock was still a pensioner for his services in the Revolutionary war. He then lived with Gershom B. Wheelock in the town of Pompey.

BENJAMIN WEBB—

The age of the pensioner Benjamin Webb was 84 in 1840. He lived with Hiram Leonard in the town of Lafayette.

JEDEDIAH WINCHELL—

According to the census of 1840, Jedediah Winchell had reached the age of 88 years. He then lived in the town of Lafayette, at the home of Jacob Winchell.

Onondaga.

At least thirty-seven soldiers of the Revolutionary war, have at some time taken up their homes and drawn life from the town of Onondaga. This list includes the first permanent white settlers of the county,—the names of whom have become the familiars of local history. Of the actual incidents of the Revolution which took place on this territory much can be conjectured but little written with truth at this late day. It is known that several Tories took refuge with the Indians in this town, but who they were and how long they stayed is a matter of speculation. In one little note J. V. H. Clark opened up a chapter of romantic surmise. Said he: "In the spring of 1815, on the farm of Deacon Joseph Forman, at Onondaga Hollow, an oakn pile was plowed up containing about four quarts of leaden bullets, supposed to have been buried during the Revolutionary war." However fit subjects these small facts may be for the imagination, the records of oaths taken show many Revolutionary heroes who called the town of Onondaga home. The records are given as follows:—

WILLIAM ABBE—

When he came into court in 1820 to make oath to his revolutionary service, William Abbe said he was 52 years of age. He said that he served in Col. John Durkee's regiment, company of Capt. John Reyes, Connecticut line, and was

regularly discharged. His property was adjudged to be worth \$68.75, and his indebtedness placed at \$12. In his family were his wife, aged 62; daughter Isabel, aged 22; daughter Lizzie, aged 20; one grandchild, Reane Abbe, and one son, Nathan Abbe, 33 years old, "all of which I provide for and support besides myself who have not done a day's work this twelve years past on account of infirmity," concluded the patriot.

JOHN BALCH—

The enlistment of John Balch was in a company commanded by Capt. Benjamin Throop, in Colonel Huntington's regiment, Connecticut troop. He said that he afterward served in Capt. Ezra Selden's company, in Colonel Starr's regiment, from which he was discharged. He held pension certificate No. 722, and in 1820 was 61 years of age. Balch was a housejoiner by occupation, but was unable to labor by reason of a difficulty in breathing and rheumatism. His wife was named Lucy Balch, aged 58, and they had one son, Daniel, 15 years old. At that time Balch said that all the property he had was only worth \$27.73, and his debts amounted to \$15. By the census of 1840, Balch's residence is given as Marcellus, and his age as 80 years.

JESSE BANNISTER—

Said Jesse Bannister in 1820 when describing his Revolutionary service: "I was engaged in the battle on the 26th of December, 1776, at Trenton, in the taking of the Hessians; also at the battle of Princetown, and as a volunteer in the engagement at Stillwater, under General Gates, with Burgoyne." Bannister enlisted with the company of Capt. Peter Harwood, Col. Ebenezer Larned's regiment, Massachusetts line, on the 24th of April, 1775. He was discharged on the 1st of January, 1776, and, on that same day, enlisted for one year with the company of Capt. Asa Danforth, in the same regiment, which was afterwards commanded by Lieut. Col. William Shepard. However, Bannister says he stayed six months longer in the service, upon the request of General Washington. The total assets of Bannister only footed up \$26.75; among which was "half a pew in the meeting house at Windsor, Vt.," of the value of \$23. The debts of the pen-

sioner were only \$500. He was a farmer and 66 years of age.

RICHARD CATON—

There were three ways given to the spelling of Richard Caton's name in his papers, the other two being with an "i" and "e" in the final syllable. Caton enlisted in Capt. Christopher Woodbridge's company, in Col. John Groaton's Third regiment of the Massachusetts line. This was in the year 1781, and Caton served until the close of the war. A second affidavit gives the further record that Caton "also enlisted in 1781," in the company of Capt. G. Michel Houdin, in the Fifth Massachusetts regiment commanded by Rufus Putnam, and that he afterwards served in Captain Mills' company, commanded by Col. Joseph Vose in the First Massachusetts regiment. In 1821 Caton was 56 years of age, and his wife, Rebecca, 66. He valued all his property at \$61.62. Evidently he was considered too wealthy to receive a pension, for he made a second affidavit before the court a year later that all his property was worth \$42.38. This consisted of stock and very scanty furniture. Among the early settlers to whom Caton was indebted were Grove Lawrence and Liberty Kimberly. James McKellops owed him \$2. Caton was a farmer, and able to labor but little, because of a wound received at the taking of Little York in Upper Canada. In 1840, Caton was still alive and a pensioner. He was then 77 years old, and lived with Leonard Caton.

EBENEZER COVIL—

Upon the 26th of January, 1829, Ebenezer Covil of the town of Onondaga made an application to be restored to the pension list of the War of the Revolution. He then said that he was 79 years of age and that at the age of 25 he enlisted for one year, at the town of Farmington, Hartford county, Conn. This was in December, 1775, and he enlisted in the company of Capt. Timothy Percival, regiment of Col. Jedediah Huntington, Connecticut line. He joined his company on the 1st of January, 1776, served the full term of his enlistment and until the 1st of February, 1777, when he was discharged at Runapo, New Jersey. The papers state that his name had previously been placed upon

the pension list but was dropped therefrom on account of property. The account of his property and family is interesting. He said he had a farm in Onondaga of eighty acres, about fifty acres of which was under improvement. Upon this land there was a mortgage to the State for part of the purchase price, with \$150 due. The annual product of the farm he considered worth but \$50. But it was in the description of his property that Patriot Covil was especially interesting, as he had been dropped from the roll once because of his wealth. Everything which he possessed he said was either old, worn out or small, with the exception of his Bible, that was large. The value of all his property he placed at \$105. Unable to work, he boarded with his two sons, Edward and Nelson. They worked and managed the farm and had the use and profits in part pay for the support of himself and his daughter, Anna. Up to date Covil said the profits had not been sufficient to pay the board. The law required that he should account for all the property he had disposed of since 1818. In 1824 he said he sold one old horse to Constant Fenn for \$20, which was paid in lumber and boards, and in 1825, another old horse to one Cornell for \$50, paid for by a lumber wagon worth \$40, a pair of boots at \$5 and \$5 remaining, but Cornell had absconded without paying it. A small amount of stock had also been sold.

SOLOMON HUNTLEY—

In 1820, Solomon Huntley of Onondaga, said he was 66 years old. In the war of independence, he enlisted in Col. Starr's regiment, Connecticut line, in 1777, in Capt. Throop's company, for three years, and served during that time. He was discharged at Morristown in New Jersey. One of his most valuable earthly possessions was a five-pail kettle. He had a wife and four children. He considered the sum total of all his property, \$42.24.

EBENEZER MOORE—

When a very young man Ebenezer Moore enlisted in Col. Olney's regiment of the Rhode Island line. He served to the close of the war, taking an active part in the gallant struggle for about three years. But in 1820, then at the

age of 60 years, he had only property worth \$2.55 that he could call his own. His wife was then 42 years old and he had one child, Ebenezer, aged 7. Ebenezer Moore had reached the age of 81 in 1840. He then lived with Almira Wilson in the town of Onondaga, and drew a pension for his services from the United States government.

WILLIAM McCRAKEN—

Toward the close of the Revolution, William McCracken enlisted in Capt. Joseph McCracken's company, in Col. Van Schaick's regiment, New York line, and served three years and three months. At the time he applied for pension in 1820 he was 57 years old, and he valued his whole property at \$24.87. His debts amounted to \$100 and he had \$15 owing him. In his family were three sons and a daughter of his own, and two daughters of his wife.

OZIAS NORTHWAY—

Among the earlier settlers of the western part of Lafayette, where he kept a tavern near the postoffice, Ozias Northway had become a resident of the town of Onondaga by 1820. At least he gave that place as his home when he gave the record that he enlisted in November, 1775, in the company of Captain Pettibone, in the regiment of Colonel Millis. He said that he was then 62 years old, and that he was in the battle at Long Island, and retreat of the army out of New York. He was discharged in January, 1777. In his schedule of property, which he considered worth \$50, there were eight of those purely American "birds"—turkeys. His wife, he said, had three or four gowns and one bonnet—an outfit worth \$15. His liabilities consisted of judgments in favor of John Hukings and John Clark for \$20 and \$100; one note being prosecuted of \$90, and another in execution of \$129. He had a son of 18 and a daughter of 3.

GIDEON PITTS—

At the age of 63, Gideon Pitts said his entire property was worth but \$24.49, while his debts amounted to \$50. He served in the Massachusetts regiment of Colonel Shepherd, and was discharged from the company of Captain Arnold. His wife was alive in 1820 at the age of 57, and he had one son, Samuel, aged 12.

RICHARD REED—

Richard Reed, otherwise called "Duke," had a varied service in the Revolution. He was in "Captain Ely's company in Colonel Meig's regiment, and in Colonel Wyllys' regiment in the company commanded by Lieutenant Heath, and in Spalding's company in the regiment commanded by Colonel Durkee, and which was commanded part of the time by Lieutenant Sanderson, all in the Connecticut line." His sole property, and he was then 63 years old, consisted of an axe worth \$2 and a debt due him of \$5. He had no occupation. He said that "from my wound received at the battle of Monmouth" and rheumatic pains he was unable to support himself. He had no wife nor children.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON—

At the age of 64 Benjamin Robinson said he was unable to subsist without charity. He enlisted in Colonel Durkee's regiment of the Connecticut line, and served for one year. His entire property was appraised at \$46.57, and included was a set of shoemaker's tools at \$5, and a gun, steel traps and other paraphernalia of a hunter.

SIMEON SMITH—

At the age of 16, Simeon Smith enlisted in the year 1776 in Captain Soule's company, regiment of Colonel Tappan, Massachusetts line, as a drummer. This enlistment was for three years, and then he enlisted for during the war and served until peace. He was discharged at Newburg, N. Y. His possessions are interesting. They were: "One cow, 6 cups and saucers, 1 dozen plates, 1 tea pot, 1 sugar bowl, 1 cream pot, 1 dish kettle, 1 tea kettle, 1 spider, 1 bake pan, 1 razor, meat barrel and trowel, and a wife aged 40 years and 5 children." It is very evident that if the Smiths had company the children had to "wait." All of Smith's property was valued at \$24.89, and he owed Ira Smith of Wolcott, Seneca county, \$50.

SAMUEL STONE—

The service of Samuel Stone was in the regiment of Colonel Meigs, Humphrey's company, Colonel Scamuel's regiment, and Samuel B. Webb's regiment of Connecticut troop. He was regularly discharged, and said in 1820

that he was 56 years old. His property, worth \$1,224.62, consisted of 30 acres of land, with about 22 acres improved, and a small house and barn, stock, etc. He owed Jacob Lawrence and Joseph Moore small amounts, while James Albro owed him. He had a wife and two children.

JOHN WALTER—

John Walter gave his age as 63. He said that he enlisted in Col. Heman Swift's regiment of the Connecticut line, and served three years. He was unable to support himself without the assistance of public or private charity. His entire property was only worth \$33.

ELISHA WATERS—

The enlistment of Elisha Waters was in Darius Wilcox's company, in Maj. Elisha Painter's battalion, Connecticut line, in the year 1777. He was afterwards transferred into Colonel Baldwin's regiment, Massachusetts line, and he was discharged from service in Baldwin's regiment in 1780. All the property that Waters had, one cow, one old horse and wagon, was valued at \$78. His son, Melancton S. Waters, was then 17 and lived with him. His other children were not under age. His own age was 63 and his wife's 60. He, too, was obliged to say that he received public and private charity. Upon the taking out of his second papers, Waters' property had been reduced to one cow worth \$10.

The records of other Revolutionary heroes are assembled in the following:—
CAPT. JAMES BEEBE—

During the Revolutionary war James Beebe was a captain in the Connecticut line. A short sketch of his service the writer had from a descendant. Captain Beebe lived in the town of Danbury, Conn., at the time the British expedition came up from New York and destroyed the stores. He married Mehitable Fairchild in Danbury, and immediately left for the American army with a company that he had raised. He was in the battles of Brandywine and Monmouth, being wounded in the latter battle. He carried the bullet under his shoulder blade as long as he lived. He was with the American army at Valley

Forge, and Mrs. Beebe rode to New Jersey on horseback from Connecticut, and spent the winter with him—practically this was their honeymoon, as Captain Beebe had forsaken his bride at the altar for the army. The sufferings of Valley Forge dampened sadly their honeymoon. In 1793, Captain Beebe emigrated to Solon, Chenango county, living there two years. Then he came to the town of Pompey, and settled about three miles east of Pompey Hill. In a few years he sold his farm to Titus Marsh and went to Onondaga Hill to live. That farm has been in the possession of the Marsh family for 100 years. In the early part of this century, Beebe became well known in Onondaga. He owned and kept the public house near the Court house, which was at a later date kept by Judge Jonathan Stanley. He was also jailer of the County jail. In the war of 1812, Captain Beebe was keeper of the arsenal at Onondaga Valley. During that war he had to supply troops going to the frontier—to Oswego and to Buffalo,—with equipments and other supplies. In this work Jasper Hopper acted as deputy, as Beebe lived some distance from the arsenal. Along in the latter part of August or the first of September, 1812, Hopper equipped a company of soldiers going to Oswego, and failed to take a receipt from the captain for the articles furnished. So it was that Beebe found it necessary to go to Oswego and get a receipt from the officer. He procured a sailboat at Salt Point, notwithstanding the owner's warnings that the rigging was defective, and sailed to Oswego. He secured the receipt and started for home. At a place in Lysander, where the captain stopped for dinner, he was last seen alive. His body was found on the shore of the river. He had been drowned. At the time of Beebe's funeral, while about everybody in the village was attending the services, two or three prisoners who were held for debt escaped. The Beebe family had to pay the debts for which the prisoners were held, as it was afterwards claimed that through their carelessness the escapes occurred. Captain Beebe had five children, Hepsibah, Lewis, Electa, (who married Victory Birdseye), Betsey and another daughter.

JOSEPH W. BREWSTER—

The Revolutionary soldier, Dr. Joseph W. Brewster, was born in 1764 and died at Onondaga Valley September 4, 1849, in his 86th year. At the age of 16 he joined the Revolutionary army, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis, October 19, 1781. Then the soldier took up the study of medicine, and it was in the spring of 1818 that he came to Onondaga Valley.

JONATHAN BELDING—

According to the census of 1840, Jonathan Belding, a pensioner of the Revolution, was living in the town of Onondaga, then at the age of 80 years.

