

LOYALIST PLANTATIONS ON THE SUSQUEHANNA

by

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The struggle for independence in the thirteen colonies from Great Britain during the period of the American Revolution were difficult times. The outcome was a war that often not only involved neighbor against neighbor, but drew into conflict the Native Americans, and displaced thousands of people from their homeland and ultimately created two nations. The inhabitants of the thirteen colonies who did not oppose Great Britain were known as Loyalists. Over 19,000 Loyalists, mostly men, served Great Britain in a military capacity accompanied by several thousand Indians. Many of their families suffered great hardships, women often endeavoring to maintain farms and crops while their husbands and sons were away. Others spent the war in refugee camps at Machiche or Sorel in Quebec and others in strongholds such as New York City. The majority were farmers and many were recent immigrants.

Settlement had begun on the upper Susquehanna River in Pennsylvania prior to the American Revolution. The histories relate that two families of Germans, also known as Palatines, from the Schoharie Valley in New York, were settlers in May 1770, leaving their settlements in New York and removing down the Susquehanna River into Pennsylvania. Rudolph Fox and his wife Catharine Elisabetha Miller settled at Towanda and the Shoefelt family further south on the river, the latter family removing to the West Branch of the Susquehanna. Several more German families from the Mohawk, Schoharie, and other German settlements in New York soon followed. Though this was considered the interior of civilization, German settlers had removed from Schoharie Creek, crossed the mountains and traveled down the Susquehanna for Tulpehocken and Swartara in Pennsylvania at much earlier dates, the first in 1722, fifty or more families in 1725, and again in 1729.

Prior to, during, and after the American Revolution, the State of Connecticut claimed a large portion of Pennsylvania, including that portion that is now Bradford and Wyoming Counties through which the Susquehanna River flows. Those settlers who attempted to obtain land titles either secured title under the Susquehanna Company, which had been formed in Connecticut for the purpose of settlement in the Wyoming Valley and nearby lands or under Pennsylvania title. Others had leasehold interests, some of which appeared to be ten-year contracts with the landholder. Many others simply settled without title, hoping for obtainment by possession or to secure title after settlement. Pennsylvania had issued warrants for land interests before the settlement by the Fox and Shoefelt families, as evidenced by the warrant for Peter Hunt dated 3 April 1769 for 300 acres on the Susquehanna River adjoining Adolph Wallrad "on this side of Wialoosing" (Wyalusing).

Most of the settlers along the Susquehanna were farmers and built homes along the river where they planted crops, often in already cleared fields they found when arriving, that had been cultivated by the Indians. They built barns and other storage facilities, erected fences, and began the task of clearing more land. These farms or plantations as they were known were productive on the fertile soils of the Susquehanna River Valley. Many of the plantations were extensive for the time period evidenced by later claims of Loyalists in Canada.

Research into these families who were settling on the Susquehanna reveals they were of various ethnic groups and locations within the colonies. Several families were Germans from the Mohawk and Schoharie Valleys in New York, a few were of French Huguenot extraction from the Hudson Valley region, others were of Dutch extraction from New York, others were New Englanders from Connecticut, a few were from Sussex County, New Jersey and others were Germans from settlements in southern Pennsylvania.

As the days of the American Revolution drew closer, the reasons for becoming Loyalists were varied and many. The native German, for instance, had deference for authority and loyalty to Great Britain for giving them passage to the colonies. This allegiance also held true for the majority of the German families along the Susquehanna. Scattered along the Susquehanna, both Loyalists and Patriots differed in their perceptions of the country and its future. The line between Patriot and Loyalist was not always sharply drawn and often circumstances dictated one's choice. As circumstances developed it would appear several families from the Wilkes Barre area of the Wyoming Valley prior to the Revolution removed further up the Susquehanna River into present Bradford and Wyoming Counties perhaps to be further from their neighbors who were beginning to pledge allegiance to the struggle against Great Britain.

At an adjourned town meeting of the inhabitants of Westmoreland held at Wilkes Barre January 6, 1776, among the several resolutions adopted was the following relating to the Pennamites settled some thirty or forty miles above Wilkes Barre: "Voted that Solomon Strong and Robert Carr and Nathan Kingsley be a committee to proceed up the river and let the people known that the inhabitants of Westmoreland are not about to kill and destroy them and take any of their effects as reported, but they may keep their effects and continue in peace on reasonable terms provided they conform to the laws of the Colony of Connecticut and the Resolves of the Continental Congress, and confirm their intentions by signing the subscription paper for that purpose that said committee will produce."

In 1776 there was an assessment list compiled of the settlers in the Upper River District, County of Westmoreland, State of Connecticut. The Upper River District comprised settlers mainly of present Bradford and Wyoming Counties who were settled along the Susquehanna River. The list contains the names of 60 males. The names of Anger, Bender, Bowman, Brunner, Buck, Depue, DeWitt, Fox, Frank,

Hickman, Hopper (Hover), Kentner, Pauling, Pensler (Pencel), Phillips, Shout (Short), Showers, Searls (Sills), Simmons, Smith (originally Schmidt), Stephens, Strobe, VanAlstine, Vanderbarrack (Vanderburgh), Vanderlip, VanValkenburg, Windecker, Winter, and Wartman indicate several families of German and Dutch nativity were settled on the Susquehanna. Of those 60 names, it has been determined that 37 were Loyalists, 16 were non Loyalists, and 7 are presently unknown.

Pennsylvania also soon levied taxes, not recognizing Connecticut titles and landholders, several Pennsylvania title holders living along side many of the settlers on the Upper River District assessment list who do not appear on that list. The first tax lists for the same jurisdiction under Pennsylvania and known as Wyoming Township, Northumberland County exists for 1778 and 1779 though at that date the majority of Loyalist families had left the Susquehanna.

The original Up The River District, County of Westmoreland, State of Connecticut, August 1776 is here given:

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Up the River

Elisha Wilcox	34	0.19.10
Isaiah Phelps	21	0.12.3
Ephraim Tyler	25	0.14.7
John Secord	92	2.13.0
James Secord	114	3.6.6
Jacob Sage	22	0.12.10
Peter Secord	62	1.16.2
Joshua Beebe	22	0.12.10
Isaac Leraby	30	1.2.2
Fredrick Vanderlip	36	1.1.0
Abram Workman	70	2.0.10
Philip Bender	37	1.1.7
Mr. Williamson	25	0.14.7
Elijah Phelps	54	1.11.6
Read Meloy	36	1.1.0
Prince Bryant	21	0.12.3
Nathan Tringly	33	0.19.3
Stephen Herrington	34	0.19.10
Jacob Bowman	60	1.15.0
Nicholas Depue	31	0.18.1
Thos. Wigton	25	X 0.14.7
Adam Bowman	68	0.19.8

Amos York	57	1. 13. 3
Elijah Brown	24	0. 14. 0
Josiah Dewey	22	0. 12. 10
Philip Buck	28	0. 16. 4
Edward Stecker	46	1. 6. 10
Thos. Millard	40	1. 3. 4
Thos. Millard Jr.	10	0. 10. 6
David Bigsby	24	0. 14. 0
Gasper Stupper	55	1. 10. 4
Atendrick Winter	50	1. 9. 2
John Stephens	46	1. 6. 10
Fredrick Smith	25	0. 14. 7
Atuldrick Shout	30	0. 17. 6
Fredrick Frank	46	1. 6. 10
Henry Simmons	52	1. 10. 4
Henry Windecker	37	1. 4. 7
Ben & Will Pawling	93	2. 14. 3
Nichlas Philips	54	1. 11. 6
Geo. Trentner	38	1. 2. 2
Reuben Herrington	28	0. 16. 4
John Depue	71	2. 1. 5

Andrew Hickman 40. - 1. 3. 4.
 Jm. Dewit 40. - - 1. 8. 0
 Leb. Mary 26. - 0. 15. 2
 Friedrich Anger 56. - 1. 12. 8
 Abel Palmer 30. - 0. 17. 6
 Fox 51. - 1. 9. 9.
 Isaac Van Volkenbrug 86. - 2. 10. 2
 Cole - - 10. 0. 10. 6
 Boston Stope 36. - 1. 1. 0
 Jacob Brunner 26. - 0. 15. 2.
 Lemuel Titch 24. - 0. 14. 0
 Isaac Van Alfine 24. - 0. 14. 0
 Old Vanalpine 36. - 1. 1. 0
 James Vanalpine 24. - 0. 14. 0
 Conrad Sears 43. - 1. 5. 1
 Isaac Leraway 46. 1. 6. 10

At the October 1776 session of the General Assembly of Connecticut a certificate was received from the Listers of Westmoreland setting forth that "the Grand List for the town of Westmoreland, made on the August lists for the year 1776 is £6996, 13 shillings.

As the days darkened, those who felt loyalty to the crown made various preparations, many of the men joining the ranks of Butler's Rangers and departing for New York and Canada, often leaving women and children behind to care for the plantations. Those who remained were branded as traitors and often threatened. Nearly every man on the Susquehanna who joined Butler's Rangers to fight against the American Colonies were in Walter Butler's Company or William Caldwell's Company. At least twelve of the names found on the 1776 assessment list of the Upper River District can be found on the list of Caldwell's Company and at least eleven on the list of Walter Butler's Company.

Families along the Susquehanna did not escape conflict. Threats, plunder, and death struck on both sides. In the early conflict it soon became apparent that the Susquehanna was under Patriot control. Often fleeing in panic and confusion, Loyalist exiles continued on the Susquehanna, forced to leave behind possessions and often faced with an unpromising future. Families were driven from their homes to watch them burn, livestock driven off and entire household contents plundered and taken. Loyalist men who were away in Butler's Rangers left families vulnerable and those men who were present or returned were often imprisoned. Some families ventured to the Mohawk Valley in New York, others to Niagara, and still others to the refugee camps of Sorel and Machiche in Quebec where barracks were built and provisions secured. Harsh living conditions often plagued families in refugee camps.

In 1777, another assessment was taken of the same district, several of the Loyalist families not appearing, already having departed.

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Up the River List

Wm Pawling 85	4. 5. 0
Elisha Willcox 43	2. 3. 0
Thos Willcox 21	1. 1. 0
John Thorington 21	1. 1. 0
Reuben Herrington 21	1. 1. 0
Frederick Smith 23	1. 3. 0

Elijah Brown	28	1.8.0
John Penfler	6	0.6.0
Friedrich Anker	30	1.18.0
Abel Palmer	31	1.11.0
Michael Showers	30	1.10.0
Nathan Kingsly	32	1.12.0
Benj ⁿ Eaton	73	3.13.0
Benj ⁿ Skiff	35	1.15.0
Cap ^t Rob ^t Carr	30	X 1.18.0
Samuel Titch	38	1.18.0
Rick FitzGerald	27	1.7.0
Minor Robbins	18	0.18.0
Benj ⁿ Marcy	28	1.8.0
Elijah Phelps	85	4.5.0
Joseph Winkler	18	0.18.0
Ezer Curtis	18	X 0.18.0
Amos York	48	2.8.0
Ichabod Phelps	23	1.3.0
James Wells	13	0.13.0
Ishmael Bennet	74	X 3.14.0
Isaac Falkenbury	45	2.5.0
Basilion Stape	34	1.14.0
Gar ^t Vanderbarnak	30	1.10.0
James Vanalstine	24	1.4.0
Isaac Larraway	55	2.15.0
Old Vanalstine	9	0.9.0
Isaac Vanalstine	24	1.4.0

The list below of Rangers in the Indian Department of Butler's Rangers was largely comprised of Susquehanna Loyalists.

A List of Persons Employed as Rangers in the Indian Departments, June 15, 1777
(P.A.C., Colonial Office Records, M.G. II, "Q" ser., vol. 13, p. 331):

Pay New York Currency

at 4/ per day

1. Michl. Morin
2. Thomas Sutton
3. George Steward (Stewart) – son in law of John Depue and Mary McCreedy
4. Emanuel Humphrey
5. Benjamin Davis
6. Daniel Young
7. Hermanus House
8. Jacob Frederick
9. Joost J. Patre
10. Dirk Bell
11. John Riley
12. Moses Mounteen
13. Partial Terry
14. ?
15. Pater Danes
16. Josm Jole [?]
17. John Secord Junr
18. David Secord
19. Silas Secord
20. John Secord
21. Solomon Secord
22. Stephen Secord
23. Adam Wartman
24. Jacob Bowman
25. Henry Seamon (Simmons)
26. Peter Seamon (Simmons)
27. Nicholas Phillips
28. John Phillips
29. Nicholas Phillips Junr
30. Hendr Windeke (Windecker)
31. John Younger (Younger)
32. Jacob Engush (Anguish)
33. Joseph Sern
34. Conrad Sels (Sills)
35. Jacob Druner (Bruner)
36. Redman Parry
37. Robert Farrington
38. Joseph Page
39. Joshua Beebe

40. Adin Beebe
41. Jacob Take (Teague)
42. Jnr Adam Bowman
43. Charles Encor (Anger)
44. Hendk Smith (son of Frederick Schmidt)
45. Hendk Bowin
46. Lewis Maybie
47. John Lord
48. Levi Green
49. John ?
50. Frederick Winter
51. Peter Miller
52. Abraham Wartman
53. Adam Bowman Junr
54. Jacob Bowman
55. Casper Hubert (Hover)
56. John Huber (Hover)
57. Stephen Farrinton (Farrington)
58. Hand Olderickstratt (Short)
59. George Cintner (Kentner)
60. August Encar (Anger)
61. Nathaniel Hicks
62. Charles Depue
63. Peter Secord
64. John Parks
65. Thomas Griffis
66. Hendrick Winter
67. Jacob Huber (Hover)
- at 2/ per day
68. Isaac Van Valken Burg
- at 8/ per day
- Damange Interpreter
- at £100 per annum
- Irving Murph blacksmith

After the Battle of Oriskany on 6 August 1777, Butler with Rangers and Indians retired to Fort Oswego where they arrived 26 August. On 24 August, Leger gave Butler authority to send a detachment to the Susquehanna for food supplies and new recruits (the list of names of men in the 2nd Company some of whom were "Entertained" (*joined*) on different dates in 1777. "Niagara 3rd Feby 1778" "Those absent by Brigadier St Leger's leave had his permission to go home for their families, and to bring off some cattle. This permission was granted at the Oneada Lake 24th of August Last (1777)."). James Secord, a lieutenant in the new ranger battalion, and a Suquehanna settler, left with a detachment of men (the number varies and some accounts give thirty and others give fifty) to the Susquehanna to take cattle back for the food supply of the garrison at Fort Oswego, and to recruit

volunteers for the corps. It is uncertain if Secord and his men left the vicinity of Oneida Lake before arriving at Oswego or if they left from Oswego. When they reached the Susquehanna they are assumed to have harvested crops and made other preparations for winter. If some returned with cattle and other food, others remained or were not part of Secord's detachment as several were surprised on 20 December 1777 by Patriot forces and most were captured, while the remainder disbursed and returned to their homes. On 3 January 1778, twenty seven were "taken up and secured." Those who were captured were sent, under guard, to Hartford, Connecticut, and held as prisoners of war.

The results of this expedition are thus stated in the memorial of Colonel Denison to the Connecticut assembly, dated January, 1778: "The men marched up the river about eighty miles, and took sundry Tories, and happily contented the Tioga Indians and entirely disbanded the conspirators." At the following session the assembly resolved "that Richmond Berry, Philip Buck, Thomas Silk, Edward Hicks, Edward Hicks, Jr., John Young, Jacob Bowman, Adam Bowman, Jr., Jacob Bruner, John Henry Short, Henry Hover, Nicholas Phelps (should have read Phillips), Nicholas Phelps, Jr. (should have read Phillips), John Phelps (should have read Phillips), Jacob Anguish, George Kentner, and Frederick Frank, who were taken in arms against the United States by the militia of Westmoreland, and sent to the deputy commissary general of prisoners of this State, are ordered to be received and treated as prisoners of war, provided that nothing in the aforesaid order shall be construed to excuse said prisoners from any treasonable offense against the laws of other States."

On "A List of Prisoners in the hands of the Congress belonging to the Corps of Rangers Royalist and their Families" there is a list of Privates of the Corps of Rangers Taken on the Susquehanna Jan 1778: Philip Buck, Jacob Brunner, Redman Berry, Fredrick Frank, Oldrick Shult, Nicholas Phillips, Nicholas Phillips Junr, John Phillips, Edward Hicks, Edward Hicks Junr, John Hover, Jacob Bowman Senr, John S. Younge, Thomas Silks, Adam Bowman Junr.

Colonel Denison only names seventeen captives, the entire list of captives of December 1777 and January 1778 unknown. Some of them were released or escaped, others recaptured and imprisoned again and some died in prison. Some were still imprisoned in October 1780 as will be seen further along.

The following petition is of interest:

"To the Honourable General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, now sitting at Hartford, the memorial of Lemuel Fitch, Richard J. Jeralds (Fitzgerald), Amos York, Benjamin Skiff, Benjamin Eaton, Benjamin Merry, John Williamson, Frederick Vanderlip, Nathan Kingsley, Nicholas Depew, Elijah Brown, Elijah Phelps, Ichabod Phelps, Elijah Phelps, Jr., James Forsythe, Thomas Millard, Thomas Millard, Jr., and James Wells, of the County of Westmoreland, humbly sheweth: That your memorialists were settlers on the Susquehanna river, in the upper part of the county aforesaid, nearly adjoining the Indian settlements, and

were very much exposed to being plundered, robbed, and captivated by the Indians and Tories, and were obliged to leave our possessions and move off with our families and effects to a different part of the country for safety, whereby your memorialists are deprived of the privilege of our settlements and improvements for the support of our families; whereupon your memorialists pray your Honours would take our case into your consideration, and grant that our several rates made on the list of August, 1777, may be abated, or in some other way may grant relief, as your memorialists in duty bound will ever pray. Signed Elijah Phelps, on behalf of himself and others. Hartford, the 27th day of May, 1778.”

The above petition is not a true statement of the facts or perhaps an awareness was unknown of the fate of some families or their allegiance. Fitch, Kingsley, and York were captives among the Indians while the Forsythe, Millard, Phelps, Vanderlip, and Williamson families were Loyalists.

Some of the Loyalists fighting on the British side who tried to return to their plantations and families were executed by those who they were serving.

Richard McGinnis, a soldier in the Rangers, wrote of Jacob Hutsinger and Peter Simmons, Rangers:

While we were at Tioga, there was two men who had wives and children there that had lived somewhere down the river, the name of the place I don't remember. Their surnames were Hotsinger and the other Simmons. These two men was good subjects and had been at the Oriskany battle with Colonel Butler and Captain Brant and behaved with honour to themselves. These men told me more than once that Colonel Butler had gave themselves leave to stay and go and gather in their harvest for the use of their families to support them on the road to Niagara. But on the whole Captain Caldwell would not let them go at any rate. Upon this these men, to wit Hotsinger and Simmons, took leave and went off by stealth. Captain Caldwell immediately sent off Lieutenant Turney with a party to Tioga. When they came to Tioga they were informed by the people going to Niagara they had not seen them. When on the way back they met those unhappy men and Turney immediately gave orders to shoot them, which was executed accordingly. Their scalps were taken likewise and brought to Oughquaga and hung up at Captain Caldwell's tent. In my judgement this was not well done, as they might have made prisoners of them.

A monthly return of the Rangers dated late in 1778, recorded that they were killed at Tioga on 18 August 1778. In April 1779, Henry Simmons, Peter's father was paid £12, the balance due for his son's outstanding pay.

As the conflict progressed, armed Loyalists and Indians returned to the Susquehanna and the Patriots were in turn driven from their homes. The once developing plantations on the Susquehanna were soon void of most families as the conflict and dangers of living on the frontier intensified. Many Loyalist families had hoped to return. The terms of the capitulation worked out between Colonel John Butler after the attack on Wyoming in July 1778 in the sixth article stated - “That the properties taken from the people called Tories up the River be made good and they to remain in peaceable possession of their Farms and unmolested in a free Trade throughout this state as far as lies in my power.”

It is probable that some plantations may have extended beyond Tioga Point on both the Chemung River and Susquehanna River in New York. Rev. David Craft stated –

“It is very certain that quite a number of Loyalists had homes of more or less permanence extending from Tioga Point to Chemung. A Fitzgerald farm was mentioned by Sullivan’s soldiers as opposite Barton in present Tioga County, New York “and in ruins in 1779.” Lieutenant William McKendry with the Clinton Campaign enroute to meet General Sullivan wrote – “We are now 6 miles from Genl. Sullivan’s camp – one Fitch Jerritt had lived at this place and is now with Genl. Sullivan as a Pilate.” Lieut. John Jenkins with the Sullivan campaign on their return trip wrote on September 29, 1779 – “The army left Fort Reed (at present Elmira) and marched 10 miles toward Fort Sullivan passing Butler’s breastworks. We encamped at night on a flat 2 miles below Chemung. This evening Capt. Spalding returned from a command up the Tioga branch where he destroyed a small town and about 10 acres of corn, the fences, &c. This town appeared to have been built by white people.”

Many journals of officers and enlisted men of the Sullivan campaign recorded the plantations they encountered along the Susquehanna River on their expedition in 1779 to destroy the settlements of the Six Nations. One of the journals states – “After this we soon arrived at Standing Stone Flats, distant from Wyalusing ten miles. Here is plenty of good land, fit for meadow and for raising wheat and other grain. It was formerly settled by a few families, some of whom have since been so villainous as to join the savages.” (Journal of Rev. William Rogers, D. D., Chaplain of General Hand’s Brigade).

Another journal states – “Aug 4 - Marched at 6 o’clock proceeded 17 miles to a dessolated farm call’d Vanderlips which is an excellent tract of land we passed several dessolated farms to day one of which was on a Streem 5 miles from where we incamp’d last night call’d Meshoping. Aug 8th - The Army march’d at 6 o’clock I had the flank Guard passed Several high mountains & several dessolate farms proceeded to what is call’d the Standing Stone bottom where there is a learge body of excellent land that has been improv’d. Aug 9 - March’d at 7 o’clock proceeded 3 miles to a dessolate farm on the mouth of a streem call’d Wesawking” (Journal of Lieutenant Colonel Henry Dearborn).

Another journal relates – “Thursday 5th. - Thus we moved for several miles, then arrived in a small valley called Depue’s farm; the land very good. Continued our march . . . and arrived in a fine and large valley, known by the name of Wyalusing. This valley was formerly called Oldman’s farm, occupied by the Indians and white people; together, they had about sixty houses, a considerable Moravian meeting house, and sundry other public buildings; but since the commencement of the present war the whole has been consumed and laid waste, partly by the savages and partly by our own people. The land is extraordinarily calculated chiefly for meadows. The grass at this time is almost beyond description, high and thick, chiefly blue grass, and the soil of the land very rich. The valley contains about 1200 acres of land, bounded on one side by an almost inaccessible mountain, and on the other by the river Susquehanna.” (Journal of Lieutenant Colonel Adam Hubley).

Many of the Loyalists of the Susquehanna can be found on provision lists of Machiche or at Niagara. The July/Aug 1779 provision list of Machish (Machiche) included Widow Sipes, Elizabeth Bowman, Conrad Sell (Sill), Isaac VanAlstine, Isaac Larroway, Widow Beebe, Elizabeth Phillips, Henry Winter, Lambert VanAlstine, Mrs. Franks, Stephen Farrington, Margaret Buck, Garret Vanderbarrack, George Kentner, Edward Stokes, and Frederick Vanderlip. Of the 294 people on the list, only 18 were men, the remainder woman and children.

Many husbands and fathers were in service and away from families and some were in Patriot hands and confined. A list of Prisoners with the Rebels, Privates in Lieut. Colonel Butler's Corps of Rangers dated by Walter Butler Capt. Quebec 30th Octr. 1780 (Great Britain, Public Record Office, War Office, Class 28, Volume 4, page 12):

John Hover – Said to be in New York

Henry Hover – ditto

Redman Berry (should have read Richmond) – ditto

Thomas Silks – ditto

Jacob Bowman, Senr – ditto

Frederick Franck – ditto

Adam Bowman – ditto

John Lord, Junr – not known whether they have joined the Southern Army or not

Richard McGinnis – ditto

Jacob Brunnor (Bruner) – ditto

Nicholas Philips, Junr – ditto

John Philips - ditto

Nicholas Philips, Senr – ditto

John Acker – ditto

Aron Hoghtalin – ditto

Oldrick Shult (Johan Hendrick Shorts also Shatt, Shott, Shutt, Shont, Shult, Shourt, Shurt, etc.) - ditto

John S. Young – ditto

Thomas Wood, Volunteer – Said to be in New York

Jacob Kemple, Private – ditto

Many of the Susquehanna plantation owners removed to Niagara as the majority were part of Butler's Rangers. In 1781, Lieutenant Colonel John Butler declared that four or five families newly settled would require for seed sixty bushels of spring wheat and oats, twelve of buckwheat and a barrel of Indian corn. Peter and James Secord, two of the heads of families, were about to build a saw and grist mill. A census of the new settlement was taken by Col. Butler on August 25th, 1782. Besides the Secords were "George Stuart, George Fields, John Depuis, Daniel Rowe, Elijah Phelps, Philip Bender, Samuel Lutz, Michael Showers, Harmonious House, Thomas McMicking, Adam Young, McGregor VanEvery, and Isaac Dolson. There were sixteen families consisting of eighty-three persons. Cleared land made a total of 238 acres (Haldimand papers)."

When the war drew to a close in 1783, more than 40,000 men, women, and children displaced from the colonies, settled in Canada. The greatest numbers removed to present day Ontario, including the majority of the Susquehanna settlers. Colonel John Butler, whose land and home had been in the Mohawk Valley of New York and who had led disastrous strikes against the Patriot settlers on the Susquehanna, including the Wyoming Battle in July 1778, led his followers to the west bank of the Niagara River when the regiment disbanded in 1784. The government provided land in Canada for Loyalists and the petitions of many are valuable resources for learning of the trials and misfortunes that many of these families experienced. A few, such as Jacob Bowman returned, but for most, their homes and plantations on the Susquehanna were lost forever.

“Since the settlers were going into the wilderness with little prospect of supporting themselves until they had cleared sufficient land, the British Government provided them with rations on a reducing scale for three years (beginning in 1784). In the first year they received full rations for each person over 10 years of age, two thirds in the second year, and one third in the third and final year. Small children under 10 years of age received half of the amount that adults were given. After the end of the third year the settlers were expected to be able to support themselves. A typical daily ration consisted of one pound of flour and one pound of beef or 12 ounces of pork, but there were considerable variation depending on availability in different localities (Crowder).”

Besides rations, Britain also compensated them for war losses. The definition for eligibility was – Loyalists were those born or living in the American colonies at the outbreak of the Revolution who rendered substantial service to the royal cause during the war, and who left the United States by the end of the war or soon after. Some left substantially later, mainly to gain land and to escape growing intolerance.

Land petitions for Loyalists and children of Loyalists, offer information about the Susquehanna families. Many petitions indicate extensive cleared lands, large quantities of animals, homes and buildings along the Susquehanna River. The claim of Philip Buck stated – “He had a proprietor’s right on Susquehanna, settled in 1771. Paid \$10, 15 acres clear, built a house, barn and barrick. Lost 2 cows, 2 young creatures, 4 sheep, 20 hogs, furniture, utensils, grain, 100 bushel. Lost grain, 20 hogs by the rebels when we went away in ’77. The Indians had his other cattle in ’78. His furniture and utensils were left behind.” Michael Showers witnessed his statement and stated – “He had settled on the Susquehanna. He had 20 or 25 acres clear and very good buildings.” Neighbors often were witnesses, which further helps to establish the identities of some families who did not appear on the August 1776 and August 1777 assessment lists.

The narrative of Elisha Harding also identifies several Loyalists – “A few remarks on the up river settlement in the spring of 1777 the inhabitants or men above buttermilk falls with a few exceptions went to niagara and continued there until fall they then returned home & took the freemans oath So Calld and Continued until

about the first of May 1778 & then returned to the Enemy & Soon Came down with a party of Indians & rangers with Craffe and took the families and came down as far as buttermilk falls and returned took one man from Exeter prisoner Daniel Walter, they went as far as Chemung and Newtown and planted corn where they could find land . . . those Tories who returned with Butler say Anguish, Kentner, Simmons, Bowman, Philips, Stephens, Smith, Buck, Willoise (probably Williamson), Wakmans (probably Wartman), Zeak, Secord, Millard, E. Phelps, Brown, Depew, Vanderlip & others those that fled to the forts for protection were Z. Murry, E. Sanford, J. Thornton, E. Phelps, the elder N. Depue, R. Car, J. Wells, N. Kingsley, York, Fitch, Fitcherl (Fitzgerald).”

The list below contains some of the known Loyalist families who resided on the Susquehanna in present Bradford and Wyoming County, Pennsylvania.

ANGER

George Frederick Anger was b. c. 1721 is related to have removed from Germany and settled at Clobrock, New York in Columbia County. Frederick Anger settled in Putnam Township on lot 9 (present Wyoming County, Pennsylvania on the Susquehanna River). He appears as Frederick Anger on the 1776 assessment list and as Frederick Anker on the 1777 assessment list of the Upper River District. Their residence and farm was at or near Asylum (In the claim of Michael Showers who resided at Asylum on the Susquehanna he stated “former neighbors” were Frederick Anger and Philip Buck). Frederick is related to have been taken prisoner for his loyalty and was released in 1778. He and neighbor Michael Showers are related to have with their sons left their families in Oct 1778 for Niagara to join Butler’s Rangers. Frederick also stated in the claim of Michael Thomas as a witness that “he and witness (Thomas) went together to join Col. Butler.” In Capt. George Dame’s Company of the Corps of Rangers, Niagara, 30 November 1783 there is a listing for Fred’k Angor, aged 62; Maria Angor, aged 62; and Fred’k Angor, aged 17, the elder Frederick and Maria each receiving one ration per day. Frederick Anger, Charles Anger, Augustus Anger, Frederick Anger, and John House, all appear on the 1785 Location List of settlers at the Mountain and near Fort Erie, muster roll no. 19. In 1786 Frederick Anger and Michael Showers supported the claim of Philip Buck of Niagara, also formally with a farm on the Susquehanna.

Claim of Frederick Anger, no. 829, 27 Aug 1787, late of Pennsylvania, native of Germany. Came to America 30 years ago. Lived on the Susquehanna when the Rebellion broke out, joined Col. Butler, served 7 years with him as private. He had two sons in the same regiment. He had half a proprietor’s right on the disputed land on the Susquehanna, gave 72 dollars for it, his ½ right was 2,000 acres. Says he went to Susquehanna in 1772, cleared 20 acres, built a good house and stable. Lost 4 cows, 3 three-year old heifers, 2 two-year olds, 3 calves, 7 sheep, 14 hogs, large amount of furniture, utensils, 60 bushel grain, 80 bushel of ears heads corn. All lost by the Indians and Rangers. Michael Showers, witness – knew claimant. He served in Butler’s Rangers from the time the Susquehanna was cut off by Col. Butler. He had lands on the Susquehanna. He had ½ interest in proprietor’s right, it was the disputed land. He had a pretty large stock, taken by the Indians and Rangers.

In the Susquehanna Company records Frederick Angar of Bertie, Upper Canada had power of attorney to recover and receive by deed dated 21 Apr 1785 to August Angar. August Angar of Bertie had power of attorney to recover and receive by deed dated 4 Feb 1797 to John House of Bertie. These were transactions involving the family of their former lands on the Susquehanna.

In 1802 resided Windham, Ontario. Frederick d. 1812-13.

Children:

1. Christiana Anger m. John House, resided Bertie. John House appears on a list of Captain Walter Butler's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 25 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania.
2. Charles Anger.
3. Frederick Anger, Jr., b. c. 1766.
4. Augustus Anger.

Second Generation:

2. Charles Anger m. Abigail Near or Frederick. Adonijah Stanborough while living at Wyoming secured a claim to a number of rights covering several thousand acres. In the deed by which he conveys his claim to William Jones, he describes one piece as containing nine hundred acres, settled by Charles Angers, John Pensil, Conrad Sill, and Adam Simmons, which would locate these in Standing Stone; a thousand acres settled by Jacob Bruner, Henry Anguish, Jacob Sipes, and Michael Shavers, this tract called Macedonia; and eight thousand acres, settled by the Van Valkenburgs, Larraways, Bruner, and others.

Charles Encore appears on a list of persons employed in the Indian Department at \$4 New York currency per diem (List of Officers Employed in the Indian Department with their Rank and Pay, June 15, 1777). Charles Anger appears on a list of Captain Walter Butler's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 25 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania.

Frederick Anger, Charles Anger, Augustus Anger, Frederick Anger, and John House, all appear on the 1785 Location List of settlers at the Mountain and near Fort Erie, muster roll no. 19.

Charles Anger late of Butler's Rangers. Petitioner has only received 200 acres and none for his wife, prays for the remaining 100 acres and fifty for his wife. Recommended for 100 acres in addition and 200 acres in right of his wife when he produces the required certificates.

3. Frederick Anger, Jr., m. Mary Magdalen Windecker.

Frederick Anger, Charles Anger, Augustus Anger, Frederick Anger, and John House, all appear on the 1785 Location List of settlers at the Mountain and near Fort Erie, muster roll no. 19.

Frederick Anger son of Frederick Anger, late of Butler's Rangers. Petitioner has received 200 acres, that he married the daughter of Henry Windicker of the above-mentioned corps of Rangers, prays for 200 acres in behalf of his wife. The petitioner's wife's land will be granted when the proper certificate of her being the daughter of a loyalist is lodged in the Council office.

Frederick Anger, Jr., late a private in Butler's Rangers. Stating that he has received 350 acres for himself and wife but none for his four children, which he had on his settlement in the country in the year 1783, prays for 200 acres as family lands. Recommended for his family remainder of lands upon producing the required certificate.

4. Augustus Anger, m. Rosanna Buck daughter of Philip Buck. "August Encar" appears on a list of persons employed in the Indian Department at \$4 New York currency per diem (List of Officers Employed in the Indian Department with their Rank and Pay, June 15, 1777). Augustus Anger appears on a list of Captain Walter Butler's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 25 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania. Frederick Anger, Charles Anger, Augustus Anger, Frederick Anger, and John House, all appear on the 1785 Location List of settlers at the Mountain and near Fort Erie, muster roll no. 19. Resided Bertie and Dunn Township, Haldimand County.

Children:

- Frederick Anger b. c. 1795.
Margaret Anger b. c. 1802 South Cayuga Township, Haldimand County, Ontario.

Michael Anger b. c. 1806 Dunn Township, Haldimand County.
Elizabeth Anger b. c. 1813 Canboro Township, Haldimand County.
Charles Anger b. c. 1815.
Mary Anger b. c. 1817.

ANGUISH (Angeist, English, Enkish, etc.)

Jacob Anguish (the full name was perhaps Hans Jacob Anguish) b. c. 1720. He is perhaps the Jacob Enckisch who sailed from Rotterdam to Cowes to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania arriving on 9 Sept 1751 on the ship "Patience" with no mention of a wife aboard. He and his wife Elizabeth had a son John Anguish baptized 16 Aug 1755 Stone Arabia Lutheran Church, Montgomery County, New York indicating German ancestry. They removed to the Susquehanna in Pennsylvania and were settlers at Wyoming.

Thomas Bennet, in his affidavit (Proceedings and Collections of the Wyoming Historical Society, Vol. II, Chapter XV) deposed concerning the occurrences of January 19th-21, 1771 as follows: "That on Saturday, the 19th, inst., the Sherriff of Northampton County came up to the Fort and demanded entrance, but that Lazarus Stewart refused to admit him till he had an answer to the petition he had sent to the Governor of Pennsylvania. That on the Monday morning following, Nathan Ogden, as this examinant heard, came up to the Fort, having been desired by the people of the Fort to come, together with Charles Stewart and some others, to converse with them. That soon afterwards, this examinant heard a gun go off, but did not know who fired, but heard his wife say that Nathan Ogden was shot - she having heard him, immediately on the guns being fired, groan. Parshall Terry, in his affidavit (pg 403, Vol. II, refers to the events of January, 1771 in these words: "the Ogdens appeared again on the ground with a large party of about 150. They surrounded our block-houses and demanded a surrender which was refused by our party. They commenced a heavy fire upon us. They were ordered to withdraw, but still crowded upon us. The fire was returned from our block-houses. Nathan Ogden was killed. The party then withdrew. That the evening following, Captain Stewart, and a small party with him, retired and left the deponent and about ten or twelve others, with their families; that the next morning following the deponent and the others, about ten or twelve as aforesaid, were all taken prisoners by Charles Stewart and others, robbed of all our property and our families drove off. The deponent and the others taken with him were sent under a guard to Easton. The deponent (Parshall Terry) and three others were confined in Easton Gaol, and the others were sent to Philadelphia Gaol, as was said. The deponent about six weeks after, broke gaol and made his escape and went to Goshen, New York."

After due inquiry, a jury found that a certain Lazarus Stewart did present his gun through a loop-hole in the Fort, and saying he would shoot the said Nathan Ogden, did fire his rifle and the bullett entering on the right side of the body of the said Nathan Ogden, was the cause of death instantly; and that the said Lazarus Stewart is guilty of the horrid and willful murder of the said Nathan Ogden. This finding of the jury, together with the letters and depositions prepared by Justice Stewart were forwarded to Governor Penn by express. Accompanying the documents was a list of the "Rioters in the Fort at Wyoming, January 21, 1771, when Nathan Ogden was murdered." The following is a copy of that list: Lazarus Stewart, the murderer, Lazarus Stewart, the younger, William Stewart, James Stewart, apprehended and escaped; John Simpson, Peter Kidd, Thomas Robinson, James Robinson, John Robinson, Robert Kidd, Simeon Draper, Asa Ludington, William Young, Silas Gore, James Ray, Parshall Terry, Robert Hopkins, John Stephens, Jesse Kinry, Daniel Angell, Ebenezer Staens, Isaac Warner, Jedidiah Olcutt, John Franklin, Nathan Denison, Silas Hopkins, Richard Cook, Henry Coland, Matthias Hollenbeck, William Speedy, Philip Avic, John Donnell, Thomas Bennet, John Cochran, Abel Peirce, William Grimes, Joshua Bennett, Jacob Anguish, George Walterberger, Peter Dance, Jesse Weeks, Timothy Smith, Asa Lyons, Isaac Bennett, James Biggar, John Pearce, Gideon Pillar and Daniel Gore."

The above indicates that Jacob Anguish was a settler under Connecticut title in the Wyoming Valley who were at odds with the Pennsylvania Pennamites in the dispute over land ownership.

Jacob was among those commanded by Zebulon Butler during the siege of Fort Wyoming in July and August 1771 indicating his further alliance to Connecticut. He appears on a "List of Setters on Susquehanna River, 5 September 1771 (Ledger A, Westmoreland Town Record). His name appears on a

"List of Settlers on Susquehanna River, October 1771" (Zebulon Butler papers) and on another list dated September 1772. He appears as Jacob Angeist on a "Petition of the Inhabitants of Wyoming to the Connecticut General Assembly, "Wilkes Barre, 3 October 1772. The petition contained 243 names in retaliation to the formation of Northumberland County by Pennsylvania requesting Connecticut to form a new county or merge with an existing county. His name appears on another petition for the same purpose dated 3 Apr 1773.