GEORGE CLARKE—

In 1840 George Clarke, who had served in the Revolution, was 82 years of age, and lived with David D. Fellows.

JABEZ COLE—

The pensioner, Jabez Cole, was 80 years of age according to the census of 1840, and lived at that time with Sterling Cole.

JONATHAN CONKLING—

Also upon the lists of the Pension office of 1840, is found the name of Jonathan Conkling, a Revolutionary resident of Onondaga. His age was given as 80 years.

GEN. ASA DANFORTH—

Little can be said that is new of one so well known to local historians as General Asa Danforth. He was born in Worcester, Mass., July 6, 1746. At the commencement of the Revolution he joined the regiment of Col. Danforth Keys, and was engaged in the battle of Lexington. Danforth entered the service at the instance of General Putnam, and served through the war with the rank and commission of major. He settled a little south of Onondaga Hollow May 22, 1788.

WILLIAM EVANS—

At the age of 80 years, and a pensioner of the Revolution, William Evans resided with Noah Evans in 1840.

JOHN ELLIS—

At the age of 14, John Ellis ran away from his home in Pittsfield, Mass., and began his service in the Continental army. He served throughout the war. He became Colonel Ellis in the war of 1812, and upon his death in 1820 was

Major-General. He first settled in Manlius, and later at Onondaga Hill.

EPHRAIM HALL—

The pensioner, Ephraim Hall, was very young when he enlisted in the war. He was but 70 years of age in 1840, when he was placed in the census list of Revolutionary soldiers.

JUSTUS JOHNSON—

Justus Johnson of Onondaga was 84 years of age when his record was given in 1840. He was pensioner of the town of Onondaga, and lived with his family.

DAVID LAWRENCE—

Among the records of Revolutionary soldiers buried in South Onondaga cemetery, is found the name of Major David Lawrence. There are three soldiers of the Continental army, buried in that cemetery.

CALEB POTTER—

Another young Revolutionary soldier who lived to enjoy his pension to a ripe old age was Caleb Potter. He gave his age in 1840 as 78. He still kept house with his family at that time.

SIMEON PHARES—

Simeon Phares, who located in Onondaga in 1803, was a soldier of the Revolution. He was a brother of Andrew, who settled in Salina. Simeon built a log house upon the site of the Lake Shore house in Geddes, and lived there until his death in 1820.

DANIEL PECK—

The age of Daniel Peck, the Revolutionary pensioner, was given as 82 in 1840. His name is upon the census rolls for that year.

BENONY REYNOLDS—

The grave of the veteran, Benony Reynolds, is found in the cemetery at South Onondaga. He lived longer than any other person buried in that pretty spot, dying in his 100th year.

JACOB SAMMONS—

The veteran Jacob Sammons lived in that part of Onondaga, which was taken to make the town of Geddes in 1848. He came to Onondaga in the early part of the century, and died in 1815. His son, Thomas, died in 1876.

GIDEON SEELY—

A name often met in the early history of Onondaga is that of the veteran, Gid-

eon Seely. He assisted John Cantine in the summer of 1796, in the survey of the Onondaga reservation. That same year he and Comfort Tyler bid in twenty-one lots at the Albany sales, and he is credited with building the Beebe road to the south line of the town. Seely is buried in the cemetery at South Onondaga.

COMFORT TYLER—

Much has been written of Col. Comfort Tyler. He was born in Ashford, Conn., on the 22d of February, 1764, and at the age of 14 entered the army. He performed a short period of service, mostly on duty in and about the fortress at West Point.

PETER TENBROECK—

The services of Peter Tenbroeck seem to have been in the department of Quartermaster General Timothy Pickering at about the close of the war. Tenbroeck settled at Onondaga Hollow.

EPHRAIM WEBSTER—

The first permanent settler of Onondaga county and town, Ephraim Webster, was a Revolutionary hero. He served until the close of the war, and was again employed by the government from 1788 to 1794 in gaining information as to the conduct and purposes of the Western Indians.

Manlius.

In Manlius, old town, which included the present town of Dewitt, no less than forty-three patriots of the struggle for independence made their homes. Many had already risen to high honor in their glorious service while others did the earnest yeoman work which counted so heavily in that war, and to those honors was added that of the building up a most prosperous town and county. In the town itself, perhaps the Deep Spring, situated near the Seneca turnpike on the county line, has become the most historic spot of Revolutionary days. According to the Clark annals, it was often related by an Oneida Indian called Peter, that in the time of the war, a small party of Indians surprised six white men at this spring, who had descended into the deep cavity to drink. They are supposed to have been a scouting party from Fort Schuyler. They were much frightened at the appearance of the Indians, who

found them perfectly defenseless, having left their arms on the bank above. As the Indians also came there to drink, and neither mistrusted the presence of the other, both parties were at first not a little surprised. The Indians, however, having every advantage, instantly recovered themselves, and, giving a terrific yell, encircled the brink of the springs. Then as the terrified soldiers attempted to pass them, they were struck down with tomahawks and afterward scalped. This butchery had such an effect upon the mind of the Indian Peter, who was one of the party, that it seemed to haunt him, and he often said that it was the only deed which he had ever committed which the Great Spirit had never forgiven him. At the time Peter said that he felt so much remorse that he buried his shirt, which had been sprinkled with the blood of one of his victims. There is also another tradition that a sharp battle was fought at the spring between the whites and Indians during the Revolution. Still other traditions of battles are to be found, especially during the Sullivan campaign, but locations were not carefully marked in the old days. Of the failures and successes of the early settlers of the town, which until 1835 included Dewitt, much has been written. The records of the soldiers among those settlers have been neglected until now. The stories told by the affidavits in the Court of Common Pleas in the early 'twenties are first given:—

LEVI CARR—

At the age of 59, Levi Carr came into court in 1820 to take the oath which would assist him to a reward from his country for his services. His service was in the company of Captain Zebulon King, Colonel Brooks' regiment of infantry, in Patterson's brigade, and was in the same company when he received his discharge. He said he had \$174.64 worth of property, but it was overbalanced to the point of ruin with debts amounting to \$400.80. His property included a loom, shuttle, warping bands, reeds and a set of coopering tools. He also owned a "shaving knife." His wife, aged 55, son aged 16, daughter aged 14, and two grandchildren were all

dependent on him for support. Carr was still a pensioner in 1840, at the age of 78.

JOHN COCKLEY—

John Cockley was one of the few soldiers of the New York line who settled in Onondaga, the county being principally attractive to New England soldiers. His patriotic service was for eight years, from July, 1775, to June, 1783, the entire period of the war. At first he was in Colonel Goose Van Schaick's regiment, and afterwards in Colonel Nicholson's regiment. In February, 1777, Cockley enlisted to serve during the war in Colonel Van Schaick's New York troop, in Captain McKean's company, and afterwards in other companies in the same regiment until the close of the war. The entire value of his property, Mr. Cockley said, was just \$2.37. This included a pair of spectacles, a tobacco box and two dollars in cash. Mr. Cockley was then 64 years of age, a farmer, and lived with and was dependent upon his son, Cornelius Cockley.

SAMUEL CLARK—

It was upon the 29th of May, 1827, that Samuel Clark came to court to take the necessary oath in order to secure a pension. He was then 71 years of age, and had served in Captain Caleb Carr's company of Colonel Arclibald Crary's regiment, brigade of General Ezekiel Cornwall, under General Sullivan, for more than nine months. He was discharged from service the last of March, 1779, at Howland's Ferry, R. I. His property was described in this laconical way: "Real estate none and never had any. Personal estate none, except my wearing apparel, consisting of one suit of home-made clothes, one spare shirt and an old great coat." He had no family for which he provided.

BENJAMIN DARLING—

Benjamin Darling of Manlius went before the court twice within three years, and made affidavits which agreed as to service, but were strangely contradictory as to property. His enlistment was in Captain Andrew Moodie's company, in Colonel Lamb's regiment of the New York State line, and served for nine months in the year 1782. In the first affidavit, Mr. Darling said he was 54, and the value of his property, \$67.37.

His second was made at the age of 57. His property was then valued at \$270.37, while his debts footed up \$715.37. He had 49 acres of land, a loom, a quilt and wheel and pair of swifts. He owed Judge Miller \$600 with \$111 interest due on it. His wife was 60 years of age, and his two sons, Ezra and Alexander, 17 and 13. In 1840 Mr. Darling gave his age as 78. He was still a resident of Manlius and a pensioner at that time.

GEORGE EAGER—

At the time he took his oath in court, September 2, 1820, Dr. George Eager said he was 74 years old. He served as a surgeon in Colonel Timothy Bedel's regiment of rangers in the State of New Hampshire. He said that he served during the war and lost his property there. According to the schedule of his property, Dr. Eager was one of the wealthiest of the Revolutionary pensioners of his time. The total value of his property was placed at \$1,173 with debts of \$500. His possessions included a half right between eighty and eighty-five acres on lot 94, Manlius, and toward the original purchase price he had "paid short \$300." In his barn was a mare seven years of age, "one old sleigh, but no harness," all of the value of \$45. But when it came to describing his household furniture, the old surgeon of the New Hampshire rangers grew sarcastic. To use his own words, 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. Again he says that perhaps he "may have an honest claim to two swine, nine geese and perhaps six barnyard fowls," worth \$11. He was then a cripple in his left arm and unable to labor and too old to pursue his former profession. His family consisted of one son, Samuel Eager, 26 years of age; one grandson named Charles Heath, 17 years of age, and his wife, about 51 years old, and her two children, Dulcena and Eunice Hammond, aged 18 and 12, all able to earn their living except, perhaps, the youngest.

EPHRAIM EATON—

The Revolutionary service of Ephraim

Eaton was in the Seventh regiment of Colonel Michael Jackson, and in Captain Mills' company after transference, in the Massachusetts line. His age in 1820 was 65, and the total value of his property was but \$15.36, with debts of more than twice that amount. He only had dishes for two, while there were four people of his family: William, his son, aged 10, Hester Ann, his daughter, aged 7, and his wife, Catharine, aged 46.

GEORGE GRINNELL—

In the Rhode Island line, Captain Arnold's company, Colonel Lippitt's regiment, George Grinnell served during the war of the Revolution, and reached 64 years of age in 1820, with but \$48.25 worth of property in the world and \$47 of debts. Of his entire assets \$40 was invested in a colt. He owed the money to those pioneers of earlier Onondaga, Azariah Smith, John Mecker, M. Hull & Co., James O. Wattles and Elijah Rhoades. Grinnell was then a common laborer, and had three daughters, Polly, Hannah and Lucy, aged 28, 24 and 22, and one son, George F. Grinnell, 17 years old.

HENDRICK HIGBEE—

Hendrick Higbee, the blacksmith of Manlius, served in the company commanded by Captain John Polhemus, First regiment of New Jersey troop, for one year, and was discharged at Ticonderoga. In his list of property, which was valued at \$62.00, Higbee put down his cow as worth \$12, two pigs at \$6, and seven sheep and four lambs at \$11. For his table he had \$2 worth of tin dishes and ladles. But his library was more extensive than those usually found in the soldiers' homes. He owned a Bible and three other books, Wallace's "Balm of Gilead," "Life of Joseph," and "Western Gazetteer." Patriot Higbee didn't think much of his creditors. Jonathan Russell of Salina, owed him \$20, but he said that he was insolvent, and John Sparling owed him \$9, and he was unable to pay. The pensioner owed John and Daniel Higbee \$12. With him lived his wife, aged 62, and one grandson of 10 or 12, whose father and mother were dead. At that time, 1820, Higbee was 61 years old, lame and almost blind.

JOSEPH HENNIGAN—

The enlistment of Joseph Hennigan was in the New York line, in Colonel Wynkoop's regiment, for one year. Then he enlisted in the same company, in the regiment of Colonel Moses Hazen, for three years, and was discharged at Fishkill, the year before the peace. The entire property of Hennigan was worth \$162.72, and he had debts of \$110.25. Among those to whom he owed money were William H. Sabin, Dr. Gordon Needham and Amasa Martin of Manlius. The patriot's age in 1820 was 61.

DAVID HOLBROOK—

It was not until November 26th, 1829, that David Holbrook applied for a pension. He said then that he did not apply until he positively had to by reason of the sickness of himself and wife. Holbrook was then 69 years of age. He enlisted as a private for nine months on or about the 1st of July, 1779, in the town of Adams, county of Berkshire, Mass., in a company under the command of Lieutenant Philord (Captain Smart having been sent to Boston to get clothing and supplies for the army.) This was in the Thirteenth regiment of infantry, commanded by Colonel Sprunt, General Glover's brigade, Massachusetts line. Holbrook joined his company on the 12th of July, at Lower Saline, New York, and served until April 20, 1780, when he was discharged on the Highlands, three miles east of West Point, by Colonel Smith, then commandant of the Thirteenth regiment. Holbrook carried his discharge to his father's house, and he said it was probably burned. His personal property, which included some old medical books and surgical instruments, was valued at \$27.25. Then follows the story of the loss of his farm. The patriot says that he did own fifty acres on lot 92 in Manlius, worth \$100, with an annual product of \$45 and encumbered by a mortgage to Moses D. Rose and William Eager. But he had made a bargain with his son Henry, upon his agreeing to support the pensioner and his wife for life, to give him the farm. It was only a verbal agreement, and the father did not take any security. In July, 1823, Henry deeded the land to the youngest son, Hiram P. Holbrook, who was a minor, and left

the county and State. Upon the 8th of October, 1826, the patriot's wife died, and in 1829 he lived with his son-in-law, Conrad G. Hotaling.

URIAH KEELER—

The service of Uriah Keeler of Manlius, who was 66 years old in 1820, was in the Connecticut line, and for almost the entire period from the time the first blow was struck to the declaration of peace. In the year 1776, Keeler served for nine months in Captain Northrop's company, and in April, 1777, he enlisted into Captain Comstock's company, in Colonel Chandler's regiment, for the period of the war. He was afterwards transferred to Captain Munson's company in Colonel Sherman's regiment and General Wayne's brigade of light infantry, to the close of the war, and was duly discharged. Keeler was in the battle at Flatbush, Long Island, and in the retreat from New York shortly after; both the engagements at White Plains, at Richfield, Conn., soon after the burning of Danbury; also in the battles of Redbank, at Germantown, and in the storming and taking of Stony Point. Mr. Keeler was a farmer of Manlius and his family dependent upon him consisted of his wife, aged 53, and a daughter of 12. Six other children were not dependent upon him. His property was valued at \$43.83, and he had debts to the amount of \$245. His possessions included "a cherry bureau, two old Windsor chairs, a small lantern, a Bible, Prayer Book and Catechism."