At Goshen, New York, under the date of January 27, 1773, Jeremiah Colman wrote to the Committee of the Susquehanna Purchase at Wyoming as follows: "Please to be so kind as to give Mr. Benjamin Harvey the full charge of my Shawnee lots of land (I own right, and house that Orsburn built for me), if he [Harvey] shall do the duty of a right until I shall come or send my son. Discharge Anguish immediately from my lot. I understand that Anguish destroys the timber, and is a disagreeable person. I should be very glad to have him put off, and the care thereof given to Mr. Harvey until I come or send other request." At Goshen, under the date of March 23, 1773, Jeremiah Colman addressed to Capt. Z. Butler or Mr. Benjamin Harvey, at Sisquehanah, a letter reading as follows: "I am at this instant sending part of my family to bhawany. I hope you will immediately discharge Anguish and give the possession to my son Jesse. If my son wants any provision or other relief, please to give your assistance, and I will satisfy you."

Their residence was in New Providence Township created at Capouse Meadows. They moved up river to the vicinity of Tunkhannock. In a deed given to Godfrey Guernsey, dated 6 April 1774, he describes "two hundred acres on Tunkhannock creek, being a part of a pitch I had liberty to make by the committee of settlers." Adonijah Stanborough while living at Wyoming secured a claim to a number of rights covering several thousand acres. In the deed by which he conveys his claim to William Jones, he describes one piece as containing nine hundred acres, settled by Charles Angars, John Pensil, Conrad Sill, and Adam Simmons, which would locate these in Standing Stone; a thousand acres settled by Jacob Bruner, Henry Anguish, Jacob Sipes, and Michael Shaws, this tract called Macedonia; and eight thousand acres, settled by the Van Valkenburgs, Larraways, Bruner, and others. In the beginning of 1777 they are related to have moved up the Susquehanna River to Sheshequin in present Bradford County. Jacob does not appear on either the 1776 or 1777 assessment list of the "Upper River District," which was primarily an assessment list of those with Connecticut title or a leasehold interest. In June 1777, Jacob Anguish's wife complained about the Yankees taking their cattle, and stated "They were no more Torys than the Yankeys were." "Jacob Engush" appears on a list of persons employed in the Indian Department at \$4 New York currency per diem (List of Officers Employed in the Indian Department with their Rank and Pay, June 15, 1777). On December 20, 1777 Anguish, along with others in the valley were captured by the Westmoreland militia, and sent, under guard, to Hartford, and held as prisoners of war.

The results of this expedition are thus stated in the memorial of Col. Denison to the Connecticut assembly, dated January, 1778: "The men marched up the river about eighty miles, and took sundry Tories, and happily contented the Tioga Indians and entirely disbanded the conspirators." At the following session the assembly resolved "that Richmond Berry, Philip Buck, Thomas Silk, Edward Hicks, Edward Hicks, Jr., John Young, Jacob Bowman, Adam Bowman, Jr., Jacob Bruner, John Henry Short, Henry Hover, Nicholas Phelps, Nicholas Phelps, Jr., John Phelps, Jacob Anguish, George Kentner, and Frederick Frank, who were taken in arms against the United States by the militia of Westmoreland, and sent to the deputy commissary-general of prisoners of this State, are ordered to be received and treated as prisoners of war, provided that nothing in the aforesaid order shall be construed to excuse said prisoners from any treasonable offense against the laws of other States."

In a memorial to the general assembly of Connecticut they tell their own story, which is as follows:

"To the Honourable Assembly of the State of Connecticut, now sitting at Hartford, in sd State, the memorial of Jacob Anguish and George Kentner, of Westmoreland, in sd State, humbly sheweth: "That your memorialists, in the Spring of the year 1777, lived up the Susquehannah River about thirty miles above the main settlements on sd River; and by some evil and designing persons your memorialists were induced to leave sd settlement and move up sd River on to some Indian lands, and that soon after your memorialists had removed, your memorialists were taken by a number of foreign Indians and carried to Niagara, and then obliged to go into the service of the King of Great Britain or into confinement.

Whereupon your memorialists went to battling in sd service, and as soon as your memorialists could find opportunity, got from sd savages and returned to our former settlement, about thirty miles above the main settlement on sd River; and some time after our return as aforesaid, a number of persons who were inimical to the United States, with a number of Indians, came down sd River, and took and plundered sundry persons living up sd River. Whereupon the colonel of the 24th Regiment in sd State, sent a party to take sd party that had been taking, & c., as above said, and in their way found your memorialists, whom they suspected had been joining sd party plundering as aforesaid, and took and confined your memorialists in the common gaol in sd Westmoreland, and after some time sent your memorialists with others to the gaol in 0sd Hartford, where your memorialists are now confined, and your Honours' memorialists would beg leave to say that your memorialists are friends to their country, and never had any intent to hurt or destroy their country, and are willing to take the oath of fidelity required in this State, and will to the utmost of our ability to the support the United States. Whereupon your memorialists pray that they may be liberated from sd gaol and return to their families in sd Westmoreland, who are in distressed circumstances, or in some other way grant relief to your Honours' memorialists as your Honours in your great wisdom shall think best, as your memorialists, in Duty bound, shall ever pray. Dated at Hartford, this 27th day of May, A.D. 1778.

After his release from jail he is related to have returned home to find his home plundered and his wife and children carried into captivity. He rejoined Butler's Rangers and is related to have taken part in the destruction of Wyoming with Butler's force of Rangers and Indians in July 1778.

Jacob Engush appears on a list of Captain Walter Butler's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 25 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania.

In July, 1778, Jacob Anguish, describing himself as "of Pittstown, in ye Susque- hannan Purchase," conveyed to David Pixley, of Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, one settling right in the township of Capouse Meadows, so called; which township was granted by The Susquehanna Company at Norwich, April 1, 1772, and ordered to be laid out. This deed was witnessed at Wilkes-Barre by Zebulon Butler and Ezekiel Peirce.

On a List of Unincorporated Royalists at Machiche (near Montreal) from 13 Mar to 21 Apr 1781 Jacob was listed with one woman, one male over age 10, one female over age 10, and one female under age 10. In Oct 1781 Capt. Walter Butler arranged for the transport to Niagara of several families from Machiche, the move occurring in the spring of 1782.

In Capt. George Dame's Company of the Corps of Rangers, Niagara, 30 November 1783 there is a listing for Jacob Anguish aged 63; Elizabeth Anguish, aged 54; Jacob Anguish, aged 20; Henry Anguish, aged 18; Anna Anguish, aged 16; and Elizabeth Anguish, aged 10, the elder Jacob and Elizabeth each receiving one rations per day. Jacob's name appears on a list of persons dated Niagara, 20 July 1784, disbanded Ranger.

A Jacob Angish had a warrant of 400 acres on the south side of Towanda Creek 1 July 1784 in what is now Bradford County, Pennsylvania. Jacob appears on a List of Persons who subscribed their name, in order to settle and cultivate the Crown Lands opposite to Niagara, 20 July 1784 with one man, one woman, two children over age 10, with 4 rations per day.

Petition of Jacob Anguish, 4 Aug 1784 (A-16 J - Haldimand Papers - MSS 21765, Correspondence with Officers at Niagara, 1777-1784).

To Lieut. Col. DE PEYSTEB, Commanding [Fort] Niagara:

The Petition of Jacob Anguish, late a Ranger in Lieut. Col. Butler's Corps, Most Humbly Sheweth,

"That your Petitioner in the year 1777 quitted his Habitation near the Susquehanna, and joined Lieut. Col. Butler, under whose Command he went on the Expedition against Fort Stanwix, and was present at the Battle of Oriskany. That when the Army retreated he obtained permission from Lieut. Col. St. Ledger to

return Home, in order to bring off his Family; but having the misfortune to be taken Prisoner on his journey, he was put into a Dungeon at Hartford where he was detained nine months.”

“That during the time that your Petitioner remained in the Dungeon at Hartford he was subjected to all the sufferings which Pain, sickness and intense cold could produce. That as he lay on the ground his clothes were sometimes frozen to it, and that one morning his Heel was frozen so fast in the mud that he was obliged to get one of his fellow Prisoners to disengage it—being himself so reduced by sickness that he was incapable of making any effort. That having been ever afterwards troubled with Pains in that foot & leg, an ulcer at last broke out upon the Heel, attended with a Disease of the Bone. That after having undergone great Torments for near two years, he was, upon the Reduction of the Corps of Rangers, admitted into the garrison Hospital at Niagara, where the Surgeons have found it absolutely necessary to Cut off his Leg.”

“That being now Fifty-Nine years of age, deprived of a Limb & much reduced by a long course of Sickness and Distress, he is Utterly incapable of Maintaining himself and his Wife, & that they must therefore be reduced to the greatest Misery unless His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, should take their Case into consideration & be graciously pleased to make some small Provision for them. That Your Petitioner humbly hopes that in case he should not recover from the operation, His Excellency will nevertheless extend his Bounty towards his helpless Widow, Now between Fifty and Sixty Years of age.”

“Your Petitioner concludes with humbly entreating that you will be pleased to lay his situation before His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, and he will, as in duty bound, ever pray, &c.”

his

Jacob x Anguish
mark

Niagara, 4th August, 1784. “I hereby certify the truth of the above Representation; & altho' I could not be a Witness of his sufferings in the Dungeon, I think it necessary to observe that when he joined me at Tioga, his limb was still swelled to an enormous Size.”
[Signed] John Butler, Lieut. Colonel.

Jacob was deceased when Elizabeth petitioned in 1797 for land.

On 11 Feb 1800 John Anguish of Montgomery County, New York sold “a half proprietor’s right” late the property of Jacob Anguish, deceased, being 300 acres in Plymouth on the Shawana Flats, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania which mentions seven children: Hannah wife of Henry Putnam, Jacob Jr., Henry, Barbara wife of Frederick Garrison, Elizabeth wife of Peter Lawr, all of Lincoln, Ontario and John, and Maria wife of Peter Eigenbradt of Montgomery County, New York.

1. John Anguish b. 26 July baptized 16 Aug 1755 Stone Arabia Lutheran Church, Montgomery County, New York.
2. Maria Anguish b. c. 1757 m. 27 Sept 1781 (Reformed Church, German Flats, New York) Peter Eigenbradt.
3. Barbara Anguish b. c. 1760 m. Peter Hoyerbrecht and Frederick Garrison.
4. Jacob Anguish, Jr., b. c. 1763.
5. Henry Anguish b. c. 1765.
6. Hannah Anguish b. c. 1767 m. Henry Putnam of Bertie.
7. Elizabeth Anguish b. c. 1773 m. Peter Lawr of Pickering.

Second Generation:

1. John Anguish b. 26 July 1755 m. 20 July 1779 Anna Klock b. 16 May 1763 daughter of Hendrick Klock and Anna Young. In Capt. Bernard Frey’s Company of the Corps of Rangers, Niagara, 30 November 1783 there is a listing for John Anguish, aged 30: Hanney Anguish, aged 20: and Hanney Anguish Jr., aged 4, John receiving one rations per day. He appears with one man (himself), one woman, and one boy under age 10 on the Loyalist Victualling List at Fort Erie with 2 ½ rations per day for 24 Aug 1786, 1 Sept 1786, and 24 Dec 1786.

On 11 Feb 1800 John Enguish of Montgomery County, New York sold "a half proprietor's right" late the property of Jacob Enguish, deceased, being 300 acres in Plymouth on the Shawana Flats, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. Enumerated in Palatine, Montgomery County, New York in 1800 as John Engush, two households from his sister Maria Eigenbradt and family, with one male over age sixteen (b. before 1774), one male under age sixteen (b. 1775-90), and two females.

John d. 11 Aug 1809 53y (marker) Harrington Cemetery, Sullivan, Madison County, New York. Anna d. 21 Nov 1858 95y 6m 5d (marker has Nancy the common nickname for Ann) buried Anguish Cemetery, Chittenango, Madison County.

Children:

Ann Anguish b. c. 1779.

son b. c. 1785.

Henry Anguish b. 2 Sept 1790.

Jacob H. Anguish d. 12 Jan 1868 66y (marker) Smith Ridge Cemetery, Sullivan.

4. Jacob Anguish, Jr., b. c. 1763 appears on "A List of Prisoners in the hands of the Congress belonging to the Corps of Rangers Loyalists and their Families" as "Jacob Anguish Junr Taken at Tioga October 1778."

5. Henry Anguish b. c. 1765 appears on a return of Loyalist settlers of Niagara who took the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty from 25 Nov 1784 to 25 June 1785 with one man, one woman, and one girl over age 10. Henry Anguish appears on the 1785 list of settlers at the Mountain and near Fort Erie, muster roll no. 19. On the Loyalist Victualling List at Fort Erie, undated, but perhaps 1785, appears Henry Anguish with one man, one woman, one girl over age 10, three rations per day. He appears with one man (himself), one woman, and one girl over age 10 on the Loyalist Victualling List at Fort Erie for each month from 25 Sept 1785 to 24 Dec 1786 with 3 rations per day. Wife, Elizabeth.

Children:

Elizabeth Anguish baptized 12 Apr 1793 Niagara by Rev. Robert Addison.

Lewis Anguish baptized 20 Apr 1794 Niagara by Rev. Robert Addison.

Mary Anguish.

Jane Ann Anguish.

Jacob Anguish.

BEEBE

Joshua Beebe b. 10 Oct 1738 East Haddam, Connecticut son of Joshua Beebe and Hannah Brockway m. Marie Secord b. 21 Feb 1735-36 Cortland Manor, Westchester County, New York daughter of Daniel Secord and Catherine Mable. Marie is related to have first married John Crookston, but evidence is lacking, who was living in 1758, but died sometime soon after. Joshua appears on the 1776 assessment list of the Upper River District, County of Westmoreland, Connecticut, assessed for £22. He appeared on the assessment list after Peter Secord and before Frederick Vanderlip and the names on the assessment list went up the river, the family thus evidently residing perhaps in the Meshoppen area. He does not appear on the 1777 list. Marie's brothers James, Peter, and John Secord also resided on the Susquehanna. Joshua Beebe appears on a list of persons employed in the Indian Department at \$4 New York currency per diem (List of Officers Employed in the Indian Department with their Rank and Pay, June 15, 1777). Joshua Beabie appears on a list of Captain Walter Butler's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 25 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania.

Joshua Beebe d. probably in the fall of 1778 (a date of 25 Oct has been proposed but evidence is lacking) of smallpox enroute to New York City with an express. The exact location of his death is not known. Mary (Mary often became Marie with early families associated with Lutheran, Huguenot, and Dutch families) removed to the refugee camp of Machiche, Quebec. On a return dated 25 July to 24 Aug 1779 of Machish (Machiche) Mary was listed as "widow Beebe" with one woman, one male child over age 10, three male

children under age 10, one female child over age 10, one female child under age 10, 5 rations per day. On a return of 25 Sept through 24 Oct 1779 Mary appears as "widow Beebe" with one woman, two children over age 10, four children under age 10. Many of her former neighbors on the Susquehanna appear along with her on the lists. On a return dated 13 Mar to 24 Apr 1781 at Machiche, Mrs. Bibble appears with one woman, one male over age 10, two males under age 10, one female over age 10, one female under age 10. On a return dated 25 Aug to 24 Sept 1781 appears Mrs. Beebe with one woman, one male over age 6, three males under age 6, one female over age 6, one female under age 6, widow. Mary m. 1 Oct 1781 (Trois Rivieres Protestant Church), Christopher Pearson b. c. 1735 London, England widower of Isabelle Wells. Christopher and Mary were among those who sailed from St. Lawrence around the Gaspé Peninsula to the beach at Paspebiac on the Bay of Chaleur in June 1784. Listed with 1 man, 1 woman, and 7 children (Return of Loyalists and discharged soldiers on Brig "St. Peter" for Chaleur).

Christr Pearson appears on a 13 Jan 1786 muster roll of Cox (New Carlisle) with one wife, male age 17, male age 14, male age 7, female age 18, female age 11, female age 11, leather dresser, lot 47, lot 51, and lot 87, Paspebiac Township, signed his name.

Claim of Mary Pearson, widow of the late Jos. Bebee, no. 234, 31 July 1787, late of Susquehanna, Pennsylvania. Claimant says she lived at Machiche in 1783. See Chris. Pearson's claim. Her late husband, Jos. Bebee, was born in America. He was settled on the Susquehanna. He never joined the rebels but joined Butler's Rangers in 1778. He went with an express to New York from Susquehanna and died of the smallpox in 1779. Claimant came into Canada in 1778 and is now married to Christer Pearson. She has 7 children by Bebee in Canada. Edward at Niagara, 23; Secord, 21; Charlotte, 20, married to S. Chatterton at Chaleur; Emerson, 18; Easse, 15; Sarah, 12; Job, 10. Resides at North Carlisle. Improvements on 300 acres land, £27; stock, £20; furniture. The children will be well satisfied if she receives compensation. Produces certificate from Capt. Walter Baker, that Claimant is the widow of the late Jos. Bebee, who died at New York when sent there as an Express in 1778 or 1779, leaving his family in distress. Dated 31 July 1789 Quebec.

Claim for Compensation and Losses:

I, Mary Pearson, late Mary Bebee, widow to the deceased Joshua Bebee, residing in the Susquehanna in the province of Pennsylvania was driven from our property since the late unhappy dissensions in American on account of my loyalist to his majesty and attachment to the British government and my husband and son joined the British army under Colonel Butler at Niagara 1st April 1779 and was sent with dispatches from Niagara by the order of Colonel Baulton and Colonel Butler to the Royal Army at New York and delivered his charge and took the small pox and died. The property I was driven from at a fair appraisement is as follows:

An account of the late Joshua Beby of Susquehanna

30 acres of land on grants but not paid for

9 acres cleared and fenced with logg house

stable, 2 large corn cribs

2 cows and 2 heffers

10 hogs large and small

20 pound lining yarn

1 crop of flax flock 1 acor

all the crop left on the ground, wheat, corn, potatoes and turnips

plow, irons, 2 logg chains, sett iron torcien

1 ax, 4 haws, hand saw, 1 atchet, 2 iron potts

1 tramil pails, tubs and other furniture

1 rifle, copper tea kettle

1 large dish basin and tin plates

2 pewter tea potts

District settler in the new government of Gaspé Mar 1786 and made an oath of Evangelists of God that above was fair estimates of her loss. If the commissioners should want proof of the above my neighbors living are Stephen Farington, Cattarackway, Peter Secord of Niagara and John Secord of Niagara.

Resided New Carlisle, Quebec, Canada. Mary listed on 1825 census of New Carlisle, age 81. A letter from one of Mary Secord's sons, Adin Beebe, to another son, Amasa Beebe, dated 16 Jul 1838, referred to a previous letter from Amasa to Adin in 1836 that stated that "our mother" was then [still] living." In another letter from Adin to Amasa, dated 28 Sep 1843, and referring to Amasa's letter to Adin on 9 Nov 1842 which may have announced the death of Mary Secord to Adin (The 9 Nov 1842 letter has, unfortunately, never been found.)

Children:

1. Aden Beebe b. 30 June 1761 Ashford, Windham County, Connecticut (vr).
2. Secord Beebe b. 25 Nov 1764 Ashford (vr).
3. Charlotte Beebe b. 5 Apr 1767 baptized 15 Aug 1781 (Trois Rivieres Protestant Church).
4. Amasa Beebe b. 7 June 1769 baptized 15 Aug 1781 (Trois Rivieres Protestant Church).
5. Asa Beebe b. 11 Aug 1772 baptized 15 Aug 1781 (Trois Rivieres Protestant Church).
6. Sarah Beebe b. 10 Jan 1775 baptized 15 Aug 1781 (Trois Rivieres Protestant Church).
7. Joshua Beebe b. 29 July 1778 baptized 15 Aug 1781 (Trois Rivieres Protestant Church).

Second Generation:

1. Aden Beebe b. 30 June 1761 appears on a list of persons employed in the Indian Department at \$4 New York currency per diem (List of Officers Employed in the Indian Department with their Rank and Pay, June 15, 1777). He appears on a list of Captain Walter Butler's Company of Rangers as Aden Beabie acknowledging full amount of pay from 25 Dec 1777 to 24 June 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania.

He appears on a return of persons in Lt. Col. Butler's Company of the Corps of Rangers, Niagara, 30 Nov 1783, corporal, age 22, with one ration per day. His name appears on a list of persons dated Niagara, 20 July 1784, sergeant and also as a disbanded Ranger. Adin Beebe appears on a List of the Persons who subscribed their Names in order to settle and cultivate the Crown Lands opposite to Niagara, 20 July 1784 with one man (himself), and one ration per day. His name was then crossed out on the list. Adin Beebe appears on a Return of Loyalists Settlers of Niagara who have taken the Oaths of Allegiance to his Majesty from 25 Nov 1784 to 25 June 1785 with one man (himself). He appears as Adan Beeby on a list of Settlers between the Four Mile Creek and the Head of Lake Ontario, 1785, muster roll no. 18. Eden Beby appears on a Loyalist Victualing List at Niagara of Murrays District 14 Dec 1786 with one man and one woman, and 2 rations per day.

Edin Beebe praying for family lands. Ordered 100 acres family lands, if not granted before (Upper Canada, Land Book C, 1st Aug 1797 - 30th Aug 1797).

Children:

Drusilla Beebe m. Daniel McIntyre.
Lucretia Beebe m. Adam Smith.
Joshua Beebe.
Amasa Beebe m. Rachel Smith.
Solomon Beebe.
Asa Beebe.

5. Asa Beebe b. 11 Aug 1772 m. Sarah Hall daughter of Amos Hall and Ann Greenman and 10 Sept 1818 (2) Mary Ann Forsyth. Enumerated in New Carlisle in 1825 with 11 members in the household. Asa d. 12 Mar 1861. Children's baptisms and marriages recorded in New Carlisle and Paspebiac Anglican Church records.

Children of Asa and Sarah:

Anne Beebe b. 29 Oct 1798 New Carlisle, Bonaventure County, Quebec.
Joshua Beebe b. 21 Oct 1800 New Carlisle.
Alexander Beebe b. 6 July 1802 New Carlisle.
Amasa Beebe b. 24 Oct 1805 New Carlisle baptized 10 May 1812.
Judith Beebe b. 24 Nov 1807 baptized 10 May 1812 New Carlisle m. 12 Sept 1825 Elijah Lefurgy.

Amos Beebe b. 6 July 1809 New Carlisle baptized 10 May 1812.

Sarah Ann Beebe b. 23 Apr 1811 baptized 10 May 1812 New Carlisle m. 30 Dec 1835 James Dow.

Children of Asa and Mary Ann:

James Beebe b. 11 Sept 1819 New Carlisle baptized 25 Sept 1822 m. 14 Oct 1845 Harriet Gallan.

Daniel Secord Beebe b. 16 Nov 1821 New Carlisle baptized 25 Sept 1822.

Rebecca Beebe b. 14 Apr baptized 15 Aug 1824 New Carlisle.

Deborah Beebe b. 10 June baptized 26 Aug 1827 New Carlisle m. 14 Jan 1845 William Renouf.

Jane Beebe b. 10 Feb 1830 New Carlisle baptized 16 Jan 1831.

Mary Ann Beebe b. 24 Aug baptized 23 Dec 1832 New Carlisle.

7. Joshua Beebe b. 29 July 1778 m. Barbara Hall. Enumerated in New Carlisle in 1825 with 12 members in the household. "Joshua Beebe of New Carlisle son of Joshua in his lifetime of Susquahana USA and of Mary Secord his widow of New Carlisle m. 3 Feb 1834 Mary Ann Watt daughter of William and Sarah of County Tyrone Ireland." Joshua d. 15 May 1844 age 66.

Rebecca Beebe baptized 10 May 1812 age 6.

Barbara Beebe baptized 10 May 1812 age 4 m. 28 Oct 1830 William Mann.

Eunice Beebe m. 5 Nov 1835 James Caldwell.

BENDER

George Philip Bender b. c. 1743 appears on the 1776 assessment list of the Upper River District. The Bender family are related to have left for Canada in the spring of 1777.

In 1781, Lieut. Col. John Butler declared that four or five families newly settled would require for seed sixty bushels of spring wheat and oats, twelve of buckwheat and a barrel of Indian corn. Peter and James Secord, two of the heads of families, were about to build a saw and grist mill. A census of the new settlement was taken by Col. Butler on August 25th, 1782. Besides the Secords were "George Stuart, George Fields, John Depuis, Daniel Rowe, Elijah Phelps, Philip Bender, Samuel Lutz, Michael Showers, Harmonious House, Thomas McMicking, Adam Young, McGregor VanEvery, and Isaac Dolson. There were sixteen families consisting of eighty-three persons. One was a slave owned by McMicking. Cleared land made a total of 238 acres (Haldimand papers)."

In a "Survey of the Settlement of Niagara, 25 August 1782, Philip Bender is the head of a family with one married woman, one boy, 2 girls, 2 horses, 2 cows, 1 steer/heifer, 19 sheep, 10 hogs, 10 bushel Indian corn, 20 bushel oats, 30 bushel potatoes, 12 acres of cleared land.

The family appears under the name Banter in a Return of persons under the description of Loyalists being farmers settled at Niagara, 1 Dec 1783, Philip Banter, age 40; Mary Banter, age 30; John Banter, age 8; Mary Banter, age 5; and Sarah Banter, age 2. Philip was among a list of farmers with 50 acres cleared in a letter dated 8 May 1784 at Niagara from Colonel John Butler to Major Robert Matthews. Philip Bender's name appears on a list of persons who subscribed their names in order to settle and cultivate the crown lands opposite to Niagara, 20 July 1784 with one man, one woman, and four children under age 10, "settlers who receive no rations." Philip appears on a Return of the Loyalists Settlers of Niagara who have taken the Oaths of Allegiance to His Majesty from 25 Nov 1784 to 25 June 1785 with one man, one woman, one boy over age 10, 3 girls under age 10. Philip appears on a Loyalist Victualing List of Mr. Burches District at Niagara 14 Nov 1786 with one man, one woman, one boy over age 10, 3 girls under age 10, 4 ½ rations per day.

He was in the Home District in 1786 with a wife and four children (Niagara Stamped Book).

Claim of Philip Bender, no. 846, 30 Aug 1787, late of Pennsylvania. Claimant says he was at Niagara in '83. Is a native of Germany. Came very young to America. Lived at Susquehanna when the Americans declared Independence. Left his home in the Spring '77. Could not stay without taking part with the Rebels. Came off to join Colonel Butler. He came with the Loyalists of his settlement and served near the end of

the war as private. Produces his discharge '82. Had 320 acres in the disputed land on the Susquehanna. Took it up in 1776; gave £70 Pennsylvania currency. The Rebellion broke out – he had not paid all. Lost 1 cow by Indians, 5 sheep by Indians and rebels, rangers. Left all his furniture behind and his utensils. Left corn and wheat, 200 bushels in the stack. The rebels got some. His furniture was removed too fast and was found out by the Rebels. Thinks this was worth £120 including clothes. Produces two affidavits that claimant lost the effects and property in the claimant's schedule mentioned. John Depuy, witness, knew claimant, he went off early to join Colonel Butler. He had a farm on the Susquehanna; bought during the Rebellion. He had a good stock. He had very good furniture. There was a chest of clothes and linen. It was found out by the Rebels and taken by them.

Philip Bender praying for lot 144 in Stamford. The Surveyor General having reported that lot 144 has already been assigned to James Forsyth, the prayer of this petition cannot be granted (Upper Canada, Land Book C, 11th April 1797 - 25th April 1797).

Philip Bender praying for additional lands. It appears that the petitioner received the proportion of land he is entitled to either as a Ranger or for family lands (Upper Canada, Land Book C, 2nd May 1797 - 16th May 1797).

Settled Bertie Township.

Children:

1. John Bender b. 18 Apr 1775 educated Lewiston Military School (for children of soldiers).
2. Mary Bender b. c. 1778 m. Peter Buckner.
3. Sarah Bender b. c. 1781.
4. Eleanor Bender m. John Burch.
5. Elizabeth Bender.
6. Barbara Bender m. John Murray.

Lawce Bender appears on a Return of Disbanded Troops and Loyalists settled in Cataraqui Township No. 3 (Fredericksburgh), mustered 6 Oct 1784 with one man (himself) and one rations per day. Laurence Bender appears on a list of Settlers at Township No. 3 above Cataraqui (Fredericksburgh), 1785. On both lists he appears next to George Kentner who was a Susquehanna settler. He appears on a List of Loyalists of and attached to the late 2d Battn of the Kings Royal Regiment of New York victualled at the 3d Township above Cataraqui (Fredericksburgh) between 1st July and 31st August 1786 with one man (himself) and one rations per day. Lawrence Bender had land at Fredericksburg, Lennox County, lot 8 of 100 acres and was possibly a son.

Tunis Bender was of Cornwall and was possibly a son.

George Bender was possibly a son.

BERRY

A Berry family is related to have lived at Wyalusing, tenants of the Pawling family. His name was Richmond Berry (History of Bradford County) or Redman Berry (militia lists). "Redman Parry" appears on a list of persons employed in the Indian Department at \$4 New York currency per diem (List of Officers Employed in the Indian Department with their Rank and Pay, June 15, 1777). On December 20, 1777 Berry, along with others in the valley were captured by the Westmoreland militia, and sent, under guard, to Hartford, and held as prisoners of war.

The results of this expedition are thus stated in the memorial of Col. Denison to the Connecticut assembly, dated January, 1778: "The men marched up the river about eighty miles, and took sundry Tories, and happily contented the Tioga Indians and entirely disbanded the conspirators." At the following session the assembly resolved "that Richmond Berry, Philip Buck, Thomas Silk, Edward Hicks, Edward Hicks, Jr., John Young, Jacob Bowman, Adam Bowman, Jr., Jacob Bruner, John Henry Short, Henry Hover, Nicholas Phelps, Nicholas Phelps, Jr., John Phelps, Jacob Anguish, George Kentner, and Frederick Frank, who were

taken in arms against the United States by the militia of Westmoreland, and sent to the deputy commissary-general of prisoners of this State, are ordered to be received and treated as prisoners of war, provided that nothing in the aforesaid order shall be construed to excuse said prisoners from any treasonable offense against the laws of other States.”

On “A List of Prisoners in the hands of the Congress belonging to the Corps of Rangers Royalist and their Families” there is a list of Privates of the Corps of Rangers Taken on the Susquehanna Jan 1778: Philip Buck, Jacob Brunner, Redman Berry, Fredrick Frank, Oldrick Shult, Nicholas Phillips, Nicholas Phillips Junr, John Phillips, Edward Hicks, Edward Hicks Junr, John Hover, Jacob Bowman Senr, John S. Younge, Thomas Silks, Adam Bowman Junr.

After the capture of Amos York on February 14, 1778 by Indians and Loyalists near Wyalusing, Mrs. York and children are related to have walked down to Wyalusing and the narrative states – “When they came to the village they found only two women, the wives of Page and Berry, and some children, whose [names] I do not recollect.”

Berry’s family is related to have been removed to Wyoming in the following spring. He appears as Redman Berry on a list of Captain Walter Butler’s Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 25 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania. He appears as Redman Berry on a list of Butler’s Rangers, Captain Walter Butler’s Company, as a prisoner with the rebels, dated Quebec, 30 Oct 1780 with the notation – “said to be in New York.” Several of his neighbors on the Susquehanna also appear as prisoners on the same list.

No record of him has been found in Canada and he perhaps did not return from imprisonment.

BOWMAN

George Jacob Bowman b. 1 Jan 1737-38 son of Jacob Bauman and wife Elisabeth, of German ancestry, had a wife Elizabeth b. c. 1739. Brother George Adam Bowman and sister Catharine Wartman and families settled at Tunkhannock. Jacob and Elizabeth are related to have settled up the Towanda Creek toward Monroeton, which was many miles from his relatives at Tunkhannock. This may be accurate since the name of Jacob Bowman appears 12 May 1775 on the store record book of Matthias Hollenbeck at Athens. Jacob appears on the 1776 assessment list of Upper River District, County of Westmoreland, Connecticut after Stephen Farrington who resided 8 miles above Tunkhannock, which would seem to indicate the Bowman residence was perhaps in Black Walnut Bottom or Skinners Eddy area. On December 20, 1777 Bowman, along with others in the valley were captured by the Westmoreland militia, and sent, under guard, to Hartford, and held as prisoners of war.

The results of this expedition are thus stated in the memorial of Col. Denison to the Connecticut assembly, dated January, 1778: “The men marched up the river about eighty miles, and took sundry Tories, and happily contented the Tioga Indians and entirely disbanded the conspirators.” At the following session the assembly resolved “that Richmond Berry, Philip Buck, Thomas Silk, Edward Hicks, Edward Hicks, Jr., John Young, Jacob Bowman, Adam Bowman, Jr., Jacob Bruner, John Henry Short, Henry Hover, Nicholas Phelps, Nicholas Phelps, Jr., John Phelps, Jacob Anguish, George Kentner, and Frederick Frank, who were taken in arms against the United States by the militia of Westmoreland, and sent to the deputy commissary-general of prisoners of this State, are ordered to be received and treated as prisoners of war, provided that nothing in the aforesaid order shall be construed to excuse said prisoners from any treasonable offense against the laws of other States.”

Jacob Bowman appears on a list of Captain Walter Butler’s Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 25 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania.

Elizabeth and her children removed to the refugee camp of Machiche, Quebec. On a return dated 25 July to 24 Aug 1779 of Machish (Machiche) Elizabeth Bowman appears with one woman, one male child over age

10, two female children over age 10, three female children under age 10, 5 rations per day. Many of her former neighbors on the Susquehanna appear next to her on the same list. On a return dated 25 Sept to 24 Oct 1779 she appears with one woman, three children over age 10, three children under age 10. Jacob appears as Jacob Bowman, Sr., on a list of Butler's Rangers as a prisoner with the rebels, dated Quebec, 30 Oct 1780 with the notation – "said to be in New York." Mrs. Bowman appears on list dated 13 Mar to 24 Apr 1781 at Machiche with one woman, three females over age 10, two females under age 10. Mrs. Bowman appears on a list dated 1 Dec 1783 at Machiche with one woman, three females over age 6, one female under age 6. In Capt. George Dame's Company of the Corps of Rangers, Niagara, 30 November 1783 there is a listing for Jacob Bowman, age 45; Elizabeth Bowman, age 44; Anna Bowman, age 18; Petty Bowman (female), age 13; Sary Bowman, age 11 years 1 month; Cristina Bowman, age 8; Eve Bowman, age 5. Jacob's name appears on a list of persons who subscribed their name in order to settle and cultivate the Crown Lands opposite to Niagara, 20 July 1784 with one man, one woman, 6 children over age 10, and 8 rations per day. Jacob, Peter, and Adam Bowman appear together on a list of Settlers at the Mountain and near Fort Erie, 1785, muster roll no. 19. Jacob appears on a Return of Loyalist Settlers of Niagara who took the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty from 25 Nov 1784 to 25 June 1785 with one man, one woman, one boy over age 10 and five girls over age 10. Jacob appears on a Loyalist Victualing List of Mr. Burches District at Niagara 14 Nov 1786 with one man, one woman, one boy over age 10, 4 girls over age 10, 7 rations per day. Sons, Peter and Adam were on the same list. Settled at Thorold. After the war his son, Jacob, returned, purchased of the state and occupied the place on the Susquehanna until his death.

On 31 Dec 1798 Jacob received patent for lands in Stamford Township, Lincoln County, Ontario. The property had a stream running through it and became known as Bowman's Creek.

Elizabeth d. 28 Jan 1800 age 61. Jacob had a second wife Ann b. c. 1740.

Will of Jacob dated June 1806 named two sons, Adam and Peter and daughters Hannah, Margaret, Elizabeth, Christine, Sarah, and Eve Bowman. Eldest son, Adam, sole executor. Jacob d. 10 Oct 1815 age 77 at his homestead in Stamford buried Stamford Presbyterian Cemetery with Elizabeth. Ann d. 5 Sept 1820 age 80.

Children:

1. Mary Bowman m. Charles Gisso.
2. John Bowman.
3. Adam Bowman b. 22 Apr 1758 Canajoharie, New York m. Mary Jones.
4. Jacob Bowman, Jr., b. c. 1760
5. Peter Bowman b. c. 1762.
6. Margaret Bowman m. Solomon Edwin Secord (2) Peter Hare.
7. Ann Bowman b. c. 1765 m. Holley Ervine.
8. Hannah Bowman m. a Riven.
9. Abraham Bowman b. 22 Mar 1768 Canajoharie m. Dorothy Jones.
10. Elizabeth Bowman b. 28 Oct 1769 m. Abraham Deforest.
11. Sarah Bowman b. 1772 m. Asa Dayton.
12. Christina Bowman b. c. 1775 m. Enos Scott.
13. Eve Bowman b. 20 Dec 1777 Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania m. John Morden.

Second Generation:

3. Adam Bowman b. 22 Apr 1758 appears on a list of persons employed in the Indian Department at \$4 New York currency per diem (List of Officers Employed in the Indian Department with their Rank and Pay, June 15, 1777). On December 20, 1777 along with others in the valley namely Richmond Berry (Richmond in Bradford County histories but he is perhaps the Redman Berry that appears elsewhere in records), Edward Hicks, Jr., Jacob Bruner, Jacob Bowman, Jacob Anguish, Henry Hover, and George Kentner, and others were captured by the Westmoreland militia, and sent, under guard, to Hartford, and held as prisoners of war.

On "A List of Prisoners in the hands of the Congress belonging to the Corps of Rangers Royalist and their Families" there is a list of Privates of the Corps of Rangers Taken on the Susquehanna Jan 1778: Philip

Buck, Jacob Brunner, Redman Berry, Fredrick Frank, Oldrick Shult, Nicholas Phillips, Nicholas Phillips Junr, John Phillips, Edward Hicks, Edward Hicks Junr, John Hover, Jacob Bowman Senr, John S. Younge, Thomas Silks, Adam Bowman Junr.

Adam Bowman, Jr., appears on a list of Captain Walter Butler's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 25 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania. Adam Bowman appears on a list of Butler's Rangers, Captain Walter Butler's Company, as a prisoner with the rebels, dated Quebec, 30 Oct 1780 with the notation – "said to be in New York." Adam Bowman appears on a List of Persons who subscribed their names in order to settle and cultivate the Crown Lands opposite to Niagara 20 July 1784, with one male (himself), and one rations per day. Adam appears on a Return of the Loyalists Settlers at Niagara who have taken the Oaths of Allegiance to His Majesty from 25 Nov 1784 to 25 June 1785 with one man (himself). Adam appears on a Loyalist Victualing List of Mr. Burches District at Niagara 14 Nov 1786 with one man (himself) and one rations per day.

4. Jacob Bowman, Jr., b. c. 1760 appears on "A List of Prisoners in the hands of the Congress belonging to the Corps of Rangers Royalist and their Families" there is a list of Privates of the Corps of Rangers Taken on the Susquehanna Jan 1778: Philip Buck, Jacob Brunner, Redman Berry, Fredrick Frank, Oldrick Shult, Nicholas Phillips, Nicholas Phillips Junr, John Phillips, Edward Hicks, Edward Hicks Junr, John Hover, Jacob Bowman Senr, John S. Younge, Thomas Silks, Adam Bowman Junr.