PHINEAS KELLOGG

At the age of 64, Phineas Kellogg came into court and said he had property that was worth \$790.20, and debts to the amount of \$365.13. His farm of 25 1/2 acres, with house and barn was worth \$500, and, as for furniture and cooking utensils, he was rich compared with his compatriots. The service of Kellogg was from November, 1775, to November, 1776, in Captain Ebenezer P. Bissell's company and Colonel Jeddediah Huntington's regiment. The family residing with Kellogg consisted of his wife, Olive Kellogg, aged 67, and Julia, his daughter, aged 25.

STEPHEN LEONARD—

At the age of 70, Stephen Leonard was unable to attend court, because he

was unable to walk. In 1820, when he was 67 years old, the pensioner had been to court, stated his service in the war, and his property was valued at \$56.29, and he had debts of \$80. But his name was dropped from the pension list on account of his property. So, in 1824, he made his second application. Leonard enlisted in May or June, 1778, for the period of nine months, in the New Jersey line. He joined Captain Cox's company, Colonel Jonathan Dayton's regiment, and served the full time, being discharged at Elizabethtown, N. J. In his family were his wife, Lois, aged 61, his daughter, Hannah Goodrich, and five children, but Leonard said he did not consider himself bound to maintain them, unless paid therefor by the town of Pompey, of which they were paupers. His property he then thought worth \$29.92. The house and lot of which the patriot had a lease from his son, David H. Leonard, was sold to Azariah Smith on a mortgage sale, and so Leonard paid him rent.

CALEB MERRILL—

The service of Caleb Merrill of Manchester was during the last years of the war, as he was but 17 years old at the time of his enlistment in the spring of 1781. His service was until June, 1783; his enlistment for three years, or during the war. In the Ninth Massachusetts regiment, under Colonel Henry Jackson, in Captain Hunt's company of light infantry, Merrill began his service. The next year he was transferred into the Second Massachusetts regiment, Colonel Sprout, in Captain Robert Bradford's company of light infantry, and served until his discharge. Caleb said in 1820 that all he possessed in the world was a tobacco box and knife worth 37 cents, but he had debts amounting to \$3,000. He was unable to work because of a log rolling upon him. His family consisted of his wife, Sally, aged 54, and his two daughters, Charlotte, aged 17, and Helena, aged 13.

ASA MERRILL—

At the age of 58 Asa Merrill first went before the court in 1820 to make affidavit of his Revolutionary service. He said that he fought for the cause of the colonies from May, 1777, to May, 1780. He enlisted in Townsend, Middlesex,

Mass., in Captain Hugh Maxwell's company, Colonel Bailey's regiment, and was regularly discharged. Merrill was a cooper, but he said that in consequence of lameness,—a stiff knee and rheumatism,—he was unable to labor more than a quarter of the time. His family consisted of six, his wife, Sarah, aged 43; Betsey Cooley, 17; Franklin Cooley, 15; Aaron Cooley, 13; Mary E. Merrill, 4, and Maria F. Merrill, 2. The value of his property was \$378.95, and his debts footed \$600.25. But because of his wealth, Merrill's name was dropped from the pension list, and on the 26th of May, 1823, he made a second application. Then he showed how his "wealth" had changed. He said that the "set of cooper's tools" were much worn and reduced in value; one "saw" worth \$1.75, was sold to Samuel Edwards in part payment for pasturing a cow; "grindstone," full half worn out; "fifteen barrels," disposed of to Messrs. Hull & Moseley for family supplies; "three old kegs," gone to decay; "staves, headings, etc., made up, help paid, and debts due Sylvanus Tousley, Reuben Bennett, Morris Hall & Co., and W. & C. Gardner, paid;" "one barrel of soap," used up; "one axe, one wheelbarrow," nearly worn out, lent and lost; "two hogs, five pigs," fattened and eaten; "cash one dollar," expended in going to Onondaga to make the schedule in 1820; "debts due, supposed good and collectable," settled, except that of Slocum & Williams, and they dispute the demand; nothing received or can be from "debts bad;" one-half of pew in Christ church, Manlius, disposed of to Sylvanus Tousley towards a note held against him for the pew itself. At that time the pensioner said he owed \$349.50, to Thomas J. Gilbert, David Ely, Tillotson & Moseley, R. Bennett, Smith & Clark, David Hubbard, Nathan Williams, Nathan Hibbard and Erastus Ward. He rented from Isaac Hall, and his entire property was adjudged to be worth \$118.09. It included 30 books, three pocket books, a wash-board, umbrella and secretary, items not often found in the schedules of that day. Merrill was alive in 1840, at the age of 80.

WILLIAM ORCUTT—

The service of William Orcutt was in the First Massachusetts regiment of

Colonel Vose, under Captain John Mills. Orcutt was 69 years old in 1820, and, while his property was considered worth \$132.64, he had \$283.50 debts to offset it. His family consisted of his wife and three sons, the latter aged 17, 14 and 11.

ASA PARKS—

Under Captain Allen, in Colonel Jonathan Ward's regiment of Massachusetts troop. Asa Parks served for one year, from January 1, 1776, to January 1, 1777. At the time of making his affidavit, 1820, Parks was 65 years old, and all his property was only considered worth \$39, and he had pledged all of it with the exception of a set of shoemaker's tools worth \$3, to Pearl Kellogg for a debt of \$20. Parks was a cordwainer by occupation. He had a grandchild, George W. Parks, aged 12, who lived with him.

GEORGE RANSIER—

Long and valiant service in the war of the Revolution was sworn to by George Ransier upon the 25th of January, 1825. He was then 69 years of age. He said that early in 1776, he volunteered with his whole company, and served six months, partly at Long Island and partly at Kings Bridge and White Plains. In 1777 he was employed twelve months in the service, three months in Captain Herrick's Rangers, afterwards under Captain Hill and others, near West Point, and the latter part of the year under Colonel Dubois. Early in April, 1778, he enlisted in Captain Jonathan Titus' company, Colonel Henry B. Livingston's regiment, for nine months, in place of a man drafted, and served the full period and six weeks longer. It was at Fishkill, N. Y., that he enlisted and he joined his regiment at Valley Forge. He was one to assist in guarding a flag at Monmouth; was afterwards stationed at White Plains and Peckskill, and was discharged near Fort Plain, on the Mohawk, in February, 1779. Immediately Ransier enlisted in Captain McKenn's company, Colonel Van Rensselaer's regiment, for nine months, and acted as sergeant. He served his full time at a fort at Germantown, on the Mohawk river. During 1780 Ransier served as a battenman for eight

months on the Mohawk river, in conveying provisions and supplies to Fort Stanwix. Again he enlisted, early in 1781, in Colonel Marius Willett's regiment for nine months, and served the full time. This service took him into the battle of Johnstown and other skirmishes. Proof of this service was found in three affidavits that were annexed. They were sworn to by H. Lyon, Christopher Glazier and John Smith. Ransier did not get a pension then, because of insufficiency of proof, and upon the 29th of September, 1830, he again went before the court and made affidavit as to his service. In 1825, Ransier said that he and his wife, Anna Barbara, resided with their son, George Ransier, jr. His schedule showed that he possessed but \$18.87 worth of property. He had a small debt against Thomas Seeger and John I. Walrath, but they had taken the benefit of the insolvent act. John Everson, jr., was his son-in-law, and owed him for a pair of shoes and some other sums which John denied, but Ransier said that he intended to prosecute him. In 1830, Ransier said: "I have never been in the possession of money enough to go in search of evidence of my services in the Revolution, and even now have to rely upon the charity of my friends to get evidence." He also said that he owned one-quarter of an acre of land in Manlius, worth \$3, but not worth enclosing with a fence. He had a farm in Manlius until 1817 or 1818, when he became involved in debt and dependent for the management of it upon one of his sons, so he conveyed the farm to him. This farm of 88 acres he bought in 1807 for \$1,250, and conveyed it to his son George for \$25. He lived with his children, part of the time in Cayuga, and part of the time in Manlius. In 1810 at the age of 84, the pensioner still lived with his son George in Manlius.

JOHN SMITH—

The veteran John Smith of Manlius, went before Judge Joshua Forman of the Common Pleas in September, 1820, at the age of 84 years, and made his application. He said that in the year 1776, he enlisted for one year in Captain Jacob W. Seeger's company, in Colonel Cornelius D. Wynkoop's regiment of the

New York line. He was sent up with his company, as he recollected, to Fort Stanwix, to stop all the boats, and he served during the whole year as a sergeant in that company. He believed that he was discharged near Fort Plain, in the spring of the year 1777, but he could not state the day of the month he enlisted or was discharged. After the expiration of this year's service, Robert McKean raised a company, in which Smith was a lieutenant, and he served as such for two years and then resigned. He enlisted in 1778, and for that service he applied for a pension before, but his application was rejected. He was informed that it was because his service was in the levies. On the 19th day of July, 1820, Albert Van de Worker of Salina, went before Judge Forman and swore that he was a lieutenant in McKean's company in 1776, and that he well knew John Smith, who was a soldier in Captain Seeber's company from some time in the month of February until the latter part of December of the same year. Then Smith served as sergeant, and Van de Worker became acquainted with him at the recruiting rendezvous at Canajoharie, on the Mohawk river. The acquaintance was continued during the time of the service. Smith was discharged at Fort Plain, on the Mohawk river, as Van de Worker understood, as he was not present, his company having been discharged at Johnstown in the latter part of the year 1776. Further than this, Nicholas Pickard of Camillus, made an affidavit on August 2d, 1820, of the service of Smith. He belonged to McKean's company, which was said to be in Wynkoop's regiment, but as the company was stationed on the Mohawk river at an outpost, they never saw Wynkoop during his nine months' service. He knew Smith to be a sergeant in Seeber's company, and Joshua Forman appended the note that he considered Pickard a creditable witness. Smith was entirely blind in 1820, and said that he had been for many years. He had no property whatever except his clothing, and had been supported as a pauper by the town of Manlius. He swore that his children had all married off, and his wife would not live with him because he was so poor.

JOHN SPARLING—

The services of John Sparling, who was 65 years of age at the time of his appearance before the court in 1820, was in the company of Captain Daniel Pratt, in the First New Jersey regiment, commanded by Colonel Winds, and he served for one year. He said that he owned sixteen acres of wild land which was incumbered by a mortgage given by Benjamin Darling. This land he considered worth \$48, but it was so incumbered that he believed it uncertain whether or not he should be benefited. Among his possessions was a log chain which he considered worth at least \$1.50. He owed Hendrick Higbee, George Taylor and Timothy Huntley. Mrs. Sparling was 63 years old at that time, and they had one son, Joseph, aged 16.

THOMAS WHIPPLE—

Thomas Whipple was 60 years old in 1820. He served in Captain Flower's company, Colonel Grenton's Second Massachusetts regiment, and afterwards in Captain Sonney's company, same regiment, in the war of the Revolution. He was regularly discharged. The value of all Whipple's property was placed at \$24.82, and his debts were only \$6. He was a mason by trade, and had a wife aged 59, a son 18, and a daughter 13.

AMOS WILKINS—

In Captain Watson's company, Colonel Henry Jackson's regiment, Massachusetts troop, Amos Wilkins served for the term of one year, until transferred to the light infantry company commanded by Lieutenant White in the Third regiment of the Massachusetts line, where he served until discharged. He was 54 years old when he made his application in 1820. He said then that, outside of necessary wearing apparel, he possessed but one pair of spectacles, which he valued at fifty cents. He said that he was very infirm, having been wounded "during the late war in the battle of Sackett's Harbor." He was entirely dependent upon his pension and charity.

WILLIAM YARRINGTON—

The services of William Yarrington of Manlius, was in Captain Smith's company, Colonel Cortland's regiment,

New York line. His age was 59 in 1820. His property he valued at \$110.77, and said that he owed \$30. His wife was 56 years of age, and he had a daughter aged 13.

The records of Manlius revolutionary heroes, other than those who took advantage of the act of 1818, are interesting, and the regret is that more were not preserved, as many old soldiers made their homes in this town. Those whose names have found their way into the printed records are as follows:—

LEWIS BISHOP—

The pensioner, Lewis Bishop was one of the three last survivors of Colonel Lamb's regiment of artillery, formed for the defense of the New York frontier in 1781. In 1840, at the age of 79, he was living with Levi Bishop in the town of Manlius.

ANDREW BALSLEY—

The veteran, Andrew Balsley, was a resident of the west end of the town of Manlius which was taken to form Dewitt. In 1840, the pensioner had reached the age of 85, and resided with James Balsley.

SILAS BURKE—

In the census returns of 1840 is found the record of Silas Burke, a pensioner of the war of the Revolution. He also resided in Dewitt.

HENRY BOGARDUS—

With Henry P. Bogardus of Dewitt, in 1840, resided the Revolutionary pensioner, Henry Bogardus. The soldier then gave his age as 77.

ROSWELL CLEVELAND—

The census of 1840 shows Roswell Cleveland of Manlius a pensioner of the war of the Revolution, and 81 years of age.

JOHN COLE—

John Cole, the pensioner, gave his age as 75 for the census of 1840. He had a family and lived in Manlius.

JACOB G. GOW—

The soldier, Jacob G. Gow, lived in the town of Dewitt in 1840. He resided with John G. Gow, and was 84 years old.

ABSALOM DENNY—

In 1840, Absalom Denny, the pensioner

of the Revolution, lived with Abijah Miller.

GEORGE EDICK—

At the age of 84, George Edick was still alive and a resident of the town of Dewitt in 1840. He lived with his family.

ELIJAH GRIDLEY—

Elijah Gridley was 80 years old in 1840, and a pensioner of the government. That is the record in the census return.

CALEB B. MERRELL—

In Lakin's history of Military Lodge No. 93 of Manlius, is found a record of Caleb B. Merrell, a Revolutionary soldier who is said to have been a commissioned officer in the American army. However that may be, the records of the American army do not show that Caleb Merrell was ever a commissioned officer in the army. This same record says that Merrell was born in Great Barrington, Mass., in 1754, and that during the struggle for American independence he participated in the battles of Bennington, Bemis Heights, Saratoga, Stillwater, and that he was at the surrender of Burgoyne. He was at one time taken prisoner, conveyed to Canada, and confined for some time. He located at Whitestown, and sometime previous to 1802 he removed to Manlius, where he was engaged in the business of a stationery and book store. He was the first Worshipful Master of the Manlius lodge. His death occurred on the 2d of July, 1842.

ZEBEDEE POTTER—

The pensioner, Zebedee Potter resided in Manlius in 1840. He gave his age as 86 years.