Jacob appears on a list of Captain William Caldwell's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 24 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania.

5. Peter Bowman b. c. 1762 appears on a list of persons dated Niagara, 20 July 1784, disbanded Ranger. Peter appears on a Loyalist Victualing List of Mr. Burches District at Niagara 14 Nov 1786 with one man (himself) and one rations per day.

George Adam Bowman b. c. 1731 in one of the German settlements in the Herkimer area of New York son of Jacob Bauman and wife Elisabeth. Resided with family on Bowman's Creek, Canajoharie, New York. Adam m. c. 1757 Anna Maria Conrad christened 14 Aug 1740 Reformed Church, Schoharie, New York daughter of Hendrick Conrad and Anna Margarete Starring. Adam appears on the 1766 tax list of Canajoharie, New York with five people. They removed and settled on the Susquehanna River at Tunkhannock at the mouth of a creek that now bears the name Bowman Creek. Brother George Jacob Bowman and sister Catharine Wartman and families also settled on the Susquehanna. Adam appears on the 1776 assessment list of Upper River District, County of Westmoreland, Connecticut. On December 20, 1777 Bowman, along with others in the valley were captured by the Westmoreland militia, and sent, under guard, to Hartford, and held as prisoners of war.

The results of this expedition are thus stated in the memorial of Col. Denison to the Connecticut assembly, dated January, 1778: "The men marched up the river about eighty miles, and took sundry Tories, and happily contented the Tioga Indians and entirely disbanded the conspirators." At the following session the assembly resolved "that Richmond Berry, Philip Buck, Thomas Silk, Edward Hicks, Edward Hicks, Jr., John Young, Jacob Bowman, Adam Bowman, Jr., Jacob Bruner, John Henry Short, Henry Hover, Nicholas Phelps, Nicholas Phelps, Jr., John Phelps, Jacob Anguish, George Kentner, and Frederick Frank, who were taken in arms against the United States by the militia of Westmoreland, and sent to the deputy commissary-general of prisoners of this State, are ordered to be received and treated as prisoners of war, provided that nothing in the aforesaid order shall be construed to excuse said prisoners from any treasonable offense against the laws of other States."

Adam appears on a list of Captain William Caldwell's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 24 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania. On a Return dated 25 Sept to 24 Oct 1779 at Montreal appears Adam Bowman with two men, one woman, four children over age 10, three children under age 10, labourer. In a certificate dated 16 Jan 1780 at Montreal, Captain Walter Butler wrote

– “The said Adam Bowman served the campaign 77 in an Independent Company under my command and since in Major Butler’s Corps during which he ever behaved well he being quited his farm &c., on the Suskehana, for his Loyalty.” Adam Bowman appears on a return of Loyalists struck off the provision list 1 Aug 1781 at Verchere with one man, one woman, one male over age 10, five females over age 10, one female under age 10 with the remark “distressed.” Adam appears on a list of persons dated Niagara, 20 July 1784, disbanded Ranger. Adam appears on a list of 20 July 1784 of persons who subscribed their names in order to settle and cultivate the Crown Lands opposite to Niagara with one man, one woman, 4 children over age 10, 3 children under age 10, 7 ½ rations per day. Adam, Henry, and Jacob Bowman appear together on a list of Settlers between the Four Mile Creek and the Head of Lake Ontario, 1785, muster roll no. 18. Adam appears on a Return of Loyalist Settlers of Niagara who took the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty from 25 Nov 1784 to 25 June 1785 with one man, one woman, 2 boys under age 10, and 6 girls over age 10. Adam appears on a Loyalist Victualing List at Niagara of Murrays District 14 Dec 1786 with one man, one woman, 2 boys over age 10, 3 girls over age 10, 1 boy under age 10, 1 girl under age 10, 8 rations per day. Listed in Robert Hamilton’s report of Niagara, dated 17 Sept 1787 with one male, one female, 1 boy over age 10, 1 boy under age 10, 4 girls, 10 acres cleared, 6 acres sown to wheat.

Adam and Ann Mary settled in Grantham Township, Lincoln County, Ontario. In 1795 he registered lots 19 and 20. Adam d. c. 1803 Grantham, Lincoln County, Ontario.

Will of George Adam Bowman:

In the Name of God Amen I George Adam Bowman of the Township of Grantham, County of Lincoln in the Province of Ontario being very sick and weak in body, but of sound mind, memory and understanding, blessed by God for the same do make and publish this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following. To Wit. Principally and first of all I commend my immortal Soul into the hands of God, who gave it to me and my body to the earth to be buried in a decent and Christian like manner, at the discretion of my executors herein after named, and to Just worldly Estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me in this life I give and dispose of the same in the following manner to Wit. I give and devise unto my Eldest Son Jacob Bowman the sum of Five Shillings Sterling Money to be paid him by my executors after my decease. Also I give and devise to my second Son Henry Bowman the Sum of Three Pounds Two shillings and six pence lawful money of this Province. Also I give and devise unto my third son Adam Bowman Lot No, 18 in the Second Concession Containing one hundred Acres of Land, lying and being in the said Township of Grantham, County and Province aforesaid. Also I give and devise unto my fourth son John Bowman Lot No. 20 in the First Concession Containing one hundred Acres of Land lying and being in the said Township of Grantham, County and Province aforesaid. Also I give and devise unto my Grandson John Bowman Son of my Second son Henry Bowman the south half of Lot No. 11 in the fifth concession in the Township of Beverly, County of York, Province aforesaid. Also I give and devise unto my two Sons Adam and John Bowman all the residue of my Lands lying and being in the Said township of Beverly, County and Province aforesaid, to be equally divided among my Said Sons Adam and John Bowman. Also I give and devise unto my Seven daughters. Viz. Elizabeth, Hannah, Susannah, Mary, Margaret, Catharine and Eve, each the sum of Three Pounds, Two Shillings and six pence in lawful money of this Province, to be paid to them by my two sons Adam and John Bowman after my decease. I give and devise unto my dear beloved Wife Ann Mary Bowman the Sum of Twelve Pounds Ten Shillings lawful money of this Province Yearly, and every Year during her Natural Life to be paid One half every six months by my two sons Adam and John Bowman (excepting my dear beloved Wife chooses to reside with my son John Bowman). And also further I give and devise unto my two sons Adam and John Bowman all my personal and movable Estate to be equally divided between them after my decease. And lastly I nominate, constitute and appoint my Son Adam Bowman, Benjamin Pawling Esquire and George Read of this said Township to be the Executors of this my Will, hereby revoking all other Wills, legacies and bequests by me heretofore made and declaring this and no other to be my last Will and Testament. In Witness whereof I have here unto set my hand and Seal, this twenty fourth of December of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred And One. Signed, Sealed, published, pronounced declare at his request, have subscribes as Witnesses Benjamin Pauling his mark, George Read, George Adam Bowman, Thomas Metcalf.

Children:

1. Jacob Bowman b. 22 Feb 1759 Canajoharie.
2. Hannah Bowman b. 1760 m. Valentie Schram.

3. Henry Bowman b. c. 1762.
4. Susannah Bowman m. Christian McDonell.
5. Mary Bowman b. c. 1765.
6. Elizabeth Bowman b. c. 1767 appears on a return of Loyalists struck off the provision list 1 Aug 1781 at Verchere.
7. Margaret Bowman b. c. 1770 m. George Darby.
8. Adam Bowman b. 9 Apr 1774/4 Sept 1775 Tunkhannock m. 1 Sept 1801 at Niagara, Hannah May.
9. Catherine Bowman b. 14 Sept 1776 Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania m. 12 Feb 1797 at Niagara, George Woodley.
10. Eve Bowman b. 9 Apr 1781 m. 2 Jan 1798 at Niagara, Adam Beemer.
11. John Bowman b. c. 1782 m. 2 Mar 1802 Elizabeth Houghstrop.
12. Peter Bowman.

Second Generation:

1. Jacob Bowman b. 22 Feb 1759 m. Mary Fox b. 7 Sept 1766 daughter of Rudolph Fox and Catherine Miller. Mary d. 23 May 1841 73y (ts) and Jacob d. 21 June 1845 86y 3m 27d (ts) Coles Cemetery, Towanda.

George Bowman b. 17 Jan 1788.

Mary Bowman b. 4 Nov 1789 m. William McGill.

Jacob Bowman b. 16 Dec 1791 m. Sarah Rockwell.

John W. Bowman.

Daniel Bowman b. 29 Mar 1797.

Rebecca Bowman b. 1798.

Hannah Bowman b. 29 Jan 1802.

Susan Bowman.

Henry Bowman.

Elizabeth Bowman.

3. Henry Bowman b. c. 1762 appears on a Return of Loyalist Settlers of Niagara who took the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty from 25 Nov 1784 to 25 June 1785 with one male (himself). He is listed on Robert Hamilton's report of Niagara, dated 17 Sept 1787 with one male (himself), 6 acres cleared, 4 acres sown to wheat.

BROWN

On 8 Jan 1776 Elijah Brown deeded to Nathan Kingsley one half right in a saw mill on Meshopping Creek, witnessed by John Murphy and Nicholas DePew (Westmoreland Town Record). On 4 Mar 1776 Elijah Brown deeded to Thomas Wigtons all of his right in one half right of a saw mill on Meshopping Creek, witnessed by Abel Palmer and Thomas McCluer (Westmoreland Town Record). On 4 Mar 1776 Thomas Wigtons deeded to Elijah Brown one half right in Susquahanna Purchase sold to John Thomson by Col. Zebulon Butler (Westmoreland Town Record).

Elijah Brown appears on the 1776 and 1777 assessment list of the Upper River District.

He appears on five provisioning lists of the Niagara area with no family. His name appears beside Parshall Terry on a few of the lists and the Depues, Edward Turner, and others on some of the other lists, all Susquehanna settlers.

BRUNER/BRUNNER (also Brenner)

Adonijah Stanborough while living at Wyoming secured a claim to a number of rights covering several thousand acres. In the deed by which he conveys his claim to William Jones, he describes one piece as containing nine hundred acres, settled by Charles Angars, John Pensil, Conrad Sill, and Adam Simmons, which would locate these in Standing Stone; a thousand acres settled by Jacob Bruner, Henry Anguish, Jacob Sipes, and Michael Shawers, this tract called Macedonia; and eight thousand acres, settled by the

Van Valkenburgs, Larraways, Bruner, and others. Jacob Bruner is related to have acquired 100 acres from Samuel Cole at Macedonia sometime in 1775 or 1776. Jacob appears on the 1776 tax list of the Upper River District, County of Westmoreland, Connecticut.

“Jacob Druner” appears on a list of persons employed in the Indian Department at \$4 New York currency per diem (List of Officers Employed in the Indian Department with their Rank and Pay, June 15, 1777).

On December 20, 1777 Brunner, along with others in the valley were captured by the Westmoreland militia, and sent, under guard, to Hartford, and held as prisoners of war.

The results of this expedition are thus stated in the memorial of Col. Denison to the Connecticut assembly, dated January, 1778: “The men marched up the river about eighty miles, and took sundry Tories, and happily contented the Tioga Indians and entirely disbanded the conspirators.” At the following session the assembly resolved “that Richmond Berry, Philip Buck, Thomas Silk, Edward Hicks, Edward Hicks, Jr., John Young, Jacob Bowman, Adam Bowman, Jr., Jacob Bruner, John Henry Short, Henry Hover, Nicholas Phelps, Nicholas Phelps, Jr., John Phelps, Jacob Anguish, George Kentner, and Frederick Frank, who were taken in arms against the United States by the militia of Westmoreland, and sent to the deputy commissary-general of prisoners of this State, are ordered to be received and treated as prisoners of war, provided that nothing in the aforesaid order shall be construed to excuse said prisoners from any treasonable offense against the laws of other States.”

On “A List of Prisoners in the hands of the Congress belonging to the Corps of Rangers Royalist and their Families” there is a list of Privates of the Corps of Rangers Taken on the Susquehanna Jan 1778: Philip Buck, Jacob Brunner, Redman Berry, Fredrick Frank, Oldrick Shuft, Nicholas Phillips, Nicholas Phillips Junr, John Phillips, Edward Hicks, Edward Hicks Junr, John Hover, Jacob Bowman Senr, John S. Younge, Thomas Silks, Adam Bowman Junr.

Jacob Brunner appears on a list of Captain Walter Butler’s Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 25 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania.

He appears as Jacob Brunnor on a list of Butler’s Rangers as a prisoner with the rebels, dated Quebec, 30 Oct 1780 with the notation – “said to be in New York.” He appears on a roll of men in Captain William Caldwell’s Company of Butler’s Rangers, taken at Niagara on 30 November 1783 with wife Hannah; son, Henry, age 12; and son Peter, age 3. Jacob’s name appears on a list of persons who subscribed their names in order to settle and cultivate the crown lands opposite to Niagara, 20 July 1784 with one man, one woman, one child over age 10, 2 children under age 10, and 4 rations per day.

By deed dated at Springfield, Montgomery County, New York, 25 Feb 1789, he conveys his holdings to Samuel Cole.

1. Henry Bruner b. c. 1771.
2. Peter Bruner b. c. 1780.
3. child.

BUCK

Philip Buck was b. c. 1742 (age 41 on a return of persons in Lt. Col. Butler’s Company of the Corps of Rangers, Niagara, 30 Nov 1783) and related to have been born Upper Rhone Valley, Germany and came with his parents to America (“His parents brought him while an infant” - Claim of Philip Buck, no. 832, 27 Aug 1787).

He may be the Philip Buck who appears on a muster roll of the men raised in the County of Albany for Captain Van Veghten’s Company, 1760, April 14, age 17, born Germany, labourer, 5 feet 1 ½ inches, fair hair, complexion dark, brown eyes. This age would also match the birth date of about 1742. Also, on same

roll was a George Buck April 20, age 20, born Germany, labourer, 5 feet 4 ½ inches, brown hair, brown eyes.

A muster Roll of the men raised and passed in the County of Albany for Capt John Veghters Company, May 18, 1761: George Buck, 22 years, born Germany, Labourer, 5 feet 5 inches, dark complexion, black hair, brown eyes.

15 Feb 1762 Cadwallader Colden, American Officer, Lt. Gov., list of deserters from New York companies stationed at Fort Ontario, Oswego County, Phillip Buck, born Germany, 18 years, 5 feet, 3 inches, labourer, last residence Albany, dark complexion, brown hair, gray eyes.

Philip Buck m. Anna Marguerite Saultman (Salzman, Saultzman, etc.) b. c. 1751. Philip appears on a "List of Settlers on Susquehanna River, October 1771" prepared and in handwriting of Zebulon Butler (121 names) and Philip in his loyalist claim stated settled on Susquehanna in 1771. He appears on a May 1772 list (Zebulon Butler papers) of 213 names.

Phillip Bucks Survey

Susquehannah September 15th Day 1772. Then Laid out on the original Right of James Horton for Phillip Buck a Peice of Land adjoining to Peter Mathews: and Beginning at his Northwesterly Corner at ye mouth of a Crick: thence North 85 degrees w. Eighteen Rods by ye River; thence North 75 degrees w: one Hundred and seventy four Rods to the mouth of a Creek; thence North 43 degrees W: forty Rods to a walnut: thence N. 45 degrees E: two Hundred and Eighty-Eight Rods: thence South 43 degrees E: two Hundred and ten Rods: thence S: 45 degrees W: one Hundred & Ninety two Rods, to ye first Bound the above Courses and Distances were taken ye Day of ye above Date by me

John Jenkins Surveyor.

Received ye above Survey to Record october ye 5th 1772 and Recorded per me
Ezekiel Pierce Clerk

(The Records of the Town of Westmoreland p. 1046 contained in the Proceedings and Collections of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society For the Years 1911-1912. Volume XII).

His name appears on a "Petition of the Inhabitants of Wyoming to the Connecticut General Assembly," Wilkes Barre, 3 Oct 1772. There were 243 names on the list retaliating to the formation of Northumberland County by Pennsylvania and requesting two options, either merging Wyoming with an existing Connecticut county or forming a new county. On 13 Jan 1773 Philip Buck was admitted as a settler in Wilkes-Barre to "hold a settling right for Mr. William Stewart." In 1773 he paid Peregreen Gardner ten Spanish milled dollars for a quarter right in the Susquehanna Purchase. They removed up the river and settled at the mouth of Tunkhannock Creek in what was Putnam Township on lot 10. Philip appears on the 1776 assessment list of the Upper River District.

Upon the application of Esac Tripp Esqr Elisha Willcox Job Tripp Phillip Buck and Others to have a meeting of the Proprietors of the Township of Putnam in order to Chuse a Proprietors Clark (clerk), and to Cum into sum Regular method to survey the Lotts in said Town and Do any other Business proper to be Done at said meeting.

Dated Westmoreland
12 August 1776

They perhaps moved further up river to the area of Asylum. In December 1777 or January 1778, along with others in the valley, he was captured by the Westmoreland militia, and sent, under guard, to Hartford, Connecticut and held as prisoners of war.

The results of this expedition are thus stated in the memorial of Colonel Denison to the Connecticut assembly, dated January, 1778: "The men marched up the river about eighty miles, and took sundry Tories, and happily contented the Tioga Indians and entirely disbanded the conspirators." At the following session the assembly resolved "that Richmond Berry, Philip Buck, Thomas Silk, Edward Hicks, Edward Hicks, Jr., John Young, Jacob Bowman, Adam Bowman, Jr., Jacob Bruner, John Henry Short, Henry Hover, Nicholas Phelps, Nicholas Phelps, Jr., John Phelps, Jacob Anguish, George Kentner, and Frederick Frank, who were taken in arms against the United States by the militia of Westmoreland, and sent to the deputy commissary-

general of prisoners of this State, are ordered to be received and treated as prisoners of war, provided that nothing in the aforesaid order shall be construed to excuse said prisoners from any treasonable offense against the laws of other States."

Philip Buck appears on a list of Captain William Caldwell's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 24 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania.

On "A List of Prisoners in the hands of the Congress belonging to the Corps of Rangers Royalist and their Families" there is a list of Privates of the Corps of Rangers Taken on the Susquehanna Jan 1778: Philip Buck, Jacob Brunner, Redman Berry, Fredrick Frank, Oldrick Shult, Nicholas Phillips, Nicholas Phillips Junr, John Phillips, Edward Hicks, Edward Hicks Junr, John Hover, Jacob Bowman Senr, John S. Younge, Thomas Silks, Adam Bowman Junr.

His wife and children are related to have left for the Mohawk Valley in New York. What others may have been in that party we are not informed. She and four other women with 31 children are related to have set out on foot in October from the Mohawk Valley, arriving at Niagara on November 3rd.

Margaret and her children removed to the refugee camp at Machiche, Quebec. On a return dated 25 July to 24 Aug 1779 of Machish (Machiche) near Montreal appears Margt Buck with one woman, two male children under age 10, two female children over age 10, one female child under age 10, 4 rations per day. On a return dated 25 Sept to 24 Oct 1779 at Montreal appears Marg Buck with one woman, two children over age 10, three children under age 10, "husband prisoner." Many of their former neighbors on the Susquehanna appear along with them on the same lists. On a return dated 13 Mar to 24 Apr 1781 at Machiche appears Mrs. Buck with one woman, two males under age 10, two females over age 10, one female under age 10. On a return dated 25 Aug to 24 Sept 1781 at Machiche appears Mrs. Buck with one woman, two males under age 6, three females over age 6, and one female under age 6. On a list dated 1 Dec 1783 at Machiche appears Mrs. Buck with one woman, two males under age 6, two females over age 6, one female under age 6.

They appear on a return of persons in Lt. Col. Butler's Company of the Corps of Rangers, Niagara, 30 Nov 1783, Philip Buck, age 41; Mrs. Buck, age 32; Fredrick Buck, age 11; Michel Buck, age 9; Philip Buck Jr., age 2; Mary Buck, age 15; Roser Buck, age 13; Elisebeth Buck, age 6, receiving rations. Philip appears on a List of Persons who subscribed their names in order to settle and cultivate the Crown Lands opposite to Niagara, 20 July 1784 with one man, one woman, 5 children over age 10, 2 children under age 10, 8 rations per day. Philip appears on a Return of Loyalist Settlers of Niagara who took the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty from 25 Nov 1784 to 25 June 1785 with one man, one woman, 4 boys over age 10, and 3 girls under age 10. Philip appears on a Loyalist Victualling List at Fort Erie, undated, with one man, one woman, 4 boys over age 10, 3 girls under age 10, 7 ½ rations per day. Philip appears on a list of Settlers at the Mountain and near Fort Erie, 1785, muster roll no. 19. Philip appears on a Loyalist Victualling List at Fort Erie receiving rations each month from 25 Sept 1785 to 24 Dec 1786 with a total of 2,375 ½ rations.

Claim of Philip Buck, no. 832, 27 Aug 1787, late of Susquehanna. Claimant says he was at Niagara in '83. Is a native of Germany. His parents brought him while an infant. Lived on Susquehanna, joined in 1777 at Fort Stanwix, continued in Butler's Rangers til he was taken prisoner. He was exchanged to New York in 1778, came from thence to Niagara, joined Rangers again. Continued to serve all the War. He had a proprietor's right on Susquehanna, settled in 1771. Paid \$10, 15 acres clear, built a house, barn and barrick. Lost 2 cows, 2 young creatures, 4 sheep, 20 hogs, furniture, utensils, grain, 100 bushel. Lost grain, 20 hogs by the rebels when he went away in '77. The Indians had his other cattle in '78. His furniture and utensils were left behind. Michael Showers, witnessed, knew claimant. He had settled on the Susquehanna. He had 20 or 25 acres clear and a very good buildings. He joined the British a year before witness did. Knew his stock. He was in a pretty good way. Heard he lost part of his stock by the rebels. He lost other things afterwards by the Indians and Rangers. He has suffered very much this War by imprisonment.

On 3 May 1791 the Land Board read the petition of Philip Buck for a grant of 200 acres of land in the Township No. Fort Erie (Bertie) and found him qualified to receive a lot. The order was referred to Acting

Surveyor General Augustus Jones who assigned to him 200 acres in Lots 6 and 7 Concession 8 from the Niagara River of Township No. Fort Erie (Bertie Township Papers 0647).

On 3 May 1791 the Land Board read the petition of Philip Buck for a grant of 200 acres of land in the Township No. Fort Erie (Bertie) as a private in Col. Butlers Rangers that he has settled on and improved, and found him entitled to receive a further assignment of 200 acres for his family. The order was referred to Acting Surveyor General Augustus Jones who assigned to him 200 acres in Lots 6 and 7 Concession 9 from the Niagara River of Township No. Fort Erie (Bertie Township Papers 0684).

On 20 Oct 1796 Acting Surveyor General D. W. Smith prepared a surveyor's assignment for William Johnstone for 400 acres of land in Lots 6 and 7 Concessions 8 and 9 from the Niagara River Bertie Twp. (Bertie Township Papers 0650).

Philip d. 1813 Bertie Township, Welland County, Ontario.

Will of Philip Buck 23d March 1813

In the name of God - Amen Township of Bertie County of Lincoln District of Niagara and Province of Upper Canada. Yeoman, being weak in body but in full possession of all my rational Faculties thanks be to God and calling to mind the Mortality of my Body Knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die do make and ordain this my last will and Testament. That is to say principally and first I give and Recommend my Soul into the hands of God that give it and for my body I consign to the Earth to be buried in a Decent and Christian like manner. Not Doubting but at the General Resurrection I shall receive the same again by the Mighty power of God. and Such Worldly Estate where with if hath pleased God to Bless me with in this life.

I give Devise and Dispose of the same in the manner to be here in that is to say In the first place I give bequeath and Reserve to Margaret my Dearly beloved wife out of my Estate a good Decent and comfortable maintenance, During her life.

I also give and bequeath unto Fredrick my oldest son One Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land, out of Lots Number Thirty five in the Ninth and Thirty Six in Tenth Concession in the Township of Beverly, Home District and province aforesaid to him and his heirs and assigns forever.

I also give and bequeath unto my second son Mical one Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land being the residence of the two Lotts above mentioned to him and his heirs and assigns forever.

I also give and bequeath unto Phillip my third son the Sum of One Hundred Dollars to be paid out of my Estate.

I also give and bequeath unto George my fourth Son the Sum of One Hundred Dollars to be paid out of my Estate

I also give and bequeath unto William my fifth Son and Peter the seventh Son my home Farm which I Now possess to them and their heirs and assigns for ever to be equally Divided between them.

I also give and bequeath unto Abraham my sixth son the sum of Fifty Dollars to be paid out of my Estate

I also give and bequeath unto the heirs of my late Daughter Mary and to my second Daughter Rosinia and to my third Daughter Elizabeth the Sum of One hundred and Twenty five Dollars to be equally divided amongst them out of my Estate.

I also give and bequeath unto Margaret, my fourth Daughter Fifty Dollars to be paid out of my Estate

I also give and bequeath unto Cathrine my fifth Daughter Fifty Dollars as aforesaid I also bequeath unto William & Peter above mentioned my Fifth and Seventh Sons all My personal Estate.

I also Nominate and appoint Phillip my Third Son and William my Fifth Son Together with my beloved wife my Executors to my Estate and This my last Will and Testament and do hereby utterly Disallow Revoke and Disnull all former Will or Wills Testament or Testement Whatsoever In Witness whereof I have here unto set my hand and Seal this sixth Day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen (1813).

Signed Sealed published and provisioned by the Said Phillip Buck Sen. as his last Will and Testament in presence of us the Subscribing Witnesses

Edmond Raymond

Philip Buck (signature)

Benjamin Pitts Dodge

Charles Hubbard

{District of Niagara} In the Surrogate Court, Upper Canada Be it Remembered that on the twenty third day of March 1813 personally came to the office of the Surrogate Court for the District of Niagara Edmond Raymond of Bertie yeoman who being duly sworn on oath deposeth and saith that he was together with Benjamin Pitts Dodge and Charley Hubbard also both of Bertie. Personally present when the above named Testator Philip Buck signed, sealed and delivered the above will to be his last will and testament said Deponent farther swears that they the subscribing witness signed in presence of the Testator and of each other And further Deponent saith not.

Edmond Raymond

Sworn before me at Niagara the 23d day of March 1813

(Surrogate Court, Lincoln County 1813-33, Archives of Ontario, Toronto)

Margaret d. 10 Sept 1823 73y Kingston Township survived by eleven children.

1. Mary Buck b. 11 Mar 1768.
2. Rosannah Buck b. c. 1770 m. Augustus Anger.
3. Frederick Buck b. c. 1772.
4. Michael Buck b. 17 Aug 1774 Putnam.
5. William Buck b. 23 Feb 1776 baptized 17 June 1776 by Rev. Jacob Duch in Christ Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (parents given as Philip and Ann Buck). He is believed to be the child who died on the trek of five women and thirty-one children to Ontario.
6. Elizabeth Buck b. 1 May 1777 baptized 18 July 1777 by Rev. Jacob Duch in Christ Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (parents given as Philip and Ann Buck) m. Charles Hibbard.
7. Philip Buck b. 6 Oct baptized 7 Oct 1781 Trois Rivieres, Protestant Church, Lachine, Quebec, Canada.
8. George Buck b. 17 Jan baptized 11 May 1784 Trois Rivieres, Protestant Church, Lachine, Quebec, Canada.
9. William Buck b. c. 1787 d. 16 Mar 1852.
10. Abraham Buck b. c. 1791 Bertie Township.
11. Peter Buck b. 2 Oct 1793.
12. Margaret Buck b. c. 1796 Bertie Township m. Joseph Walterhouse (2) Silas Carter.
13. Catherine Buck b. c. 1802 Bertie Township m. Morris Neagle.

Second Generation:

3. Frederick Buck b. c. 1772.

On 10 Dec 1794 Frederick Buck aged 23, born in the States, Labourer appeared before John Small and took the prescribed oaths and was recommended for a grant of 200 acres of land. On the same date Acting Surveyor General D. W. Smith assigned to him 200 acres in Lots 11 and 12 Concession 9 Bertie Twp. (Bertie Township Papers 0692).

4. Michael Buck b. 17 Aug 1774.

On 10 Dec 1794 Michael Buck aged 20, born in the States, labourer appeared before John Small and took the prescribed oaths and was recommended for a grant of 200 acres of land. On the same date Acting Surveyor General D. W. Smith assigned to him 200 acres in Lots 9 and 10 Concession 9 Bertie Twp. (Bertie Township Papers 0689).

Acting Surveyor General D. W. Smith prepared an undated surveyor's assignment for Michael Buck for 200 acres of land in Lot 5 Concession 5 from the Niagara River Bertie Twp. (Bertie Township Papers 0690).

CROWDER

William Crowder b. c. 1730 m. Hannah Rous. Resided Kinderhook, New York. William Crowder enlisted 4 April 1760 in Captain VanVeghten's Company in Albany, age 30, born Virginia, laborer, 5' ½", dark complexion, gray eyes, black hair. William Crowder appears on the 1766 Kinderhook assessment list. On a return dated 25 Sept to 24 Oct 1779 at Machiche, Quebec, William Crowder is listed with one man, one

woman, two children over age 10, one child under age 10, 4 rations daily. On a return at Machiche dated 13 Mar to 24 Apr 1781 Mrs. Crowder appears with one woman, one male under age 10, two females under age 10. On a return dated 25 Dec 1781 to 24 Jan 1783 appears Mrs. Crowder with one woman, one male over age 6, two females under age 6. Settled lot 8, concession 1, Charlottenburg Township.

Captain Phillip Schuyler's company. Private William Crouder - mustered then in the regiment of the foot raised in the pay & service of the Province of New York, commanded by the Hon. James Delancey Esqr., Commander in chief of said province. One captain, two lieuts, four sarg'ts, three corp'ls, one drummer and eighty nine private centinals in the manner of Renselaerwyck of the County of Albany this 10th. day of June 1755.

Muster Roll of Captain Philip Schuyler's co., encamped at the Flat s August 3, 1775. William Crouder, Pvt. in actual service from 1st. July to 31st; Aug. 1 - 31 William Crouder, Pvt.; Sept. 1 - 30 William Crouder, 1 - 3 at Lake George; Wm. Grender 23 days enl. June 9; William Crouder 32 days 1st. Nov. 1755 to 2nd. Dec.

Claim of William Crowder, no. 429, late of Albany County, New York Province. Claimant says he was a soldier at Carleton Island in 1783 on duty in Sir John Johnson's 2nd Batal. He is a native of Virginia and in 1775 he lived at Warrens Bush. He joined the British Army in 1778 at Niagara and never was with the rebels. He had 6 sons in the service of Great Britain. He now lives above Long Sault. He had 100 acres of Land at Kinderhook. They were leased to him 20 years since, 8 acres were cleared with a house and barn. He left this early in the War. Thinks he could have sold for £50 York in 1775. He had 3 cattle, 3 horses, 16 hogs, farming utensils and furniture. Witness, Richard Dingman sworn. Says that Claimant came to Susquehanna River during the war. He had 2 horses, 2 cows and hogs there. He had a crop of wheat and Corn and some furniture. Witness William Crowder, son to Claimant. Says he came from Kinderhook with his father after the war began. He had a house and a small clearance there. Believes his stock was taken from him.

Children:

1. James Crowder b. 11 Feb 1749 Kinderhook.
2. Anthony Crowder b. 17 Nov 1751 (Trinity Church, New York) appears on "A Roll of the Age, Size, Country, and time of Service of the Sergeants, Corporals, Drummers, and privates of 2nd Battalion, Kings Royal Regiment, New York" signed by Major John Boss, received Quebec City 25 Apr 1783, age 32, 5' 3", born America, 1st Battalion, served 3 years 9 months.
3. John Crowder b. c. 1764 appears on "A Roll of the Age, Size, Country, and time of Service of the Sergeants, Corporals, Drummers, and privates of 2nd Battalion, Kings Royal Regiment, New York" signed by Major John Boss, received Quebec City 25 Apr 1783, age 19, 5' 5", born America, served 2 years 9 months.
3. William Crowder, Jr. b. 21 August 1768 appears on "A Roll of the Age, Size, Country, and time of Service of the Sergeants, Corporals, Drummers, and privates of 2nd Battalion, Kings Royal Regiment, New York" signed by Major John Boss, received Quebec City 25 Apr 1783, age 15, 4' 8", born America, served 2 years 9 months. He also appears on the same list, drummer, age 12 years 5 months, 4' 10", born America, served 2 years 9 months.
4. Elizabeth Crowder baptized 6 October 1771 (Dutch Reformed Church, Schodack, Rensselaer County).

Second Generation:

1. James Crowder b. 11 Feb 1749 Kinderhook m. Cornelia Dingman. James appears on a return of disbanded troops and Loyalists settled in township no. 3 (Osnabruck) mustered 25 Sept 1784 with one man, one woman, one boy over age 10, one girl over age 10, one girl under age 10, 4 ½ rations per day, 3 acres clear, "girl at Johnstown."

Cornelia Crowder b. 7 Aug 1781 baptized 6 Jan 1782 (Trois Rivieres Protestant Church).

DEPUE/DEPUY

John Depue b. c. 1728 m. Mary McCrady. He appears as John Depew on a "List of Settlers on Susquehanna River, 5, September 1771" (Ledger A, Westmoreland Town Record). He appears on a "List

of Settlers on Susquehanna River, October 1771" (Zebulon Butler). On 13 Mar 1772 Asahel Buck of Dutchess County, New York sold to John Depew of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania a half right in Susquehanna Purchase and some weeks later John Depew sold for "one half barrel of flour worth £3" a piece of land "at a place called Wilkesbarre Fort in ye Susquehanna settlement."

He appears on a "List of Settlers at Susquehanna" May 1772 (Zebulon Butler papers). Between Apr and Nov 1772 the "Committee of Settlers at Wilksberry" granted liberty to John Depew and various other proprietors in the Susquehanna Company "to locate and lay out tracts of land for themselves at various points outside the five settling towns as part of their proprietary right."

To all People to Whom these Presents Shall Come Greeting Know ye that I Asahel Buck of the County of Dutchess and Province of New York do for the Consideration of Eight pounds money of New York Received to my full satisfaction of John Depew ye County of Cumberland and province of Pensilvania Receipt whereof I Do hereby acknowledge myself fully satisfied and paid for one half Right or Share of Land throughout the Connecticut Susquehanna purchase s^d Right oridgonally belonged to Jesse Stevens of Canaan in Connecticut and I s^d Buck Do sell Quit Claim Releas and Discharge unto ye s^d Depue ye above s^d Half Right and I ye s^d Asahel Buck Do Bind myself Heirs Execu^{ors} Admin^{ors} and assigns for Ever to Quit Claim & Discharge ye above mentioned Right with all ye Priveleges and appurtenances belonging to the s^d Half Right fee and Clear from all L. & H. trouble or molestation unto the s^d John Depue his heirs Execu^{ors} Admin^{ors} and assigns for there own proper use Benefitt and Behoof whereof I Have hereunto set my Hand & Seal this ye 13th Day of march in ye 12th year of ye Reign of our Sovereign Lord George ye 3^d King &c: and in ye year of our Lord 1772

Asahel Buck (Seal)

Signed Sealed & Delivered

in Presence of us

Stephen Durel

Samuel Hoghkis

Rec^d ye above Deed to Record September 18th 1772. Recorded per me

Ezekiel Pierce Recorder

(The Records of the Town of Westmoreland p. 1037 contained in the Proceedings and Collections of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society For the Years 1911-1912. Volume XII).

John Depues Survey of Land

Susquehannah Septber 16th day 1772 Then Laid out for John Depue by order of ye Settling Com^{tee} at this place a peice of Land on ye west side of ye Susquehannah River oppesite the falling Spring and on ye origanol Susquehanna Right of Jesse Stevens: first beginning at a Hemlock marked standing on ye west side of s^d River; thence Runing N: 35 degrees W: 140 rods to a Read oak standing on ye side of a Hill: thence Runing N: 15 degrees E: 340 Rods across a mountain to a Hemlock standing on ye side of s^d River; thence Down s^d River by ye River and mountain S: 56 degrees E: 146 Rods to a Hemlock: thence S. 40 degrees E: 88 rods: thence S: 30 degrees W. 280 Rods: thence S: 18 degrees W. 38 Rods to ye first Bounds being be Estimation about 358 acres: the above Courses were taken By me John Jenkins Surveyor. Receive the above Survey to Record September ye 18th 1772 & Recorded per me Ezekiel Peirce Recorder (The Records of the Town of Westmoreland p. 1038 contained in the Proceedings and Collections of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society For the Years 1911-1912. Volume XII).

John sold property in 1774 on the Susquehanna River in the Town of Exeter, Colony of Connecticut. At this time the family removed up river to Mushape (Meshoppen) where John acquired 950 acres from the Pennsylvania Proprietors William Patterson and Philip Johnston at what became known as Skinners Eddy. Jesse Lukens was a surveyor for Pennsylvania and he kept a diary in 1774 while surveying the upper Susquehanna. In an entry dated August 20 – "at 8 o'clock set off by land and came to Mushappe (Meshopeen). The bottom on which John Depue lives, Patterson sold 1,200 acres running up the Wialoosing (Wylausing) Falls, about 3 miles." September 2 – "About six o'clock came to Vanderlip's. Our party was encamped at Depue's, lower end of Tuscarora Bottom." September 3 – "Mr. Depue wants our tract at the Wialoosing (Wyalusing) Falls, on the west side. Promised him the preference of purchase, and also to send him a barrel of Philadelphia or New England rum by the first opportunity. Struck camp and

went down to Vanderlip's and got some butter, etc. I went to the bottom above ye mouth of Mushappe from Vanderlip's with canoe and encamped by a small spring."

At a regular session in May 1775 of the General Assembly of Connecticut, a Court of Probate was erected for Westmoreland County, State of Connecticut and it was enacted that the town of Westmoreland should be one entire regiment (regiments were established for military duty in which most adult males had to serve in some capacity). The regiment was made up of nine companies, the last one being located in the upper part of the North District and had James Secord for Captain, John DePui for Lieutenant, and Rudolph Fox for Ensign.

In May 1776 Congress convened regarding "James Secord and John DePui who were suspected and accused of Tory proclivities."

John appears on the 1776 assessment list of the Upper River District. His assessment was the fourth highest at £71.

An intercepted letter wrote by Nicholas Pickard, directed to John Pickard at the house of Caspar Read, in Penn's township, with all speed, a copy of which was transmitted by Nathaniel Landon, of Wyoming, and is now before this committee, and is as follows:

Wyoming, March 1777.

Worthy Friend: I cannot omit but write you a few lines, that I am in a good state of health, and, further, I let you know that, as soon as the river is clear of ice, we shall march from every part: therefore, I would advise you, as a friend, to go out of the way, for we then, as soon as the river is clear of ice, intend to cut all off; therefore, I think it is better for you to go out of the way with the rest, for against May it will go as you heard it should go.

Nicholas Pickard likewise says that one Nicholas Philips, at Tankhannock, notified him and several others thereabouts to move away with their families and connections to a place called Tiogo, in the Indian country, as the English were coming down to cut off the inhabitants upon the waters of the Mohawk river and the Susquehannough. That there were fifteen thousand of the ministerial troops at Niagara, which were to be divided; four thousand of them were to come down the North Branch and four thousand down the West Branch of Susquehannough, and seven thousand down the Mohawk river, and a number of Indians were to be along with them, and that the person who informed this Philips of it was one John DePeu, who is gone off and joined the English at Niagara, and that he sent him this piece of information by an Indian, after he went off. Upon due deliberation upon the examination of Nicholas Pickard, the committee are unanimously of opinion that he is an enemy to the States: therefore, Resolved, That he be immediately sent from before this committee to the Supreme Executive Council of this State, to be dealt with as their superior judgments shall direct them in the case, and that John Coates be the person who shall carry him thither, and that he call as many to his assistance as may be needful. Resolved, That this committee be adjourned till the 10th day of June next, when they are to meet at the house of Mr. Laughlan McCartney, in Northumberland.

John Depue appears on a list of persons employed in the Indian Department at \$6 New York currency per diem (List of Officers Employed in the Indian Department with their Rank and Pay, June 15, 1777).

Aug 5, 1779. "The army marched about 10 o'clock and encamped at night at Wyalusing. To-day we passed over the ground where the battle was fought between Col. Hartley and the Indians last fall, from DePui's farm on up some distance" (Journal of Lieut. John Jenkins with the Sullivan campaign against the Six Nations).

Aug 4, 1779 – The main army took post for this night on Vanderlip's farm, and the infantry advanced about one mile higher up, and encamped about 1 o'clock, P.M., on a place known by the name of Williamson's farm (present Black Walnut).

Aug 5, 1779 - Thus we moved for several miles, then arrived in a small valley called Depue's farm; the land very good. Observed and reconnoitered this ground for some distance, it being the place on which Col.

Hartley was attacked by the savages last year, on his return from Tioga to Wyoming. The country being fine and open, some loss was sustained on both sides; the savages at last gave way, and Col. Hartley pursued his route to Wyoming without further molestation. Continued our march for about one mile, and formed a junction with the parties on the right flank, ascended a high mountain, and marched for some miles on the same. Land poor, timber but small, chiefly pine, after which descended the mountain nearly one mile in length, and arrived in a fine and large valley, known by the name of Wyalusing (Journal of Lieut. Col. Adam Hubley with the Sullivan campaign against the Six Nations).

In 1781 Lieut. Col. John Butler declared that four or five families newly settled would require for seed sixty bushels of spring wheat and oats, twelve of buckwheat and a barrel of Indian corn. Peter and James Secord, two of the heads of families, were about to build a saw and grist mill. A census of the new settlement was taken by Col. Butler on August 25th, 1782. Besides the Secords were "George Stuart, George Fields, John Depue, Daniel Rowe, Elijah Phelps, Philip Bender, Samuel Lutz, Michael Shower, Harmonious House, Thomas McMicking, Adam Young, McGregor VanEvery, and Isaac Dolson. There were sixteen families consisting of eighty-three persons. One was a slave owned by McMicking. Cleared land made a total of 238 acres (Haldimand papers)."

In a "Survey of the Settlement of Niagara, 25th August 1782, John Depue was the head of a family with one married woman, 3 boys, 3 girls, 3 horses, 3 cows, 2 heifers/steers, 6 hogs, 200 bushel Indian corn, 50 bushel potatoes, and 16 acres of cleared land.

Return of persons under the description of Loyalists being farmers settled at this post, Niagara, December 1, 1783: John Depue, age 55; Mary Depue, age 43; Charles Depue, age 21; Wm Depue, age 16; John Depue, age 14; Susanna Depue, age 12; Elizth Depue, age 10; Mariah Depue, age 7, 8 rations per day. John was among a list of farmers with 12 acres cleared in a letter dated 8 May 1784 at Niagara from Colonel John Butler to Major Robert Matthews. John appears on a list of persons who subscribed their names in order to settle and cultivate the crown lands opposite to Niagara, 20 July 1784 with one man, one woman, 4 children over age 10, 6 rations per day. John appears on a return of Loyalist settlers of Niagara who took the Oath of Allegiance to his Majesty from 25 Nov 1784 to 25 June 1785 with 1 man, 1 woman, 1 boy over age 10, 2 girls over age 10, 1 girl under age 10. John appears on a Loyalist Victualling List at Fort Erie 24 Apr 1785 to 24 Sept 1785 with one man, one woman, one boy over age 10, two girls over age 10, 1 girl under age 10, 5 ½ rations per day for each month during period. John Depue Senr along with sons William and John Junr appear on a list of settlers at the Mountain and near Fort Erie, 1785, muster roll no. 19. John appears on a Loyalist Victualling List at Fort Erie 25 Sept 1785 to 24 Dec 1786 with one man, one woman, two girls over age 10, two girls under age 10, 5 rations per day for each month during period.

To the Commissioners

Appointed by Act of Parliament for inquiring into the Losses and Services of the American Loyalists.

The Memorial of John Depue late of Northumberland County in the Province of Pennsylvania, but now of Niagara in the Province of Quebec

Humbly Sheweth

That your memorialist at the beginning of the late unhappy disturbances in America was settled in Northumberland County in the Province of Pennsylvania where he was in possession of a good farm with buildings thereon erected. Livestock, household furniture, farming utensils, the whole valued at £400 New York currency. That understanding Parliament had taken into consideration the distressed state of the loyal American subjects and purpose granting them such relief as may appear just and reasonable in proportion to their losses. Your Memorialist in behalf of himself and his family humbly prays that you will be pleased to take his losses into your serious consideration and that you will be pleased to grant him such relief as may appear reasonable and your memorialist shall ever pray. State of the effects lost by John Depue late of the Province of Pennsylvania, at the home he made his escape to the British army in the year 1777, from which period until the end of the war he carried arms in the Indian Department under Colonel Johnson 1,250 acres of land, buildings, household furniture, livestock, farming utensils. £400 New York currency.

He was of Home District in 1786 with a wife and four children (Niagara Stamped Book).

Claim of John Depuy, no. 847, 30 Aug 1787, late of Pennsylvania. Claimant says he is a native of America.

Lived on Suquehanna; joined the British early; joined Col. Butler first, served under him and Col. Johnston all the War; first in ye Rangers, then in Indian Department. Was employed to go with intelligence from Niagara to New York. Now lives at Fort Erie. He produces a commission from Gov. Trumbull in the year 1775, appointing him Lieutenant in the 9th Company in 24th Regiment in ye said Colony. Says the chief of this company joined the Rangers afterwards. He had a farm on Susquehanna. Produces copy of deed from W. Paterson to claimant, promising to convey 950 acres in consideration of his bond for £475 dated Sept 1773. Claimant says he gave his bond, of which he has paid £160 and got his deed. Produces copy of deed from William Patterson and Ph. Johnston, promising to give a release of his right to 300 acres adjoining claimant's other lands on his paying 2 bonds of £75 each, Sept 1773. He had not paid these two bonds and had not got the deeds. Was in possession of all these lands. Admits they were disputed lands, but he did not know of the disputed title when he purchased. He had cleared about 30 acres. Values the whole of his property at £400. He lost 2 cows, 2 heifers, 30 hogs, some little furniture and utensils. All these things taken by the Rebels. Thomas Condet, witness, knew claimant. He has been much distinguished for his loyalty and services. One of the first men who joined the British Troops. Knew his farm on the Susquehanna. Heard he had entitled to about 900 acres. Knew the place where he lived. There was a good clearance.

To His Excellency J.G. Simcoe, Esqr. Lt. Governor & in Council.

The Petition of John Depue

Humbly shews

That he has been wounded in His Majesty's Service. That he served in Pepperell's Corps, during the war preceeding the late Rebellion in America. That your Petitioner was a Lieutenant of Militia in the Colonies, when the Rebellion commenced. That as soon as the Rebels declared their Independence, your Petitioner fled from them to join the British standard, & brought 62 followers with him to join the King's Troops. That the petitioner then served as Lieutenant in the Indian Department, received pay as such. Your petitioner served also in the Foresters. Was often engaged in action for the King's cause. Your petitioner has the satisfaction & the honour to represent to Your Excellency, that he saved Capt. Caldwell & his party from being utterly destroyed on the Susquehanna. Capt. Caldwell certified this circumstance to the Acting Surveyor General when he was here. Your petitioner saved the lives of 2 other parties. Your petitioner being absent on duty when the Commissions were settled & established had the misfortune not to receive his, which has prevented him from the Benefits of His Majesty's Bounty, in respect to quantity of land. Petitioner hopes, however, your Excellency may be graciously pleased to take his situation, his Services, his old age and his distresses into consideration & grant him the equivalent quantity of land to other persons who served as Lieutenants, either on the score of his Military services, or as a Loyalist U.E. to such and extent as your Excellency may see fit deducting 500 acres, which your petitioner has already received but from misfortune has been obliged to dispose of. Your petitioner has suffered considerably & suffers still from obligations he is under for building a small salt work, which has unfortunately burned to the ground.

John Depue d. 14 Nov 1799 Barton Township, Wentworth County, Ontario.

Children:

1. Mary Depue b. c. 1760 m. George Stewart.
2. Charles Depue b. c. 1762.
3. William Depue b. c. 1767.
4. John Depue, Jr., b. c. 1769.
5. Susanna Depue b. c. 1771.
6. Elizabeth Depue b. c. 1773.
7. Marianne Depue b. c. 1776 m. Frederick Williams.

Second Generation:

2. Charles Depue b. c. 1762 appears on a list of persons employed in the Indian Department at \$4 New York currency per diem (List of Officers Employed in the Indian Department with their Rank and Pay, June 15, 1777). He appears on a list of Captain William Caldwell's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 24 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania. Charles m. Magdalena Showers.

His name appears on a list of young settlers, Loyalists, and Brants volunteers who subscribed their names in order to settle and cultivate the crown lands opposite to Niagara, 20 July 1784 with one man and one woman, 2 rations per day. Charles Depue appears on a return of Loyalist settlers of Niagara who took the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty from 25 Nov 1784 to 25 June 1785 with one man, one woman, and one girl under age 10. Charles DePew appears on a List of Settlers between the Four Mile Creek and the Mountain Niagara, 1785, muster roll no. 17. Charles De Pugh appears on a Loyalist Victualing list at Niagara of Mr. Tenbrooeck's District 14 Nov 1786 with one man, one woman, one girl under age 10, 3 rations per day. Charles d. 21 Mar 1825 and Magdalena d. 18 Dec 1839 buried Hamilton Cemetery, Hamilton, Wenworth County, Ontario.

Elizabeth Depew b. 1784-85 m. Josiah Bennett.

John C. Depew m. 4 Feb 1808 Elizabeth Springer.

Mary Depew m. Peter Jones.

Susannah Depew m. John Horning.

William Depew b. Oct 1793 m. 1 Dec 1820 Desire Goodhue.

Charles Depew b. 14 Feb 1798 m. 24 Feb 1823 Elizabeth Horning.

Sarah Depew m. Stephen Rambo.

Ann Depew b. 11 Sept 1803 m. Henry Hannon.

Rachel Depew m. 7 June 1829 Abner Rosebrugh.

George Depew m. 13 Mar 1828 Elizabeth Lottridge.

Catherine Depew.

Timothy Depew b. 19 May 1809 m. 3 Nov 1831 Mary Osborn.

3. William Depue b. c. 1767. His name appears on a list of young settlers, Loyalists, and Brants Volunteers who subscribed their names in order to settle and cultivate the crown lands opposite to Niagara, 20 July 1784, with one man (himself), receiving one ration per day. William appears on a return of Loyalist settlers of Niagara who took the Oath of Allegiance to his Majesty from 25 Nov 1784 to 25 June 1785 with 1 man (himself). William along with his father John and brother John Junr appear on a list of settlers at the Mountain and near Fort Erie, 1785, muster roll no. 19. William appears on a Loyalist Victualling List at Fort Erie 25 Sept 1785 to 24 Dec 1786 with one man (himself), 1 ration per day. William d. 1796.

4. John Depue, Jr., b. c. 1769 along with his father John and brother William appear on a list of settlers at the Mountain and near Fort Erie, 1785, muster roll no. 19. John appears on a Loyalist Victualling List at Fort Erie 25 Sept 1785 to 24 Dec 1786 with one man, 1 ration per day. John m. Magdalene Horning.

FARRINGTON

Stephen Farrington b. c. 1736 Flushing, Long Island m. Charity Sutton. He was perhaps the Stephen Farrington of Rye, New York who m. 16 Feb 1757 (Society of Friends marriage record, Harrison, New York) at Northcastle, New York, Elizabeth Sutton of Northcastle and is related to have had Stephen, Keziah, and Thomas. In 1774 surveyors were sent to the Upper Susquehanna by the State of Pennsylvania. Jesse Lukens kept a diary of his activities and under date of August 19 – "Crossed over the hills to Farrington's, who lives at a small run's mouth 8 miles above Tunkhannock, where we have a warrant." Stephen appears on the 1776 assesment list of the Upper River District. He appears on a list of persons employed in the Indian Department at \$4 New York currency per diem (List of Officers Employed in the Indian Department with their Rank and Pay, June 15, 1777). Stephen Ferrington appears on a list of Captain William Caldwell's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 24 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania.

On a return dated 25 July to 24 Aug 1779 of Machiche near Montreal, Stephen is listed with one man, one woman, one male child over age 10, one female child over age 10, one female child under age 10, 4 ½ rations per day. On a return dated 25 Sept to 24 Oct 1779 at Montreal he appears with one man, one woman, two children over age 10, one child under age 10. Many of their former neighbors on the Suquehanna appear along with them on the same lists.

Stephen named as a former neighbor of Mary Secord wife of Joshua Beebe on the Susquehanna in her statement of March 1786 and stated he resided at Cattarackway (Catarauqui).

Stephen Farrington appears on a List of disbanded British troops victualled as Loyalists at the Fifth Township above Catarauqui (Marysburgh) between 1 July and 31 Aug 1786 with one man, one girl over age 10, one girl under age 10, 2 ½ rations per day.

Claim of Stephen Farrington, no 390. Jephtha Hawley produces a power of attorney, to act for him, dated 5 Feb 1788. Says that Philip Farrington has lost the use of his limbs from sickness. Certificate from Daniel Wright, Corembsar of Peace, Marysburgh, 8 Feb 1788, to the same effect and affidavit of claimant, that he resided at Machiche and sent a claim to England by Mr. Culver. Witness says he was at Machiche for some years as a Loyalist. This claim is: 20 acres improved on 300 acres leased land, a house and barn, 2 cows, 8 horses, 15 hogs, 12 sheep, 150 yards linen, farming utensils and furniture, horse and cooper's tool.

Stephen Farrington praying for lands as a military claimant. Recommended for 300 acres, including former grants (Upper Canada, Land Book C, 1st Aug 1797 - 30th Aug 1797).

Resided Marysburgh.

Children:

1. Samuel Farrington b. c. 1765.
2. Robert Farrington.
3. John Farrington.
4. Deborah Farrington b. 25 Dec 1770 Susquehanna.
5. Aaron Farrington b. c. 1773.

Second Generation:

1. Samuel Farrington b. c. 1765 appears on a regiment of Royal Highland Emigrants as "Samuel Fanington" under Major Nairne paid for recruiting service, attested 19 Nov 1778, paid bounty money of £2. Benjamin Hicks, Andrew Sipes, and Edward Silks, also of Susquehanna families, appear on the same recruiting list. Samuel appears on a Return of disbanded troops and Loyalists settled in Township no. 5 Bay of Quinte (Marysburgh) mustered 4 Oct 1784 with one man (himself), one ration per day. Samuel appears on a Return of disbanded troops and Loyalists settled in Catarauqui (Fredericksburgh) Township no. 3, mustered 6 Oct 1784, with one man, one woman, one boy over age 10, one girl over age 10, one girl under age 10, 4 ½ rations per day. He appears on a list of settlers at township no. 2 (Ernestown) above Catarauqui, 1785, muster roll no. 13. He appears on a list of settlers at township no. 5 (Marysburgh) above Catarauqui, 1785, muster roll no. 16. Samuel appears on a list of disbanded British troops victualled as Loyalists at the Fifth Township (Marysburgh) above Catarauqui between 1 July and 31 Aug 1786 with one man (himself), one ration per day. Samuel Farrington, Marysburgh, bachelor, and Katreen Brown, Marysburgh, spinster, m. 15 Apr 1792 (Register of Marriages of Rev. John Langhorn). Samuel d. 31 Dec 1813 Garrison Barrack, Kingston, Ontario, Canada.

2. Robert Farrington appears on a list of persons employed in the Indian Department at \$4 New York currency per diem (List of Officers Employed in the Indian Department with their Rank and Pay, June 15, 1777). He appears on a list of Captain Walter Butler's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 25 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania.

Robt Farrington appears on a Return of disbanded troops and Loyalists settled in Catarauqui (Fredericksburgh) Township no. 3, mustered 6 Oct 1784, with one man (himself), one ration per day. He appears on a list of settlers at township no. 5 above Catarauqui (Marysburgh) 1785, muster roll no. 16. He appears on a list of settlers at township no. 2 (Ernestown) above Catarauqui, 1785, muster roll no. 13. Robert appears on a List of disbanded British troops victualled as Loyalists at the Fifth Township above Catarauqui (Marysburgh) between 1 July and 31 Aug 1786 with one man and one woman, 2 rations per day. Robert Farrington was a witness to the marriage of Jeremiah and Mary Lloyd of Marysburgh, 19 Feb 1792 (Register of Marriages of Rev. John Langhorn).

4. Deborah Farrington b. 25 Dec 1770 m. 25 Dec 1787 Petrus Dopp. Deborah, wife of Peter Dop and daughter of Stephen and Charity Farrington, Marysburgh, baptized 9 Mar 1788 and at the same time a son of Peter and Deborah named David (Register of Baptisms of Rev. John Langhorn).

FORSYTH

James Forsyth b. 2 Sept 1738 Middletown, Middlesex County, Connecticut baptized 13 Sept 1741 East Haddam Congregational Church, East Haddam, Middlesex County son of James Forsyth and Mary Mason.

They were in Wyoming as early as 2 June 1769 (list of settlers made by the Clerk of the Committee of Settlers). On 29 August 1769, the Wyoming settlers petitioned the general assembly of Connecticut to take the settlement under their protection, and establish civil government over them. James Forsyth was among the petitioners. On 14 Nov 1769 his name appears on an "Agreement between Connecticut and Pennsylvania Settlers at Wyoming" which was a capitulation agreement that gave the Connecticut settlers three days to leave. Eighty nine families were to leave. James was one of the fourteen allowed to remain to care for animals and harvest crops. James appears on a "List of the Proprietors of the Five Townships, 17 June 1770."

Deposition of Isaac Bennett:

"Isaac Bennit of Wilks Barre in the Colony of Connecticut of Lawfull Age Testifies and says that sometime in the month of Febry in the year 1770 I was In Company wth Capt Zebulon Butlor James Forsyth and a Number of Others in This Town and heard the said Forsyth Say he must go to [New] London to see about his affairs there and the sd Capt Butlor told the sd Forsyth in my hearing that he would send Letters by him to the Comtee of the Susquehannah Company if he would go out to Delaware the upper Road by Lackawack and Likewise told him it would not Do to go the Lower road by Smithfield for the Mobb would take him & he Did not Chuse to have his Letters go that way and I afterwards heard the sd Forsyth say he would run the venture of being taken going the Lower Road and I understood he Did go out the Lower Road and was taken and Confined and further saith not this Deponant.

Isaac Bennit

Dates Wilks Barre

Augt 18th 1772

These may Certify that the within named Isaac Bennit signer of the within Deposition signd His name to the same and asserted the same to be true in Presents of Us

Ezekiel Perice}

Stephen Fuller} Comtee"

Deposition of Peregreen Gardner:

"Perigreen Gardnor of Wilks Barre in the Colony of Connecticut of Lawfull age Testifies & says that some time in the month of February in the year 1770 I was in Company wth Capt Zebulon Butlor James Forsyth and a number of Others in this Town and heard the sd Forsyth Say he must go to New London to see about his affairs there and the said Capt Butlor told the sd Forsyth in my hearing That he would send Letters by him if he would go out to Delaware River the Upper Road by Lacawack and I herd the sd Butlor tel the sd Forsyth not by any means to go the Lower Road by Smithfield for if he went that way he would be taken by the mob and be stopd of Proseading on his Journey and I understood that the sd Forsyth Engaged to go the upper road and took Letters to Carry for the sd Butlor and afterwards I heard the sd Forsyth say he would run the Venter of being taken by the mob & would go the Lower Road & I understood he Did go out the Lower Road and was taken and Confined & in October afterwards I saw the sd Forsyth in the Province of New York at Goshom with a Green Velvit Jackit on which was the Property of the sd Capt Butlor and at Delaware a few Days after I saw the sd Forsiths wife rideing on a Red plush side saddle the property of the sd Capt Butlor and further sait not

Wilks Barre Augt 18th 1772

Peregreen Gardner

These may Certify that the within named Peregreen Gardner signer to the within Deposition signd his name to the same and affermd the same to be true In Presents of us

Ezekiel Pierce}

Stephen Fuller} Comtee

In 1773 he was a resident of Kingston, in which township he held a settling right under Connecticut title.

“Whereas James Foresides Being a Propriator and settler on ye Susqh Purchase, and by his unfaithfulness Has Forfited His setling Right – voted by this Compy that John McDole shall be Intitled to sd Right on account of paying a sum of money for sd Foresides, as McDole was Bondsman for sd Foresides – Provided ye sd McDole settles sd Right in a reasonable Time” (Minutes of a Meeting of the Proprietors and Settlers at Wilkes Barre, undated).

“Voted that James Forsey Shall & he is hereby restored to his Settling Right in the Township of Kingstown that belonged to Joseph Frink” (Minutes of a Meeting of the Proprietors and Settlers at Wilkes Barre, June 2, 1773).

“Whereas James Foresided Being a Propriator and settler on ye Susquehannah Purchase and by his unfaithfullness Hes Forfited His settling Right” (Minutes of a Meeting of the Proprietors and Settlers at Wilkes Barre, Dec 22, 1773).

“Westmoreland on Susquehanna, in the Colony of Connecticut - Whereas James Forsyth, Junr., of said Westmoreland, In February, 1774, by accident from ye bite of a horse lost a great part of his left ear. Now James Forsyth, Doctor William Hooker Smith who was called as a chirgion to inspect ye case and dress ye wound, did personally appear before me Nathan Denison one of his majesty's Justices of the Peace for ye town of Westmoreland in ye Colony of Connecticut, and being sworn to declare by ye bite of a horse ye sd. James Forsyth lost a part of his left ear. Sworn by me Nathan Dennison, Justice of ye Peace.” (Westmoreland County Records).

At a meeting at Hartford of the Susquehannah Company on 24 May 1774 – “In the possession of and that James Forsyth be quieted in the suffering right in the six mile square township at Muncy Creek as we find his name Inroll'd among the sufferers in that township.”

He was one of the original proprietors of Springfield, and drew lot No. 53, which covered the flats on the creek near Wyalusing. He probably moved his family to Wyalusing in 1776, as in August of that year he sold his dwelling in Hanover and his interest in the Nanticoke fishing company to Josiah Pell, and purchased of Robert Carr “Number 29 of the township of Washington so called, with an island called Carr's island,” in consideration of £55, deed dated August 12, 1776. James is also related to have purchased of Peter Shufeldt in 1776. Having purchased of David Smith a right in the Susquehanna township of Standing Stone, they removed there in 1777.” James Forsyth appears on the 1776, 1777, and 1778 assessment lists of the Hanover District in the Wyoming Valley.

Rev. David Craft related – James Forsyth, a Scotchman, who was one of the original proprietors of Springfield, moved from Wyoming with his family to Wyalusing in 1776. Captain Robert Carr had sold his lots on the north side of the Wyalusing creek to James Forsyth. He sold to Abraham Bowman, purchased and resided at Frenchtown until the autumn of 1777, when he returned to Wyoming.”

“To the Honourable General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, now sitting at Hartford, the memorial of Lemuel Fitch, Richard J. Jeralds (Fitzgerald), Amos York, Benjamin Skiff, Benjamin Eaton, Benjamin Merry, John Williamson, Frederick Vanderlip, Nathan Kingsley, Nicholas Depew, Elijah Brown, Elijah Phelps, Ichabod Phelps, Elijah Phelps, Jr., James Forsythe, Thomas Millard, Thomas Millard, Jr., and James Wells, of the County of Westmoreland, humbly sheweth: That your memorialists were settlers on the Susquehanna river, in the upper part of the county aforesaid, nearly adjoining the Indian settlements, and were very much exposed to being plundered, robbed, and captivated by the Indians and Tories, and were obliged to leave our possessions and move off with our families and effects to a different part of the country for safety, whereby your memorialists are deprived of the privilege of our settlements and improvements for the support of our families; whereupon your memorialists pray your Honours would take our case into your consideration, and grant that our several rates made on the list of August, 1777, may be

abated, or in some other way may grant relief, as your memorialists in duty bound will ever pray. Signed Elijah Phelps, on behalf of himself and others. Hartford, the 27th day of May, 1778.”

James appears on a return of persons under the description of Loyalists settled at Niagara, 1 Dec 1783: James Forsyth, age 44; Unis Forsyth, age 38; Daniel Forsyth, age 11; Wm. Forsyth, age 9; John Forsyth, age 2; Sarah Forsyth, age 5, 3 rations per day. James was among a list of farmers with 2 acres cleared in a letter dated 8 May 1784 at Niagara from Colonel John Butler to Major Robert Matthews. James Forsyth appears on a list of persons who subscribed their names in order to settle and cultivate the crown lands opposite to Niagara, 20 July 1784 with one man, one woman, 3 children over age 10, 2 children under age 10, 6 rations per day. James Forsyth appears on a return of disbanded troops and Loyalists settled in township no. 2 (Cornwall), 1784 with one man, one woman, one boy over age 10, 2 girls under age 10, 4 rations per day, 2 acres cleared. James Forsyth appears on a list of settlers at the mountain and near Fort Erie, 1785, muster roll no. 19. James Forsyth appears on a list of settlers at township no. 2 (Cornwall) below Cataraqui, 1785, muster roll no. 5. He appears on a return of Loyalist settlers of Niagara who took the Oath of Allegiance to his Majesty from 25 Nov 1784 to 25 June 1785 with one man, one woman, three boys over age 10, one boy under age 10, one girl under age 10, 7 rations per day. James Forsyth appears on a Vituling List for Township no. 2 (Cornwall) commencing 25 and ending 21 Aug 1786 with one man, one woman, one boy over age 10, 2 boys under age 10, 1 girl under age 10, 4 ½ rations per day. James appears on a Loyalist Vitualing list of Mr. Burches District at Niagara, 14 Nov 1786 with one man, one woman, three boys over age 10, one girl over age 10, 6 rations per day.

On 18 Nov 1788, at the suit of Benjamin Baily vs. James Forsyth, Lord Butler, Sheriff of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania sells to Rosewell Welles “three hundred acres on Shoefelt's flats.”

Claim of James Forsyth, 9 Feb 1788, late of Tryon County. Claimant says he was at Couteau de Lae in the Batteaux Company in 1788. In 1775 he lived on the Susquehanna. He never took any part with the rebels and was in consequence taken prisoner and confined. He came to Canada in 1778 and served the War in the Batteaux Company. He now lives in 2nd Township, North Johnstown. 14 acres cleared on the Susquehanna, with a house, barn and 2 stables. He lost 3 horses, some hogs, furniture and farming utensils. Witness, James McNairn, sworn claimant was always loyal. They came together to Canada. His clearance was nearly equal to his own. He lost horses, some furniture and farming utensils.

Settled in Stamford on lots 10 and 11, 1st concession. Philip Bender praying for lot 144 in Stamford. The Surveyor General having reported that lot 144 has already been assigned to James Forsyth, the prayer of this petition cannot be granted (Upper Canada, Land Book C, 11th April, 1797 - 25th April, 1797).

James d. 1811-12 Niagara Falls, Welland County, Ontario.

Children:

1. Caleb Forsyth b. c. 1768 m. Anna Hagle. Enumerated in Genesee, Ontario County, New York in 1790.
2. Daniel Forsyth b. c. 1772 m. Catherine Dennis.
3. William Forsyth b. c. 1774 m. Mary Ackler.
4. Sarah Forsyth b. c. 1778 m. Christopher Buchner.
5. John Forsyth b. 30 Jan 1781 m. Mary Rose Ganson.

FOX

Philip Fox was baptized 13 July 1749 Richen, Baden, Germany son of Johan Michel Fuchs and Christina Uxol. Philip m. 27 Apr 1772 Catherine Lamar baptized 8 Apr 1752 Burringa, Baden and they left for America in June and landed at Baltimore, Maryland where they remained a few years.

In the History of Bradford County by Heverly he stated that Philip Fox had settled near Terrytown in 1775 or earlier and was a lessee or tenant. In a paragraph of a letter written by William Huyck, he says, “Now comes on the Tories, the Van Alstynes, and Isaac Larraway, and Jacob Bowman, and his father, and his uncle, and Philip Fox, and Parshall Terry.”

Reaman in *The Trail of the Black Walnut* stated that Philip Fox (Fuchs) came to Maryland in 1772 from Baden County, Germany, later moving to Pennsylvania and then proceeded to Detroit. At first he stayed at Grosse Isle, Michigan but in 1791 moved to an area six miles below Windsor in the Petite Cote neighborhood. Three years later in 1794 they drew lot 10 on the lakeshore and settled permanently at Gosfield.

A Fox with no first name appears on a list of disbanded troops and Loyalists to be settled on the north side of Lake Erie from a creek four miles from the mouth of the River Detroit to a small creek about a mile and a half beyond Cedar River, dated Detroit 1 Oct 1787.

Catherine d. 15 Apr 1802 and Philip d. Oct 1815 Gosfield Township, Essex County, Canada.

Children:

1. Jonas Fox b. c. 1774 Baltimore, Maryland m. Susan Bruner.
2. Margaret Ann Fox b. 23 Apr 1775 m. John Caspar Fulmer.
3. Philip Fox b. c. 1776 m. Sarah Snider.
4. Michael Fox b. c. 1778 m. Elizabeth Weigele (Wigly)
5. George Fox b. 17 Apr 1781 m. 16 Oct 1804 Juliana Weigele (Wigly).
6. Adam Fox b. 12 Dec 1783 m. 29 Oct 1805 Catherine Snider.
7. Judith Fox m. Henry Tofflemire (2) Adam Bruner.
8. Henry Fox b. 3 June/July 1786-87 m. Catherine Ulch.
9. Jacob Fox b. 22 Jan 1788-89 m. Maudlin Weigele (Wigly).
10. John Fox b. 20 Mar 1793.

Jonas settled lot No. 9 on the lake; Philip, lot No. 2 fifth concession, Mersea; Michael lot No. 250, Talbot road west; George, lot No. 22, fourth concession; Henry, lot No. 31, fourth concession; Adam, lot No. 22, fifth concession; Jacob, lot No. 22, sixth concession; John, lot No. 20, fifth concession.

FRANK

Frederick Frank settled in Putnam Township on lot 4, which was at or near Tunkhannock. Frederick Frank appears on the 1776 assessment list of the Upper River District. From where he appears on the assessment list, residence was perhaps in the vicinity of Wyalusing. On December 20, 1777 Frederick, along with others in the valley were captured by the Westmoreland militia, and sent, under guard, to Hartford, and held as prisoners of war.

The results of this expedition are thus stated in the memorial of Col. Denison to the Connecticut assembly, dated January, 1778: "The men marched up the river about eighty miles, and took sundry Tories, and happily contented the Tioga Indians and entirely disbanded the conspirators." At the following session the assembly resolved "that Richmond Berry, Philip Buck, Thomas Silk, Edward Hicks, Edward Hicks, Jr., John Young, Jacob Bowman, Adam Bowman, Jr., Jacob Bruner, John Henry Short, Henry Hover, Nicholas Phelps, Nicholas Phelps, Jr., John Phelps, Jacob Anguish, George Kentner, and Frederick Frank, who were taken in arms against the United States by the militia of Westmoreland, and sent to the deputy commissary-general of prisoners of this State, are ordered to be received and treated as prisoners of war, provided that nothing in the aforesaid order shall be construed to excuse said prisoners from any treasonable offense against the laws of other States."

On "A List of Prisoners in the hands of the Congress belonging to the Corps of Rangers Royalist and their Families" there is a list of Privates of the Corps of Rangers Taken on the Susquehanna Jan 1778: Philip Buck, Jacob Bruner, Redman Berry, Fredrick Frank, Oldrick Shult, Nicholas Phillips, Nicholas Phillips Junr, John Phillips, Edward Hicks, Edward Hicks Junr, John Hover, Jacob Bowman Senr, John S. Younge, Thomas Silks, Adam Bowman Junr.

Frederick Frank appears on a list of Captain William Caldwell's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 24 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania.

His wife and children removed to the refugee camp at Machiche, Quebec near Montreal. On a return dated 25 July to 24 Aug 1779 of Machish (Machiche) Mrs. Franks appears with one woman, one male child over age 10, two female children over age 10, one female child under age 10, 4 rations per day. On a return dated 25 Sept to 24 Oct 1779 at Montreal she appears with one woman, three children over age 10, and one child under age 10. Many of their former neighbors on the Susquehanna appear along with her on the same lists. Frederick appears as Frederick Franck on a list of Butler's Rangers, Walter Butler's Company, as a prisoner with the rebels, dated Quebec, 30 Oct 1780 with the notation "said to be in New York." Frederick is related to have died a prisoner in New York.

Widow Franks appears on a return of disbanded troops and Loyalists settled in Township No. 4 (Williamsburgh) mustered 14 Oct 1784 with one woman, two girls over age 10, 3 rations per day. Widow Franks appears on a list of settlers at Township No. 4 below Cataraqui (Williamsburgh) in 1785, muster roll no. 7. Widow Franks appears on a Loyalist vitalizing list for township no. 4 (Williamsburgh) 25 Aug 1786 with one woman, one girl over age 10, 2 rations per day.

Claim of William Franks, no. 438, 6 Mar 1788, late of Susquehanna, New York Province. Claimant sworn: Says that he was at Montreal in 1783, on duty in Sir John Johnson's Regiment and gave in a claim to Mr. Valentine. His mother was likewise at Macheche and gave in a claim. The claim is for the estate of his father Frederick Franks. He was a native of Germany. He was in America 10 years before the War. He was always a friend to Great Britain. He came to Canada in 1777 and was taken prisoner acting with Butler's Rangers and carried to New York when he died. Claimant with his mother and family came to Canada in 1778 and he enlisted in Sir John Johnson's Regiment when he served the War. Children, William, Margaret married to John Barnet in North Johnston, Mary unmarried in North Johnston, Catherine unmarried with her mother. 300 acres near Wynomick on a lease forever. With 14 acres cleared, his father had lived there 4 years. He had a house, barn & c. The rebels took all the stock, viz. 2 cows, 8 horses, 4 young oxen, and 8 heifers, furniture and farming utensils. George Kentner, witness, stated Mr. Frederick Franks, he bore arms in Butler's Rangers. He died in New York after he was exchanged. Claimant is his son. He had some leased land on the Susquehanna. He had 14 acres cleared, and a house and barn. He had a good stock of cows and horses. The rebels took his stock. On 4 Apr 1788 claimant by letter informs the Commissioners that his sisters are content that he should receive what compensation may be allowed for his father's losses.

Widow, Anna Margareth settled Williamsburgh, Dundas County, Ontario. Anna Margareth d. 11 Mar 1814 Williamsburgh.

Children:

1. Margaret Frank b. c. 1760 m. John Barnes.
2. William John Frank b. 22 Sept 1765.
3. Catharina Frank.
4. Maria Frank.

Second Generation: •

2. William John Frank b. 22 Sept 1765, served Sir John Johnson's Regiment, appears on a return of disbanded troops and Loyalists settled in township no. 4 (Williamsburgh) mustered 14 Oct 1784. William appears on a list of settlers at township no. 4 (Williamsburgh) below Cataraqui, 1785, muster roll no. 7. He appears on a Loyalist Vitalizing list for township no. 4. (Williamsburgh) 25 Aug 1786 with one man, one ration per day. William m. 17 July 1794 at Williamsburg, Dundas County, Ontario, Margaretha Miller. William d. 1840 Belvidere, Boone County, Illinois.

Children:

William John Frank b. 22 Sept 1795 m. 4 Mar 1821 Elizabeth Erwin.
Anna Frank b. 25 Sept 1797 m. 18 Jan 1818 Frederick Baker.
Catharina Frank b. 25 Dec 1798 m. 11 Jan 1818 Michael Baker.
Maria Frank b. 14 Oct 1800 m. 23 Dec 1822 Jonathan McCurdy.
Dorothea Frank b. 26 Feb 1802 m. Peleg Lake.
Frederick Frank b. 28 June 1803.

Andrew Frank b. 11 Feb 1805.
John Frank b. 10 Dec 1809.
Adam Nelson Frank b. 18 Sept 1814.
Margaret Frank.
Sally Frank m. Jabez Lake.
Susannah Frank m. 28 Feb 1835 Isaac Nelson Hughson.

4. Maria Frank m. John Barnes and 24 Dec 1823 (2)Jonathan McCurdy.

Child:

John Barnes b. 15 Nov baptized 6 Dec 1780 (Trois Rivieres Protestant Church).

GREEN

Thomas Green is related to have deserted the American Army and removed to the area of Tioga Point and Sheshequin. Thomas Green appears on a list of Major John Butler's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 25 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778.

HARRIS

Peter Harris b. 25 June 1744 Plainfield, Windham County, Connecticut son of Peter Harris and Mary Welch m. Phoebe daughter of Thomas Goldsmith, Jr. and Phebe Colden. It is unclear if some of the records of Wyoming refer to him or his father as both resided there. His father Peter was a proprietor of the Susquehanna Land Company and on 8 Feb 1769 Peter was one of the "First Forty" settlers in the Wyoming Valley. On 26 Dec 1778 his father Peter Harris "of Westmoreland County in the State of Connecticut" made his Will which was probated at Westmoreland 26 Apr 1779. In his will Peter left bequests of land in the Wyoming Valley to his wife, Mary; daughter, Abigail Harris; son, Seers Harris; son, Elijah Harris; son, Peter Harris; daughter, Lydia Shay.

Peter and Phoebe settled in what was later Exeter Township, Luzerne County and perhaps came with his father and other family members. The name of Peter Harris, Jr., appears on a list of settlers at Susquehanna 1 May 1772. Peter's name appears on the Westmoreland assessment list as a resident of the North District in 1776 and as a resident of Exeter in 1777 and 1778. With his family he was related to have been in Fort Wintermute at the time of the British and Indian attack at Wyoming early in July 1778, and his name appears in the list of those from whom cattle were taken by the invaders. His name appears as a warrantee on a tract of 500 to 600 acres of land adjoining lands on which the name of James Scovel appears as warrantee, in what is now Exeter Township. Peter also appears as warrantee on a large tract of land on the opposite side of the Susquehanna River and now in Newton Township, Lackawanna County. He also bought a large tract of land from Lewis Jones, which adjoined this latter property. He served Exeter Township as Supervisor in 1788 and 1792 and also as Overseer of the Poor in the latter year. In Sept 1788, he was appointed, with others to serve as viewers to view and lay out such roads as were necessary in Exeter Township.