PELHAM W. RIPLEY—

At the age of 76, the soldier Pelham W. Ripley, was alive in 1840 to answer to the census of the Revolutionary pensioners. He and his family resided in Dewitt.

TIMOTHY TEAL—

With his four brothers, Dr. Timothy Teal served in the Revolution. The service of the patriot was for six years, and eighteen months of that period he spent as a prisoner, having been captured at Horse Neck at the time when General Putnam made his famous escape.

In 1791 Dr. Teall moved to Manlius with his family. At the first town meeting held in Manlius, Teall was made assessor, and in 1800 was elected town clerk.

WILLIAM VERMILYEA—

The soldier, William Vermilyea, couldn't have been much more than a lad in the latter years of the Revolution, yet he took part in the conflict, and was a pensioner in 1840, at the age of 74. He lived in Dewitt.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS—

According to Lakin's History of the Manlius lodge, Joseph Williams was a captain in the Continental army. He located in Manlius in 1795, having come from Connecticut. He bought his land at twenty shillings an acre, and in the first year cleared and fenced five acres. He brought his family to Manlius the following year with an ox team and a sled. He had but fifty cents in cash when he arrived:

ROBERT WILSON—

The relation of Robert Wilson's war record to E. W. Clarke was interesting. During the War of the Revolution Robert Wilson accompanied his uncle, Captain Gregg, to Fort Schuyler, and was desirous of accompanying him at the time he was shot and scalped, but, on account of his youth (only thirteen years of age) and the apparent danger, was not permitted. He was appointed an ensign at the age of eighteen and soon after received a lieutenant's commission and served through the war. He was at the taking of Cornwallis, and was ordered to superintend the receiving of the British standards, forty-eight in number. When the officers of the British army were drawn up to present their colors, as many American sergeants were directed to secure them. The British officers refused to deliver them into the hands of non-commissioned officers, and Colonel Hamilton, seeing the confusion and delay, ordered Lieutenant Wilson to receive them and pass them to the hands of the sergeants, which he did by passing between the two ranks from one end to the other, to the satisfaction of all. Wilson was the second postmaster of Manlius in 1803.

DAVID WILLIAMS—

One of the first overseers of the poor

of the town of Manlius is given in the History of the Military Lodge as a captain in the American army. The records of the army do not show that he was a captain. In 1802, when the Military lodge was instituted, he presented it with a sword that he had secured on the battlefield of Yorktown.

MAJOR WATSON—

In 1840 the Revolutionary soldier, Major Watson, resided with Daniel Downs in the town of Dewitt. He had then reached the ripe old age of 93, and was a pensioner for his services.

SAMUEL WILCOX—

The veteran, Samuel Wilcox, was born in Peru, Mass., January 2d, 1744, according to the records of the Manlius Military lodge. But the army records do not say that he was commissioned a captain as stated in the lodge history. However, "Samuel Wilcocks" is given as a Second Lieutenant of Paterson's regiment from May, 1775. Wilcox was in the battle at Breed's Hill on January 17, 1775, and later accompanied Benedict Arnold to Quebec. Wilcox was in the repulse of Montgomery at the storming of Quebec, and returned to the colonies in 1776. He was later taken prisoner and confined in the noisome prison ships. Wilcox came to New York in 1798, located in the Dewitt end of Manlius, and died June 28, 1827.

JOHN YOUNG—

One of the earliest settlers in Onondaga county was John Young, the Revolutionary soldier, who located three miles east of the city line in 1788. At the close of the war he lived for a time in Saratoga county.

Marcellus.

The old town of Marcellus included the present towns of Marcellus, and Skaneateles, the latter being formed in 1830. In the old town of Marcellus some 33 Revolutionary soldiers made their homes. Marcellus was No. 9 of the towns of the Military Tract, but at present only contains one-tenth of the original township. The greater number of the first settlers of the town were from Massachusetts. The records of veterans found in the court reports contain some of the most interesting of local Revolutionary data, and are as follows:—

STEPHEN ALBRO—

In the company of Captain Peckham, regiment of Col. Jeremiah Olney, Rhode Island line of troop, Stephen Albro of Marcellus served during the war of the Revolution. He was 59 years of age when he came into court in 1820, and told of the goods of this world which he possessed. As he swore that all his chattels were worth but \$67.38, he put it in a sarcastic way, enumerating his possessions even to the cat and placing a value on each. He considered his cat worth six cents. Albro was a farmer and infirm because of his wound. His wife was 59 years old, and, his daughter, Maria Albro, 18. He owed Jonathan Berry \$75 and Scott & Fowler, \$25. In the census of 1840, Albro is still found to be alive, at the age of 81, and that he lived with Maria Hinman in the town of Spafford.

JOHN BRISTOL—

The Revolutionary soldier John Bristol was a resident of that part of Marcellus old town which in 1830 became Skaneateles. He was 83 years old when he came into court in 1825 and told his war record. He said that he enlisted for one year in October or November, 1775, in Connecticut, under Capt. Titus Watson, Col. Burrell's regiment, and served until August 15, 1776. Sometime in the latter part of the fall of 1775 or forepart of the winter of 1776, Bristol started with Col. Burrell's regiment for Quebec, and passed through Albany, Fort George, Ticonderoga and St. John's, and went as far as Chausable. Then the regiment returned to Ticonderoga, stayed a short time and went to Fort George, where Bristol was discharged. The veteran's property amounted to but \$57.61. Bristol was a potash boiler for Winston Day.

JAMES BAKER—

The service of James Baker was in Col. John Brooks' regiment, Captain Luke Day's company. He had no landed property, and all his personal property together but footed \$11.24. His most valuable possessions were a three-pail kettle worth \$2, and a fire shovel and tongs worth \$1. Baker was 64 years old in 1820, and a laborer. His wife Sarah was 64 years old, and they had a little girl aged 9.

LOUIS BAKER—

The pensioner Louis Baker was a veteran of the Massachusetts line. He served in Col. Michael Jackson's regiment, Capt. Cogswell's company. Baker was 58 years old in 1820, and possessed 59 acres valued at \$10 an acre, some stock and a potash kettle. To offset his assets of \$245.21 there were debts of \$455. Baker had two sons and a daughter, Elisha, aged 9, Thomas, 19, and Huldah, 16. Baker resided with William Baker in 1840.

JOSEPH COY—

From the 1st of December, 1775, to the 3d of January, 1777, the soldier, Joseph Coy, served in Capt. Jedediah Waterman's company, Col. John Durkee's regiment. He was 79 years old in 1820, and had property worth \$160.03, and debts of \$56.87. Coy was formerly a shoemaker.

NEHEMIAH CLEVELAND—

Upon the 27th of January, 1820, the Revolutionary veteran Nehemiah Cleveland said that his age was "75 past." He enlisted for one year in the early part of 1776, at Hampshire, Mass., in the company of Capt. Jonathan Allen, regiment of Col. Jonathan Ward. Cleveland joined the army at Dorchester soon after, and went to New York, where he served his full time and was discharged in 1777 at Peekskill. The veteran was in the battle on Long Island and on York Island. He had a lease on 30 acres on lot 36 during life, and his personal property was worth \$50. Cleveland had a wife and two children. In 1840 the veteran was alive at the age of 87, and lived with Louis W. Cleveland in Skaneateles.

REUBEN FARNHAM—

The veteran Reuben Farnham was 71 years old in 1820. He had served for one year, in 1776, in Captain Thomas Grosvenor's company, Col. John Durkee's regiment, Twentieth Continental infantry. In putting the value of his property at \$106, the veteran's schedule is interesting in his evident desire to let the government know why his values were sold. He said he had "one mare, ring-boned, \$10; one old cow, hipped, \$5; one small calf, \$1.50; two small hogs, \$3; shovel, tongs, two old chairs, etc."

Farnham was a mason by trade, and among the firms he owed, for his debts amounted to \$145.81, were Day & Hicox, and Hall & Fynch.

NOBLE GUNN—

In the company of Captain Jenkins, regiment of Col. Samuel Brewer, and brigade of General Patterson, the veteran Noble Gunn served for three years. He was 58 years old in 1820, and had property valued at \$44, with debts of \$50. Said he: "I am a miller, and have been lame ever since the war in consequence of having had my knee broken in the service of the Revolution, and am not able to labor much." His sons were King Gunn, aged 18; Burrell, age not given; Westill, aged 12, and Orin, aged 7. There was also a daughter, Martha Ann Gunn.

STEPHEN HAGAR—

In the company of Captain Job Sumner and Col. William Hull's regiment, Stephen Hagar served during the Revolutionary war. He had property worth \$34.02, which included a Bible, Hymn Book and "Saint's Rest," books seldom found in the schedules of the soldiers. His debts amounted to \$35. Hagar was 60 years old in 1820, his wife 50, and they had daughters aged 23, 17, 13 and 15.

JONATHAN HOWARD—

Upon the 5th of February, 1823, the soldier, Jonathan Howard, said that he was 70 years old. Early in the spring of 1776, he was enlisted by Major Van Buren, in a company at Rensselaer, N. Y., organized under Captain Bentley. Howard said in his affidavit: "I embarked at Albany for West Point, where I served part of the time as an artilleryman at the eleven-gun battery in Fort Constitution, and was discharged December 1, by Moses R. Van Vranken, lieutenant, and Major Van Buren said it was for nine months. Also, early in the spring following 1777, I was called out in the service of the State of New York, to the northward, under General Schuyler, and after retreating before General Burgoyne to Fort Edward, General Schuyler proposed to the troop whose time of service was about to end, that all those who should enter the service to continue during the campaign, should be made

equal in compensation with the Continental troop for the whole time of service. Accordingly I volunteered and served until the surrender of Burgoyne, and I was in the battle of Saratoga, and was at the storming of the enemy's breastworks under General Arnold, besides performing many tours of service." The property of Howard was worth just \$30.50.

ZEBULON MOFFETT—

The service of Zebulon Moffett was in the company commanded by Capt. Joseph Hinds, in Col. James Reed's regiment, New Hampshire line, for one year. The total property of Moffett was worth but \$16.13, and he had debts of \$55.50, which included \$4.50 for a coffin. Moffett was 72 years old in 1820, and his wife 67.

WILLIAM MILES—

The veteran William Miles of Marcellus, was chief gunner in Col. John Crane's regiment, which was the Third artillery of Massachusetts. He was in Capt. William Treadwell's company, and was discharged in 1781. At the age of 63 in 1820, he had no landed property, and all his goods were worth but \$41.60, with debts of \$40. Miles had three children, a boy of 21, and two girls, 16 and 14.

EPHRAIM MARBLE—

In the company of Captain Sloan, in Colonel Paterson's regiment of Massachusetts troop, Ephraim Marble served for the term of ten months. Then he was in the company of Captain Ashley of the same regiment for six weeks. His property was worth but \$61.15, while he had debts of \$46.75. The veteran Marble was 68 years old in 1820, and his wife, Hannah, 56. His daughter, Rachel, was 15, and his son, Jonas, 11.

FREEMAN NORTON—

Freeman Norton was a mariner on board the frigate Warren in the navy for twelve months during the Revolutionary war. In 1820 he was 66 years old, and offset his property worth \$11.50 with debts of \$29.50. He had a wife and five children dependent on him for support.

DAVID NORTHRUP—

The Revolutionary soldier David Northrup said that he first enlisted in

Captain Lewis' company, Colonel Christopher Greene's regiment, on the 1st of January, 1780, and served in that company while it lay at Old Providence, for three months, in the business of getting wood for the regiment. Upon the 1st of April he was transferred to Captain Dexter's company in the same regiment, for the purpose of butchering for the regiment. This took six weeks, and then he was employed as a hand on board Col. Green's boat, and continued in such service for the remainder of the year. In 1820 Northrup was 64 years old, and his entire property consisted of a pair of spectacles worth 25 cents, and a pen knife worth 37 1-2 cents. His wife was 56 years old.

SAMUEL ROUNDS—

Upon the 23d of May, 1825, in the court of Common Pleas, Samuel Rounds said that he was 65 years old. In the Revolutionary war he enlisted for one year, at Boston, under Colonel Brewer of the Massachusetts line, and at the end of this year he enlisted for three years in Colonel Sheppard's regiment, Captain Knapp's company. This time was served, and then Rounds enlisted again at Rehoboth, in the same company, for nine months, and again enlisted for one year in Captain Seagrave's company, Col. Joseph Vose's regiment. The first enlistment of this long-time soldier was in 1776, and his last discharge was at Peekskill in 1782, from General Glover's brigade. Rounds was in the battles of Saratoga and Monmouth, was wounded in Rhode Island, was at the East Chester fight and at the battle of White Plains. His schedule showed property worth but \$61.19. Willett and Henry Raynor, the Onondaga merchants, owed him \$60 to be paid in goods.

SIMEON SKEELS—

The service of Simeon Skeels was in Capt. Nathaniel Tuttle's company of Col. Charles Webb's regiment of the Connecticut line. His property, worth \$19.81 and more than overbalanced with debts of \$25. In 1820, Skeels said he was 61 years old, his wife 50, and he had a son aged 16. Skeels was a farmer upon the east side of Skaneateles lake.

DANIEL SMITH—

The Revolutionary patriot, Daniel

Smith, took up arms for the cause of the colonies early in the war. In the year 1775 he served seven months in Captain Knowlton's company, in Colonel Putnam's regiment. In the year 1776, in Colonel Durkee's regiment he served for one year. In the year 1820, he gave his age as 65, and said his property was worth but \$181, while his debts amounted to \$186. Smith was a farmer. His wife was then 67 years old.

ISAAC STAPLES—

In the First Massachusetts regiment, commanded by Colonel Vose, in the company of Capt. Joseph Kellin's, Isaac Staples served as a private. He was a farmer, 56 years old in 1820, and a sufferer from rheumatism. His family consisted of his wife, Esther; his son Warren, aged 15, and daughter Evaline, aged 13. Staples was alive to answer to the census of 1840, and lived in Skaneateles.

WILLIAM WEBBER—

The service of William Webber was in Captain Prays company, of the First regiment of the Massachusetts line. He enlisted in March, 1781, and served until June, 1783. Webber's entire property in 1820 consisted of a Bible worth 50 cents, and a psalm book worth 20 cents. But he had debts of \$35.50. Webber was a common laborer, and his wife and son lived with him at that time. The census of 1840 gives Webber's residence at Skaneateles, and his age as 77 years.