According to the obituary of Dr. Peter Harris Gardner, his grandson, Peter was a Quaker and early settler of the Wyoming Valley. He was taken by the scouts prior to the Massacre of Wyoming in 1778, but was subsequently released because known to be a non-combatant. (Tunkhannock Republican, August 7, 1896).

Narrative of Zuriel Sherwood - In speaking of Peter Harris and of his future history as a tory, I know nothing of its truth or falsity. I know that he was always accused of driving cattle to feed the British and Indian army. At the time of the Wyoming Massacre, late in June 1778, Col. John Butler, a British officer, with his own tory rangers, a detachment of Sir John Johnson's' Royal Greens, and a large body of Indians, chiefly Senecas - the British and tories numbering about four hundred, and Indians about seven hundred, had descended the Susquehanna river from Tioga point on a fleet of rafts, boats and canoes and landed on the west side of the river below Bowman's Creek, under command of Col. John Butler, a British officer, and Brant an Indian chief. thence after leaving their boats, history tells us they passed over a crest of the knobs and spurs of the Allegheny range a little below Tunkhannock. The probability is that they passed along the three islands road across the hills some miles below. Having arrived in sight of Wyoming mountain they left the path for their grater safety, wishing to keep themselves secreted from the settlers in the valley, they

encamped in a secluded spot on Sutton's creek, two miles from its confluence with the Susquehanna, on the 30th day of June 1778. Thence scouting parties could in a short time ascend a high knob which commanded a view of nearly the whole of Wyoming Valley, where could be seen in the distance detached parties at their work. Within almost convenient walking distance from where the army lay, lived James Sutton and a little below, at that time lived Peter Harris, and a little farther down at the head of the Valley lived James Scofield. It was a common report every afterward that Col. John Butler had no difficulty in procuring and accumulating supplies for his army, a Mr. Carr who was taken prisoner by the Indians and escaped from them afterward, said that he saw Peter Harris drive up a yoke of oxen and sell them to Col. John Butler. A negro and a man by the name of Hadsall came along and was killed by the Indians, they also killed Stukley Harding and Benjamin Harding on the river flats about one mile above the mouth of the creek. The wife of Peter Harris was said to be a good woman and that not a drop of tory blood ran through her veins, and she was often heard to say that she saw her husband drive off a neighboring widow woman's cow which caused her much grief, and that she saw him drive off other people's cattle. She always accused him of being an old tory, and said that his two boys Stephen and Elisha should never raise any more of the tory stock, and that his name should go down to the grave with him. He afterward moved across the river and settled as I have before said along side of Benjamin Jones. His two sons grew to manhood, were married, and both died without issue. Stephen Harris was drowned and Elisha Harris died in an out building uncared for as I have been told, guarding his money and watches that he had secretly placed in a block of wood.

No white man was left alive in the entire valley in 1778, after the massacre, those not killed generally fled from the valley and did not return for some three months afterward, except that a few tories were allowed to remain undisturbed on the river above the head of the valley, of whom were James Scofield, James Sutton and Peter Harris. He who possessing the means of preventing a crime, shall yet refuse to give the alarm is hardly less guilty than the perpetrator. Posterity in whose impartial scales these awful scenes are to be weighed will not hesitate to include in the same sentence of condemnation, those who dominated the massacre and those by whom it was not prevented. This battle finished the war. The settlers were either killed or fled the country, the interior settlements of the valley were abandoned, families deserted, the fruits of many year's labor and fled to other states, old and young sharing equally in the disasters. The great weight of this infamy and treachery rested upon the shoulders of those tories. What shall we say of the character of Peter Harris, who while his neighbors were being shot down around him by the Indians, was supplying those Indians with food? A fearful accountability rests upon his shoulders. What cold heartedness he manifested, when for the sake of filthy lucre he could betray his neighbors, relatives and friends into that bloody vortex, the cries of the expiring babe, the shrieks of the dying mother and father could not reach his cold blooded heart, what inhuman principles lurked within his tory breast, not to give warning even to his own relatives in the valley, of the sad fate that awaited them, but which a timely notice would have averted, but of such was the character and conduct of Peter Harris, that after harboring the enemy for four days and four nights, those savages were at length let down among helpless women and children of his own family connections, as well as many intimate friends and neighbors in the valley to kill, slay, scalp and massacre the settlers without the slightest provocation. Peter Harris, the tory, lived for many years on his farm on the Flats about two miles below Buttermilk Falls, where he died and was buried on his own farm, without a stone to mark his grave. May God in His great mercy adjudge his doings in righteousness, is my prayer (Wyoming Democrat, Tunkhannock, September 28, 1870).

Will of Peter Harris dated 1 Oct 1819 and proved 20 Nov 1819. He mentions being of Exeter Township, Luzerne County and bequeaths the following: to son, Stephen, freehold tract in Exeter Township; to daughter, Abigail wife of Silas Scofield, \$300.00 to be paid by brother, Stephen; to daughter Rosina wife of John Gardner, \$300.00 to be paid by brother, Stephen; to daughter, Polly Sutton, widow, Harris Island in Susquehanna River and 20 acres on main shore at Wylootamonik Creek; to grandson, Silas Sutton to receive Polly's share and to pay \$50.00 each to Elisha, George and Hiram Sutton; to son, Elisha, all other freehold land and possessions of land also to supply support for his sister, Betsy at \$50.00 a year in grain or money, he is also to receive farming utensils of husbandry, one yoke of oxen and horses and all other stock of cattle, and \$100.00 for patent of land which I purchased from Lewis Jones; daughter, Mary, \$300.00 paid by brother, Elisha; daughter, Phebe, to care for her sister, Betsy; wife to have use of house, garden, 2 cows and 6 sheep, to have privilege of orchard and 1 share in the Wilkes Barre and Eaton Turnpike Road; son, Elisha to provide his mother with clothing, firewood and use of horse to ride. Executors to be sons, Stephen and Elisha. Witnesses, James Harding and Thomas Aikinson. Codicil dated 2 November 1819 mentions that son, Thomas, who has been absent for about 20 years, if living, to have \$10.00. Witnesses, Charles Harris and Thomas Aikinson.

Peter and Phoebe Harris now both have markers, at the bottom of Peter's which states: Fence and tombstones erected by their grand daughter, Abigail Harding. The fence is a very large and thick stonewall. Peter Harris, Died Nov. 11, 1819, In the 70th year of his age. Phoebe Goldsmith, wife of Peter Harris, Died Jan. 15, 1822, In the 72nd Year of her Age. There is also a stone marked P. O., and suppose to be that of

Polly Osterhout, daughter of Benjamin Jones who died 30 May 1800, aged 25 years. Supposedly, the unmarked grave of Paul Keeler is there, a Revolutionary soldier who d. Nov 1812 (Gleaner & Luzerne Advertiser, Wilkes Barre, November, 20, 1812). The small cemetery is located in present day Falls Township between the Susquehanna River and railroad tracks on private property.

Children:

1. Mary Harris b. 6 Sept 1770 m. Elisha Bloomer.
2. Abigail Harris b. 1 Mar 1774 m. 4 June 1796 Silas Scofield (became Scovell).
3. Phoebe Harris b. 10 Apr 1776 m. George Sutton.
4. Thomas Harris b. c. 1778.
5. Stephen Harris b. c. 1780.
6. Polly Harris.
7. Peter Harris b. c. 1785.
8. Elizabeth Harris b. 30 Oct 1787.
9. Rosina Harris b. 30 Nov 1789 m. John Gardner.
10. Elisha Harris b. 24 Dec 1793 m. 23 Jan 1817 Celinda Harding.

HICKMAN (or Heckman)

Andrew Hickman was at Wilkes Barre 2 Oct 1771 (list of settlers on Susquehanna River prepared by Zebulon Butler). He was at Wyoming 3 Oct 1772 when his name appears on a petition to the Connecticut General Assembly. He had removed up the river when he appears on the 1776 assessment list of the Upper River District.

"News came down from the Lackawanna, that Mr. Hickman, his wife and child, were murdered at Capouse" (History of Wyoming, Charles Miner, 1845) (This was perhaps in August 1778 one month after the Battle at Wyoming and may refer to Andrew Hickman. He was perhaps a Loyalist as it related a few Loyalist families remained in the area after the Battle at Wyoming. His name would suggest German origin.

HICKS

Edward Hicks b. c. 1736 Suffolk County, New York removed to Dutchess County, New York. Edward Hicks leased a farm of 117 acres on lot 9 in the Beekman Patent on 28 January 1760, in the present town of Union Vale. He appears on the June 1760 through June 1763 assessment lists. They removed to Pownal, New York (now Vermont). Petition dated 18 December 1765 to the King 11 Apr 1767 "That We obtained at considerable Expense of Your Majesty's Governor of the Province of New Hampshire Grants and Patents for more than One Hundred Townships signed George Hicks, Edward Hicks and others. Know all men by these presents that I Edward Hicks of Pownal in the province of New York for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred pounds money of New York currency to me in hand paid by Caleb Morgin of Pownall and Province of New York afore said to my full satisfaction the Receipt whereof I do have acknowledged have giving Granted bargained and Sold and Conveyed and by these presents do give grant bargain sell convey and confirm to him the sd Calib Morgin his Heirs and Assigns forever a certain tract parcel of Land Lying and being Cituate lying and being in the Town of Pownal afore said buted and bounded as follows beginning at a black oake tree at the south west corner of Lot No 39 thence Running North ten Degrees East one hundred and eighty Rods to a stake and stones about it thence running East ten degrees South one hundred and Sixty Rods to a hemlock Tree marked thence Running South ten Degrees west one hundred and eighty Rods to a maple Saplin marked thence running one hundred and sixty rods west ten Degrees North to the first mentioned bounds To have and to hold all the above mentioned Land and all the Apurtenances thereunto belonging to him the said Calib Morgin His heirs and assigns forever to their own proper use and behoof and of the sd Edward Hicks do bind my Self my heirs and Assigns forever to warrant and defend all the above granted and bargained Land and premises to him the Said Calib Morgin and his forever free and Clear from all claims and Demands of any other person or persons whatsoever by these presents Sealed with my Seal this thirteenth Day of December A D 1769 and in the ninth year of his Majesties Reign. Signed Edward Hicks and the mark of Levinah Hicks. Signed sealed and delivered In presents of Obedial Dunham, Assa Moon.

They removed to the mouth of Sugar Run in what later became Wilmot Township, Bradford County as early as 1775. Edward appears on the 1776 assessment list of the Upper River District, County of Westmoreland, Connecticut. He sold to Prince Bryant and he to Benjamin Eaton, 1 Apr 1777. On December 20, 1777 Hicks, along with others in the valley were captured by the Westmoreland militia, and sent, under guard, to Hartford, and held as prisoners of war.

The results of this expedition are thus stated in the memorial of Col. Denison to the Connecticut assembly, dated January, 1778: "The men marched up the river about eighty miles, and took sundry Tories, and happily contented the Tioga Indians and entirely disbanded the conspirators." At the following session the assembly resolved "that Richmond Berry, Philip Buck, Thomas Silk, Edward Hicks, Edward Hicks, Jr., John Young, Jacob Bowman, Adam Bowman, Jr., Jacob Bruner, John Henry Short, Henry Hover, Nicholas Phelps, Nicholas Phelps, Jr., John Phelps, Jacob Anguish, George Kentner, and Frederick Frank, who were taken in arms against the United States by the militia of Westmoreland, and sent to the deputy commissary-general of prisoners of this State, are ordered to be received and treated as prisoners of war, provided that nothing in the aforesaid order shall be construed to excuse said prisoners from any treasonable offense against the laws of other States."

On "A List of Prisoners in the hands of the Congress belonging to the Corps of Rangers Royalist and their Families" there is a list of Privates of the Corps of Rangers Taken on the Susquehanna Jan 1778: Philip Buck, Jacob Brunner, Redman Berry, Fredrick Frank, Oldrick Shult, Nicholas Phillips, Nicholas Phillips Junr, John Phillips, Edward Hicks, Edward Hicks Junr, John Hover, Jacob Bowman Senr, John S. Younge, Thomas Silks, Adam Bowman Junr.

Edward Hicks, Sr., appears on a list of Captain Walter Butler's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 25 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania.

The claim of his son Edward, Jr., relates he d. 1780 New York, though it was probably 1779 as "Elvina Hicks widow of Edward late of Butler's Rangers" m. 5 Sept 1779 (St. Andrews Church, Williamstown) Joseph Wright. Edward is related to have d. at Minisink, Orange County, New York though this has not been substantiated. Claim of son Edward, Jr., below:

Children:

1. Benjamin Hicks b. c. 1759.
2. Edward Hicks, Jr., b. c. 1760 New York.
3. Mary Hicks b. 1762 m. Michael Cryderman.
4. David Hicks b. c. 1765.
5. Joseph Hicks b. c. 1767.
6. Daniel Hicks b. c. 1769.
7. Elizabeth Hicks b. c. 1771 Albany County, New York.
8. Joshua Hicks b. 10 Nov 1774 Sugar Run.

Second Generation:

1. Benjamin Hicks b. c. 1759 appears on a list of Captain William Caldwell's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 24 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania. Benjamin appears on a regiment of Royal Highland Emigrants under Major Nairne paid for recruiting service, attested 14 Nov 1778, paid bounty money of £2 and £1.0.6 for 41 days to 24th Dec. Samuel Farrington, Andrew Sipes, and Edwards Silks, also of Susquehanna families, appear on the same list.

Benjamin's name appears on a list of persons in order to settle and cultivate the Crown Lands opposite to Niagara dated 20 July 1784 with one man (himself), one ration per day. He appears on a list of settlers at township no. 5 (Marysburgh) above Cataraqui, 1785, muster roll no. 16. He appears on a list of disbanded British troops victualled as Loyalists at the fifth township (Marysburgh) above Cataraqui between 1 July and 31 Aug 1786 with one man (himself), one ration per day.

Benjamin Hicks praying to have his military lands completed. Recommended for 300 acres, including former grants (Upper Canada, Land Book C, 1st Aug 1797 - 30th Aug 1797).

Resided Sophiasburg. Wife, Sarah. Benjamin d. 1835 Marysburgh.

Children:

Benjamin Hicks b. c. 1794.

Joseph Hicks b. c. 1795.

Sarah Hicks b. c. 1798 m. James McNutt.

Daniel Hicks b. c. 1800.

Mary Hicks.

David Hicks.

Ally Hicks.

Children of Benjamin and second wife:

George Hicks b. c. 1818.

2. Edward Hicks, Jr., b. c. 1760 appears on a list of Captain William Caldwell's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 24 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania. In his petition dated 31 Mar 1830 stated that he was born in New York State, joined Butler's Rangers in 1777 and while employed in secret service work was captured and condemned to die but escaped a few hours before the appointed time. Settled in the province (Ontario) in 1783 and drew joint ticket with brother Benjamin.

On "A List of Prisoners in the hands of the Congress belonging to the Corps of Rangers Royalist and their Families" there is a list of Privates of the Corps of Rangers taken on the Susquehanna Jan 1778: Philip Buck, Jacob Brunner, Redman Berry, Fredrick Frank, Oldrick Shult, Nicholas Phillips, Nicholas Phillips Junr, John Phillips, Edward Hicks, Edward Hicks Junr, John Hover, Jacob Bowman Senr, John S. Younge, Thomas Silks, Adam Bowman Junr.

An article in the Pennsylvania Gazette of April 21, 1779 states that "Early in March four armed men were discovered passing privately through the mountains in the eastern part of Sussex County (New Jersey). The inhabitants pursued them and having excellent dogs for tracking followed by different routes upwards of 30 miles, when they were discovered. Two of them made their escape, the other two were lodged in the provost of the Continental troops at Minisink. They proved to be spies sent from New York with dispatches to those infamous butchers Butler and Brant. One of the prisoners is named Robert Sand, formerly a Magistrate. No doubt but the Court Martial which is now trying them will honor them with a share of Continental hemp."

Sands received a court martial at the same time as Edward Hicks, the above article believed to also refer to Hicks.

At a General Court Martial held at Minisink the 17th and continued by adjournment till the 19th day of March 1779 by order of Brigadier General Hand.

Prisoner Edward Hicks brought before the Court charged with being a Spy, and carrying Intelligence to the Enemy Pleads not Guilty.

Lieut. Bennet being sworn saith that about two years ago he heard the prisoner say that he would as willingly kill a Man that fought against the British Troops as kill a Dog.

Captain Spalding being Sworn saith at the Commencement of the present War he was acquainted with the prisoner, and that he had a Mind to engage in the Service of the United States, which he thinks he would have done, had he not been persuaded to the Reverse by his Father, and some other evil minded People. The prisoner says in his Defence, that he was formerly an Inhabitant of Susquehanna. That in April 1777 he left his Fathers House and went to Niagara in Company with about Sixty Tories where he continued about Two Months, then entered into the Batteaux Service to carry Provisions from Niagara to Oswego where he continued about Six Weeks, & upon hearing that General Washington had Issued a Proclamation

Offering pardon to all those who had joined the Indians if they would Return to their Homes, he immediately set off[f] to return home, but coming in too late to receive the Benefit of the Proclamation was taken by some of the Militia and carried to Hartford in the state of Connecticut and there kept confined till Sepr. 78, from thence sent to New York as a prisoner of War and Exchanged, entered into the service of the Enemy in the Commissaries Department till the last day of February 79, when he made his Escape from New York and that on his way to Niagara he was taken by a party of Militia near Coshithton the 24th Inst. The Court considering the Case of the Prisoner, the Evidence for and against him, and his Defence, are unanimously of Opinion that he is Guilty of being a Spy and do Sentence him to be kept in Close Confinement during the War (Library of Congress, George Washington Papers, Series 4, Reel 56, 10 February 1779 — 25 March 1779).

Correspondence of General Washington 5 Apr 1779 indicates Edward escaped.

Edward's name appears on a list of persons in order to settle and cultivate the Crown Lands opposite to Niagara dated 20 July 1784 with one man (himself), one ration per day. He appears on a list of settlers at township no. 5 (Marysburgh) above Cataraqui, 1785, muster roll no. 16. He appears on a list of disbanded British troops victualled as Loyalists at the fifth township (Marysburgh) above Cataraqui between 1 July and 31 Aug 1786 with one man (himself), one ration per day.

Claim of Edward Hicks, no. 441, 6 Mar 1786 says he was in Butler's Rangers in 1785 and sent a claim to England by Capt. Gummarsal. He is a native of America. In 1775 he lived on the Susquehanna with his father. He joined the British Army in 1777 and served in Butler's Rangers. He now resides Bay of Quinty. The claim is for his father's property. He died in 1780 at New York and had served in Butler's Rangers. There are five boys and two girls, all in Canada. His mother is alive and married to Joseph Wright in the Bay of Quinty. They had 600 acres on the Susquehanna. He bought it of the Pennsylvania and Connecticut claims before the War. He had 25 acres cleared. He cannot tell who has it now. Lost his stock, farming utensils, furniture. William Franks, witness, remembers Edward Hicks lands. He had a farm on the Susquehanna. He had considerable clearance and a pretty large stock of cattle. The rebels took greatest part. George Kentner, witness, stated Hicks deceased was loyal on the same title as others there. He had 20 acres cleared and a good stock of cattle and horses. Claimant is a good soldier. Edward Hicks produces a paper signed by two of his brothers Daniel and Joseph, agreeing that he should receive what is due them and also answering for the younger brothers and sisters.

Children:

Edward Hicks.

Solomon P. Hicks.

Peter Hicks.

Mary Hicks m. Benjamin Hughes.

John Hicks.

4. David Hicks b. c. 1765 received 200 acres as a Loyalist.

5. Joseph Hicks b. c. 1767 appears on a list of disbanded troops and Loyalists settled in township no. 5 Bay of Quinte (Marysburgh) mustered 4 Oct 1784 with one man (himself), one ration per day. Joseph appears on a list of settlers at township no. 5 (Marysburgh) above Cataraqui, 1785, muster roll no. 16. He appears on a list of disbanded British troops victualled as Loyalists at the fifth township (Marysburgh) above Cataraqui between 1 July and 31 Aug 1786 with one man (himself), one ration per day. Joseph m. Elizabeth Harrison.

Children:

Ellen Hicks baptized 25 Feb 1789.

Alice Hicks baptized 23 Jan 1791 m. Peter Collier.

David Hicks m. Hannah Minaker.

Nathan Hicks m. Mary McDonell.

John Edward Hicks.

Joseph Hicks m. Mary Minaker.

William Hicks m. Nancy Minaker.
Matthew P. Hicks m. Elizabeth Dulmage.
Ann Hicks m. Cornelius Flumerfelt.

6. Daniel Hicks b. c. 1769 m. 22 Feb 1792 at St. John's Church, Ernestown, Lennox and Addington Townships, Ontario, Susannah Dawson.

Daniel Hicks land board certificate. Recommended for 200 acres as a U.E. Loyalist (Upper Canada, Land Book C, 1st Aug 1797 - 30th Aug 1797).

Joshua Hicks b. c. 1793.
Sophia Hicks.
Mary Hicks.
Jacob Hicks.

7. Elizabeth Hicks m. Peter Collier (2) Amos Knapp. "Elizabeth Knapp wife of the late Peter Collier deceased daughter of the late Edward Hicks and sister of Edward and Benjamin Hicks, states she was born Albany County, New York."

8. Joshua Hicks b. 10 Nov 1774 m. Margaret Dulmage b. 14 Oct 1773 Albany County, New York and (2) Elizabeth McIntosh b. 3 Oct 1782.

Mary Hicks b. 1 Mar 1801 Marysburgh.
Joshua Hicks b. 20 July 1802 Marysburgh.
John Griffith Hicks b. 1 Nov 1804 Marysburgh.
Jacob Hicks b. 10 May 1807 Marysburgh.
Elizabeth Hicks b. 25 Apr 1808 Marysburgh.
Philip Dulmage Hicks b. 18 May 1810 Marysburgh.
Mary C. Hicks b. 18 Mar 1812 Marysburgh.
Joshua Hicks b. 6 Feb 1814 Marysburgh.

HILL

Thomas Hill appears on a List of Settlers at Susquehanna, 14 September 1772 (Zebulon Butler papers). He was a member of Captain Durkee's Company and deserted 17 Apr 1777. He is related to have removed to the area of Tioga Point and Sheshequin. Thomas Hill appears on a list of Major John Butler's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 12 Feb 1778 to 24 Oct 1778. Elisha Harding gives the following account: "Thomas Hill deserted from the same company (Ransom's), joined Butler's Rangers, and was down with them (Battle of Wyoming); who, after the war, lived with the Indians until they left the waters of the Susquehanna. He still remained on the Chemung, until he became old and unable to maintain himself. He was then maintained by the town. I saw him in the poor-house under the care of one of my old friends, Capt. Joseph Leonard."

HOVER

Caspar Hover resided at Terrytown in 1775 or earlier. His wife was Barbara Monk. Her sister Rosannah Monk was married to John Henry Short and they also resided on the Susquehanna. He is the Caspar Hopper who appears on the 1776 assessment list of the Upper River District, County of Westmoreland, Connecticut. They are related to have removed to Canada in 1777. Caspar Hubert appears on a list of persons employed in the Indian Department at \$4 New York currency per diem (List of Officers Employed in the Indian Department with their Rank and Pay, June 15, 1777). A John Huber appears on the same list next to Caspar.

On a Return dated 25 Sept to 24 Oct 1779 at Montreal, Jaspas Hover appears with one man, two women, one child over age 10, from Niagara. Caspar Hover appears on a return of disbanded troops and Loyalists settled in township no. 4 (Adolphustown) mustered 5 Oct 1784 with one man, one woman, one boy under

age 10, 2 girls over age 10, 4 ½ rations per day, 4 acres cleared. He appears on a list of settlers at township no. 4 (Adolphustown) above Cataraqui, 1785, muster roll no. 15. Gaspar Hover appears on a list of Loyalists victualled at the fourth township (Adolphustown) above Cataraqui between 1 July and 31 Aug 1786 with one man, one woman, one boy under age 10, one girl over age 10, 3 ½ rations per day.

Caspar d. July 1786 Adolphustown supposedly by a falling tree limb while clearing his land and it is further related that he was the second person buried in the Loyalist Cemetery at Adolphustown.

Claim of Casper Hover, no. 866, 10 Jan 1787, of Pennsylvania. Died. His second son, Jacob, appears. Says his father resided at Lechine in the fall of '83 and all that winter. He died last July 12 months, leaving Henry, his eldest son, now residing in the 4th Township and Jacob, who appears and a widow now in the 4th Township. His father was a native of Holland. Lived on the Susquehanna. Joined the British in 1777. Claimant himself and two brothers also joined. His father served some time. Claimant and his brothers served till their discharge. Reside in 4th Township. His father had done little improvements on the Susquehanna. A house and barn, 6 horses, 8 horned cattle, 9 hogs, tools, and furniture, 80 bushels wheat. All these things were on the premises when they joined the British. Edward Hicks, Witness. Knew Casper Hover. He and his 3 sons all joined in 1777 to Butler's Rangers and served. The young men were all in the War. He had 5 or 6 horses, 4 cows, and young cattle and other things. Knew that all the creatures were taken by the Rebels. They were left on the premises when he went to join British Army.

Caspar and Barbara are related to have taken in the orphan children of her sister Rosannah.

Children:

1. Henry Hover b. 6 Mar 1763.
2. Jacob Hover.
3. John Hover.

Second Generation:

1. Henry Hover b. 6 Mar 1763 along with others in the valley were captured by the Westmoreland militia on 20 December 1777, and sent, under guard, to Hartford, and held as prisoners of war.

The results of this expedition are thus stated in the memorial of Col. Denison to the Connecticut assembly, dated January, 1778: "The men marched up the river about eighty miles, and took sundry Tories, and happily contented the Tioga Indians and entirely disbanded the conspirators." At the following session the assembly resolved "that Richmond Berry, Philip Buck, Thomas Silk, Edward Hicks, Edward Hicks, Jr., John Young, Jacob Bowman, Adam Bowman, Jr., Jacob Bruner, John Henry Short, Henry Hover, Nicholas Phelps, Nicholas Phelps, Jr., John Phelps, Jacob Anguish, George Kentner, and Frederick Frank, who were taken in arms against the United States by the militia of Westmoreland, and sent to the deputy commissary-general of prisoners of this State, are ordered to be received and treated as prisoners of war, provided that nothing in the aforesaid order shall be construed to excuse said prisoners from any treasonable offense against the laws of other States." He appears on a list of Butler's Rangers, Captain Walter Butler's Company, as a prisoner with the rebels, dated Quebec, 30 Oct 1780 with the notation – "said to be in New York."

The following is related of Henry –

Henry was living along the Hudson river (descendants probably erred and only knew that the family lived on a river) in his early years when the War of Independence was underway. One day, whilst rounding up some of his cows, he was caught by some rebels and was carried to Lancaster Gaol (this would seemingly indicate they were in Pennsylvania and taken south to Lancaster). After being in prison for some time, he was released and permitted to go to New York. He enlisted, some time after arriving, in Butler's Rangers and set out with four others, including his brother, Jacob, to traverse the wide country on foot to Fort Niagara, his company headquarters. One night, whilst lying under some trees, they were attacked by a scouting band of rebels and were fired upon. One of the party was killed and the rest taken prisoner. Henry was in prison for the second time. He remained in custody, in chains, until the close of the war. He had suffered much in captivity over the two years and the hardships and cruelties he endured were, indeed, terrible. At the end of his ordeal, he still had on the only pair of trousers he had at the beginning. No other

clothes were given to the prisoners and these were reduced to rags .After he was released, he reported to Niagara and was discharged with the remainder of the company. He received all his back pay and a grant of land at St. Davids but he was determined to locate his father and spent many a long day in his search. He travelled from the Niagara frontier aboard an old French vessel, arriving at Kingston. He then set off on foot along the bay and through the woods soon reaching Hay Bay where he was misdirected. Still following the shores, however, he finally reached the new township of Adolphustown on the Bay of Quinte after receiving directions from a survey party he encountered. He then joined his father and the original settlers. Although not being one of the originals, he was able to draw land with them and remained in the town.

Henry Hover appears in a return of persons in Capt. William Caldwell's Company of the Corps of Rangers, Niagara, 30 Nov 1783 with one man (himself), one ration per day. He appears on a return of disbanded troops and Loyalists settled in township no. 4 (Adolphustown), mustered 5 Oct 1784 with one man (himself), one ration per day. He appears on a list of settlers at township no. 4 (Adolphustown), 1785, muster roll no. 15. Henry appears on a list of Loyalists victualled in the fourth township (Adolphustown) above Cataraqui between 1 July and 31 Aug 1786 with one man (himself), one ration per day.

Henry m. 2 Feb 1790 in Adolphustown, Jane Rowena Huff b. 18 June 1773 Tarrytown, New York daughter of Solomon Huff and Eva Swade.

Henry Hover praying that the residue of military lands, as privates, to which his father and brother might have been entitled may be assigned to him. It does not appear that the father or brother of the petitioner ever bore arms; if they did, their discharges or certificates from their officer of their being discharged must be produced. Petitioner himself is recommended for 200 acres, if of age (Upper Canada, Land Book C, 1st Nov 1797 - 18th Nov 1797).

Their residence was on lot 16, first concession of Adolphustown. Henry d. 23 Aug 1842 79y 5m 17ds (marker) Adolphustown and Jane d. 8 Aug 1843.

Children:

1. Barbara Hover b. 24 June 1791 Adolphustown.
2. Solomon Hover b. 2 Jan 1794 Adolphustown.
3. Elizabeth Hover b. 21 Apr 1795 Adolphustown.
4. Samuel C. Hover b. 11 July 1797 Adolphustown.
5. Mary Hover b. 3 Nov 1799 Adolphustown.
6. Sarah Hover b. 29 Apr 1802 Adolphustown.
7. Henry Hover b. 7 Nov 1804 Adolphustown.
8. Margaret Hover b. 29 Jan 1807 Adolphustown.
9. Eva Hover b. 4 Sept 1809 Adolphustown.
10. Jane Ann Hover b. 5 Oct 1812 Adolphustown.
11. Millicent Eliza Hover b. 14 Jan 1816 Adolphustown.

2. Jacob Hover appears as Jacob Huber on a List of Persons Employed as Rangers in the Indian Department, June 15, 1777. He appears on a return of disbanded troops and Loyalists settled in township no. 4 (Adolphustown), mustered 5 Oct 1784 with one man (himself), one ration per day, 1 acre cleared. He appears on a list of settlers at township no. 4 (Adolphustown), 1785, muster roll no. 15. Jacob appears on a list of Loyalists victualled in the fourth township (Adolphustown) above Cataraqui between 1 July and 31 Aug 1786 with one man (himself), one ration per day.

Jacob m. 19 May 1789 Millicent Ferguson. Jacob d. c. 1790 and Millicent m. 9 July 1791 in Adolphustown, Prince Edward County, Conradt VanDusen and they were the parents of eleven children. Millicent d. 27 Apr 1829 Marysburg, Prince Edward County, Ontario buried Loyalist Cemetery, Picton, Prince Edward County.

Child:

Jacob Hover, Jr., b. 11 July 1790 m. Margaret Steel.

3. John Hover appears as John Huber on a List of Persons Employed as Rangers in the Indian Department, June 15, 1777.

On "A List of Prisoners in the hands of the Congress belonging to the Corps of Rangers Royalist and their Families" there is a list of Privates of the Corps of Rangers Taken on the Susquehanna Jan 1778: Philip Buck, Jacob Brunner, Redman Berry, Fredrick Frank, Oldrick Shult, Nicholas Phillips, Nicholas Phillips Junr, John Phillips, Edward Hicks, Edward Hicks Junr, John Hover, Jacob Bowman Senr, John S. Younge, Thomas Silks, Adam Bowman Junr.

He appears on a list of Captain William Caldwell's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 25 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania. He appears on a list of Butler's Rangers, Captain Walter Butler's Company, as a prisoner with the rebels, dated Quebec, 30 Oct 1780 with the notation – "said to be in New York." He may have d. a prisoner as he is not found in Canadian records and he is not mentioned in the claim of brother Jacob.

HUNTZINGER

Jacob Huntzinger appears on a list of Captain William Caldwell's Company of Rangers receiving full pay from 25 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778.

John Butler of Butler's Rangers wrote – "On my return to the Indian Country, I found the Indian villages of Ocquago and Tuscarora were threatened by the rebels. Those people applied to me for assistance. My ill state of health prevented my going in person, but I sent Captain Caldwell and as many of the Rangers as were fit for service with the enclosed instructions. During Captain Caldwell's stay at Ocquago, he had continued accounts of the rebel troops posted at Schoharie and Cherry Valley making preparations to attack said villages, which filled the Indians with great apprehensions. During this, Jacob Hutsinger and Peter Simmons, Rangers, deserted while on the Castle guard, and took not only their own arms, but took or destroyed two stands of arms, &c, belonging to said guard. This gave the Indians a suspicion of our good intentions towards them and a bad idea of the Rangers, and that they could expect no support from us. Captain Caldwell was under the necessity to send out a party with instructions if they met or came up with the deserters to put in execution the above mentioned order. This had every effect which could be wished, removing all the bad impressions made on the Indians by the enemy and prevented any deserting from my Corps in the campaigns of '78, '79 and '80, excepting two or three spies who could not be overtaken.

Richard McGinnis, a soldier in the Rangers, while acknowledging that Simmons and Hutsinger did not have permission to absent themselves, had different feeling about the incident:

While we were at Tioga, there was two men who had wives and children there that had lived somewhere down the river, the name of the place I don't remember. Their sir names were Hotsinger and the other Simmons. These two men was good subjects and had been at the Orisque battle with Colonel Butler and Captain Brant and behaved with honour to themselves. These men told me more than once that Colonel Butler had gave themselves leave to stay and go and gather in their harvest for the use of their families to support them on the road to Niagara. But on the whole Captain Caldwell would not let them go at any rate. Upon this these men, to wit Hotsinger and Simmons, took leave and went off by stealth. Captain Caldwell immediately sent off Lieutenant Turney with a party to Tioga. When they came to Tioga they were informed by the people going to Niagara they had not seen them. When on the way back they met those unhappy men and Turney immediately gave orders to shoot them, which was executed accordingly. Their scalps were taken likewise and brought to Oughquaga and hung up at Captain Caldwell's tent. In my judgement this was not well done, as they might have made prisoners of them.

It is unknown if the above Jacob Huntzinger (Huntsinger, etc.) resided on the upper Susquehanna or further south. There were Huntzingers in present Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania.

JOICE (also Joyce)

John Joice b. c. 1754 (age 29 in 1783) Duxbury, Massachusetts (marriage application of son Samuel) had a wife Elizabeth b. Maine (marriage application of son Samuel). John appears on a return dated 25 July to 24 Aug 1779 of Machish (Machiche), a refugee camp near Montreal, with one man and one woman. He is listed amongst twenty one families who had resided on the Susquehanna. He appears on a return dated 25 Sept to 24 Oct 1779 with one man, one woman, from Niagara.

On "A Roll of the Age, Size, Country, and time of Service of the Sergeants, Corporals, Drummers, and privates of 2nd Battalion, Kings Royal Regiment, New York" signed by Major John Boss, received Quebec City 25 Apr 1783 appears the name John Joyce, age 29, 5' 9", born America, served 2 years 9 months.

They removed to St. Andrews, Charlotte County, New Brunswick, Canada. Wife, Elizabeth.

St Andrews, County of Charlotte, 22 August 1807, the name of John Joice appears with other settlers requesting a grant of land between the settlements in the County and the Oromocto River called Pleasant Ridge. John is listed with a wife, six sons, one daughter.

Administration of estate of John Joice granted 15 February 1822 to the widow, Elizabeth Joyce of St. Andrews. Fellow Bondsmen, Joseph Walton, St. Andrews, and Benjamin Bradford of St. David.

Children:

1. Samuel Charles Joyce b. 1799 St. Andrews m. Jane Mason (2) Mary Ann Bancroft.

KENTNER (sometimes Kintner)

George Kentner was b. c. 1737 (age 46 in 1783) Germany. m. Sarah Brown. They were passengers as a couple on the ship "King of Prussia" and arrived in Philadelphia on 3 Oct 1764. Joseph Galloway paid their fare of £29.15.2 for which they were indentured to him for 2¼ years.

He was among those commanded by Zebulon Butler during the siege of Fort Wyoming in July and August 1771 indicating an alliance to Connecticut. George appears on a "List of Settlers on Susquehanna River, 5 Sept 1771." His name appears again in October 1771 on a "List of Settlers on Susquehanna River" (Zebulon Butler papers). He appears in May 1772 on a "List of Settlers at Susquehanna" (Zebulon Butler papers). His names appears on a "Petition of the Inhabitants of Wyoming to the Connecticut General Assembly," Wilkes Barre, 3 Oct 1772, in retaliation to the formation of Northumberland County by Pennsylvania and requested two options of Connecticut, merging with an existing county or creating a new county. His name appears on a second petition dated 3 Apr 1773. On 22 March 1774 they sell lot No. 2 in Wilkes Barre to William Stark, and moved near the Anguish family at Tunkhannock, 3.5 miles up Tunkhannock Creek. They again removed up the Susquehanna in the neighborhood of Sugar Run Creek. Under date of 18 March 1777, Kentner deeds to Reuben Harrington his "house, grain, and improvements on a fourth of a proprietor's right, and the improvements I now live on," etc. He is related to have been captured at Fort Stanwix in Aug 1777 and released. "George Cinter" appears on a list of persons employed in the Indian Department at \$4 New York currency per diem (List of Officers Employed in the Indian Department with their Rank and Pay, June 15, 1777). On December 20, 1777 George Kentner, along with others in the valley were captured by the Westmoreland militia, and sent, under guard, to Hartford, and held as prisoners of war.

The results of this expedition are thus stated in the memorial of Col. Denison to the Connecticut assembly, dated January, 1778: "The men marched up the river about eighty miles, and took sundry Tories, and happily contented the Tioga Indians and entirely disbanded the conspirators." At the following session the assembly resolved "that Richmond Berry, Philip Buck, Thomas Silk, Edward Hicks, Edward Hicks, Jr., John Young, Jacob Bowman, Adam Bowman, Jr., Jacob Bruner, John Henry Short, Henry Hover, Nicholas Phelps, Nicholas Phelps, Jr., John Phelps, Jacob Anguish, George Kentner, and Frederick Frank, who were taken in arms against the United States by the militia of Westmoreland, and sent to the deputy commissary-general of prisoners of this State, are ordered to be received and treated as prisoners of war, provided that

nothing in the aforesaid order shall be construed to excuse said prisoners from any treasonable offense against the laws of other States.”

In a memorial to the general assembly of Connecticut they tell their own story, which is as follows: “To the Honourable Assembly of the State of Connecticut, now sitting at Hartford, in sd State, the memorial of Jacob Anguish and George Kentner, of Westmoreland, in sd State, humbly sheweth: That your memorialists, in the Spring of the year 1777, lived up the Susquehannah River about thirty miles above the main settlements on sd River; and by some evil and designing persons your memorialists were induced to leave sd settlement and move up sd River on to some Indian lands, and that soon after your memorialists had removed, your memorialists were taken by a number of foreign Indians and carried to Niagara, and then obliged to go into the service of the King of Great Britain or into confinement. Whereupon your memorialists went to battling in sd service, and as soon as your memorialists could find opportunity, got from sd savages and returned to our former settlement, about thirty miles above the main settlement on sd River; and some time after our return as aforesaid, a number of persons who were inimical to the United States, with a number of Indians, came down sd River, and took and plundered sundry persons living up sd River. Whereupon the colonel of the 24th Regiment in sd State, sent a party to take sd party that had been taking, &c., as above said, and in their way found your memorialists, whom they suspected had been joining sd party plundering as aforesaid, and took and confined your memorialists in the common gaol in sd Westmoreland, and after some time sent your memorialists with others to the gaol in sd Hartford, where your memorialists are now confined, and your Honours’ memorialists would beg leave to say that your memorialists are friends to their country, and never had any intent to hurt or destroy their country, and are willing to take the oath of fidelity required in this State, and will to the utmost of our ability [contribute] to the support the United States. Whereupon your memorialists pray that they may be liberated from sd gaol and return to their families in sd Westmoreland, who are in distressed circumstances, or in some other way grant relief to your Honours’ memorialists as your Honours in your great wisdom shall think best, as your memorialists, in Duty bound, shall ever pray. Dated at Hartford, this 27th day of May, A.D. 1778.

George Kintner appears on a list of Captain William Caldwell’s Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 24 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania.

On a return dated 25 July to 24 Aug 1779 of Machish (Machiche), a refugee camp near Montreal, George Kentner is listed with one man, one woman, one male child over age 10, 2 male children under age 10, 1 female child over age 10, 1 female child under age 10, 5 rations per day, arrived from Niagara 6th July. The Vanderlip family are noted as having arrived the same day. Many of their former neighbors on the Susquehanna appear along with them on the same lists. On a return dated 25 Sept 1779 to 24 Oct 1779 G. Ketner is listed with one man, one woman, two children over age 10, three children under age 10.

George enlisted 25 June 1780 in the King’s Royal Regiment of New York, 2nd Battalion, description 6’ tall. On a list dated 1 Dec 1782 at Machiche Mrs. Kentner appears with one woman, three children over age 10, one child under age 10. On “A Roll of the Age, Size, Country, and time of Service of the Sergeants, Corporals, Drummers, and privates of 2nd Battalion, Kings Royal Regiment, New York” signed by Major John Boss, received Quebec City 25 Apr 1783 appears the name George Kentner, age 46, 5’ 6”, born Germany, served 2 years 9 months.

George appears on a list of disbanded troops and Loyalists settled in township no. 3 (Fredericksburgh), mustered 6 Oct 1784 with one man, one ration per day. He appears on a list of settlers at township no. 3 (Fredericksburgh) above Cataraqui, 1785, muster roll no. 14. In 1785 they were residing in Matilda Township, Dundas County, Ontario on lot 10, concession 3. George appears on a list of settlers at township no. 5 (Matilda) below Cataraqui, 1785, muster roll no. 8. George appears on a victualing list for township no. 5 (Matilda) commencing 25 Aug and ending 31 Aug 1786 with one man, one woman, one boy over age 10, one girl over age 10, one boy under age 10, 2 girls under age 10, 5 ½ rations per day.

Claim of George Kentner, no. 863, 17 Sept 1787, late of Pennsylvania. Claimant says he was at Mashichi in ’83 and all the ensuing winter. Is a German, came to America 22 years ago. Resided on the Susquehanna when the Rebellion broke out, joined Col. Butler in ’77, was at Fort Stanwix, was taken prisoner, was

released and afterwards served in Sir John Johnson's Regiment. Served til his discharge. Produces discharge. Resides in the 5th Township. Had 300 acres on Susquehanna, bought of Jesse Lukin, Surveyor of land at Philadelphia in '76. He never had a deed, was to pay £18 for it. Had not paid. He cleared 20 acres, some fenced. Built a house and stable. 4 horses, 2 heifers, 2 cows, 1 yoke of oxen, household furniture, farming utensils, grain in the house, left at home when he went away. Says they were taken by the Rebels. Philip Burch (perhaps Buck), witness, remembers the claimant, went to join the British very early. He served during the War. Knew his place. He had a good clearance and good improvements. He had a good stock. Frederick Anger, witness, knew the place where claimant lived. He had 3 horses, 1 yoke oxen, 2 cows, farming utensils. He left all these things on his place when he went first to Niagara. Col. Butler says that in the Expedition in '78 under his command at Wyoming a great many cattle were taken for the use of the troops. Some of them from persons known at the time to be Loyalists and from others he afterwards knew to be Loyalists. He never charged Government on this account. Mentions particularly having some cattle of Wentermuts (Wintermute). Says his party killed or carried away all the cattle they met with in the settlement.

George petitioned in 1806 for land for son, Matthias, a "nidget from birth" and was granted 200 acres "in trust."

George Kentner was a witness to the claim of Edward Hicks a former neighbor on the Susquehanna. In 1811 George sold Lot 10, Concession 3 in Matilda. George is related to have d. Apr 1815. He was deceased before the 1816 land petitions of sons John and Frederick when he is called "late George Kentner."

Children:

1. Eleanor Kentner b. c. 1764-69, (Nelly Kentner "Nelly nickname for Ellen and Eleanor" struck off the provision list 1 Aug 1781, age 17, at Machiche), m. John Hoople. In the 1849 petition of brother Conrad she was age eighty and on the 1851 census enumeration she was age 86 (next birthday).
2. child.
3. John Kentner b. c. 1768 (age 15 in 1783).
4. Marian Kentner b. c. 1771 m. Joseph Latross.
5. Matthias Kentner.
6. child.
7. child.
8. male child under age 10 in July/Aug 1779).
9. Henry Kentner b. 4 Oct baptized 7 Oct 1781 Protestant Church, Trois Rivieres.
10. Elizabeth Kentner b. 26 Oct 1782 baptised 9 June 1783 Protestant Church, Trois Rivieres m. Apr 1798 Samuel Hough and she d. 1865.
11. Sarah Kentner b. c. 1784 m. 6 May 1806 Levi Bancroft. In the 1851 Stormont census she was age 68 (next birthday).
12. Barbara Kentner b. c. 1786 m. William Runnalls.
13. Hannah Kentner b. c. 1788 m. Jacob Shove.
14. Frederick Kentner b. 1790 m. Mary Knight.
15. Conrad Kentner b. 2 Oct 1792.

Second Generation:

3. John Kentner b. c. 1768 enlisted in the Kings Royal Rangers of New York on 22 May 1780 at age 12. On "A Roll of the Age, Size, Country, and time of Service of the Sergeants, Corporals, Drummers, and privates of 2nd Battalion, Kings Royal Regiment, New York" signed by Major John Boss, received Quebec City 25 Apr 1783 appears the name John Kentner, age 15, 5' 1 1/4", born America, served 2 years 9 months. He served in the 1st Battalion for one year and in the 2nd Battalion for one year and nine months. In 1783 he was listed as age 15 in Kings Royal Rangers records. John appears on a victualing list for township no. 5 (Matilda) commencing 25 Aug and ending 31 Aug 1786 with one man, one ration per day. In 1792 Hinchinbrook Township in Lower Canada (now Quebec) was surveyed for grants to veterans and it is possible John went there where he met and m. Clarinda Reed daughter of William and Martha Reed who had removed there from Charlotte Township, Chittenden County, Vermont. Enumerated in Chateaugay Township, Clinton County, New York in 1800 and Chateaugay Township, Franklin County, New York in 1810. They had returned to Canada when John served in the War of 1812. John petitioned for land 9 July

1816 as the son of George Kintner, late of Matilda, deceased, signed by mark, granted 200 acres in Brock Township 20 May 1817. In Apr 1822 was of Hinchinbrook.

1824 Hinchinbrook Statistical Reports, John Kintner, one male over age 16, three females over age 16, three males under age 16, three females under age 16, lot 26, concession 2, 7 acres, 1 house. 1824 5 June Location ticket issued to John Kentman for west half, lot 27, 2nd range, 5 June 1824, township of Hinchinbrook. Enumerated 1825 census of Hinchinbrook Township, Huntingdon County, Quebec, John Kentney, one male over age 60, one female over age 45, one child of age 14 to 18, two children of age 6 to 14, and three children under age 6. Lot 8, concession 5, Brock Township, York County, Upper Canada was checked 9 Nov 1826 and all the required work had been completed, house built and someone residing on the lot as required. Patent issued 13 Nov 1831 to John Kintner for lot 8, concession 5, Township of Brock, West. Lot 8, Concession 5, Brock Township sold 26 Feb 1831, executed at Hinchinbrook, County of Huntington in the province of Lower Canada for the sum of £100 lot 8 in the 5th concession of Brock, 200 acres of land. On 1 Oct 1832 John Kentner purchased 100 acres of land, for \$500, lot 56, Military township 7, Franklin County, New York, on the River Chateaugay. On 20 Sept 1833 patent issued to John Kentner for west half, Lot 27 in 2nd range, Hinchinbrook. In 1837 John Kentner requested that his name be placed on the United Empire Loyalist list, denied "not sufficient evidence," though three Loyalists made depositions on his behalf.

On 1 Aug 1842 John Kintner of the town of Chateaugay, Franklin County, New York and Clarinda, his wife, sold lot 56, Military Township 7, for \$800. Signed John Kintner X his mark and Clarinda Kintner.

Clarinda enumerated in Sterling Township, Macomb County, Michigan in 1860, age 80, in household of son James. Clara D Kintner, widow, age 90y 4m 19d, died of "old age" 17 July 1869 Sterling Township, Macomb County, born Vermont (Michigan death record 328).

Children:

1. Sarah Kentner b. c. 1804 Chateaugay, New York.
2. Lucinda Kentner b. c. 1806 Plattsburgh, Clinton County, New York.
3. John George Kentner (twin) b. 12 Jan 1808 Plattsburgh.
4. Clarinda Kentner (twin) b. 12 Jan 1808 Plattsburgh.
5. Electa M. Kentner b. c. 1810 Chateaugay.
6. John Kentner b. c. 1812 Chateaugay.
7. Eleanor Kentner b. c. 1815 Hinchinbrook Township, Huntingdon County, Quebec.
8. Joseph S. Kentner b. c. 1818 Canada.
9. James L. Kentner b. 11 Mar 1820 Canada.

15. Conrad Kentner b. 2 Oct 1792 served War of 1812, granted 100 acres for that service but let it go by sheriff sale in 1851. Removed to New York about 1816. Petitioned for land in Canada in 1849 (see below) having returned to Canada, purchased land in Waddington, New York removing there from Dundas County, Ontario.

The petition dated 20 Nov 1849 In Council of "Conrad Kintner of the township of Matilda in the Eastern District, respectfully sheweth that your Petitioner is the son of George Kintner of the Township of Matilda an U. E. Loyalist. That your Petitioner has never received any Land or Scrip in lieu thereof from the Crown, as the son of said U. E. Loyalist. That the names and ages of your Petitioners', Brothers and Sisters, are as follows: - Your Petitioner whose age is fifty six, Eleanor eighty, Mary seventy eight, John seventy six, Elizabeth seventy, Sarah sixty seven, Barbara sixty four, Hannah sixty two, Frederick sixty, Matthias and four others who died in Infancy and without being christened. Your Petitioner's Mothers name ws Sarah Brown that your petitioners father served under Sir John Johnston in the Royal Yorkers in the Revolutionary War and was discharged and lived in Canada where all his family was born and where he died - Land vz Lot No. 10 3rd Concession Matilda. Your Petitioner therefore prays that an order in Council be granted his favor for Forty Pounds Land Scrip, in lieu of said Claim for Land, and as in duty bound will ever pray."

LARRAWAY

Isaac Larraway (sometimes Laraway, Larroway, etc.) baptized 21 Feb 1731 (St. Paul's Lutheran Church) Schoharie, New York son of Petrus Larowe and Maria Van Alstyne m. 16 June 1756 (St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Schoharie, New York) Annatje VanValkenburg baptised 5 Aug 1739 (Reformed Church, Albany, New York) daughter of Isaac VanValkenburg and Jannetje Clement. Several members of the Larroway family appear on the list of Capt. Thomas Ackerson's Company, 1767, Schoharie. They perhaps removed from Catskill, New York in 1773 in company with her parents and two married sisters and their families.

Adonijah Stanborough while living at Wyoming secured a claim to a number of rights covering several thousand acres. In the deed by which he conveys his claim to William Jones, he describes one piece as containing nine hundred acres, settled by Charles Angars, John Pensil, Conrad Sill, and Adam Simmons, which would locate these in Standing Stone; a thousand acres settled by Jacob Bruner, Henry Angush, Jacob Sipes, and Michael Shaws, this tract called Macedonia; and eight thousand acres, settled by the Van Valkenburgs, Larraways, Bruner, and others. The VanValkenburgs settled at Wysox and on the 1776 assessment list Isaac is the last person on the list, indicating the family probably also resided in that vicinity. Bradsby stated the resided on the flats opposite Towanda, which would be in present Wysox Township. Isaac Larraway appears on the 1776 and 1777 assessment lists of the Upper River District. Heverly indicated the family lived at Wysox and Bradsby indicated they lived on the flats nearly opposite of Towanda (Wysox). Her parents resided nearby and sisters and their families resided nearby.

Isaac and Hannah removed to the refugee camp of Machiche, Quebec. On a return dated 25 July to 24 Aug 1779 of Machish (Machiche) appears Isaac Larway with one man, one woman, two males over age 10, one male under age 10, 2 females over age 10, 1 female under age 10, 6 1/2 rations per day. He appears on a return dated 25 Sept to 24 Oct 1779 with one man, one woman, four children over age 10, two children under age 10. Many of their former neighbors on the Susquehanna appear along with them on the lists of Machiche.

On a return of Loyalists at St. Genevieve on 1 Aug 1781 Jenny Larroway, age 17, and Mary Larroway, age 13, were struck off the provision list. They were daughters Jannetje (Jenny nickname for Jane the English version of Jannetje) and Mary (English version of Maria).

Isaac Larraway appears on a return of disbanded troops and Loyalists settled in Cataraqui Township no. 3 (Fredericksburgh), mustered 6 Oct 1784 with one man, one woman, one boy over age 10, two girls over age 10, 5 rations per day, Kings Royal Regiment of New York. Sons, Isaac Jr., Abraham, Jonas, and Peter Larraway appear on the same list, the first three members of the Kings Royal Regiment of New York and Peter of Butler's Rangers. Isaac Larraway appears on a list of settlers at township no. 3 (Fredericksburgh) above Cataraqui, 1784 muster roll no. 14. Isaac Jr., Abraham, Jonas, and Peter Larraway appear on the same list. Isaac appears on a list of Loyalists of and attached to the late 2d Battalion of the Kings Royal Regiment of New York victualled at the 3d township (Fredericksburgh) above Cataraqui between 1 July and 31 Aug 1786 with one man, one woman, five boys over age 10, seven rations per day.

Claim of Isaac Larraway, no. 888, 27 Sept 1787, late of Litchfield County, Connecticut. Claimant says: He was at St. Michels in the fall of '83 and during the winter. Is a native of America, lived in Susquehanna, joined the British in '78. Joined Sir John Johnson's regiment. Served during the War. Had 300 acres on Susquehanna, had it 5 years, had it from the office at Philadelphia for £5 per 100 acres. A large tract was taken up at the same time by 30 families. Had cleared 18 acres, had built house and barn. Had 4 oxen, 3 cows, 2 horses, tools, utensils, furniture. The rebels took all their things in 1777. Claimant was then in prison for his loyalty. They took his things and sold them at vendue. Isaac VanAlstine, witness. Knew claimants lands on Susquehanna, 18 acres clear. He had 300 acres for his share, he had a yoke oxen, 2 young steers, 1 horse, 1 mare, tools. The rebels took them. Witness was present. Claimant was then in gaol. Things were sold at vendue. He was in the County at the time and heard of the sale.

Isaac d. 8 Oct 1790 Fredericksburg, Ontario.

Children:

1. Petrus Larraway b. 29 May baptized 25 June 1758 (St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Schoharie, New York).
2. Isaac Larraway, Jr., b. 2 Jan baptized 3 Apr 1760 (St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Schoharie).
3. Abraham Larraway baptized 24 Jan 1762 (Reformed Church, Catskill, New York) m. 6 July 1790 Catharine Dies.
4. Jannetje Larraway baptized 18 Jan 1764 (Reformed Church, Catskill, New York; sponsors, Petrus Larrawe, Lidea VanValkenburg) m. John Dennis.
5. Jonas Larraway baptized 10 Feb 1766 (Reformed Church, Catskill, New York; sponsors, Jonas Larrawe, Jr., Dina Larrawe).
6. Maria Larraway baptized 23 Jan 1768 (Reformed Church, Catskill, New York; sponsors, Harmen VanValkenburg, Maria VanValkenburg) m. Archibald Nicholson.
7. Lydia Larraway baptized 12 June 1770 (Reformed Church, Catskill, New York; sponsors, Bastian Stroop, Eva VanValkenburg) m. John Keller.
8. Harmanus Larraway b. c. 1773.

Second Generation:

1. Petrus Larraway baptized 29 Mar 1758 appears on a list of Major John Butler's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 7 May 1778 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania.

Peter's name appears on a list of persons dated Niagara, 20 July 1784, disbanded Ranger.

Peter and Elizabeth resided Fredericksburg, Ontario.

Children:

Jane Larroway baptized 8 July 1792 m. Abraham Fry.
 John Smith Larroway baptized 11 Jan 1795.
 Eleanor Larroway b. 11 Oct 1800 m. Hugh Stephenson.
 Elizabeth Larroway b. 16 Aug 1804.
 Hannah Larroway m. 25 Mar 1822 James Murray.

2. Isaac Larraway Jr., baptized 2 Jan 1760.

Claim of Isaac Lorraway, Jr., no. 889, 27 Sept 1787, late of Connecticut. Isaac Lorraway, Sr., appears: Says his son was taken ill of the ague. He is in the Bay of Quinty. Could not possibly come. He was at St. Michels in the fall '83 and during the winter. He lived at Susquehanna, joined the British in Canada, joined Sir Johnson's 2 battalion. Served during the War. He had a lot on the Susquehanna, he had it under Connecticut Government. He took it in beginning of War, bought it of Solomon Strong, all woodland. Isaac VanAlstine knew claimants land, he bought it during the War, under Connecticut Government, all woodland bought it in 1776 or 1777.

Isaac Larraway praying to have his military lands as a private completed. Recommended for 100 acres in addition as a soldier (Upper Canada, Land Book C, 1st Nov 1797 - 18th Nov 1797).

3. Abraham Larraway baptized 24 Jan 1762 appears on "A Roll of the Age, Size, Country, and time of Service of the Sergeants, Corporals, Drummers, and privates of 2nd Battalion, Kings Royal Regiment, New York" signed by Major John Boss, received Quebec City 25 Apr 1783, age 21, 5' 4 1/2", born America, served 3 years. Abraham or his cousin of the same name b. 24 Apr 1757 appears on a list of persons as "Abram Laraway" dated Niagara, 20 July 1784, disbanded Ranger, with one man (himself), one ration per day. He or his cousin appear on a list of Loyalist settlers of Niagara who took the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty, from 25 Nov 1784 to 25 June 1785 with one man (himself) near Jonas Laraway. He or his cousin was listed on a list of settlers between Four Mile creek and the head of Lake Ontario, 1785, muster roll no. 18, and listed beside Jonas Laraway on the list. Abraham Laraway appears on a Loyalist vicutalling list of Mr. Burches District at Niagara, 14 Nov 1786 with one man (himself), one ration per day. He or his cousin was listed in Robert Hamilton's report of Niagara, dated 17 Sept 1787 with one male, 5 acres cleared, 3 acres sown to wheat.

Abraham m. 6 July 1790 Catharine Dies.

5. Jonas Larraway baptized 10 Feb 1766 is probably not the Jonas Larraway who appears on a list of Major John Butler's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 7 May 1778 to 24 Oct 1778 but more likely his cousin or uncle Jonas. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania. Furthermore, it is perhaps his cousin or uncle who appears on a list of persons dated Niagara, 20 July 1784, disbanded Ranger, with one man (himself), one ration per day. On "A Roll of the Age, Size, Country, and time of Service of the Sergeants, Corporals, Drummers, and privates of 2nd Battalion, Kings Royal Regiment, New York" signed by Major John Boss, received Quebec City 25 Apr 1783 appears the name Jonas Landway, drummer, age 15 years 5 months, 5' 6 1/2", born America, served 3 years. Jonas appears on a list of Loyalist settlers of Niagara who took the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty, from 25 Nov 1784 to 25 June 1785 with one man (himself) near Abraham Laraway. Jonas was listed on a list of settlers between Four Mile creek and the head of Lake Ontario, 1785, muster roll no. 18, and listed beside Abraham Laraway on the list.

8. Harmanus Larraway. Harmanus "Larway" praying for lands as a loyalist. Recommended for 200 acres as a U.E. Loyalist (Upper Canada, Land Book C, 1st Nov 1797 - 18th Nov 1797). Resided Fredericksburgh and Grantham.

Children:

Hannah Larraway m. 12 Dec 1816 Boyle Travers.

Charlotte Larraway m. Joseph Vanderlip.

Jane Larraway m. John Decow, Jr.

Peter H. Larraway.

LORD

Zebulon Butler reported that "John Lord and others went over the river after hay they killed two calfs and brought home to eat," dated 2 Apr 1770. He is related to have resided at the mouth of the Hornbrook near Sheshequin and conveyed to William Stewart, "one whole right or share of land in the Susquehanna purchase, which right I bought of Major John Durkee on July 7, 1770, together with my improvement on the first flat below Sheshequin, with rights, privileges, and appurtenances, & c., given Feb. 17, 1772." He may have continued to reside there. He appears on a list of persons employed in the Indian Department at \$4 New York currency per diem (List of Officers Employed in the Indian Department with their Rank and Pay, June 15, 1777). John Lord appears on a list of Captain Walter Butler's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 25 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania. John Lord, Jr., appears on a list of Butler's Rangers, Captain Walter Butler's Company, as a prisoner with the rebels, dated Quebec, 30 Oct 1780.

MILLARD

Thomas Millard b. 11 Nov 1728 East Haddam, Connecticut son of Thomas Millard and Ruth Dutton m. 17 Mar 1748 in Colchester, New London County, Connecticut, Mary Fuller b. 28 Feb 1821 Colchester daughter of Samuel Fuller and Naomi Rowley. Mary d. c. 1762. Thomas m. 9 June 1763 in Colchester a second wife Mary.

List of the proprietors of the township of Ulster, Mr. Asahel Buck, agent, August 28, 1775: Thomas Millard, 1/2 share, 1 right.

On 14 June 1776 Thomas Millard was deeded lot 2 of 1,200 acres north of Mehoopany Creek on the west side of the river. Thomas, Jr., was granted lot 1 of 1,200 acres north of Mehoopany Creek. Thomas Millard and Thomas Millard, Jr., appear on the 1776 assessment list of the Upper River District, County of Westmoreland.

“To the Honourable General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, now sitting at Hartford, the memorial of Lemuel Fitch, Richard J. Jeralds (Fitzgerald), Amos York, Benjamin Skiff, Benjamin Eaton, Benjamin Merry, John Williamson, Frederick Vanderlip, Nathan Kingsley, Nicholas Depew, Elijah Brown, Elijah Phelps, Ichabod Phelps, Elijah Phelps, Jr., James Forsythe, Thomas Millard, Thomas Millard, Jr., and James Wells, of the County of Westmoreland, humbly sheweth: That your memorialists were settlers on the Susquehanna river, in the upper part of the county aforesaid, nearly adjoining the Indian settlements, and were very much exposed to being plundered, robbed, and captivated by the Indians and Tories, and were obliged to leave our possessions and move off with our families and effects to a different part of the country for safety, whereby your memorialists are deprived of the privilege of our settlements and improvements for the support of our families; whereupon your memorialists pray your Honours would take our case into your consideration, and grant that our several rates made on the list of August, 1777, may be abated, or in some other way may grant relief, as your memorialists in duty bound will ever pray. Signed Elijah Phelps, on behalf of himself and others. Hartford, the 27th day of May, 1778.”

The Millards are related to have removed to Canada in 1778. Return of persons being farmers settled at this post, Niagara, 1 Dec 1783: Thomas Millar, age 54; Mary Millar, age 55; Thomas Millar, age 29; John Millar, age 18; Noah Millar, age 13; Unis Millar, age 16; Sarah Millar, age 12. Thomas was among a list of farmers with 2 acres cleared in a letter dated 8 May 1784 at Niagara from Colonel John Butler to Major Robert Matthews. The name of Thomas Millard, Sr., appears on a list of persons who subscribed their names in order to settle and cultivate the Crown Lands opposite to Niagara, 20 July 1784 with one man, one woman, four children over age 10, 6 rations per day. Thos Millard Senr, Jesse Millard, Danl Millard, Thos Millard Junr, and Isaac Millard appear on a list of settlers at the Mountain and near Fort Erie, 1785, muster roll no. 19. His name appears on a return of Loyalist Settlers of Niagara who took the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty from 25 Nov 1784 to 25 June 1785 with one man, one woman, two boys over age 10, two girls over age 10, 6 rations per day.

Claim of Thomas Millard, no. 822, 25 Aug 1787, late of Pennsylvania, says: He is a native of America. Lived on Susquehanna when the Rebellion broke out. Was always a supporter of British Government. Had 3 sons in the service from 1778 to end of War. In 1778 came to Niagara. Could not continue at Susquehanna, being known to be a Loyalist, so that he and all his family came away. Now settled near the Falls. He had a bargain for purchasing lands in 1777. The purchase has not been completed, but he has been obliged to pay £100 in consequence of his agreement. His moveable estate consisted of 100 bushels of wheat which had been harvested in 1777, Indian corn, 2 fine horses. Stole as he was moving into Canada. Seven hogs, clothes, linen, some flour. More of these things were lost on a farm which he had on Susquehanna River, 16 miles below Wyboosenk. He purchased 300 acres in 1774 for about £30. Built a house. Had 30 acres clear. The purchase was recorded but he has lost the deed. He values it at £100. Had agreed to sell it for that sum. The moveables were chiefly taken by the friendly Indians. He has not heard that his land has been sold. Thomas Millard, Jr., witness, says his father purchased a farm in Susquehanna just before Rebellion. 300 acres, 30 acres clear. He lived there til they set off for Canada. The whole family came because they would not be rebels and could not stay unless they were rebels. Witness and two brothers, all that were big enough to serve, have served his Majesty during the War. His father had a considerable stock, lost wheat, corn, 2 horses, 7 hogs, utensils, furniture.

Thomas d. before 1797 in Stamford, Welland County, Ontario.

Children.

1. Isaiah Millard b. c. 1750.
2. Thomas Millard, Jr., b. c. 1755 baptized 16 Nov 1755 Cornwall, Litchfield County, Connecticut.
3. Marcy Millard b. c. 1755 baptized 16 Nov 1755 Cornwall.
4. Noah Millard baptized 13 June 1756 Cornwall.
5. Anna Millard b. 1758 m. Jonas Barnes.
6. Daniel Millard b. c. 1760.
7. Jesse Millard b. c. 1763.
8. John Millard b. c. 1765.
9. Eunice Millard b. c. 1767.
10. Noah Millard b. c. 1769 m. Elsa Boughner.

11. Sarah Millard b. c. 1771 m. Edward Wyatt Turner.
12. Mary Millard m. Wareham Johnson.

Second Generation:

1. Isaiah Millard b. c. 1750 appears on a return of Loyalist Settlers of Niagara who took the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty from 25 Nov 1784 to 25 June 1785 with one man, one woman, one boy over age 10, three boys under age 10, one girl over age 10, one girl under age 10.
2. Thomas Millard, Jr., b. c. 1755 appears on a return of Loyalist Settlers of Niagara who took the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty from 25 Nov 1784 to 25 June 1785 with one man (himself) next to his father who appears on the same list.
5. Jesse Millard b. c. 1763 appears on a list of persons dated Niagara, 20 July 1784, disbanded Ranger. He was of Niagara in 1786, formerly of Northumberland County, supported the claim of Solomon Secord. Jesse had a wife Naomi and four children (1786 Stamped Book, Niagara). A petition in 1796 by his executor and brother, Daniel Millard, stated that he left no issue, Daniel applying for his land grant for military service.
6. Daniel Millard b. c. 1760 appears as "Dan Millard" on a list of persons dated Niagara, 20 July 1784, disbanded Ranger. He appears on a return of Loyalist Settlers of Niagara who took the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty from 25 Nov 1784 to 25 June 1785 with one man (himself) Daniel m. Margaret Secord.

NELSON

"William Nelson made a possession on the farm now owned by Mr. Lanning, which was called Nelson's possession. Neither the time of his coming or of his return can be exactly determined. He probably did not remain long." This was in Wysox.

He may be the Corporal William Nelson who appears on the muster roll of Capt. William Johnston's Company of New York Volunteers, 29 Nov 1779. He was born c. 1750 Newsham, North Yorkshire, England. William Nelson began teaching school in his native Yorkshire at age 16. Ten years later he moved to London and is related to have taught there until May 1781 when he emigrated to the province of Québec. However, this may not be accurate. Nelson settled at Trois-Rivières, then a busy centre of loyalist immigration, and opened a school there. He offered to board students and to teach them English, French, Latin, Greek, writing, bookkeeping, mathematics, geography, and navigation. On 24 May 1785 at Sorel he m. Jane Dies, the 18-year-old daughter of a Loyalist from Catskill, New York. Two years later he petitioned the grand jury at Montréal, "setting forth his desire of removing his school from Three Rivers to Montréal provided he should meet with proper encouragement." The jury recommended that he be granted "the bounty allowed by Government for a school master." By 1790 Nelson had opened a school in Montréal; in the following year he had 48 students and in 1792, 32. He remained in Montréal only until 1794, when he moved his family to a farm he had acquired south of William Henry. There he held school in his house, boarding students and teaching the same subjects he had offered at Trois-Rivières. His pupils were mainly the children of British officers stationed at the military post. In addition he had, in his own words, "four often even five scholars of poor Canadian parentage, whom he instructed from principles of consideration, say compassion – say for Nothing!" He also taught his own children, three of whom became medical doctors; Wolfred and Robert would later gain prominence in the political struggles of Lower Canada. The eldest son, George, became a fur trader.

In 1801, with his family numbering five boys and three girls, he petitioned the lieutenant governor, Sir Robert Shore Milnes, for assistance. He was accorded a salary of £60 per annum "as an inducement not to leave William Henry." The grant was generous and it gave Nelson, and his family, a security which he had not known in the 20 years he had been teaching in Lower Canada.

In 1821, however, his peaceful life was shattered by a series of events initiated by Aaron Allen, a wealthy local merchant. In that year the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning determined to establish a schoolhouse in William Henry, which would be administered on the institution's behalf by local visitors,

of whom Allen became one. Nelson – in his 70s and set in his ways – was appointed the teacher but he disapproved of removing the school from his own house and disliked being accountable to others for the first time in his career. When the visitors decided in 1822 to prevent Nelson from charging fees, he complained bitterly and threatened to resign. A few days later, Allen's son-in-law applied for the post. He did not, however, meet with the approval of another visitor, the Reverend John Jackson*, who considered Nelson "old but effective." Nelson continued to teach but refused to acknowledge the authority of the institution. In 1823, when the visitors imposed 35 free pupils on him, he dismissed these students. On 7 Jan. 1824, following the receipt of "a mortifying and authoritative" directive from the Reverend Joseph Langley Mills, secretary of the institution, who considered Nelson's salary of £60 per annum a sinecure, Nelson resigned or, as he put it, "liberated himself" from the institution. Allen's son, Edward Carter, succeeded him.

William Nelson continued to teach at home and to charge his pupils a small fee of one dollar per month; without his salary, however, he encountered increasing difficulties as the years passed. In 1831, after almost 65 years as a teacher, he sent a petition to the governor, Lord Aylmer [Whitworth-Aylmer*], requesting a pension for his services. "Fifty years, and upwards," he wrote, "of the best of his existence he has sacrificed in this Province, in the diffusion of Education . . . on terms hardly superior to the wages of common agricultural labourers." His request was not granted. He died two and a half years later on 10 June 1834 at his home at Sorel, and was buried in the Protestant cemetery in William Henry.

Children:

George Nelson baptized 4 June 1786 Trois Rivières Protestant Church

Wolfred Nelson b. 10 July 1791 Montreal.

Robert Nelson b. Jan 1794 Montreal.

PAGE

Joseph Page b. c. 1740 is related to have been tenants of the Paulings at Wyalusing. Joseph Page appears on a list of persons employed in the Indian Department at \$4 New York currency per diem (List of Officers Employed in the Indian Department with their Rank and Pay, June 15, 1777). He appears on a list of Walter Butler's Company of Rangers acknowledging receiving pay 25 Dec 1777 through 24 Oct 1778.

After the capture of Amos York on February 14, 1778 by Indians and Loyalists near Wyalusing, Mrs. York York and children are related to have walked down to Wyalusing and the narrative states – "When they came to the village they found only two women, the wives of Page and Berry, and some children, whose [names] I do not recollect"

Joseph appears on a return of persons in Lt. Col. Butler's Company of the Corps of Rangers, Niagara, 30 Nov 1783, age 43; Mrs. Page, age 39; Jesse Page, age 12 and 4 months; Benjamin Page, age 6 and 9 months, and Mary Page, age 10 and 2 months. Joseph Page appears on a list of persons dated Niagara, 20 July 1784, who subscribed their names in order to settle and cultivate the Crown Lands opposite to Niagara with one man (himself). He appears on a list of settlers between the Four Mile Creek and the head of Lake Ontario, 1785, muster roll no. 18. Joseph appears on a return of Loyalist settlers who took the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty from 25 Nov 1784 to 25 June 1785 with one man (himself). He appears on a Loyalist ransoming list at Niagara of Murrays District 14 Dec 1786 with one man (himself), one ration per day. Joseph is listed in Robert Hamilton's report of Niagara, dated 17 Sept 1787, with one man, 6 acres cleared.

Children:

1. Jesse Page b. 30 July 1771.

2. Mary Page b. 1773.

3. Benjamin Page b. 23 Feb 1775-77.

4. Ann Page, Order in Council, 11 July 1799.

Second Generation:

1. Jesse Page b. 30 July 1771 m. Elizabeth Parker b. 2 Jan 1776 Northumberland County, Pennsylvania daughter of John Parker and Ann Watson. Elizabeth d. 25 Sept 1845 and Jesse d. 3 May 1852 buried Seminary Cemetary, Yarmouth Township, Elgin County, Ontario.

Children:

Joseph Page b. c. 1808

Jesse Page b. c. 1814.

3. Benjamin Page b. 23 Feb 1775-77 m. 28 Aug 1805 in Greenwich, Fairfield County, Connecticut, Rhoda Knapp b. 15 Nov 1779 Greenwich daughter of Enos Knapp and Mary Lockwood. Rhoda had first m. 11 Jan 1798 in Greenwich, Gerhsom Jessup baptized 2 Dec 1772 Greenwich d. 18 Aug 1805 30y 8m 7d (ts) Old Sound Beach. Will of Benjamin dated 25 May 1843 Greenwich, probated 15 Aug 1844 named wife Rhoda, and children Benjamin; Aphelia, wife of George J. Smith of Stamford; Elizabeth, wife of Jotham Merritt of Greenwich; Joseph E., a tract of land given him by his father Joseph Page in the Province of Upper Canada. Executor, son Benjamin. Codicil dated 1 Jan 1844, legacy to his son Joseph, and appointed Samuel Close executor in conjunction with son Benjamin Page. Rhoda d. 18 Nov 1857 Greenwich.

Children:

Benjamin Page.

Aphelia Page m. George J. Smith.

Elizabeth Page m. Jotham Merritt.

Joseph E. Page.

PAWLING

Henry Pawling (sometimes Pauling) baptized 27 June 1714 Kingston, Ulster County, New York m. Eleanor Pawling baptized 22 Feb 1715. Resided Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

The order for the survey at Wyalusing to Job Chillaway was made May 20, 1772, and the survey was made by John Lukens, surveyor general, September 16, 1773, and Chillaway's title confirmed as surveyed March 10, 1774, and his patent March 12, following and is signed by Thomas and John Penn for six hundred and twenty-three acres, the boundary lines as follows: Beginning at the easterly side of the northeast branch of the Susquehanna, at the mouth of Wyalusing creek; thence up along the side of said creek, one hundred, and thirty-nine perches to a post; thence by Benjamin Bear's land, south fifty-seven degrees east, one hundred and ninety-four perches to a marked white oak; thence by vacant land south thirty-seven degrees, east one hundred and forty-two perches to a marked pine, south sixty-eight degrees east, ninety-six perches to a marked pine and north sixty-seven degrees east one hundred and forty-two perches to a post; thence by William Kinsley's land (spelled Kingsleys in the patent) south seventy degrees east, one hundred and forty perches to a marked buttonwood at the site of the northeast branch on Susquehanna aforesaid; thence up along the side of the said branch on the several courses thereof eight hundred and eight perches to the place of beginning. The tract being a part of the 11 Manor of Pomfret in the county of Northumberland. On 4 May 1775, Job and Elizabeth Chillaway conveyed by deed this tract of land to Henry Pawling.

In order to make his title secure, Henry Pawling is related to have purchased four rights in the Susquehanna Company, and his three sons, Benjamin, William, and Jesse, came upon the property in the year 1776 or '77.

In a letter written by Judge Gore, he says, "The circumstance of Mr. Pauling is this: when he had purchased of Job Chillaway, he then sent his son, John Pauling, to Wyoming to purchase a number of Connecticut rights to cover the tract he had purchased of the Indian. Those Connecticut rights were laid in a different direction from the former, so as to cover about one-half of the bottom land, while the Indian right took no other. Afterwards he settled three sons, to wit: Benjamin, Jesse, and the other name don't occur. However, they lived there several years in good agreement, so far as I know, until the Indians made war against the United States, when these young men went off and joined the enemy. One [William] was appointed a captain in Butler's rangers, one a lieutenant, and the third a quartermaster. They were all personally down

against the settlement at Wyoming, with the savages, and exercised great severities upon the prisoners. They are yet at Niagara, one a justice of the peace."

Eleanor d. 26 June 1778.

Aug 5, 1779 – Incamped at Wyalusing here lies some fine Land, the property of Pawling (Journal of Lieut. Charles Nukerck with Sullivan Expedition).

Will of Henry Pawling dated 18 Nov 1791 Providence, Pennsylvania. To son John, 37 acres, adjoining tract given him by deed. To son Nathan, 100 acres, adjoining tract given him by deed. He to pay £ 300 to executors. To son Henry, remainder of tract in Providence, with mansion house, between 200 and 300 acres. To son Benjamin £600. To son Jesse £600. To son William £100. To Colonel Henry Pawling of Kentucky, £20 in token of friendship. To daughter Catharine Stalnford, 275 acres in Lucerne County, subject to payment of £50 to executors. Executors to sell Connecticut claim and remainder of Wyalusing tract, if proper in their judgment. To daughter Rachel Bartholmew, £200. To grandson Henry Pawling, son of John; and Levi, son of Henry; remainder of money from sale of Wyalusing land. Catfish Island, in Schuylkill, to be sold by executors. To St. James Church, Providence, £10 out of proceeds of sale of island, to be applied to walling in burying ground. To daughter Catharine, all plate. To brother Barney, £40 and wearing apparel. To son John, walking cane, and silver watch. To executors £50 equally. Remainder to sons: John, Henry, Benjamin, Nathan, Jesse and William equally. Codicil, dated 9 Aug 1792 revokes bequest of farm to son John, it having already been deeded to him and gives mulatto girl Susannah, 1 calico gown and skirt. Executors: sons, John and Henry Pawling. Will Proved 3 Nov 1792. Henry d. 24 Sept 1792.