JOHN WALSH—

It was early in the war of independence that John Walsh of Skaneateles enlisted and his service was until peace was declared. In 1775 he enlisted in Col. Paul Dudley Loyalant's regiment, he said, in Capt. William Scott's company, and served as a private for six months. In the spring of 1776 he enlisted in Colonel Van Schaick's regiment, Capt. John Vander's company for six months, and served for that time in making roads from Albany to Lake George. Then, in the fall of 1776, he enlisted for during the war in Colonel Van Schuick's regiment, in Capt. John Copp's company, and served afterward in Capt. Charles Parson's company, until his discharge in 1783. A part of this time the veteran did sergeant's duty. Walsh said in 1821 that he was 81 years old;

that he had absolutely no property, was blind and lived on the charity of his friends.

The Revolutionary soldiers of Marcellus old town, whose records do not occur in the court reports, and whose names have found perpetuity in printed histories, census reports and on monuments are as follows:—

JOB BARBER—

In the year 1840, the veteran of the Revolution, Job Barber, lived with Erastus Whiting, in the town of Marcellus. He was 86 years of age, and a pensioner.

JOHN BEACH—

In the west end of Marcellus old town, which was then Skaneateles, lived John Beach in 1840. He was 76 years of age, a pensioner of the Revolution, and he resided with Samuel P. Rhoades.

LEMUEL BARROWS—

According to the census records of 1840, Lemuel Barrows was a veteran who was a resident of Marcellus. At that time he was 78 years old, and lived with Ezekiel Baker, jr.

JONATHAN BAKER—

The veteran, Jonathan Baker, was a resident of Marcellus in 1840. He was then 78 years of age, and had his family living with him.

JOSEPH BISHOP—

The Revolutionary soldier, Joseph Baker, lived with Ira Bishop in 1840. He was 81 years old.

REUBEN DORCHESTER—

The veteran, Reuben Dorchester, was the head of a numerous family in the town of Marcellus. In 1840 he had reached the age of 92, and lived with Eliakim Dorchester.

JOHN DALLIBA—

One of the young men of the Revolution, but old men of Marcellus in 1840, was John Dalliba. Latterly he lived with Sanford Dalliba, and gave his age to the censustaker as 75.

CHAUNCY GAYLORD—

According to the census of 1840 Chauncy Gaylord the soldier was still alive. He lived with Asaph Gaylord, and was 83 years old.

ROBERT McCULLOCK—

The soldier Robert McCulloch of Mar-

cellus lived to be more than 90 years of age. The census of 1840 gives his age as 79 years, and his residence with his family in that town. He was a pensioner.

JARED SMITH—

Before the year 1800 the soldier of the Revolution, Lieut. Jared Smith of Laueshoro, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, settled in Marcellus. Almost with the first alarm at Lexington he put aside his humble farm implements for the weapons of war. He was a second lieutenant in Whitcomb's Massachusetts regiment from May to December, 1775; and a second lieutenant in the Twelfth Continental infantry from the 1st of January, 1776. His later record in the war of the Revolution has been lost.

JOHN WILKINSON, SR.—

At the age of 17, John Wilkinson, sr., entered the ranks of the Continental line. He was captured and confined in the notorious Jersey prison ship in New York harbor, for nine months. Then he was exchanged, but his health had suffered materially. In February, 1799, Wilkinson left his home in Troy and came to Onondaga county. He settled upon a farm a mile from the shore of Skaneateles lake, where he died three years later. John Wilkinson, jr., was born at Troy in 1798.

DAVID WELSH—

The veteran David Welsh came to Skaneateles from Fort Ann, Washington county, in 1798, and settled on lot 73. He was a private in the Revolution, and was in the battle of Bennington, where he was wounded in the shoulder. He built the first frame barn in the town in 1800.

Camillus.

In this record of the Revolutionary soldiers who made the old town of Camillus their home, there are found forty-three names. The old town of Camillus included the present towns of Elbridge and Van Buren, and so the record is that of the three towns. Splendid records of service in the continental line are given many of these residents, nineteen of whom sought aid from the government and made affidavits of their service in court between 1820 and 1830.

Those who asked aid from the government they so valiantly fought for, under the act of 1818, were as follows:—

JOHN BRITTIN—

At the age of 64 in 1820, John Brittin, who lived in Memphis, made affidavit that he enlisted with the company of Captain Jonathan Pierson on June 1, 1777, for three years. His entire property was adjudged to be worth \$73.75, while he had debts that amounted to \$101. He said that he owned fifty acres on lot 37, Camillus, fifteen acres of which was under improvement, with only an old log house on it that was fifteen years old. An incident of his ownership was an ejectment suit against the patriot, and he considered the title so doubtful as not to be of any value. Among his chattels was a cow which he believed to be worth \$15, a ring for an ox yoke worth fifty cents and andirons which he could sell for \$2. He owed Stephen Brittin \$60; Betsey Angel, \$25; Giddeon Nottingham, \$12, and James Ranson, \$4. Brittin was a mason by trade, but only able to work a part of the time. He had no wife living, and his two daughters were aged 15 and 12. In 1840, "John C. Brittin" was alive and a resident of the part of Camillus that had been taken to form Van Buren. He was then 84 years of age and lived with John Conets. His death occurred on the 21st of July, 1842, and he is buried at Ionia.

REUBEN CLARK—

The pensioner Reuben Clark enlisted in Capt. Ball's company, Col. Arnold's regiment, Massachusetts line, in the year 1776, and served for one year. At the time he was discharged Col. Shepard commanded the regiment. Clark's total property was valued at \$182.63, and his liabilities came pretty close to his assets. They were placed at \$165.96. Included in the patriot's assets was a demand against Henry Seymour of Pompey for \$34. Clark's wife was 54 years old in 1820, and he was 61. Their grandchild, Julian Clark, lived with them.

JOHN CLARK—

The service of John Clark was in Col. John Lamb's Second regiment of artillery, in Capt. Thomas Hotchkins' company. He had property worth in all \$17,

and had accumulated debts to the amount of \$386.47. In 1820, Clark was 64 years old, his wife Ruth 50, and his children, Richard Fox, and May and Hannah, aged 15, 14 and 11 respectively. Clark was alive in 1840, and lived with Joel Chapman.

CURTIS CHAPPELL—

Said Curtis Chappell when he came before the court in 1820: "I enlisted in 1777 into Catlin's company, Col. Meig's regiment, Connecticut line, and was transferred to the command of Capt. Tinsye, under Col. Zebulon Butler, where I remained until the close of the war." Chappell was 65 years old and had property worth \$64.91. He owed \$51.40. Chappell was a farmer; his wife was 62 years of age, and there was one son, Truman Chappell, aged 18, and a daughter, Lucinda, aged 16.

JAMES DUNHAM—

The patriot James Dunham was 62 years old in 1820. He was a farmer and carpenter, with property worth \$21.34. He enlisted for the term of nine months in the spring of the year 1778, at Morristown, N. J., in the company commanded by Capt. Meads, in the regiment of Col. De Hart; New Jersey line. Mary Dunham, his wife, was 38 years old, Mary Ann, his daughter, 12, and his sons, James W., Hiram B. and William F. Dunham, aged 6, 4 and 1 respectively.

SHEREBIAH EVANS—

Reference to Sherebiah Evans, the Revolutionary soldier, is found in the affidavit of Betsey Evans, his wife. He was a pensioner under the act of 1818, and died on the 8th of August, 1820. His property was adjudged to be worth \$92.76. Patriot Evans' family consisted of his wife, aged 46, three sons aged 16, 10 and 7, and a daughter aged 13. Mr. Evans ran the first mill at Marcellus, and he is buried at Warners.

JOHN INGALSBE—

The service of John Ingalsbe was in Col. Nixon's regiment, Massachusetts line, in Capt. Wheeler's company, and he was discharged under Capt. Thomas Barnes. He was a Lexington minuteman. The debts of the patriot amounted to \$589.95, and his property to \$620.93, which included his equity in a 100-acre farm. Mr. Ingalsbe was 67 years of age

in 1820, and lame and infirm. He had one daughter, Olive, aged 23.

REUBEN KIDDER—

At the age of 60, with his hip out of joint and not able to walk without a crutch, Reuben Kidder hobbled into court in 1820, to say that all his property was worth \$70.10, while his debts were \$15. He was a cooper by trade, and enlisted in Daniel Livermore's company, Col. Reed's regiment of infantry, New Hampshire troop, where he remained until the close of the war. Mr. Kidder's wife was 46 years old, and his children, Noah, Deborah, Lemina and Eli.

WILLIAM LAKIN—

The patriot, William Lakin, enlisted in the Second New Hampshire regiment, sometime in April, 1777, in Capt. Clois' company. He served for three years in this company, and was discharged in Boston in 1780. Then he enlisted for the remainder of the period of the war in the First New Hampshire regiment, Capt. Scott's company, and continued to serve until the 9th of November, 1782, when he was discharged as an invalid. Lakin was in the battle at Hubbard, near Ticonderoga, and at the battle at Bemis' Heights, where he was wounded in the body and in the left hand. Lakin made his affidavit on the 31st of August, 1821, and he was then 64 years old. He said that he was unable to work by reason of the wounds he received in the war and infirmities; his right hand was diseased and his left one injured by a shot. Lakin's entire property was only worth \$81.39, and he held with John Lakin a agreement to buy twenty acres of land at \$12 per acre. With him lived his wife, aged 59, and her daughter, Emia Simmons, aged 16. Lakin died on the 23d of February, 1835, in his 78th year.

ATCHISON MELLIN—

The patriot, Atchison Mellin, served for three years from July, 1775, to July, 1778. He said that in July, 1775, he enlisted to serve for one year, unless sooner discharged, in Col. William Thompson's regiment, Capt. Mathew Smith's company, Pennsylvania troop. When the first year expired, Mellin enlisted to serve for two years in the same regiment, then commanded by Col.

Howe, in Capt. Michael Simpson's company, and continued to serve until his time expired. Mellin was 72 years old in 1820, and his property was valued at \$17. This included a set of turning tools worth \$5. He lived with his children and had no family to support.

EBENEZER MOSELEY—

The Revolutionary soldier, Ebenezer Moseley, enlisted in Captain Joseph Thompson's company, Col. Nixon's regiment, Massachusetts troop, in 1776, and remained until duly discharged. The old patriot's property, for he was 64 in 1820, was considered worth \$120.03. This included a note of Peter Warner, besides "seven old hens" which were valued at 44 cents. The debts of Moseley amounted to \$53.50. He was a shoemaker by trade, and infirm from rheumatism and old age. His wife, Prudence, was 61 years old, and they depended on their son for support.

ROBERT PAIN—

Robert Pain was 73 years of age in 1820. He enlisted at West Point in 1780, and was in the Fourth Massachusetts regiment.

NICHOLAS PICKARD—

In April, 1776, Nicholas Pickard enlisted in Capt. McKean's company, Col. Van Schaick's regiment, New York line, and served six months. In the fall of 1777 he enlisted in Capt. John Van Anglen's company, Col. Ogden's regiment, New Jersey line, for three years. In 1778, he says he was taken out of his corps and sent to Jersey to make shoes for the army. Next, he enlisted in the Jersey line of troop as George Augustin. He was in the battles at Whitmarsh and Monmouth, and in the skirmish at Elizabethtown, when the attack was made by the British under Col. Sterling. He was also in the engagement of Gen. Lincoln with the British and Indians at Chenung. Pickard was 67 years old in 1820. He possessed 25 acres in Camillus worth \$200, but believed he would lose it. The total property of the patriot, who was a skin dresser and glove and shoe maker, was adjudged to amount to \$250. His wife, Mary, was then 56 years old.

STEPHEN ROBINSON—

The service of the Revolutionary sol-

der, Stephen Robinson, was in the infantry commanded first by Lieutenant James Fairlie, and afterwards by Lieutenant Spalding, in the regiment of Col. Philip Van Cortlandt, the Second New York. Robinson was 57 years old in 1820; had property valued at \$33.98, and a wife and four children.

FREELOVE ROBERTS—

The patriot, Freelove Roberts, swore in court in 1820, that he was 63 years old, and enlisted in Col. Sheldon's regiment, Connecticut line, and served until the close of the war, a period of six years and one month. His wife was 60 years of age. His property, which included ten dollars in cash, was worth \$53.20, and he had \$90 worth of debts to offset it.

JOHN SCOTT—

The soldier, John Scott, third, said that he enlisted in Captain Hinckley's company, Col. Sherman's regiment, Connecticut line, in the year 1777. His service was for three years. Scott was 59 years old in 1820, and had property valued at \$36.92. He had one stepson, Lewis Scott, aged 9, and a stepdaughter. His wife was 52 years old.

ELIJAH WARD—

At the age of 61 in 1820, Elijah Ward made affidavit that he served in Col. Thomas Nixon's regiment, in Captain Hugh Twogood's company, afterwards in Captain Haywood's company, and was discharged in Captain Peter Clois' company. He had no landed property, and all his pots, tea-kettles, andirons, tongs and so on were only worth \$16.35. He was unable to work, and had one daughter, Ahmira, aged 15.

CALVIN WATERMAN—

It was on the 31st of May, 1827, that Calvin Waterman told of his Revolutionary service in court. He said that he enlisted as a private in Captain Brewster's company of infantry, in the fall of 1775, for one year, and joined the regiment commanded by Col. Jedediah Huntington, Connecticut line. He served until August 27, 1776, when he was taken at the battle of Long Island, by the British, and so remained a prisoner until the spring of 1777, when he was sent to New London, Conn., and exchanged and discharged. He had twenty acres of Canillus land, worth not exceeding \$15

an acre, and his property footed up \$360.81 1-2. Waterman was a farmer and shoemaker, and among the people he owed were Charlotte Ware, John Patch, Otis Bigelow, Alexander Russo, Brockway & Kimberly, Elijah and Harold White, Miles W. Bennett & Co., Nathaniel Tompkins, John Norton, David Tillotson and Isaac Earl. The pensioner's wife was 60 years old. Waterman was alive in 1810, at the age of 85.

DENISON WHEDON—

For some reason, Denison Whedon found it necessary to make two affidavits of his service in the Revolution in 1825. He was then 65 years old, and said that he served in Capt. Malachi Henry's company, Col. David Brewer's regiment of infantry, Massachusetts line, for eight months in the year 1775. In 1776 he enlisted and served for one year in Capt. Warham Park's company, Col. Learned's regiment, Massachusetts line, and was in the same company when discharged. The second affidavit is more specific in giving the first enlistment at Westfield, Mass., in May, 1775, and the second at Roxbury, Mass. The latter service was eleven months in duration, and Whedon was discharged by Gen. Glover at East Chester, N. Y. Whedon was a farmer, and had property worth \$123.21. He had a wife and one son, Samuel.

The list of Revolutionary soldiers, besides that given in court affidavits is augmented materially by the names of those taken from the printed records, which follow:—

NATHAN BETTS—

One of the soldier residents of Van Buren was Nathan Betts. His name is now found upon the monument at Baldwinsville.

MILES BENNET—

The census records of 1840, give the fact of the Revolutionary soldier, Miles Bennet being a resident of Canillus. He gave his age as 74. His name is upon the Baldwinsville monument.

HENRY BECKER—

As a soldier of the Revolution, Henry Becker is given credit upon the Baldwinsville soldiers' monument.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM—

The soldier, John Cunningham, was the only one out of the 34 soldiers of the New York line drawing military lots in

the present town of Van Buren, to settle upon his claim. Even in this case it appears that he sold his title and then repurchased it. He was a bombardier, and drew lot 38. Cunningham was a soldier in Capt. Machin's company of an artillery regiment. His company took part in the expedition against the Onondagas in 1779. Cunningham came to Van Buren in 1808, and died about 1820.

BENJAMIN DEPUY—

The Baldwinsville soldiers' monument commemorates the name of Benjamin Depuy as a hero of the Revolution.

JOHN DILL—

Upon the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, John Dill entered what was then termed the five months' service as a volunteer orderly sergeant in the company of Capt. John Graham, Col. Paulding's regiment, under Gen. Alexander McDougall, and was in one of the battles in the vicinity of New York. In October, 1777, he was stationed at Fort Montgomery, in that portion called Fort Clinton. A small creek separates the two. At this time it was taken by the British, and the battle continued until late at night, which enabled those at Fort Clinton to escape. Dill, with others, swam the creek, passing under the wall of Fort Montgomery. He afterwards went up the North River with the Americans in pursuit of the British fleet to Esopus, now Kingston, which the British burned. After the surrender of Burgoyne Dill returned to the army as an artificer. He was a member of the company of Capt. James Young, afterwards commanded by James Sheppard. He was discharged in 1780, and took a place on the staff of Col. Christopher Ming, and was later in Gen. Pickering's department. Dill died at Camillus on the 21st of September, 1846, in the 88th year of his age. His name was given as a pensioner of the government in the census of 1840, and he lived with Samuel Dill.

GEORGE PRAYER—

The name of George Prayer has been placed in the honorable list of Revolutionary heroes on the Baldwinsville monument.

THOMAS FARRINGTON—

The name of Thomas Farrington is

also placed in the same list upon the soldiers' memorial at Baldwinsville.

SAMUEL GILBERT—

In the Revolutionary service records Samuel Gilbert is placed, and his name finds space upon the Baldwinsville monument.

JOHN HERRICK—

The soldier John Herrick has his name perpetuated as a Revolutionary veteran upon the monument at Baldwinsville.

THOMAS INGERSOLL—

The Baldwinsville memorial likewise gives the name of Thomas Ingersoll as a Revolutionary patriot.

SQUIRE MANRO—

The Revolutionary soldier, Squire Manro, and he spelled his name with an "a," too, came from New England, and settled near the place where the village of Elbridge now stands. Mr. Manro kept the first tavern in the place.

JOHN McHARRIE—

John McHarric is given as the first permanent settler in the northern part of the town of Van Buren. He was a Revolutionary veteran and moved with his family from Maryland to the Seneca country, locating his cabin on lot 7 about 1792. He died November 26, 1807, at the age of 55 years.

GILL MALLORY

The census of 1840 gives the record of Gill Mallory, the Revolutionary veteran. He was then 85 years of age, and resided with Joel Mallory, in Elbridge.

THOMAS MARVIN—

The Baldwinsville monument records the name of Thomas Marvin as a Revolutionary soldier.

STEPHEN PRATT—

The Revolutionary soldier, Stephen Pratt, lived in Elbridge in 1840. He then gave his age as 79, and resided with Mary Tilly.

SILAS SCOTFIELD—

Silas Scotfield's name is placed upon that honorable list of Revolutionary soldiers found upon the Baldwinsville memorial.

DOUW SMITH—

Perhaps the oldest veteran of the Revolution in the county, was Douw Smith of Van Buren. The census of 1840 gave his age at that time as 105. He then lived with Augustus Smith. Smith set-

tled on lot 20, and his death occurred in 1841.

AUSTIN SMITH—

The name of Austin Smith, as a Revolutionary hero, is found upon the Baldwinville monument.

JOHN TAPPAN—

The service of John Tappan, a pioneer of Van Buren, was in New Jersey troop during the Revolution. He came to Van Buren in 1796, and settled west of Ionia, Tappan was born in New Jersey in 1756, and died on November 22, 1818.

ENOCH WOOD—

The census of 1840 gives the record of Enoch Wood of Camillus, as a Revolutionary soldier. He then lived with his family in that town.

JOSEPH WHITE—

The Revolutionary soldier, Joseph White, came to Camillus in 1804, from West Springfield, Mass., and bought a farm just north of the bridge over Nine Mile creek at Amboy. White was a surveyor, and died in 1830, aged 81 years.

GEORGE WAGONER—

The name of George Wagoner, as a soldier of the Revolution, is found upon the Baldwinville monument.

NOTE.

The old town of Cicero in 1820, included the present town of Clay, which was set off in 1827. Some nine Revolutionary soldiers are found to have made their residence in the old town, but one of whom, Captain John Shepherd, settled upon the lot which was drawn for his services at the time of the peril of the colonies. Anent the records of Revolutionary people, there is one of a resident of the eastern part of the town which can hardly be placed in the list of patriots. The record is that of "Tory" Foster, as he was familiarly called. He is said to have frequently boasted of his cruelties towards his countrymen during the Revolutionary war. He was under Sir John Johnson and Brant at the Cherry Valley and Wyoming massacres, and in their numerous incursions into the Mohawk country. In Clark's relations it is said that people became so exasperated with him, on account of his boastings, that he had frequently to flee and hide in the woods for several days at a time, to

escape the vengeance of his neighbors. He one day went into the blacksmith shop of Judge Tousley at Manlius, and commenced relating his cruelties and exploits against the Americans in the Revolutionary war. The judge, then at the anvil with sledge in hand, listened patiently for some time; at length his patience became exhausted and he seized a heavy bar of iron and struck at him with his full strength. Fortunately, the force of the blow was arrested by the iron striking a beam overhead, and Foster instantly left the shop. Both of "Tory" Foster's ears had been cropped off before he came to the town, and he wore his hair long to hide the disgrace. But the gallant records of those who fought in the colonial line is more interesting. From the affidavits made in the Court of Common Pleas, these extracts are made:—

JOHN CALDWELL—

It was a record of suffering and imprisonment that Veteran John Caldwell of Cicero swore to on the 20th of May, 1827. He enlisted in May, 1778 or 1779, for nine months, at Colerain, Mass., in the company of Captain Keith, regiment of Colonel Jackson, and General Jackson, and General Larned's brigade of the Massachusetts line. Caldwell served until March, 1779, or 1780,—he was not positive as to the year. He was discharged from service at West Point, N. Y., and was employed in quartermaster's service, under Udney Hay, esq., most of the time of this service. In the September following this discharge, Caldwell again took up arms for the struggling colony. He enlisted in Captain Adiel Sherwood's company, Livingston's regiment, New York troop, and was stationed at Fort Ann. After a month's service he was taken prisoner with the others of the garrison, and sent to Montreal, where he was detained until November, 1782, when he was sent round by water to Boston and exchanged. Caldwell said that he was in actual service under his first enlistment nine months, and under his second, including his imprisonment, more than two years. The pensioner was 67 years of age in 1827, and his property consisted of four acres in Oxford county, Ohio,

worth \$40, "also one common hoe and garden hoe, valued at nine shillings." Caldwell was a farmer, without family, and for two years had been living with Eben T. Dennis of Cicero.

HENRY DESBROW—

Upon the 26th of February, 1821, Henry Desbrow said he was 67 years old. He enlisted in the spring of 1777 in the company of Captain Chapman, in Colonel Swift's regiment, Connecticut line. He was in the battles of Monmouth and Germantown, and was discharged in New Jersey in 1780. The total property of Desbrow, which seemed to be in notes for small amounts, was adjudged to be worth \$67.81. He owned a note against Gershom Tilly for fifty salt barrels, for \$12.50, and notes against Elisha Pierce, Nathan Allen, Jonathan Pierce, Moses Pierce and Rufus Prine. He himself owed Smith Desbrow \$50. His family consisted of his wife aged 50, and two children, Polly aged 13, and Clarissa, aged 7.

ISRAEL HOOKER—

The service of Israel Hooker was in Jacob Head's company, in Colonel James Reid's regiment, for the year 1776, and he was duly discharged. While the property of Hooker, who was 62 years old in 1829, was valued at \$71.98, he had debts that amounted to \$100. He had the occupation of eighteen acres of land during his natural life; of this but four acres was under improvement while the remainder was in a state of nature. Hooker said that he was a common laborer, "but unable to labor as he had but one eye and one arm." His wife, Mary C. Hooker, was 63 years old, and his son, Israel, was 25.

ELIJAH LOOMIS—

The pensioner, Elijah Loomis, went before the court on the 10th of September, 1820, and gave a description of his property. He said that he had a lease for his natural life of 25 acres in the town of Cicero. All his property was worth \$146.63, and included an old clock and quite a number of kettles. Loomis was the first settler at South Bay, on the lake shore, in 1804. The Revolutionary soldier and his wife, after having lived together 64 years, were alive and resided on the same property upon which

they settled at the time J. V. H. Clark wrote his "Onondaga" in 1847. He was then 86 years of age.

JOHN SHEPHERD—

Captain John Shepherd of Shepherd's Point, Oneida lake, went before the court on February 27th, 1821, to make the affidavit which should give him a pension for his services. He was then 64 years of age, and said that he enlisted in the spring of 1777, in the company of Capt. James Young, Col. Udney Hay's regiment, in the quartermaster general's department. Shepherd was in the battle of Stony Point. The same company was in 1779 annexed to Baldwin's regiment, and Shepherd received a commission from the Board of War to command the company. The commission, Shepherd said, he sent to Albany in 1802, in order to draw his bounty land and it was never returned. Captain Shepherd left the army by leave of Colonel Baldwin, on account of ill-health, in the fall of 1781, and never after did duty in the army. At the time of his application, Captain Shepherd said that he had no realty, while his personal property was worth but \$66.96. This included a debt of \$17 that Samuel Hemenway owed him, while he owed Dr. Gordon Needham \$16. His wife was 60 years old. According to J. V. H. Clark, Captain Shepherd was the only man in the town of Cicero who occupied a lot for which he served. He drew lot No. 11, and with his family lived upon it until his death in 1824.

Among the records of Revolutionary patriots not found in the court entries, who belonged to the old town of Cicero and the new town of Clay, were the following:—

SAMUEL BRAGDEN—

According to the census of 1840, Samuel Bragden lived with Thomas Bragden in the town of Clay, and was 78 years of age.

JOHN LYNN—

At the age of 88 years, in 1840, John Lynn, the pensioner, was a resident of the town of Clay. He was one of the early settlers of the town.

PATRICK MCGEE—

The patriot Patrick McGee is generally accredited with being the first white settler within the territory which now

belongs to the town of Clay, which was then, 1793, within the town of Lysander. The circumstances under which McGee first saw Three-River Point, where he afterwards settled, are peculiarly interesting, not to say romantic. It was in 1780, and McGee was a prisoner in the hands of the British, on his way to Fort Oswego and Canada. There was an extensive clearing at this point, handsomely laid in grass, without a shrub or tree for something like a mile or more along the banks of each river. Then it was that McGee vowed that if he ever obtained his liberty he would settle on that beautiful spot. He fulfilled his vow by settling at Three-River Point in 1793. He erected the first frame house in the town in 1808 or 1809. Two years previous to 1793, he came to Brewerton.

JAMES SMITH—

James Smith is given in the war records at Washington as a soldier of the Revolution. He was a pensioner of the government, and was alive in 1840, at the age of 80 years. At that time he lived with Leonard Smith in Clay.

Lysander.

Twelve of the heroes of the Revolution added to the life of the early town of Lysander. It was one of the original eleven towns of the county, and boasted of several soldiers of the New York line, who settled upon their lots. But thirty-three of the original lots were taken to form the town of Hannibal when Oswego county was erected, and that reduces the list of Revolutionary soldiers belonging to this town, as this record is formed only of the soldiers within the present limits of Onondaga county. The records of three soldiers found in the court reports of Onondaga are first given:

JOSEPH DELONG—

When the veteran, Joseph Delong, came into court on the 1st of September, 1820, he said he was 59 years old. He said also that he enlisted in Captain Swarthout's company, Colonel Lamb's regiment, in 1782, for three years. Besides serving in that company, he was in the company of Captain Bliss until the close of the war. Then he was ordered on to Springfield, Mass., and

served there in a company commanded by Captain Bryant, in the service of the United States, until the expiration of his term of three years. He went to West Point, and was there discharged by Captain Johnson, who had belonged to the same regiment in the New York line. Before he received his pension, DeLong said he was not worth \$10, and his property, which inventoried \$113.60, was bought with pension money. His family then consisted of his wife, aged 40, and four children.

LOAM NEARING—

At the age of 63, in 1820, Loam Nearing came to court to ask for a pension. He enlisted in June, 1776, in the regiment of Colonel Huntington in the Connecticut line. Nearing was in the battle on Long Island, in which his regiment was nearly all cut off. Nearing had property worth \$17.61, and debts that amounted to \$25.93. He was then supported by his son.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, SR.—

In the company of Capt. William King, regiment of Colonel Ward of the Massachusetts troop, William Johnson served in the Revolutionary war, and he was in that company when discharged. In 1820 he was 64 years old and his wife and two children, Betsey and Jenney, aged 12 and 8, lived with him. In 1840, Johnson gave his age as 88, and said he was a pensioner of the government.

Other records besides those of the court give the following resident Revolutionary soldiers of Lysander:—

WILLIAM FOSTER—

According to the census of 1840, the Revolutionary pensioner William Foster was a resident of the town of Lysander. At that time he was 88 years old and lived with Ira Foster.

STILES FREEMAN—

The census of 1840 gives the residence of Stiles Freeman as Lysander. His record as a Revolutionary soldier is commemorated on the Baldwinsville monument.

ISRAEL HOOKER—

The veteran Israel Hooker had reached the age of 82 in 1840. He was a pensioner and his family lived with him.

JACOB NORTHROP—

The pensioner of the Revolution, Jacob Northrop, lived in Lysander, and his name is now found upon the Baldwinville monument. His record is also found in the pension department at Washington. His pension was drawn in 1810 by Abigail Northrop, who was then 88 years of age.