In 1802, Col. John Jenkins writes to Joseph Kingsbury as follows: "The three Paulings who left our settlement the year before the battle in 1778, went and joined Col. John Butler. They were commissioned as officers in his rangers. They afterwards returned home in the winter, and made arrangements for their friends, returned again, and joined Col. Butler early in the spring of 1778."

Children:

1. Rachel Pawling m. Edward Bartholomew.
2. John Pawling b. 17 May 1744 m. Elizabeth Morgan.
3. Henry Pawling b. 24 Sept 1746 m. Rebecca Bull.
4. Nathan Pawling b. c. 1750 d. 27 Mar 1795/1805 buried St James Episcopal Church, Perkiomen, Pennsylvania.
5. William Pawling b. c. 1752.
6. Benjamin Pawling b. c. 1754.
7. Jesse Pawling b. c. 1756
8. Catherine Pawling b. c. 1758 m. Joseph Stalnford.

Second Generation:

5. William Pawling appears on the 1776 and 1777 assessment lists of the Upper River District. He was living in 1791 when his father made a Will.

6. Benjamin Pawling b. c. 1754 appears on the 1776 assessment list of the Upper River District. On 25 Mar 1777 Israel Jacobs authorized "trusty friend Benjamin Pawling to take up and settle ye said share of 609 acres in township of Springfield. Benjamin appears as a First Lieutenant in Captain John McDonald's Company of Butler's Rangers as receiving pay from 25 Dec 1777 through 24 Oct 1778. "Benjamin Paulding" was commissioned a first lieutenant on 25 October 1778 in the Corps of Rangers under the command of Lieutenant Colonel John Butler. He appears on a return of persons in Lt. Col. Butler's Company of the Corps of Rangers, Niagara, 30 Nov 1783, as Capt. Lt. Benjn Pawling, age 29, one ration per day. He was among a list of farmers with 8 acres cleared in a letter dated 8 May 1784 at Niagara from Colonel John Butler to Major Robert Matthews. Benjn Pauling appears on a list of settlers between the Four Mile Creek and the head of Lake Ontario, 1785, muster roll no. 18. He appears on a Loyalist victualling list at Niagara, Murray's District, 14 Dec 1786, with one man (himself), four servants, 5 rations per day. He was at Niagara in 1786, single. Listed in Robert Hamilton's report of Niagara, dated 17 Sept 1787 with one male (himself), 16 acres cleared, 10 acres sown to wheat. Granted land in Grantham

Township, Lots 15, 16, 17, Concession I and II. Member of the first Land Board set up in 1789 and in that year he was one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. Three years later he was elected to represent the First Legislative Assembly in Upper Canada. First wife, Susan. Second wife, Sarah. Either one or both had the given name Bellenger. Benjamin d. Dec 1818 buried in the Pawling Family Cemetery on farm.

Will of Benjamin dated 1814 proved 1819 named children Benjamin Merritt Pawling, James Pawling, Elinor Wood, and youngest son William, son of Sarah, second wife. Will of Sarah dated 1827.

Children:

Eleanor Pawling m. 7 Sept 1809 Samuel Wood.

Henry Pawling.

Benjamin Merritt Pawling.

Jesse Pawling.

William Youngs Pawling.

7. Jesse Pawling b. c. 1756 served in Butler's Rangers and was a quartermaster. He appears on a return of persons in Lt. Col. Butler's Company of the Corps of Rangers, Niagara, 30 Nov 1783, as Qr Mr Jesse Pawling, age 27, one ration per day. He appears on a Loyalist victualling list at Niagara, Murray's District, 14 Dec 1786, with one man, one woman, one servant, 3 rations per day. Wife, Caroline Ten Broeck. Resided Louth Township, lots 15 and 16, concession 7.

Ann Pawling m. George Augustus Ball.

Henry Pawling.

Nathan Pawling.

John White Pawling.

PENCIL (also Pencil, Pensel)

John Pensil b. Germany appears on a "List of Settlers at Susquehanna" 1 May 1772 (Zebulon Butler papers). He is related to have been born Johannes Bentzel, which became Pensel, and had a wife Maria, arrived on 24 Aug 1749 on the ship "Elliot" as Johannes Bintzel. They are further related to have settled in Lower Smithfield, Northampton County (now Monroe County), Pennsylvania in the area of East Stroudsburg and then removed to the Wyoming Valley. His name appears on a "Petition of the Inhabitants of Wyoming to the Connecticut General Assembly," Wilkes Barre, 3 Oct 1772 requesting Connecticut form a new county or merge with an existing county over concerns of the formation of Northumberland County by Pennsylvania. Connecticut not taking any action, John Pensel and John Pensel, Jr., appear on a petition dated 3 Apr 1773 of 288 Susquehanna settlers to Connecticut requesting the formation of a county. He appears on the 1777 assessment list of the Upper River District. Adonijah Stanborough while living at Wyoming secured a claim to a number of rights covering several thousand acres. In the deed by which he conveys his claim to William Jones, he describes one piece as containing nine hundred acres, settled by Charles Angars, John Pensil, Conrad Sill, and Adam Simmons, which would locate these in Standing Stone; a thousand acres settled by Jacob Bruner, Henry Anguish, Jacob Sipes, and Michael Shaws, this tract called Macedonia; and eight thousand acres, settled by the Van Valkenburgs, Larraways, Bruner, and others.

The claim of John Pencil, Jr., in Canada, stated his father had 1,000 acres on the Susquehanna and he died 8 or 9 years ago and that he had one brother who was a soldier with the Americans, died after his father, killed in action. The claim of John, Jr., would indicate his father John died before his brother, whom d. 3 July 1778.

His wife went to Canada with son John. On a list of July 1779 appears "Mrs Pencil, a very old woman." A letter from Walter Butler stated that John Pencil was requesting provisions for his mother (Mrs. Pencil) so that he could give his pay to the family who was taking care of her. That letter was dated Feb. 2, 1780.

Children:

1. Henry Pencil.

2. John Pencil b. c. 1738.
3. Elizabeth Pencil.

Second Generation:

1. Henry Pencil appears on a "List of Settlers at Susquehanna" dated 1 Sept 1772 (Zebulon Butler papers). His name appears on a "Petition of the Inhabitants of Wyoming to the Connecticut General Assembly," Wilkes Barre, 3 Oct 1772 requesting Connecticut form a new county or merge with an existing county over concerns of the formation of Northumberland County by Pennsylvania. He was related to have fought on the Patriot side and was killed at the Battle of Wyoming on 3 July 1778.

"On a small island in the Susquehannah below the field of action, Giles Slocum, having reached thus far in safety, concealed himself in the bushes, where he was witness to the meeting of John and Henry Pensell, brothers. John was a Tory and Henry was a whig. Henry, having lost his gun, upon seeing his brother John, fell upon his knees and begged him to spare his life; upon which John called him a damned rebel. John then went deliberately to a log, got on the same, and began to load his piece, while Henry was upon his knees imploring him as a brother not to kill him. "I will," said he, "go with you and serve you as long as I live, if you will spare my life." John loaded his gun. Henry continued, "You won't kill your brother, will you?" "Yes," replied the monster, "I will as soon as look at you, you are a damned rebel." He then shot him and afterwards went up and struck him four or five times with a tomahawk and scalped him. Immediately after one of the enemy coming to him said, "What have you been doing, have you killed your brother?" "Yes," said he, "for he was a damned rebel." The other replied, "I have a great mind to serve you in the same manner." They went off together. In the evening, Slocum made his escape. Slocum is a man of reputation, and his word was never disputed in the neighborhood where he is known. The family of the Pensells came from lower Smithfield on the Delaware, twenty miles above Easton. Henry's widow and seven children are still at Wyoming, in very low circumstances" (Journal of Rev. William Rogers, D. D., Chaplain of General Hand's Brigade in the Sullivan Expedition, 1779, Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Vol. 15).

He is related to have had a wife Sarah and several children.

Children:

Catherine Pensil b. 14 Feb 1770 bound out to a Perkins family, m. Gilbert Carpenter, Jr., resided Exeter Township, Luzerne County and then removed to Ohio in 1807 where she d. 10 Sept 1852.

Henry Pensil b. c. 1772 m. Eve and he d. c. 1830 near Jackson, Hamilton Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania.

John Pensil b. c. 1774.

Joseph Pensil b. c. 1776.

Hannah Pensil b. c. 1778.

2. John Pencil b. c. 1738 had an unknown wife. John Pensil, Jr., appears on a "List of Settlers at Susquehanna" 1 Dec 1772 (Zebulon Butler papers). John Pensel and John Pensel, Jr., appear on a petition dated 3 Apr 1773 of 288 Susquehanna settlers to Connecticut requesting the formation of a county.

John Pensil appears in Captain Peter TenBroeck's Company of Butler's Rangers as receiving pay from 1 June 1778 through 24 Oct 1778.

1783 - On the 30th of March, after the publication of three banns by three consecutive Sundays without having found any opposition, I married John Pensel and Eve McNut, in the presence of several witnesses (Trois Rivières Protestant Church). Eva was baptized 13 Apr 1746 Zion Lutheran Church, Loonenburg, Greene County, New York daughter of Gerardus Dingman and Saartje Jansen and had first married James McNitt (McNutt, etc.).

On a return of persons in Lt. Col. Butler's Company of the Corps of Rangers, Niagara, 30 Nov 1783 appears John Pensell, age 45; Mrs. Pensell, age 31; James Pensell, age 10, Gradus Pensell, age 6; Catherine Pensell, age 14; Sarah Pensell, age 12, and Margrate Pensell, age 4, receiving two full rations and four half rations per day. John Pencil appears on a list of disbanded troops and Loyalists settled in Catarqui Township no. 3 (Fredericksburgh), mustered 6 Oct 1784, member of Butler's Rangers, with one man, two

women, one boy over age 10, one boy under age 10, two girls over age 10, one girl under age 10, 7 rations per day, one boy and one girl absent, expected up in a few days. He appears on a list of settlers at township no. 3 (Fredericksburgh) above Cataraqui, 1785, muster roll no. 14. John appears on a list of Loyalists attached to the late 2d Battalion of the Kings Royal Regiment of New York vicutalled at the 3rd township (Fredericksburgh) above Cataraqui between 1 July and 31 Aug 1786 with one man, two women, one boy over age 10, two boys under age 10, one girl under age 10. The seconc woman in the returns was believed to be his mother. John is granted leave from Walter Butler to "tend" to his mother and she appears in Cote du Lac by November of 1780.

Claim of John Pencil, no. 952, 30 Sept 1787, late of Tryon County, New York. Claimant says he was at Mashish in '83, is a native of Germany. Came young to America, resided on the Susquehanna. His father had 1,000 acres on Susquehanna, he died 8 or 9 years ago. Claimant had one elder brother who was a soldier with the Americans, died after his father, killed in action. Left sons, who are of course heirs. Says his father had given him this land by writing 8 years before his death and claimant was in possession. Says he went to ye place a year before his father. His father was then living on the Delaware. Came from thence to Susquehanna, 6 acres clear, built a small house, 12 sheep, 2 cattle, 5 horses, household goods and furniture and farming utensils, all taken by the Indians. His house was burnt and his deeds and papers destroyed. His father took up the land of Pennsylvania Government, 20 years ago. No part was cleared til claimant returned there himself. Refers himself to Capt. Caldwell. Peter Wartman, witness, knew claimant, remembers his living on the Susquehanna. His father and mother lived with him, does not know what land they had. There was a cornfield. These were disputed lands. Thought it ye father's land.

Claim of Eva Macnut, no. 953, 30 Sept 1787, late of Tryon County, New York, widow of James Macnut. Claimant says she is now the wife of John Pencil. She was at Mashishe in '83. Her first husband James Macnut was native of America, lived on Susquehanna. Her husband had engaged to serve in Sir Johnson's 2nd Battalion in '78. He gave his name to the Sergeant to serve. He had come into Canada and meant to join, he died in '79 Mashishe. Left a son now with claimant, 14 years of age. He had 300 acres on Susquehanna of Banvard & Wallis, was to have paid in 10 years, had not paid. Cleared 20 acres. Lost 3 horses, 5 sheep, 5 hogs, furniture, clothes. The rebel Indians took them or killed them. Her father Groddus Dingman, was driven into Canada as a Loyalist. He died there in '82. He had some stock on his farm at Susquehanna, which was taken or killed. She is entitled only to a share of father's estate. She has five brothers living. Her mother died at Mashishe. Claimant is entitled to the clothes and effects which she lost at Susquehanna by the Rebels. John Woodstock, witness, knew James Macnut, had 20 acres clear on Susquehanna, 3 horses, 5 sheep, 5 hogs, furniture, and his stock was taken by the Americans. Knew Groddus Dingman, he came into Canada on account of his loyalty. He had 3 horses, 1 bull, 5 sheep, 5 hogs taken by the enemy.

On a return dated 25 July to 24 Aug 1779 at Machiche, James McNaught was listed with one man, one woman, three male children under age 10, one female child over age 10, two female children under age 10, five rations per day. On a return dated 25 Sept to 24 Oct 1779 at Machiche, James McNaught was listed with one man, one woman, one child over age 10, five children under age 10.

The children of James and Eva were: Catherine Pencil b. c. 1769, Sarah Pencil b. c. 1771, James Pencil b. c. 1773, Groddus Pencil b. c. 1777, Margaret Pencil b. c. 1779, John Pencil.

John Pensil went back to court on 24 May 1788 with a witness named George Herchener. The witness testified that John had cleared 4 acres of the land on the Susquehanna.

3. Elizabeth Pencil m. John Jacobs b. c. 1743. John was fighting in New Jersey during the Wyoming battle and Elizabeth is related to have been amongst a group of woman and children who left the valley after the battle and went to Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. John d. 15 Mar 1831 and Elizabeth d. 6 Dec 1843.

John Jacobs b. 3 Aug 1774 m. 3 Oct 1799 Eleanor McMullen.

PHELPS

Elijah Phelps, Jr., was b. c. 1750 (age 34 in 1783) perhaps Nine Partners, New York son of Elijah Phelps and Jemima Wilcox. It is unclear if some of the following records refer to Elisha, Jr., or the elder. It is certain that Elijah, Jr., became a Loyalist and is related to have fired upon his own brother Joel. His father the elder Elijah Phelps submitted a bill of losses from the 3 July 1778 (Battle of Wyoming) through May 1780.

List of the proprietors of the township of Ulster, Mr. Asahel Buck, agent, August 28, 1775: Elijah Phelps, ½ share, 2 rights.

From the Mehoopany Creek up, on the west side of the river, several families were settled prior to 1776 (Joseph Biles' field notes of the survey of the Susquehanna river) - Eight pitches by article of agreement, dated June 14, 1776, "which were to contain 1,200 acres, of which Elijah Phelps had three lots, numbered 4, 5, and 8.

Elijah appears on the 1776 and 1777 assessment lists of the Upper River District. This probably refers to the elder Elijah.

"Thomas Wigton, sworn in support of the first claim entered by Mrs. York, saith "that the said Amos York erected a house on, and inclosed a considerable part of, the said tract of land opposite and above the mouth of the Meshopping; that after he had removed to Wyalusing he, the said deceased, went down and wrought on this land before the Indian battle in 1778, and that Elijah Phelps being entered upon the said land, the deceased informed the said deponent, some time prior to the said battle, that he was going over the river to warn off the said Phelps, and on his return said he had warned him off."

"To the Honourable General Assembly of the State of Connecticut now sitting at Hartford, the memorial of Lemuel Fitch, Richard J. Jeralds (Fitzgerald), Amos York, Benjamin Skiff, Benjamin Eaton, Benjamin Merry, John Williamson, Frederick Vanderlip, Nathan Kingsley, Nicholas Depew, Elijah Brown, Elijah Phelps, Ichabod Phelps, Elijah Phelps, Jr., James Forsythe, Thomas Millard, Thomas Millard, Jr., and James Wells, of the County of Westmoreland, humbly sheweth: That your memorialists were settlers on the Susquehanna river, in the upper part of the county aforesaid, nearly adjoining the Indian settlements, and were very much exposed to being plundered, robbed, and captivated by the Indians and Tories, and were obliged to leave our possessions and move off with our families and effects to a different part of the country for safety, whereby your memorialists are deprived of the privilege of our settlements and improvements for the support of our families; whereupon your memorialists pray your Honours would take our case into your consideration, and grant that our several rates made on the list of August, 1777, may be abated, or in some other way may grant relief, as your memorialists in duty bound will ever pray. Signed Elijah Phelps, on behalf of himself and others. Hartford, the 27th day of May, 1778."

Under date of June 17, 1778 Mr. Jenkins says, "Miner Robbins killed, and Joel Phelps wounded." Elisha Harding gives the following account: "Soon after six men with two canoes went up the river as far as where Osterhouts now live. They landed, and ascended the bank, and saw an armed force of Indians and Tories running towards them. They ran to their canoes, and strove to get round the point of the island to escape the fire of the enemy, but they were too nigh, were fired on, and two were wounded,----a Miner Robbins, one of Captain Hewitt's men, who died next morning, the other Joel Phelps, severely." In another place he says, "Miner Robbins was buried near where the burying-ground is near Carpenter's. Elijah Phelps said in my hearing that he was in the party, and fired on the men in the canoe when his brother was wounded and his brother-in-law was killed." Miner Robbins lived on the Wyalusing Creek. He married a Miss Phelps, of the family living opposite Meshoppen. He retired either to Meshoppen or Kingston in the autumn of 1777. Here he was identified with the patriots in the defense of the settlements and the protection of the inhabitants.

Elijah appears on a list of Captain Walter Butler's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 1 June 1778 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained a few names of other men from the Susquehanna. He was part of the detail of Rangers sent by Col. John Butler to demand the surrender of Jenkins Fort on 2 July 1778 before the Battle of Wyoming.

General Haldimand wrote to Colonel Bolton in July 1780: "... the above mentioned grant of land will be reclaimed at the expense of the government and of course remain at all times the sole property of the crown and annexed to the Fort. Those who settle upon it are not to consider they have the smallest right to any part thereof, the produce alone being their property. . . " This last ruling raised a serious problem, and in a short time a number of farmers headed by Isaac Dolson and Elijah Phelps wrote to Colonel Butler claiming that only a part of the one year's provision had been forthcoming. They further pleaded with Haldimand to grant them leases or some other security for their farms (The Trail of The Black Walnut).

In 1781, Lieut. Col. John Butler declared that four or five families newly settled would require for seed sixty bushels of spring wheat and oats, twelve of buckwheat and a barrel of Indian corn. Peter and James Secord, two of the heads of families, were about to build a saw and grist mill. A census of the new settlement was taken by Col. Butler on August 25th, 1782. Besides the Secords were "George Stuart, George Fields, John Dupuis, Daniel Rowe, Elijah Phelps, Philip Bender, Samuel Lutz, Michael Showers, Harmonious House, Thomas McMicking, Adam Young, McGregor VanEvery, and Isaac Dolson. There were sixteen families consisting of eighty-three persons. One was a slave owned by McMicking. Cleared land made a total of 238 acres (Haldimand papers)."

In a "Survey of the Settlement of Niagara, 25th August 1782, Elijah Phelps was the head of a family with one married woman, 3 horses, 1 cow, 20 bushel Indian corn, 20 bushel potaoes, and 8 acres of cleared land. On a return of persons being farmers settled at Niagara, 1 Dec 1783, Elijah Phelps, age 34; Eloner Phelps, age 24. Elijah was among a list of farmers with 50 acres cleared in a letter dated 8 May 1784 at Niagara from Colonel John Butler to Major Robert Matthews. Elijah's name appears on a list of persons who subscribed their names in order to settle and cultivate the crown lands opposite to Niagara, 20 July 1784 with one man and one woman, who did not received rations. He appears on a list of settlers between the Four Mile Creek and the Mountain Niagara, 1785, muster roll no. 17. He appears on a return of Loyalist settlers of Niagara who took the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty, from 25 Nov 1784 to 25 June 1785 with one man and one woman.

Elijah d. 15 Mar 1843 103 years (marker) Chippawa, Canada buried Fonthill Cemetery.

Miner Robbins, a nephew of Mrs. Amos York, came to Wyalusing probably at the same time as his uncle, about 1774. He married a Miss Phelps of Mesoppen. In the autumn of 1777 he retired down the Valley, joined Captain Hewitt's Company, and was identified with the patriots in the defense of the settlements and the protection of the inhabitants. In June 1778, while on a scout up the river, he was fired upon by a party of Tories and Indians, and was fatally wounded. He was buried near the Carpenter burying ground.

PHILLIPS

Nicholas Phillips baptized 17 Apr 1732 (Reformed Church, Germantown, Columbia County, New York) son of Johannes Nicholas Phillips and Christina Funck. He was a grandson of Johan Petrus Philipp and Magdalena Haber, German Palatine immigrants in 1709-10 to East Camp (Germantown), Columbia County, New York).

Nicholas had a wife Elisabetha. They had a daughter baptised 22 Mar 1755 at Lutheran Trinity Church of Stone Arabia, Palatine, Montgomery County, New York. Nicholas appears on a Feb 1766 tax list of the Caughnawaga District along the Mohawk River as "Nicolas Phillips Jun - assessed for £11. This would indicate they remained in the area but baptisms for their other children have not been located.

Nicholas Phillips appears on a "List of the Proprietors of the Five Townships, 17th June 1770" in the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania (Zebulon Butler Papers). He appears on a "List of Settlers on the Susquehanna River, 5 September 1771" (Ledger A, Westmoreland Town Record). He appears on a "List of Settlers at Susquehanna, October 1771" (prepared by and in the handwriting of Zebulon Butler with 121 names). Nicholas appears on a "List of Settlers at Susquehanna, June 1772" (Zebulon Butler papers).

To all People to whome these Presents Shall Come Greeting Know ye that I, Nicholas Phillips on ye Susquehanna Purchase Do for & in Consideration of the sum of Forty Five pounds Lawfull money of New

England to me In Hand already Received of Phillip wintermote of mountien township in ye County Sussex in ye Province of New Jersey which is to my full Content & satisfaction therefore I Ye s^d Nicholas Phillips Do by these Presents Give Grant Bargain sell and Do by these Presents * * * * Purchase which purchase was made by a Number of Proprietors and purchases of ye Natives of s^d Land as per Deed from s^d Native Proprietors &c: as I ye s^d Phillips amd a Re(ceiver) by a Deed from Zebulon Butler &c: Together with about 116 acres of Land Lying about * * Rods North of Kingstown where I ye s^d Phillips Lives which Land was Surveyed by John Jenkins Surveyor; by order of Maj^r John Durge as may be seen by ye Survey: as part of my Proprietors Right s^d 116 acres is Bounded as Followes Beginning at an ash stake by Susquehannah River: thence Runing North 32: Deg^{es} west 173 Rods to a Pine Stake by the Rode: thence Runing North 49 Deg^{es} East 105 Rods by s^d Rode to a Pine Stake Stones about it; thence Runing S: 32 Deg^{es} East 182 Rods to ye River – thence by s^d River about 100 Rods to ye first mentioned Boundaries To Have and to Hold all the above s^d tract of Tracts of Land to be and Remain unto him ye s^d Phillip wintermote and to his Heirs Exec^{ors} & admin^{ors} & assigns forever. Together with my Dwelling House & with all Privileges and appurtenances thereon or belonging free and Clear from s^d Nicholas Phillips or from my Heirs Exec^{ors} or admin^{ors} or assigns or or from any other Person or Persons by from or under me or By my Procurement In witness here of I the s^d Nicholas Phillips Have Hereunto set to my Hand and seal this 14th Day of September and ye 12th year of ye Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the 3^d King Anno Domino 1772
Nicholas Phillips (Seal)

Signed Sealed Delivered

In Presence of

Timothy Peirce

Andrew Spaulding

Received ye above Deed to Record September ye 14th 1772 and Recorded per me

Ezekiel Peirce Recorder

(The Records of the Town of Westmoreland p. 1035 contained in the Proceedings and Collections of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society For the Years 1911-1912. Volume XII).

The above property was acquired as a “proprietor by a receipt from under ye hands of Zebulon Butler dated May ye 14th, 1770” signed by Nicholas Phillips (Recorded 11 Mar 1776 p. 506 of first Town of Westmoreland deed book).

His name appears on a “Petition of the Inhabitants of Wyoming to the Connecticut General Assembly,” Wilkes Barre, 3 October 1772, as a Connecticut settler over concerns of the formation of Northumberland County by Pennsylvania. The memorial presented two options, merging Wyoming with an existing Connecticut County or forming its own county. In 1774 surveyors were sent to the Upper Susquehanna by the State of Pennsylvania. Jesse Lukens kept a diary of his activities and under date of August 14 – “Mr. Field went up to Nicholas Philips’ also Flipson’s, and brought down some fine corn and potatoes.” August 26 – “Mr. Peter Weiser came to the camp; informs me that Mr. Stewart is at Wyalusing and is going up to the line of the the purchase; that he sent down from Nicholas Philips’s for Captain Patterson.” August 31 – “Sims returned from Philips’ with the provisions.” The Phillips residence was on lots 17 and 18 in Putnam Township (Putnam Township encompassed nearly the entire present Wyoming County. Nicholas Phillips appears on the 1776 assessment list of the Upper River District, County of Westmoreland, State of Connecticut.

An intercepted letter wrote by Nicholas Pickard, directed to John Pickard at the house of Caspar Read, in Penn's township, with all speed, a copy of which was transmitted by Nathaniel Landon, of Wyoming, and is now before this committee, and is as follows:

Wyoming, March 1777.

Worthy Friend: I cannot omit but write you a few lines, that I am in a good state of health, and, further, I let you know that, as soon as the river is clear of ice, we shall march from every part: therefore, I would advise you, as a friend, to go out of the way, for we then, as soon as the river is clear of ice, intend to cut all off; therefore, I think it is better for you to go out of the way with the rest, for against May it will go as you heard it should go.

Nicholas Pickard likewise says that one Nicholas Philips, at Tankhannock, notified him and several others thereabouts to move away with their families and connections to a place called Tiogo, in the Indian country, as the English were coming down to cut off the inhabitants upon the waters of the Mohawk river and the Susquehannough. That there were fifteen thousand of the ministerial troops at Niagara, which were to be divided; four thousand of them were to come down the North Branch and four thousand down the West Branch of Susquehannough, and seven thousand down the Mohawk river, and a number of Indians were to be along with them, and that the person who informed this Philips of it was one John DePeu, who is gone off and joined the English at Niagara, and that he sent him this piece of information by an Indian, after he went off. Upon due deliberation upon the examination of Nicholas Pickard, the committee are unanimously of opinion that he is an enemy to the States: therefore, Resolved, That he be immediately sent from before this committee to the Supreme Executive Council of this State, to be dealt with as their superior judgments shall direct them in the case, and that John Coates be the person who shall carry him thither, and that he call as many to his assistance as may be needful. Resolved, That this committee be adjourned till the 10th day of June next, when they are to meet at the house of Mr. Laughlan McCartney, in Northumberland.

Nicholas Phillips appears on a list of persons employed in the Indian Department at \$4 New York currency per diem along with John Phillips and Nicholas Phillips, Jr. (List of Officers Employed in the Indian Department with their Rank and Pay, June 15, 1777).

On December 20, 1777 Nicholas, along with sons John and Nicholas, Jr., and others in the valley were captured by the Westmoreland militia, and sent, under guard, to Hartford, and held as prisoners of war.

The results of this expedition are thus stated in the memorial of Col. Denison to the Connecticut assembly, dated January, 1778: "The men marched up the river about eighty miles, and took sundry Tories, and happily contented the Tioga Indians and entirely disbanded the conspirators." At the following session the assembly resolved "that Richmond Berry, Philip Buck, Thomas Silk, Edward Hicks, Edward Hicks, Jr., John Young, Jacob Bowman, Adam Bowman, Jr., Jacob Bruner, John Henry Short, Henry Hover, Nicholas Phelps, Nicholas Phelps, Jr., John Phelps, Jacob Anguish, George Kentner, and Frederick Frank, who were taken in arms against the United States by the militia of Westmoreland, and sent to the deputy commissary-general of prisoners of this State, are ordered to be received and treated as prisoners of war, provided that nothing in the aforesaid order shall be construed to excuse said prisoners from any treasonable offense against the laws of other States."

The above states Phelps but refers to the Phillips family.

On "A List of Prisoners in the hands of the Congress belonging to the Corps of Rangers Royalist and their Families" there is a list of Privates of the Corps of Rangers Taken on the Susquehanna Jan 1778: Philip Buck, Jacob Brunner, Redman Berry, Fredrick Frank, Oldrick Shult, Nicholas Phillips, Nicholas Phillips Junr, John Phillips, Edward Hicks, Edward Hicks Junr, John Hover, Jacob Bowman Senr, John S. Younge, Thomas Silks, Adam Bowman Junr.

Nicholas Philips, Jr., appears on a list of Captain Walter Butler's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 25 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. There are two Nicholas Philips Sr's, on the list, one of which is probably in error, referring to Nicholas Jr. Son, John Phillips was also in the same regiment. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County and Wyoming County, Pennsylvania.

Aug 1, 1779 – Arrived at Quialtimack (Quailutimack – seven miles from Lackawanna, where Sullivan's army camped on "spot of ground situated on the river open and clear, containing about twelve hundred acres, soil very rich, timber fine, grass in abundance, and contains several springs – Hubley's Journal).

Aug 2, 1779 – Did not march.

Aug 3, 1779 – "Proceeded to Phillips's farm, 9 miles, and halted one hour. Marched again for Tunkhannock, fording a creek, one and a half miles before we arrived there." (Journal of Lieutenant William Barton with Sullivan Expedition). Perhaps this refers to Ichacob Phelps as Phillips probably resided north of Wyalusing.

Elizabeth and her children removed to the refugee camp at Machiche, Quebec. On a return dated 25 July to 24 Aug 1779 of Machish (Machiche) Elizabeth Phillips is listed with one woman, one male child over age 10, one female child over age 10, two female children under age 10, 4 rations per day. On a return dated 25 Sept to 24 Oct 1779 she appears with one woman, two children over age 10, two children under age 10. Many of her former neighbors on the Susquehanna appear along with her on the same lists. Nicholas appears on a list of Butler's Rangers as a prisoner with the rebels, dated Quebec, 30 Oct 1780 along with Nicholas Philips Jr., and John Philips, all "said to be in New York."

Machiche 2 July 1781

The humble petition of Eliz'th Phillips and Dorothy Windecker, Wives of Nicholas Phillips and Henry Windicker, Rangers in Col Butler's Rangers laying before your Excelency the unhappy situation we labour under in being absent from our husbands, they laying at Niagara and we at this place with our families. As for the provisions we can have no complaint of as there is no more allow'd. But the water and fire wood is the onley reason we have to complain on and at this place there is nothing to be burnt the whole year throw. Therefore humbly prays that your Excelency would take it into consideration that we might be allow'd to go to Niagara to our husbands and be allow'd sum report and that the said Eliz'th Phillips having a boy in Sir John Johnson's Reg't and if your Excelency pleases should be glad to have him back as all the other sons and my husband is in the Rangers bareing one son that still lays in prison and her husband laid in prison nearly 4 years and come in along with Benjamin Davis from New York that is her son in law to Nicholas Phillips and if your Excelency pleases to grant us the favour to draw provisions at Niagara shall forever be bound to pray. We being His Majesty's most dutifull and loyal humble ser't.

Eliz'th Phillips

Dorothy Windecker/D.S.

Endorsed Addressed to His Excelency Governor Alderman, Quebec

The only member of the Phillips family who appears in the returns at Niagara in November and December 1783 was Nicholas, Jr.

To the Commissioners Appointed by Act of Parl-t. for inquiring into the Losses & Services of American Loyalists - The Memorial of Nicholas Philips, New York

That he has ever been a loyal subject to the King of Eng. and will live and die with that forever. In the beginning of the Troubles in America in 1774 your memorialist opposed the rebellion and was seized and thrown in goal by the Rebels for his Loyalty he was moved from goal to goal for about 18 months then sent to Hartford Goal in Connecticut it being the fifth, and your Memorialist expected it to be his last prison before his death, but he had the good fortune to escape Hartford Goal in 1777 and joined Col. Butlers Rangers a private soldier & has since served in that Corps against the Rebels. Your Memorialist many years before the Rebellion had been settled at Tunkhannock abt 40 miles from Womoning on the Susquehannock River where he supported himself & Family in ease and plenty, altho now reduced to want - in the course of the War, your Memorialists Houses and Buildings have been destroyed by fire and his cattle killed. Your Memorialist is not able to give a full schedule of his property lost but from best recollection exhibits the following account, the justness of which e entrains no doubt - therefore prays his case may be taken into your consdieration in order that your Mem-t may be enabled under your Reprort to receive such aid or relieff as his services and losses may be found to deserve.

Nicholas Philips - a private in Col Butlers Rangers

(Audit Office 12 - MG-14, Vol. 27, Pg. 401 Reel B-1161)

Nicholas appears on a list of persons dated Niagara, 20 July 1784, disbanded Ranger, unless it refers to his son Nicholas, Jr. Nicholas appears on a List of Persons who subscribed their names, in order to settle and cultivate the Crown Lands opposite to Niagara, 20 July 1784 with one man, one woman, and one child over age 10, receiving 3 rations per day. Nicholas appears on a Return of Loyalist Settlers of Niagara who have taken the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty from 25 Nov 1784 to 25 June 1785 with one man, one boy over age 10, and one girl over age 10. On the same list is another Nicholas with one man and one woman, the latter perhaps referring to Nicholas Jr., who had a wife on a 1783 return but no children in the household. Nicholas Phillips Sr., and Nicholas Phillips, Jr., both appear next to each other on a Loyalist

Victualing List at the Grand River Landing and the head of Chipaway Creek 14 Nov 1786, Nicholas Sr., with one man, one boy over age 10, and one girl over age 10, receiving 3 rations per day.

Nicholas Phillips, late of New York, claim dated 23 Aug 1787. Claimant says: He is a native of America. Lived at Susquehanna in 1777, left his home and joined Col. Butler in the Rangers. Served 2 years; was taken prisoner and confined in several gaols. Made his escape and got to New York, from thence to Montreal. Now settled near Niagara. Had a proprietor's right in Susquehanna. It was a disputed title, but claimant says he had grants both from Pennsylvania and Connecticut. A proprietor's right consisted of about 4,000 acres. He had parted with $\frac{1}{4}$. He used to sow and plow about 40 acres. Says he had paid a set of blacksmith tools and 40 dollars for it. He had a log house and barn. He did it all himself. He says the Pennsylvania title used to be reckoned the best. The Connecticut Government have got it. Lost all his stock and utensils. He had 6 horses, 5 cows, yoke oxen, 5 young cattle, 6 sheep, 40 hogs, taken by Connecticut Government and sold by them when he went away. His papers and deeds were all taken away and his house plundered. Philip Buck, witness: Knew him on the Susquehanna. He had considerable improvements, 30 or 40 acres clear. He settled there in 1772. He was taken prisoner and confined some time. He got away once, was taken again. From thence he escaped to New York. He had a good stock. Thinks the Rebels had them, not the Indians or Rangers. His stock was gone before they came.

Nicholas Phillips late of Pennsa.

Claim

Amount of Property £80 and £18.9

Determination 6 December 1787.

Loyalty. The claimant is a loyalist & bore arms

Bore Arms in support of the British Government.

Losses

Real Estate. Improvements on the River Susquehanna £90

Pers Estate. Various articles of Pers. Property £94

Approved

Resides at Niagara.

(Audit Office 12 - MG-14, Vol. 66. pg. 50, Reel B-1169)

Nicholas is related to have d. c. 1789 in the Genesee Country of New York. Several families removed from Niagara to the Genesee River Country in New York. "Ten persons died the first year of the Genesee fever, among whom was Mrs. Olmsted." Nicholas was perhaps one of those ten. There was also a Nicholas Phillips who appears next to the household of Jacob Phillips on the 1790 census of Genesee, Ontario County, New York with two males of age sixteen and over (b. before 1774) and two females. This could refer to Nicholas or his son Nicholas.

Nicholas Philipse - Petitioners father had he remained in the Province, he no doubt would have been a UE, but he removed and died in the States in 1789 - If his widow is in the Province her name might be entered on the UE list (Upper Canada State Submissions - RG 1, E3, Vol. 91, pp. 39-42, Reel C-1202).

Children:

1. Elizabeth Phillips baptised 22 Mar 1755 (Lutheran Trinity Church of Stone Arabia, Palatine, Montgomery County, New York - parents Claes Philips and wife Elisabetha).
2. Nicholas Phillips, Jr., b. c. 1756.
3. John Phillips.
4. Margaret Phillips b. c. 1764 struck off the provision list 1 Aug 1781, age 17, at Machiche.
5. Jacob Phillips b. c. 1767.
6. daughter (under age 10 in 1779 and appearing as a child under 6 years on a Sept 24, 1781 list at Machiche, Quebec).
7. daughter (under age 10 in 1779).

Second Generation:

1. Elizabeth Phillips b. 22 Mar 1755 m. 1778-79 Benjamin Davis. Corporal Benjamin Davis appears on a List of Captain William Caldwell's Company of Butler's Rangers acknowledging receiving full amount of

pay from 25 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. There is also a Benjamin Davis who appears as a private on Colonel Johnson's Department of Indian Affairs, no date.

To His Excellency Peter Hunter, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada and Commander and Chief of the Forces in Upper and Lower Canada

The Petition of Elizabeth Davis Humbly Sheweth That your Petitioner is the Daughter of Nicholas Philips Deceased who fled from the persecution of the American Rebels from his possessions on the River Susquehannah and joined the Royal Standard at Niagara in the year 1777. That your Petitioners Father brought to the Royal Standard at Niagara three Sons all of whom immediately entered into his Majesty's Service as Privates himself and Two Sons in Butler's Rangers and the Other Son in the 2nd Battilion of the Royal Yorkers Commanded by Sir John Johnstone, where they all continued faithfully to serve His Majesty until the conclusion of the War. That in the year 1778 while the British Army were in the Neighbourhood of the Susquehannah your Petitioners Mother with the remainder of the Family availed themselves of the opportunity of escaping from the Rebels and came with the Army into Niagara Your Petitioner was shortly after her arrival at Niagara Married to Benjamin Davis, a Sergeant in Butlers Rangers who was employed during the war in carrying Dispatches from the Commander in Chief in Canada and to the Commander in Chief in New York and absolutely went through the American Army Six different times and every time delivered his dispatches safe. That your petitioners Father having Died before the formation of the U.E. List of Loyalist of course his Name was not entered there on, on consequence there of, on your Petitioners making application to the Secretary of the Province for her Deed of Two Hundred Acres in the Township of Vaughan, he refused giving it to her without her paying the fees there on which your Petitioner Conceives to be a hardship on her, as her Brothers and One Sister have received their Deeds as Loyalists free of any charge whatever to them. Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Excellency will be pleased to consider her as the Daughter of a Suffering Loyalist and to allow her to receive her Deed under the same Regulations as other Loyalist of that-- Description And in Duty bound will Ever pray
Elizabeth Davis X her mark

Elizabeth Davis, read 17 Dec 1803, Lieutenant Governors Office, York, 17 Dec 1803 Referred to the Executive Council to Rework By order of the L. Gov. James Green, Enter in Land Book E, Page 348 Council Chamber 27 Dec 1803.