JONATHAN PALMER—

The first settler within the present limits of the town of Lysander, Jonathan Palmer, was a soldier of the War of the Revolution. He was in the New York line, and drew lot 36. Jonathan served in the war with his six brothers. Palmer located in Lysander in 1733.

NATHANIEL PALMER—

The soldier, Nathaniel Palmer, was a brother of Jonathan. He was also in the New York line, and, while stationed on the Hudson during the Revolution, assisted in drawing a chain across that river to intercept the progress of the British.

SHUBAL PRESTON—

Shubal Preston was a pensioner of the Revolutionary war. He had reached the age of 82 when the census of 1840 was taken, and lived with Shubal Preston, jr.

NATHANIEL ROOT—

The pensioner of the Revolution, Nathaniel Root, gave his age as 73 in 1810. He lived with his family in the town of Lysander at that time.

JOHN SLAUSON—

John Slauson, a veteran of the war of '76, said to the census taker of 1810 that he was 76 years old, and resided with his own family in Lysander.

Salina.

There are many incidents of the Revolution reputed to be the old town of Salina, which was erected in 1809. Nine soldiers of the continental line are known to have been actual residents of this town and their names are here given. An interesting anecdote of one whom it is difficult to locate has also been related. It occurred during Lafayette's visit to Syracuse in 1825. Under him there had served during the Revolution a private named Moore, who, from the size of his head, had been nicknamed

by his soldier comrades "Cabbagehead" Moore. After the Revolution he moved to Salina, and upon the visit of General Lafayette pushed forward to ask: "Do you know me, General?" "Know you?" was the answer, "how could I ever forget old Cabbagehead?" Harbor Brook in the old town of Salina is associated with many Revolutionary reminiscences. Sir John Johnson in 1779, with his Tories and Indian allies, made an incursion into the Mohawk valley. The expedition went from Niagara along Lake Ontario to Oswego and thence to Onondaga lake. For fear of discovery if their boats were left on the lake shore they ran them up this small stream among the thick brush and brakes. A party was sent from Fort Schuyler to destroy them, but did not succeed in ascertaining where they were concealed, and, during the search, they were surprised and taken prisoners to Canada. Patrick McGee was one of those prisoners. It is said that from this incident Harbor Brook took its name. In the court reports of Onondaga, there are but two Revolutionary soldier records found. They are of William Conner and Albert Van de Werker.

WILLIAM CONNER—

In 1820 William Conner of the town of Salina, made affidavit that he was 62 years of age; that he enlisted early in the spring of 1775, in the regiment of Colonel Van Cortlandt, and joined the army at Valley Forge. He was in the battle of Monmouth, and was discharged in Ulster county about the 1st of February, 1779. Except his clothing, his entire property consisted of a pair of spectacles, which he valued at 50 cents, and a tobacco box of like value. At that time he was very much disabled by age and infirmities.

ALBERT VAN DE WERKER—

A lieutenant's commission was held by Albert Van de Werker in the war of the Revolution. His service was in the New York line, in Cornelius D. Wynkoop's regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Cortland, and he was a lieutenant in Captain Robert McKean's company. At the age of 75, in 1820, when he appeared in court, Lieutenant Van de Werker said that he possessed no landed property, and that his total personal

property amounted to but \$20.62. Van de Werker's company was discharged at Johnstown in the latter part of the year 1776.

The names of Revolutionary heroes found in printed histories are as follows:

DENNISON AVERY—

One of the oldest residents of the town of Salina in 1840 was a soldier of the Revolution. He was the pensioner, Denison Avery, and was 90 years of age.

VINE COY—

At the age of 74, in 1840, Vine Coy was a pensioner for services in the Revolution. He lived with William Ranger.

— HOBART—

When J. V. H. Clark referred to the old military road, cut through Geddes by a party of 200 sent from Fort Schuyler by General Sullivan in 1779, during the Indian campaign, he brought forward the proof of several Revolutionary soldiers of the fact, "and particularly a Mr. Hobart, late of Salina, who was one of the expedition."

SOLOMON HUNTLEY—

In 1840 the Revolutionary soldier, Solomon Huntley, was still alive at the age of 86. He was a pensioner.

LEWIS SWEETING—

The pension records of 1840 show Lewis Sweeting of Salina a pensioner of the Revolution. He was then 88 years old.

CALVIN TRIPP—

The pensioner, Calvin Tripp, was another old Revolutionary resident in 1840. He lived with Elijah Tripp in Salina, and was 82 years old.

JOSEPH WILSON—

In 1840 Joseph Wilson lived with Jonas Mann. He was a pensioner of the Revolution and 81 years of age.

Fabius.

Settlement of the town of Fabius was not until a much later period than that of Pompey and Manlius. While many Revolutionary soldiers took up an early residence in this town, division and re-division ascribes their names at this date to other territory. In 1803 the town of Tully was formed from Fabius, and in 1808 a large portion was taken

for Cortland county. So, at this late day, but twelve veterans of the struggle for freedom have been found who made their residence within the limits of the present town. Those whose affidavits are in the records of the Court of Common Pleas of 1820 and later dates, are first given.

JONATHAN BROOKS—

When Jonathan Brooks appeared before the court in 1820 to make statement as to his condition in life, he said he was 56 years old. His service in the war had commenced in Captain Houdin's company, Col. Putnam's Fifth Massachusetts regiment. He enlisted in 1781. Afterwards he was in Capt. Mills' company, in the First Massachusetts regiment, under Col. Vose. His property was adjudged to be worth \$66.74, and he placed his debts at \$74. He was a farmer, and had living with him three daughters and a son, Alfred Brooks, aged 17, and a daughter of his wife, Mariette Pope, aged 2. His daughters were Betsey, Gemma and Eunice. His wife, Mary Anne, was then 35 years of age.

HEARTWELL BARNES—

The service of Heartwell Barnes was in the company of Captain Judd, regiment of Col. Samuel Wyllys, General Parson's brigade, Connecticut line. He was duly discharged at the end of the war. His age was given as 72 in 1820. His schedule of property, which gave a total of \$32.59, was interesting as showing broom corn growing that was worth \$2, a butcher knife, needle, tobacco box, penknife, and four cents in money. His was a hard lot. He was a laborer, but he said he was only able to work one day in seven. He was hard of hearing and subject to cramps, convulsions and fits occasioned by fatigue in the Revolution. His wife was 55 years of age, and she was also subject to cramps and to rheumatism. It is safe to say he received the pension. Barnes had one son, Elias Jefferson Barnes, aged 19, and one daughter, Lydia Clark Barnes, aged 17—all depending upon the charity of the son for support. The pensioner owed \$20.

JOHN CADWELL—

The pension papers of John Cadwell are not with those of the other Revolu-

tionary soldiers, but there is an affidavit sworn to the day after his death. The affidavit is that of Denison Belding and Olive Belding. It states that Olive was the daughter and Denison the son-in-law of John Cadwell, who was a pensioner under the law of Congress of January 7, 1832, and that he died on the 3d of March, 1834, at his home in Fabius, and that the deponents were present at the time. The affidavit goes on to state that the pensioner left a widow residing in the town, "Annar" Cadwell, aged 71, with whom the deceased lived and brought up a family of children. George Petit took the deposition and both the husband and wife signed their names as "Belding."

WILLIAM CLARK—

The service of William Clark in the war for independence was extended and included actual work in many historic battles. When he made his first application in 1820 he said he was 59 years of age. The records show that on the 25th of November, 1823, he again went before the court with an application to be restored to the pension list. Clark enlisted upon the 1st of May, 1777, in the town of Weathersfield, Conn., in a company of dragoons commanded by Captain Tallmadge, in the regiment of Col. Elisha Sheldon, Connecticut line. Clark said that he continued in that corps until June or July, 1782, when he was discharged in Danbury, Conn. During his service of five years and two months, Clark was in the battle at White Plains and at Round Ridge, and was with Tallmadge on an expedition to the east end of Long Island. In another affidavit, Clark said that he was in Webb's company when discharged, same regiment. To show that the Revolutionary soldier was of heroic mold, he swears that "three years ago this fall (1820), I married Widow Cluff who had six children." The ages of the children, the affidavit said, ran from 11 to 26, but, happily, the two oldest were married off. In the second affidavit the name of the widow is spelled Clough, and her given name was Esther. At that time, 1823, she was 58 years of age, and her daughter, Sally, then lived with them. Abel Clough, the

widow's first husband, died in possession of 108 acres, which her son, Abel, jr., worked on shares. In 1820, Clark figured his total property as worth \$19, with debts of \$400. By 1823 the pensioner's assets had shrunk to \$4.37 1-2. Among those he owed were Aaron Benedict, Daniel Hills and Seymour & Marsh. He had one son, Lewis Clark, who was then "put out to a trade."

DANIEL CONNER—

"In the year 1775, at the time of the alarm at Lexington," Daniel Conner enlisted for six months in a company commanded by William King, and served out that time. Then he again enlisted into the same company, which was in Colonel Wood's regiment in the Massachusetts line. This six months' service, however, was in Colonel Fellows' regiment in the same line, and he served out the full period of his enlistment. After that time had expired he again enlisted, this time for three years in Captain Warren's company, Colonel Bailey's Second Massachusetts regiment, and he served out the full period of that enlistment. Then Conner enlisted for and during the war in Captain Bradford's company, Colonel Sprout's regiment, Massachusetts line, serving out the full period, being discharged at the close of the war at New Windsor, in June or July, 1783. Here was a complete record of Revolutionary service from the night of Paul Revere's historic ride to the close of the struggle. In 1820, Conner said he was 67 years old, and that all the property he owned in the world was only worth \$56. His occupation was that of a laborer, and he said that taking one day with another he was only able to do about a half a day's work on the average. His wife was 56 years old, and he had three daughters, aged 21, 14 and 12. His list of domestic utensils showed only enough cups, saucers, chairs, etc., for the family. There was no provision made for "company."

NATHAN GOODALE—

At the age of 16, Nathan Goodale enlisted on the 1st of January, 1777, in Captain Robert Oliver's company, Third Massachusetts regiment, commanded by Colonel Groaton. The company was afterwards commanded by Captain Thos.

Pritchard. Goodale served in that company until June, 1783. As to his property, Goodale said in 1820, that he had 30 acres upon lot 11, in Pabius, which he considered worth \$150, and a yoke of three-year-old steers worth \$29. The total value of his property he placed at \$212.25. Among the numerous ones that Goodale was indebted to were William Goodale, James Sanford, Francis Miner, John Miller, Elijah Miles, Bacon & Wilson, Noah Goodrich, and Rodney Starkweather. Jabez Morgan owed Goodale, but he didn't seem to have much faith in his being paid. Goodale was a farmer, but by reason of an injury from a fall of a tree he was unable to labor. With him in 1820, lived his wife, aged 41; his mother, Eunice Goodale, aged 83; one son, Henry, aged 13, and two daughters, Sarah and Julia, aged 9 and 4.

JOHN IVES—

In the year 1777, John Ives enlisted in Captain Strong's company, in Col. Bradley's regiment in the Connecticut line. He continued in this service during thirteen months and six days, and he was then transferred into General Washington's life guard, under the command of Capt. Colfax, and continued in the service three years. He was discharged at Morristown, N. J. The amount of Ives' property was \$14.37 1-2 and his debts footed up \$4.37 1-2. Among his possessions was a broken fire pail kettle which he considered worth a dollar. He said that in 1816 he bargained for eight acres of land and paid \$80 of the purchase money. But in 1820 the man from whom he purchased the land became involved and went to Ohio without giving him a deed or security of any description. His age in 1820 he said was 58, and his wife was 57 years old.

The other Revolutionary residents of Pabius are found in the records at Washington.

RUFUS CARTER—

At the age of 75 Rufus Carter was alive at the time of the taking of the census in 1840. His family lived with him on his farm.

EBENEZER FOOT—

The pensioner, Ebenezer Foot, was 87

years of age, according to the census of 1840. At that time he lived with Thomas J. Beelen.

AMBROSE GRON—

According to the census, Ambrose Gron was 83 years of age in 1840. He lived upon a property with his family at that time.

DANIEL HILLS—

The pensioner, Daniel Hills, must have been quite young when he enlisted in the war of the Revolution. His age in 1840 was but 78.

MANUEL TRUAIR—

The ancestor of the Truairs of Pabius, Manuel Truair, a veteran of the war of the Revolution and a pensioner, was alive in 1840 and resided with John Truair.

Tully.

The Revolutionary soldiers who made the town of Tully their home, were, with few exceptions, veterans who had enlisted from New England and came here after the granting of the military tract to the soldiers of New York, and its subsequent sale to land sharks. The records of but six of these Revolutionary settlers are to be found to-day.

JAMES FULLER—

Upon the 23d of May, 1825, when the veteran James Fuller first appeared in court to apply for a pension, he gave his residence as Otisco, but he later made his home in Tully and was a resident of that town at the time of his second application, March 1, 1831. There are some discrepancies between the war records which Fuller swore to in his affidavits. In 1825 he said that he enlisted in 1781, at Barrington, Mass., under Captain John Nash, and joined the Sixth Massachusetts regiment, recruited at West Point in the summer of that year. He enlisted for three years and served until January, 1784, when he was discharged at West Point, under General Knox. His service was principally in New York, and for some time in New Jersey. The record of 1831 says that Fuller enlisted for three years, in the town of Great Barrington, Berkshire county, Mass., in April, 1780, in the company of one

Frost, regiment of one Colonel Smith, of the Massachusetts line. Fuller then said that he joined the army in June, 1780, and was discharged in January, 1783, on the Highlands opposite West Point. The reason for two affidavits was very simple, although the discrepancies in records are not so easily solvable. Fuller had been believed to be too wealthy. In 1825 he placed a value upon his property of \$95.81. Mr. Fuller lived with his son, and had two daughters living with him, Hannah, aged 20, and Mary, aged 18. In 1831, the veteran said that his personal property amounted to just \$43.42 1-2. In 1825 he had sold his farm upon lot G, to Olive Jones, for \$500, in order to support himself. His family then consisted of himself and wife, and they had been supported since 1825 by their sons. In 1825 Fuller gave his age as 63, and in 1831 as 67.

OLIVER HYDE—

Upon the 22d of November, 1822, at the age of 67, Oliver Hyde went before the Court of Common Pleas to ask assistance from the government and give a record of brave service. In the spring of 1777, at Lebanon, Conn., he enlisted for three years in Captain Brigham's company, in Colonel Putnam's regiment, Connecticut line. The veteran served out his time, and was discharged while in New Jersey. He was at the battles of Germantown and Mud Island Fort, and in the battle of Monmouth and at the taking of Stony Point. His property, which included a "yearling bull that had had his feet frozen off," was adjudged to be worth \$47, while his debts amounted to \$300. His wife and daughter, both ill, made up his entire family.

JEDEDIAH WINCHELL—

The service of Jedediah Winchell was for two years. He enlisted in the company of Noah Allen, Colonel Wigglesworth's regiment, in 1777. After two years, Winchell employed Benjamin Cole to supply his place. Winchell's property was valued at \$20.97, the bed and bedding being worth half that amount. His wife resided with him, and neither was able to work.

HENRY WHITE—

In Isaac Warren's company, Bailey's

regiment and Larned's brigade of Massachusetts troop, Henry White enlisted and was discharged after completing his service. Upon the 1st of September, 1820, he said in court, before Judge, Wattles that he was 67 years old. His property was valued at \$36.80, with debts of \$49.50. The entire list of his "effects" is interesting: One cow, \$12.50; 11 sheep, \$11.00; 1 wooden pail, \$1.39; iron kettle, \$3; 1 small kettle, \$.37; 9 earthenware plates, \$.40; 6 knives and forks, \$.25; 1 table, \$1.59; 2 pails, \$.50; 2 bowls, \$1; 3 wooden bowls, \$.75; 2 hogs, \$.4; 1 frying pan, \$.75, and 4 chairs, \$.50. White was indebted to Baker & Brooks in the sum of \$21; G. Van Heusen, jr., \$10; L. and S. King, \$12.50, and Pelig Babcock, \$6. In closing, White said: "I have a wife aged 64 years who is an invalid, and a son aged 21 years, who is incapable of maintaining himself, both depending on me for support. I am not able to do a day's work and am a farmer by profession."

The records taken from other sources than court entries are as follows:—

ENOCH BAILY—

According to the census of the government made in 1840, Enoch Baily of Tully was still alive and a pensioner of the Revolution.

MICHAEL CHRISTIAN—

It was after the veteran of the Revolution, Michael Christian, that pretty Christian Hollow was named. Clark says that he was one of the few who enjoyed the fruits of their suffering and toil, by taking possession of the land for which they served. He drew lot No. 18 in the township of Tully. The soldier first settled in Christian Hollow in 1792.

Otisco.

There were some staunch old Revolutionary soldiers that took up their residence in the town of Otisco, and some who served through the war for independence with especial honor. The records of eight have been found for this work. Included are five records from the court reports of the Common Pleas, as follows:—

LEAVETT BILLINGS—

The service of the veteran Leavett Billings was in the company commanded by Captain Holmes, in Colonel Wigglesworth's regiment of the Massachusetts line. He served for three years, and received an honorable discharge. In 1820 he said that he was 67 years old, his wife 66, and that his entire property was valued at \$73.32, while he had debts to the amount of \$55.49. Billings was a common laborer.

EBENEZER FRENCH—

In Capt. Jonathan Allen's company, Col. Artemas Ward's regiment, in the Massachusetts troop, Ebenezer French served for one year. He topped off his property worth \$221.60, with debts of \$247.35. The soldier's wife was 52 years old in 1820, he was 63, and their son, Vincent, 9. French was a farmer. French was among the first settlers of the town of Otisco, coming soon after 1802.

JOHN LADOW—

The soldier John Ladow served in the company commanded by Captain Williams of the New York line, and afterwards in Captain Gray's company, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Weisenfeldts. Ladow was a farmer in 1820, 63 years old, and had property worth \$42.69, and debts of \$26.75. Mrs. Ladow was 63 years old, and their daughters 15 and 10, and a son 6 years old.

CHRISTOPHER MONK—

The soldier Christopher Monk enlisted at Stoughton, Mass., in Colonel Shepard's regiment of the Massachusetts line, Captain Webb's company, for nine months, and was discharged upon the highlands opposite West Point, by Major Ball, the commandant. Monk came into court on the 24th of May, 1825, to make affidavit as to his service. He said that he was 67 years old, and his property was worth but \$86.12. He had a mortgage against Jonathan B. Nichols for \$300, but Jonathan was insolvent and on the "gaol limits," and the land had been sold on a judgment that was ahead of the mortgage. Monk's wife was then 66 years old. At the age of 73 in 1831, Monk again came into court and asked for a pension. He then had property of \$46.90, and since 1824 he

said he had been supported by his two sons, Joseph and Benjamin. In 1840, the soldier was still alive at the age of 82, and resided with Anna Monk.

ELON NORTON—

The service of Elon Norton was in Capt. Stephen Hall's company, in Col. Heman Swift's regiment of the Connecticut troop, from March, 1777, until the end of the Revolutionary war, when he was discharged at West Point. Norton said that he had property worth \$30.49; that he owed \$823, and he "didn't know that anyone was indebted to him one cent." Norton was a carpenter by trade, and had lost all the fingers from his left hand, but the little finger. He was 62 years old in 1820, and his wife the same age.

The other names of Revolutionary soldiers of the town of Otisco, collected from printed histories and records, are as follows:—

CHAUNCEY ATKINS—

In 1840 the veteran Chauncey Atkins gave his age as 77 years. He was a pensioner and lived with Hiram Perkins.

ELIAKIM CLARK—

The father of Willis and Lewis Gaylord Clark was Eliakim Clark, a soldier of the Revolution. Clark was an early resident of Otisco.

APPOLLOS KING—

In 1840 the pensioner Appollos King was a resident of the town of Otisco. He lived with his family, and was 76 years old.

Spafford.

In the town of Spafford, which was not erected until 1811, six Revolutionary soldiers are found to have made their home,—in fact the first settler was a Revolutionary patriot. The settlement of Spafford territory was slow compared with that of other towns in the county. Some of the soldiers who first settled among its hills, afterward took up their residence in other towns and their names are found in the records for those towns. The veterans who came before the court in 1820 and made affidavit as to their services, are as follows:—

THOMPSON BURDICK—

Three applications were made by Thompson Burdick for a pension, and each time gave a record of his services. In 1820, at the age of 68, Burdick first applied, but he owned up to too much wealth for the provisions of the act. Again was application made in 1822, and the third time in 1823. In May or June, 1775, Burdick enlisted at Westervly, R. L., in the company of Captain Samuel Ward, regiment of Colonel Varnum, General Green's brigade of the Rhode Island line. This was at the beginning of the war, and the enlistment was for only eight months. But the clouds grew darker and the struggle fiercer, and early in 1776, the soldier thought it was in February, he again enlisted for his country. The period of enlistment was for a year this time. Burdick's regiment was at Prospect Hill, Boston, when his first discharge was given him, and he re-enlisted in the company of Captain Elijah Lewis in the same regiment. Upon the 1st of January, 1777, Burdick was discharged at Crosswick's meeting house, Pa. Burdick was in the battles of Long Island, White Plains and Trenton. In the battle at White Plains he was wounded, having been shot through the left knee with a musket ball. Upon the last two applications before the court, Elijah Crandall and Cary Clark came forward to testify as to Burdick's service. In 1820 Burdick said that his property, which included thirty acres of land at \$150, was worth \$237.68, while his debts amounted to \$191.11. In 1822 the land had been sold upon a judgment, and the assets had shrunk to \$35.55, while in 1823 the entire property of Burdick was considered worth only \$23.81. Burdick's family was made up of his wife, Tabitha, aged 64, whom he said was "very fleshy, troubled with asthma, and not able to cook a meal of victuals," a child, Sophia, and two grandchildren, Avery and Arrilla. All Mrs. Burdick could do was to "spin a little now and then on a small wheel."

DANIEL OWEN—

The service of Daniel Owen was in the company of Captain William Hall, regiment of Colonel Charles Webb,

Connecticut line, for one year. Owen was discharged at Morristown, N. J., in 1776. When the veteran went to court in 1820, he said that he was 61 years old, and that all his property was only of the value of \$103.62, while his debts amounted to \$150. At that time Owen was a common laborer, and his wife, aged 63, daughter and granddaughter lived with him.

SAMUEL PRINDEL—

In the company of Captain William, Colonel Patterson's regiment, Massachusetts troop, Samuel Prindel served in the first campaign for nine months until discharged. Then he re-enlisted in the company of Orrin Stoddard, Colonel Vose's regiment, and served for three years. He was transferred to Captain Hollister's company before his discharge. Prindel was a blacksmith by occupation, but the new country was not a place for riches for toilers at the smithy. His property, all told, was only worth \$39.51, while his debts footed up \$151.41. He was 63 years of age in 1820, and lived with his son, Samuel Prindel. According to the census of 1840, Prindel was still drawing his pension from the government.

In the records at Washington and Clayton's History are found the following soldiers of Onondaga:—

ALLEN BREED—

The Revolutionary soldier Allen Breed was a resident of Spafford in 1840. He was then 81 years of age, and lived with Rufus Breed.

JACOB GREEN—

The name of Jacob Green of Spafford, also finds a place in the census records of 1840, as a pensioner and a soldier of the Revolution. He was then 79 years of age and lived with his family.

GILBERT PALMER—

The first settler within the present limits of the town was Gilbert Palmer, a soldier, who served for the lot upon which he settled. He located upon lot 76, and died in the later 'thirties. The historian Clark told many incidents of the vicissitudes of the Palmers in the new country to which he came in 1794.

County at Large.

Some of the soldiers who came before the court in 1820, neglected to give the name of the town from which they came, and simply made oath that they were residents of the county. In many instances these veterans have since been located, no doubt, their descendants know enough of their early history to give their residence at that time. So it is that the names of five Revolutionary soldiers in this work are not placed in their respective towns.

WILLIAM DEAN—

The service of William Dean was from the 1st of January, 1776, to the 1st of January, 1777, in Col. John Durgus' regiment of Connecticut troop. At first the veteran was in Capt. Thomas Dyer's company, and, when he was promoted, in the company of Capt. Daniel Tilden. Dean was a farmer, giving his age as 62 in 1820, and said that in consequence of his age and a fall from a wagon he was very infirm. With him lived his wife, Anna, aged 57; his son, Rial, aged 18, and Lucy Denny, aged 10, the orphan of a soldier who died in the service of his country in the war of 1812. The property of the pensioner was considered worth \$169.38, and he had debts amounting to \$13.50. A note which he held against Eben Candee he considered bad.

JOHN HELMER—

At the age of 62 in 1820, John Helmer came before the court and made affidavit as to his service. He said that near the beginning of the Revolution he enlisted for six months in Col. Marius Willetts' regiment, at German Flats, N. Y., and that he assisted in the building of Fort Stanwix. He was in the battle with the Indians before that place. About August, 1775, Helmer enlisted in Col. Lewis Dubois' regiment, until April, 1777, when his company was disbanded, being almost destroyed. Then the veteran served the United States in several capacities, until he was ordered by General Sullivan at Tioga Point to attach himself to his army and serve as a lieutenant man on board boats on the Susquehanna, and he was with his army in the battle at Newtown. Afterwards, Helmer was taken prisoner by Indians in the service of the enemy, and was kept a

prisoner in Canada until the close of the Revolution. He said that while a prisoner in Canada his sufferings were very great, as for the larger part of the time he was kept in irons, the scars of which were even at that time, 1820, to be seen upon him. Helmer was a tailor by occupation, and his property was scheduled as worth \$45.21 1-2. The veteran's wife was named Mary, and his children were, John, aged 27; Henry, aged 15, and Eve, aged 13.

JOHN HURLBERT—

The name of the soldier, John Hurlbert, was also spelled Hulbert and Hurlburt in the affidavits he made in 1820. He said that he was 69 years old, and that he enlisted for one year in the latter part of December, 1775, at Weatherfield, Conn., in the company of Captain Ezekiel Scott of Farmington, Col. Samuel Wyly's regiment, Connecticut line. Hurlbert served until December, 1776, when he was discharged on North River, New York. Again the veteran enlisted in the spring of 1777 in the same regiment, in the company of Captain Henry Champion, for eight months. Hurlbert was in the battle and retreat at Long Island, and was through New York and up to Kingsbridge. Hurlbert was a farmer, and considered his property worth \$86.50. He said his corn wasn't worth much that year, because of the grasshoppers. Hurlbert and his wife resided with their son. His wife, he said, had no clothing except what she wore every day. He principally owed three doctors. Abijah Barber, a near neighbor, made affidavit as to the truth of this.

JESSE TEAGUE—

The veteran Jesse Teague served for about two years and four months in the army at the close of the war. He had enlisted to serve for three years in May, 1781, but was discharged in the fall of 1783. Teague enlisted at Weston, Mass., in Col. Jackson's regiment, in the company commanded by Capt. Hill, and in 1782 was transferred to the regiment of Col. Ebenezer Spraut, Massachusetts troops, and soon after volunteered into the company of rangers on the British line under Capt. Pritchard. In Teague's family there were seven persons besides himself, Peggy Teague, aged 49; Maria

Bayard, daughter, aged 19, with her infant daughter, Eliza Ann; William Teague, aged 16; Jemima, 15; Jane Ann, 12, and Elmira, 9. The property of Jesse Teague, who was a mason, was valued at \$83.35, and he had debts of \$68.00. Teague owed many Onondaga and Pompey people.

MARTIN WALTER—

When he came before the court in 1820, Martin Walter was 68 years old. He said that he served for ten months, from March, 1776, to January, 1777, in Capt. John Zinglord's company, First regiment of New York troop, commanded by Col. Goose Van Schaick. Upon the 9th of January, 1777, he again enlisted in the same corps, to serve during the war, and was discharged upon the 8th of June, 1783. Walter was a common laborer. His wife, Phebe, was 39 years old, and their sons, Isaac and Azariah, were aged 8 years and 10 months respectively. Walter's property was worth \$33.95, and he owed \$63.51. Peter Marsh and Abraham Everson owed him, while he owed Azariah

Smith, Clarissa Clark and Robert Gilmore.

WILLIAM STEVENS—

Clayton's history of Onondaga gives a record of Capt. William Stevens, an officer of the Revolution, and a member of the Boston tea party, who emigrated to Onondaga in 1793 or '94. Captain Stevens was one of the first judges of the court of Common Pleas, and the first superintendent of the salt works. Captain Stevens died in Salina Feb. 28, 1801.

ISRAEL SLOAN, SR.—

One of the early residents of the century in the town of Pompey, was Israel Sloan, first, a Revolutionary soldier. Coming to this county in about 1804, he purchased property from the descendants of William Malcom of Whitestown, who drew his lot in 1794. Patriot Sloan came here from Rindge, N. H.

JACOB WALTER—

Jacob Walter, of the town of Manlius, lived upon the great lot which he drew for his service in the New York troop. It was lot 79 of the old town of Manlius.



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