The Board took the Petition into consideration & find that by an order of council dated 21 Apr 1798 stating that Proof had been that day adduced of the Petitioner being the daughter of a U E Loyalist She was ordered two hundred acres as such. The Board therefore recommended that order to be carried into ? The Petitioners Father appearing to have suffered much in the Service of Government of which Evidence has this day again been given to the Board. For her former Petition see D43, H.C. Alwork Chairman Approved by P. Hunter Lt. Gov (Upper Canada Land Petition).

2. Nicholas Phillips, Jr., b. c. 1756 appears on a list of persons employed in the Indian Department at \$4 New York currency per diem (List of Officers Employed in the Indian Department with their Rank and Pay, June 15, 1777). On December 20, 1777 Nicholas Phillips, along with John Phillips and Nicholas Phillips, Jr., and others in the valley were captured by the Westmoreland militia, and sent, under guard, to Hartford, and held as prisoners of war.

The results of this expedition are thus stated in the memorial of Col. Denison to the Connecticut assembly, dated January, 1778: "The men marched up the river about eighty miles, and took sundry Tories, and happily contented the Tioga Indians and entirely disbanded the conspirators." At the following session the assembly resolved "that Richmond Berry, Philip Buck, Thomas Silk, Edward Hicks, Edward Hicks, Jr., John Young, Jacob Bowman, Adam Bowman, Jr., Jacob Bruner, John Henry Short, Henry Hover, Nicholas Phelps, Nicholas Phelps, Jr., John Phelps, Jacob Anguish, George Kentner, and Frederick Frank, who were taken in arms against the United States by the militia of Westmoreland, and sent to the deputy commissary-general of prisoners of this State, are ordered to be received and treated as prisoners of war, provided that nothing in the aforesaid order shall be construed to excuse said prisoners from any treasonable offense against the laws of other States."

On "A List of Prisoners in the hands of the Congress belonging to the Corps of Rangers Royalist and their Families" there is a list of Privates of the Corps of Rangers Taken on the Susquehannah Jan 1778: Philip Buck, Jacob Brunner, Redman Berry, Fredrick Frank, Oldrick Shult, Nicholas Phillips, Nicholas Phillips Junr, John Phillips, Edward Hicks, Edward Hicks Junr, John Hover, Jacob Bowman Senr, John S. Younge, Thomas Silks, Adam Bowman Junr.

Nicholas Philips, Sr., appears on a list of Captain Walter Butler's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 25 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. There are two Nicholas Philips Sr's, on the list, one of which is probably in error, referring to Nicholas Jr. His brother John Phillips was also in the same regiment. Nicholas Philips, Jr., along with Nicholas Philips, Sr., and John Philips appear on a List of Prisoners with the Rebels, Privates in Lieut. Colonel Butler's Corps of Rangers, dated Quebec 30 Oct 1780.

Nicolas Phillips, age 27, and Mrs. Phillips, age 19, appear on a return of persons in Capt. Peter TenBroeck's Company, Niagara, 30 Nov 1783. Nicholas Phillips, Jr., appears next to his father on a Loyalist Victualing List at the Grand River Landing and the head of Chipaway Creek 14 Nov 1786, with one man and one woman, receiving 2 rations per day.

3. John Phillips appears on a list of persons employed in the Indian Department at \$4 New York currency per diem (List of Officers Employed in the Indian Department with their Rank and Pay, June 15, 1777). On December 20, 1777 Nicholas Phillips, along with John Phillips and Nicholas Phillips, Jr., and others in the valley were captured by the Westmoreland militia, and sent, under guard, to Hartford, and held as prisoners of war.

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John Philips appears on a list of Captain Walter Butler's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 25 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778, the same regiment in which his father served.

John Phillips along with Nicholas Philips and Nicholas Phillips, Jr., appears on a List of Prisoners with the Rebels, Privates in Lieut. Colonel Butler's Corps of Rangers, dated Quebec 30 Oct 1780.

The name of John Phillips appears on a list of persons dated Niagara, 20 July 1784, drummer, with one male (himself), receiving one rations per day.

5. Jacob Phillips b. c. 1767 appears on "A Roll of the Age, Size, Country, and time of Service of the Sergeants, Corporals, Drummers, and privates of 2nd Battalion, Kings Royal Regiment, New York" signed by Major John Boss, received Quebec City 25 Apr 1783, age 16, 5' 4", born America, served 3 years 7 months. Jacob was enumerated next to Nicholas Phillips in Genesee, Ontario County, New York in 1790 with one male of age sixteen and over (b. before 1774), one male under age sixteen (b. 1775-90), and one female. Related to have returned to Canada about 1793. Petition is dated 16 June 1797 - Jacob Phillips, a farmer in York, Ontario, petitions the Council of Upper Canada for 300 acres of land based upon his father

being a Ranger. Jacob notes that his "late father" served in "a Provincial Regt commanded by Lieut. Colonel John Butler during the late war with America." That his father was entitled to land but died "previous to taking the same." Jacob petitions the court on behalf of "the heirs of his deceased father" (Upper Canada, Land Book C, 5th June 1797 - 30th June 1797). 300 acres were granted as the next of kin of Nicholas Phillips.

Resided Etobicoke, Ontario. Jacob d. 1850 buried St. George's Church on-the-hill Cemetery, Islington. Wife, Mary.

Children:

Elias Phillips.

Elizabeth Phillips m. Henry Arnold.

Margaret Phillips m. 2 Oct 1817 Jonas Crisner.

Ann Phillips m. John Fansleigh.

Jacob Phillips.

John Phillips b. 17 Aug 1794.

Levi Phillips.

Simeon Phillips.

David Phillips.

PICKARD

William and sons to Canada in 1777. On a return of persons in Capt. Peter Hare's Company of the Corps of Rangers, Niagara, 30 Nov 1783 is William Pickard, age 56; Mrs. Pickard, age 45 and 4 months; Mary Pickard, age 9 and 1 month; Elizabeth Pickard, age 6.

SAGER

Jacob Segar appears on a list of Major John Butler's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 7 May 1778 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania.

Rev. David Craft in his history of Bradford County stated of the settlers in Wyalusing there was "John Segar probably a tenant of William Kinsley's, in the lower part of Browntown."

On a return of persons in Capt. George Dame's Company of the Corps of Rangers, Niagara, 30 Nov 1783, Jacob Sager age 36, Mary Sager age 34, 1 ration per day. He appears as Jacob Sego along with Frederick Sego on a list of persons dated Niagara, 20 July 1784, disbanded Ranger. Jacob Segor is on a list of persons who subscribed their names to settle and cultivate the Crown Lands opposite to Niagara, 20 July 1784, with one man (himself), one ration per day. Jacob Segar appears on a list of disbanded troops and Loyalists to be settled on the north side of Lake Erie from a creek four miles from the mouth of the River Detroit to a small creek about a mile and a half beyond Cedar River, dated 1 Oct 1787, lot no. 77, private Butler's Rangers, one person in family. John Williamson and John Young, both Susquehanna names, appear beside him on the list. He appears as Jacob Segar on a return of disbanded troops and Loyalists settled in the First Concession on the north side of Lake Erie from Marsh Creek four miles from the mouth of the River Detroit to Mill Brook about a mile and a half beyond Cedar River, 10 Jan 1789 with one person in family, from America, lot 77, private Butler's Rangers.

Order in Council March 2, 1816, grant of 300 acres to Jacob Sager, Malden Township, Essex County, formerly a private soldier in Butler's Rangers during the 1st American War.

Yarmouth Township, Elgin County - lot 22 and south half lot 23, Concession 1, location made in Surveyor General's Office, July 19, 1816 for military claimants.

SARAH (SAYRE?)

Stephen Sarah was in the neighborhood of Macedonia.

SCOVILLE

The name of Peter Harris appears as a warrantee on a tract of 500 to 600 acres of land, adjoining lands on which the name of James Scovel appears as warrantee, in what is now Exeter Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. He may be the James Scovill b. 27 Jan 1732/33 Waterbury, New Haven County, Connecticut son of William Scoville and Hannah Richards and came to the Wyoming area as a Connecticut settler under the Susquehanna Company. James graduated from Yale in 1757. James m. 7 Nov 1762 in Waterbury, Connecticut, Amy Nichols b. 9 Aug 1742 Waterbury daughter of George Nichols and Susannah Hickok. The lack of birth records for several children in Waterbury during the period the family may have been on the Susquehanna may indicate this is the same family. Rev. Scoville supported the Loyalist cause and applied for permission to remove to Nova Scotia and settled in Halifax but eventually settled in Kingston, New Brunswick where he carried on missionary work. James d. 19 Dec 1808 Kingston, New Brunswick, Canada and Amy d. 25 June 1832 Kingston.

Children:

1. James Scoville b. 19 Mar 1764 Waterbury, Connecticut.
2. William Scoville b. 20 May 1766 Waterbury.
3. Hannah Scoville b. c. 1769.
4. Elias Scoville b. 2 Mar 1771 Waterbury.
5. Samuel Scoville b. c. 1773.
6. Daniel Scoville b. c. 1776.
7. Sarah Scoville b. c. 1779.
8. Edward George Nichols Scoville b. 22 Dec 1781 Waterbury.
9. Henry Augustus Scoville b. 30 Nov 1783 Waterbury.
10. Mary Scoville b. 25 Mar 1787 Waterbury.

SECORD

Daniel Sicard m. Catherine Mabie. The Sicards were French Huguenots from Mornac, France.

Children (born Cortland Manor or New Rochelle, New York):

1. Daniel Secord b. 25 Dec 1724.
2. John Secord b. 11 Oct 1725.
3. Peter Secord b. 15 Sept 1726 baptised 25 Dec 1726 Reformed Church, Cortlandtown.
4. Rachel Secord b. 15 Sept 1726 baptised 25 Dec 1726 Reformed Church, Cortlandtown.
5. Annatje Secord b. 5 Aug 1730 baptised 19 Sept 1730 Sleepy Hollow Reformed Church, Tarrytown.
6. James Secord b. 24 Apr 1732 baptised 28 May 1732 French Church, New Rochelle.
7. Sophia Secord b. 22 Feb 1733/34 baptised 19 May 1734 French Church, New Rochelle.
8. Marie Secord b. 21 Feb 1735-36 baptised 3 Mar 1735-36 French Church, New Rochelle.
9. Sarah Secord b. 17 May 1738 baptised 9 July 1738 French Church, New Rochelle.
10. Ann Secord b. 1740.
11. Marjery Secord b. 7 June 1743 baptized 17 June 1743 French Church, New Rochelle.

Second Generation:

2. John Secord b. 11 Oct 1725 m. Phebe Travis b. 6 June 1727. He served in the French and Indian War with the 5th Company, Upper Battalion, West Chester County, New York militia. Phebe d. 2 July 1769. In 1774 surveyors were sent to the Upper Susquehanna by the State of Pennsylvania. Jesse Lukens kept a diary of his activities and under date of August 19 – “Set off about 8 o’clock for Hoppeny (Mehoopany); called at John Secord’s. Went over the hill and up the river to James Secord’s.” John settled on the west side of the river above the narrows, nearly opposite Tunkhannock. On the 8th of August, 1775, John Seacord was appointed with others a committee of inspection, to watch and note the conduct of the settlers in reference to their conduct towards the British cause; but was actually a British spy (Col. Jenkins’ Journal). John Secord appears with brothers Peter and James on the 1776 assessment list of the Upper River

District. In 1777 he moved to Tioga Point in present Bradford County, where he remained during part of the Revolutionary war, when he removed to Canada. He does not appear on the 1777 assessment list.

John Secord appears on a list of persons employed in the Indian Department at \$4 New York currency per diem (List of Officers Employed in the Indian Department with their Rank and Pay, June 15, 1777).

It is related that in the spring of 1778 his son James, leading a band of Loyalists and Indians on an expedition as far as Wyalusing, sent forward his father to the village to see if any Patriot soldiers were there. Entering the house in which Mrs. Amos York was living, he asked for something to eat. While she was getting the food in readiness, her son reported that three men were approaching on horseback. Seacord, in alarm, begged Mrs. York to secrete him, which she did, and after the men had crossed the river, Seacord informed Mrs. York of the approaching expedition, but said, "Mrs. York, you have saved me, and I will save you." He returned to his son, and reported a strong force of Yankees in the settlement, and the hostile party beat a rapid retreat.

Mrs. Whittaker relates that while the Strobe family were held as captives at Tioga Point, that Seacord was there and she says, "While we were captives on the Susquehanna, a man by the name of John Seacord, a Tory, had some flour which had been brought from Niagara, and he was dealing it out to one and another of the company, and my mother went to him and begged for some for her children, who were almost starving. He refused to let her have any. His son Cyrus, standing by, said, 'She is not to blame for her husband being a rebel;' but he steadily refused to give her a morsel. The son, however, gave some to my mother without his knowing of it. After the war, this same Seacord and his son Cyrus came to Wysox to settle. His name stuck to him, but he did not stay long to hear it. My father heard he thought of settling on Franklin's Flats, and he went to him with a heavy ox-whip, and said, 'John Seacord, do you think we are going to have you among us when you refused to let my wife have flour for her starving children' and followed that up with a terrible whipping. He left the settlement, but my father also told him before he left, if his son Cyrus would come, he would be glad to have him for a neighbor, and would do all for him that one neighbor should do for another.

Several of Mrs. Whittaker's statements are in question and the above may not be accurate. Her own age which she gave as age eleven is not accurate as she was actually age eight.

He appears as Jacob Seacord, Sr., on a list of Captain Walter Butler's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 25 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania.

In a "Survey of the Settlement of Niagara, 25th August 1782, John Secord was the head of a family with two married women, 1 boy, 1 girl, 6 horses, 7 cows, 3 steers/heifers, 3 hogs, 50 bushel wheat, 50 bushel Indian corn, 70 bushel potatoes, and 27 acres cleared. John was among a list of farmers with 50 acres cleared in a letter dated 8 May 1784 at Niagara from Colonel John Butler to Major Robert Matthews.

John Secord, Sr., appears on a list of persons who subscribed their names in order to settle and cultivate the crown lands opposite to Niagara, 20 July 1784 and who received rations.

John Secord, of the State of New York, conveys to Matthias Hollenback all his right, title, and interest in a certain tract of land called Tioga Point, in the county of Northumberland and State of Pennsylvania, at the Junction of the Tioga and Susquehanna Rivers, with the improvements, in consideration of one hundred pounds, & c - Northumberland County, June 6, 1785.

"Before me, Wm. Maclay, Esq., one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas for Northumberland County, came Jacob Bowman, of Tyoga, and James Whitney, of Wyoming, laborers, and made affidavit that they respectively knew of John Secord's dwelling at Tioga Point, nearly where Matthias Hollenback has a dwelling and improvements, before the year 1780 and that the said Secord had a suitable house, barn, & c. Bowman says improved land to the value of seven or eight acres - June 29, 1785."

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

“Personally appeared before me, Plunket Fleeson, one of the Justices of the aforesaid county, Rudolph Fox, of the county of Northumberland, being of full age, who, being duly sworn according to the law, depose and saith, that this deponent was at Tioga in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, where he saw John Secord settled with his family at the point of Tioga, in a cabin built by the said Secord, and that the said Secord had considerable stock of cattle and horses. This deponent further saith that he and the said Secord, and all the settlers in that settlement, had positive warning from the Indians for them to move up immediately into their lines or settlements, and in case of neglect or disobedience of this order they might depend upon a total extinction. That the said Secord, with the rest of the settlers, was removed in consequence of these orders. That this deponent knew that a party of Indians had gone down the river to the Lower Settlements; that this deponent accidentally got the opportunity to come off with Col. Hartley’s troops, who had then arrived there. And this deponent further saith that he never knew said Secord to take up arms for or against the country, and further this deponent saith not.

RUDOLPH FOX.

Sworn the 31st day of October, 1785.”

John Secord. Witness knew James Secord. He left home to come into the British lines. He brought all his family. They are all very loyal. He and three of his sons have been in the service. Knew his land; between 20 and 30 acres clear; a good barn and house. He had a very good stock. Thinks he lost 8 cattle and some horses. All to be paid to Claimant. He says he is authorized by all his family to act for them.

Claim was for 300 acres by Solomon Secord. Besides the supporting affidavit of John Secord, Jesse Millard, late of Northumberland County also supported the claim.

John Secord, Sr., praying for family lands. Recommended for 200 acres family lands (Upper Canada, Land Book C, 2nd May 1797 - 16th May 1797).

John Secord d. 2 Mar 1804 Niagara, Canada.

Daughters, Sarah, Mary and Catherine in Will of Phebe’s father Robert Travis proved 24 Dec 1767.

Children:

12. Deborah Secord m. John Ellis.
13. Sarah Secord m. Isaac Swayze.
14. Mary Secord m. John Doyle.
15. Catherine Secord b. 28 Apr 1750 Cortland Manor, Dutchess County, New York m. Elias Smith.
16. John Secord, Jr., b. 28 Apr 1757
17. Daniel Secord b. 24 Feb 1762
18. James Secord.

3. Peter Secord b. 15 Sept 1726 had a first wife Esther. He m. c. 1772 Abigail Fowler. Peter appears on the 1773 assessment list of Walpack Township, Sussex County, New Jersey. He does not appear on the 1774 assessment list. Peter appears with brothers John and James on the 1776 assessment list of the Upper River District and probably resided in the Mehoopany area. He appears on a list of persons employed in the Indian Department at \$4 New York currency per diem (List of Officers Employed in the Indian Department with their Rank and Pay, June 15, 1777). Peter Seacord appears on a list of Captain Walter Butler’s Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 25 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania. He was a Sergeant and removed with his family to Niagara. He was the first farmer in the province according to his 1781 land petition.

In a letter dated 12 June 1782 from Colonel Butler to Major Mathews he stated – “Peter and James Secord, two of the farmers already settled, were about to build a saw and grist mill near the Ranger’s Barracks.” In a “Survey of the Settlement of Niagara, 25th August 1782, Peter Secord was the head of a family with one married woman, 3 boys, 2 girls, 4 horses, 4 cows, 2 steers/heifers, 10 hogs, 15 bushel wheat, 200 bushel Indian corn, 4 bushel oats, 70 bushel potatoes, 24 acres cleared.

They built a house in 1782. The structure is stone, was a field hospital during the War of 1812 and survived the burning of St. Davids in 1814. This Loyalist home which is the oldest in Ontario has been restored, the fireplaces, french doors, trim and dining room cupboard are original and is operated as an inn (2007) known as the American Loyalist Peter Secord Inn. Listed in Return of persons under the description of Loyalists being farmers settled at this Post, Niagara, December 1, 1783 - Peter Seacord, age 62; Abigail Seacord, age 40; Peter Seacord, age 18; Stephen Seacord, age 16; David Seacord, age 10; Margaret Seacord, age 15; Eliz'th Seacord, age 14. Peter was among a list of farmers with 25 acres cleared in a letter dated 8 May 1784 at Niagara from Colonel John Butler to Major Robert Matthews. Peter Secord's name appears on a list of persons who subscribed their names in order to settle and cultivate the crown lands opposite to Niagara, 20 July 1784 and who received rations.

Peter is listed in Robert Hamilton's report of Niagara, dated 17 Sept 1787 with one man, one woman, two boys over age 10, one boy under age 10, one girl, 30 acres cleared, 16 acres sown to wheat. Erected a grist mill on Four Mile Creek in 1789. On 8 Oct 1796 granted 200 acres more besides the 150 he applied for on 17 May 1796 at Long Point where they had settled in 1793. Peter m. 24 Jan 1807 in Charlottesville, London, Ontario, Rebecca Brown. Will dated 19 June 1813 names grandson, William son, David; wife, Rebecca and four children to receive $\frac{1}{4}$ of the estate; witnessed by Moses Secord among others. Peter d. 3 Apr 1818 related to be buried in a family cemetery at Long Point that has since disappeared.

Children of Peter and Esther:

19. Abigail Secord b. c. 1753 Kent, Putnam County, New York.
20. Silas Secord b. c. 1755 Cortland Manor, New York.
21. Lucretia Secord b. c. 1759 m. a Bailey.
22. Frances Secord b. c. 1761 m. John Braley.
23. Lucy Secord b. 25 Aug 1763 Cortland Manor m. Francis Goring.
24. Peter Secord, Jr., b. 24 May 1764 Cortland Manor
25. Stephen Secord b. c. 1766.
26. Margaret Secord b. c. 1768 Cortland Manor m. Daniel Millard.
27. Elizabeth Secord b. c. 1769 m. Colin McKenzie

Children of Peter and Abigail:

28. David Thomas Secord b. 15 Jan 1772 Walpack, Sussex County, New Jersey.

Children of Peter and ?:

29. Sarah Secord m. George Snively.
30. Anna Secord m. Alexander Logan (2) Mathew Stanfield.

6. James Secord b. 23 Apr 1732 m. 4 Apr 1755 at New Rochelle, New York, Madelaine Badeau b. c. 1739. Peter appears on the 1775 assessment list of Walpack Township, Sussex County, New Jersey. In 1774 surveyors were sent to the Upper Susquehanna by the State of Pennsylvania. Jesse Lukens kept a diary of his activities and under date of August 19 – "Set off about 8 o'clock for Hoppeny (Mehoopany); called at John Secord's. Went over the hill and up the river to James Secord's." At a regular session in May 1775 of the General Assembly of Connecticut, a Court of Probate was erected for Westmoreland County, State of Connecticut and it was enacted that the town of Westmoreland should be one entire regiment (regiments were established for military duty in which most adult males had to serve in some capacity). The regiment was made up of nine companies, the last one being located in the upper part of the North District and had James Secord for Captain, John DePui for Lieutenant, and Rudolph Fox for Ensign. They are related to have resided in the vicinity of Mehoopany on the Susquehanna. In May 1776 Congress convened regarding "James Secord and John DePui who were suspected and accused of Tory proclivities." James appears on the 1776 assessment list with brothers Peter and John of the Upper River District. James Secord appears on a list of persons employed in the Indian Department at \$8 New York currency per diem (List of Officers Employed in the Indian Department with their Rank and Pay, June 15, 1777). Madelaine and their children are related to have left for the safety of the Mohawk Valley in New York while he was serving with Butler's Rangers. What others may have been in that party we are not informed. She and four other women with 31 children are related to have set out on foot in October from the Mohawk Valley, arriving at Niagara on November 3rd. Sometime between the Battle of Oriskany on 6 August 1777 and the departure from

Oswego, James Secord, a lieutenant in the new ranger battalion, left Oswego and led a detachment of thirty men to the Susquehanna to take back cattle for the food supply of the garrison at Fort Oswego, and to recruit volunteers for the corps. They were surprised by Patriot forces and most were captured, while the remainder were disbursed and returned to their homes. In a letter dated 12 June 1782 from Colonel Butler to Major Mathews he stated – “Peter and James Secord, two of the farmers already settled, were about to build a saw and grist mill near the Ranger’s Barracks.” In a “Survey of the Settlement of Niagara, 25th August 1782, James Secord was the head of a family with one married woman, 1 boy, 3 girls, 3 horses, 3 cows, 11 sheep, 3 hogs, 7 bushel wheat, 100 bushel Indian corn, 30 bushel potatoes, and 20 acres of cleared land. Listed in Return of persons under the description of Loyalists being farmers settled at this Post, Niagara, December 1, 1783 - James Seacord, age 53; Magdalen Seacord, age 49; David Seacord, age 23; Magdalen Seacord, age 19; Hester Seacord, age 17; Mary Seacord, age 13; James Seacord, age 10. James d. 13 July 1784 Niagara Township, Lincoln County, Ontario. Widow Secord appears on a list of persons who subscribed their names in order to settle and cultivate the crown lands opposite to Niagara, 20 July 1784 and who received rations.

Children:

31. Solomon Edwin Secord b. 9 Mar 1755 New Rochelle, New York.
33. Stephen Secord b. 20 Aug 1757 New Rochelle.
34. David Secord b. 2 Aug 1759 New Rochelle.
35. John Secord b. 21 Feb 1762 New Rochelle.
36. Magdelene Secord b. 4 May 1764.
37. Esther Secord b. 21 July 1766.
38. Mary A. Secord b. 15 May 1770.
39. James B. Secord b. 7 July 1773 Somers, New York m. Laura Ingersoll.

Third Generation:

16. John Secord, Jr., b. 28 Apr 1757 m. Susannah Wartman b. Apr baptized 16 May 1757/59 Albany daughter of Abraham Wartman and Cathrina Bowman.

John Secord, Jr., appears on a list of persons employed in the Indian Department at \$4 New York currency per diem (List of Officers Employed in the Indian Department with their Rank and Pay, June 15, 1777). John Seacord, Jr., appears on a list of Captain Walter Butler’s Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 25 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania.

John Secord, Jr., was among a list of farmers with 50 acres cleared in a letter dated 8 May 1784 at Niagara from Colonel John Butler to Major Robert Matthews. His name appears on a list of persons who subscribed their names in order to settle and cultivate the crown lands opposite to Niagara, 20 July 1784, Brant Volunteer and who received rations.

John Secord, Jr., praying for family lands and to have his military lands completed. Recommended for 107 acres as military land and 250 acres family lands (Upper Canada, Land Book C, 2nd May 1797 - 16th May 1797)

“At the residence of John Lampman, in Grantham, on the 18th inst., Susan Wartman, relict of the late John Secord, of Niagara, aged 84 years and 6 months” (The Church, November 25, 1842).

Children:

- Daniel Secord.
John Secord m. Janet Crooks.
Mary Secord m. John Lampman.
Abraham Wartman Secord b. 3 Apr 1795 m. 27 May 1818 Elizabeth Lampman.
Elijah Secord m. Mary R. Rosseaux.
Cortlandt Secord m. Sarah Winterbottom.

20. Silas Secord b. c. 1755 appears on a list of persons employed in the Indian Department at \$4 New York currency per diem (List of Officers Employed in the Indian Department with their Rank and Pay, June 15, 1777). Silas appears on a list of Captain Walter Butler's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 25 Dec 1777 to 24 June 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania. He appears as a Sergeant on a list of Captain John Butler's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 25 June 1778 to 24 Oct 1778. On a return of persons in Capt. McKinnon's Company of the Corps of Rangers, Niagara, 1 Dec 1783 appears Sgt. Silas Secord, age 28; and Mrs. Secord, age 23. The name of Silas Secord appears on a list of persons who subscribed their names in order to settle and cultivate the crown lands opposite to Niagara, 20 July 1784 and who received rations. Silas is listed in Robert Hamilton's report of Niagara, dated 17 Sept 1787, with one man, one woman, two boys under age 10, 16 acres cleared, 10 acres sown to wheat.

Children:

Moses Secord.

Silas Secord.

Jane Secord m. William Henderson.

Lucretia Secord m. Joseph Andrus.

Mary Secord m. Thomas Neville.

John Secord.

Maiden Secord m. John Beers.

Peter Secord.

24. Peter Secord, Jr., b. 24 May 1764 is listed in Robert Hamilton's report of Niagara, dated 17 Sept 1787 with one man, one woman, 4 acres cleared.

31. Solomon Edwin Secord b. 9 Mar 1755 appears on a list of persons employed in the Indian Department at \$4 New York currency per diem (List of Officers Employed in the Indian Department with their Rank and Pay, June 15, 1777). Solomon appears on a list of Captain Walter Butler's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 25 Dec 1777 to 24 June 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania. He appears as a Corporal on a list of Captain John Butler's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 25 June 1778 to 24 Oct 1778. He became a Lieutenant.

Solomon appears on a return of persons in Lt. Col. Butler's Company of the Corps of Rangers, Niagara, 30 Nov 1783, age 28, sergeant. His name appears on a list of persons dated Niagara, 20 July 1784, lieutenant. Solomon was of Niagara in 1786. Solomon is listed in Robert Hamilton's report of Niagara, dated 17 Sept 1787, with one man, one woman. His wife was Margaret Bowman daughter of George Jacob Bowman and his wife Elizabeth.

Claim of Solomon Secord, 1787, late of Pennsylvania. Claimant says: His father, James Secord, resided in Niagara in the fall of '83 and the ensuing winter. He died the next summer. His father was a native of America, resided on the Susquehanna in Northumberland County, joined the British in 1777. Left home in March because he would not side with the Rebels. Served first in the Rangers and afterwards in the Indian Department, as Lieutenant until '82. He died in '84, leaving claimant, his eldest son. He made a Will and left his estate among all his children. Claimant was with his father when the Rebellion broke out. Claimant and two brothers joined the British Army with their father; have all served. The rest of the family followed soon. They are all in this Province. Claimant is one of the Executors. His father had 300 acres on the Susquehanna disputed land, called Northumberland under Pennsylvania and Westmoreland under Connecticut. His father had settled about 3 years before the war. He had no grant but had agreed with the owner to pay £50 per 100 acres when title was made out. The person who agreed to sell held under Pennsylvania Government. Thinks his father had not paid anything. Cleared between 20 and 30 acres. Built two small houses and a good barn. Values improvements at £150. Lost 2 head cattle, 5 horses, furniture, and utensils. Left them when he went away.

Resided Louth. Solomon d. 22 Jan 1799. His marker reads – “In memory of Solomon Secord late Lieut. in Butler's Corps of Rangers, who departed this life Jan. 22, 1799, aged 43 years.” Margaret m. (2) Col. Peter Hare b. 11 May 1748. Peter d. 6 Apr 1834. Margaret d. 19 Dec 1851 Homer, Niagara County, Ontario.

Children:

Clementina Secord b. c. 1785 m. 23 Aug 1804 George Reid, Jr.

James Solomon Secord b. c. 1787.

Edwin Secord b. c. 1789.

Ann Secord b. c. 1790.

William Bowman Secord b. c. 1791.

Harriet Secord baptized 17 Oct 1792 m. David Cole.

Magdalena Secord b. 3 Mar 1794 m. Peter Hare, Jr.

Solomon Secord b. 8 July 1795.

George Osman Secord b. 20 May 1798.

33. Stephen Secord b. 20 Aug 1757 appears on a list of persons employed in the Indian Department at \$4 New York currency per diem (List of Officers Employed in the Indian Department with their Rank and Pay, June 15, 1777). Stephen appears on a list of Captain Walter Butler's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 25 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania. Stephen m. Feb 1784 Ann De Forest b. July 1767 daughter of Simon De Forest. His name appears on a list of persons dated Niagara, 20 July 1784, sergeant. Stephen Secord praying for family lands and to have his military lands completed. Ordered that the petitioner receive 100 acres in addition to the 400 acres heretofore granted to complete the proportion given to sergeants, and 150 acres as family lands (Upper Canada, Land Book C, 2nd May 1797 - 16th May 1797). Stephen d. 31 Mar 1808 and Ann d. 10 Oct 1841.

Children:

Mary Secord b. 20 Feb 1785 m. 17 Feb 1803 Richard Robison.

James Secord b. 19 Apr 1787, single, d. 3 Jan 1832.

David Secord b. 19 July 1790 m. Ann Carscallen.

Elizabeth Secord b. 7 Mar 1793 d. 22 Aug 1814.

William Edwin Secord b. 26 Mar 1797 m. Frances Holden.

Magdalene Secord.

Samuel Secord.

Julia Ann Secord m. William Stull.

Richard Secord.

34. David Secord b. 2 Aug 1759 appears on a list of persons employed in the Indian Department at \$4 New York currency per diem (List of Officers Employed in the Indian Department with their Rank and Pay, June 15, 1777). He appears on a list of Captain Walter Butler's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 25 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania. His first wife was a Millard most likely a daughter of Thomas Millard and wife Mary. Resided at Niagara. David m. (2) Catharine Smith and (3) Mary Page. David d. 9 Aug 1844.

Children:

Sarah Secord m. a Cummings.

David Secord.

James Secord m. 26 Mar 1817 Mary Fralick.

Stephen Secord.

Elizabeth Secord m. an Armstrong.

Mary Secord m. 16 Nov 1841 William H. Woodruff.

Ryall Secord.

Robert Secord.

Philip Secord.

George Secord.

Elijah Secord.
John Secord.
Solomon Secord.

SHORTS (also SHATT, SHOTT, SHUTT, SHONT, SHULT, SHOURT, SHUERT, SHURT, etc.)

Johan Hendrick Shorts is related to have been b. c. 1720 perhaps the area that is now Switzerland.

Huldrick Shont appears on the 1776 assessment list of the Upper River District. From where he appears on the assessment list, residence was perhaps in the Wyalusing area. "Hand Olderrickstratt" appears on a list of persons employed in the Indian Department at \$4 New York currency per diem (List of Officers Employed in the Indian Department with their Rank and Pay, June 15, 1777). Oldrick Shatt appears on a list of Captain William Caldwell's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 24 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania. He appears as Oldrick Shult on a list of Butler's Rangers as a prisoner with the rebels, dated Quebec, 30 Oct 1780.

He was the John Henry Short who on December 20, 1777 along with others in the valley were captured by the Westmoreland militia, and sent, under guard, to Hartford, and held as prisoners of war.

The results of this expedition are thus stated in the memorial of Col. Denison to the Connecticut assembly, dated January, 1778: "The men marched up the river about eighty miles, and took sundry Tories, and happily contented the Tioga Indians and entirely disbanded the conspirators." At the following session the assembly resolved "that Richmond Berry, Philip Buck, Thomas Silk, Edward Hicks, Edward Hicks, Jr., John Young, Jacob Bowman, Adam Bowman, Jr., Jacob Bruner, John Henry Short, Henry Hover, Nicholas Phelps, Nicholas Phelps, Jr., John Phelps, Jacob Anguish, George Kentner, and Frederick Frank, who were taken in arms against the United States by the militia of Westmoreland, and sent to the deputy commissary-general of prisoners of this State, are ordered to be received and treated as prisoners of war, provided that nothing in the aforesaid order shall be construed to excuse said prisoners from any treasonable offense against the laws of other States."

On "A List of Prisoners in the hands of the Congress belonging to the Corps of Rangers Royalist and their Families" there is a list of Privates of the Corps of Rangers Taken on the Susquehanna Jan 1778: Philip Buck, Jacob Bruner, Redman Berry, Fredrick Frank, Oldrick Shult, Nicholas Phillips, Nicholas Phillips Junr, John Phillips, Edward Hicks, Edward Hicks Junr, John Hover, Jacob Bowman Senr, John S. Younge, Thomas Silks, Adam Bowman Junr.

Oldrick Shult appears on a list of prisoners with the rebels, privates in Lieut. Colonel Butler's Corps of Rangers "said to be in New York," dated 30 Oct 1780. He is related to have died a prisoner in New York City.

His wife was Rosannah Monk related to have been b. c. 1725 Ireland. She is related to have gone to Canada and died of exposure about 1778 Point Claire, Quebec.

Children

1. Hannah Mary Shorts b. 23 Jan 1766 Lancaster County, Pennsylvania m. 16 Feb 1786 in Adolphustown, Caspar VanDusen.
2. Philip Shorts m. Elizabeth Grant.
3. Fanny Shorts m. Jacob Heck.
4. Catherine Shorts b. 15 Oct 1774 m. Arra Ferguson.
2. Augustus Shorts b. c. July 1776-77 m. Hannah Prindle.

SHOWERS

Michael Showers b. c. 1733 Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New York son of Johan Adam Schauers and Maria Elisabetha Fritz m. Hannah Von Toch b. c. 1738. Adonijah Stanborough while living at Wyoming

secured a claim to a number of rights covering several thousand acres. In the deed by which he conveys his claim to William Jones, he describes one piece as containing nine hundred acres, settled by Charles Angars, John Pensil, Conrad Sill, and Adam Simmons, which would locate these in Standing Stone; a thousand acres settled by Jacob Bruner, Henry Anguish, Jacob Sipes, and Michael Showers, this tract called Macedonia; and eight thousand acres, settled by the Van Valkenburgs, Larraways, Bruner, and others. Michael appears on the 1777 assessment list of the Upper River District. They had a farm at Asylum on the Susquehanna River of 300 acres in present Bradford County. His sister was Hannah Schauers wife of Jacob Sipes. Michael and two eldest sons and neighbor Frederick Anker set out for Niagara in Oct 1778 to join Butler's Rangers leaving his family at home. An article entitled "Hannah Showers, U. E. L." by John L. Field appeared in the Niagara Advocate, August 30, 1980 narrating the Showers family in the person of Hannah Von Toch. In the article it relates that "burning, stealing, and shooting that had become common to the north (Mohawk Valley area) of us began to happen in our own peaceful area. Now we were fugitives. Our house and barns, our cows, sheep, hogs, our yoke of oxen, our cleared land and the crops that we had lately sown, all were in the hands of the rebels. During the days that followed during our trek northward, we sorely missed Michael. I prefer to forget the hunger, the hardships, and the mosquitoes, and to remember the friendly Indians who helped us on our way, until at last we reached Lachine. From there we were conveyed by boat down the St. Lawrence to the Loyalist camp at Machiche on Lake St. Peter."

Lachine was on the island of Montreal. Michael stated he escaped in 1778 to "the army" and served in Butler's Ranger until the end of the war.

Michael's sister Hannah and her husband Jacob Sipes had also resided on the Susquehanna and Jacob d. at or near present Macedonia. Hannah removed with her children to Canada.

In 1781, Lieut. Col. John Butler declared that four or five families newly settled would require for seed sixty bushels of spring wheat and oats, twelve of buckwheat and a barrel of Indian corn. Peter and James Secord, two of the heads of families, were about to build a saw and grist mill.

On May 30, 1781, Capt. Walter Butler in a letter to Capt. Robert Matthews stated "that an old man in the Rangers named Michael Showers tho' he is fit for service, Lt. Col. Butler has permitted him to build a house and he is clearing, planting and commencing farmer, he wants permission to bring up his family from Machies (Machiche) this Colonel Butler would indulge him, if agreeable to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, they can be assisted by four of the Rangers who were left sick in Canada, viz. Philip Burt, James Crowder, Jacob Van Alstyne, and Jacob Augustine, the latter would likewise be of use in the farming way, if his family were allowed to come up as the family he has are not lazye." A return of Loyalists at Machiche dated 25 Aug to 24 Sept 1781 appears Mrs. Showers with one woman, three males under age 6, one female over age 6, one female under age 6. A census of the new settlement of Niagara was taken by Col. Butler on August 25th 1782. Besides the Showers family living there the names of "James Secord, Peter Secord, John Secord, George Stuart, George Fields, John Depuis, Daniel Rowe, Elijah Phelps, Philip Bender, Samuel Lutz, Harmonious House, Thomas McMicking, Adam Young, McGregor VanEvery, and Isaac Dolson" appear. There were sixteen families consisting of eighty-three persons. One was a slave owned by McMicking. Cleared land made a total of 238 acres (Haldimand papers)."

In a "Survey of the Settlement of Niagara, 25 August 1782" Michael was the head of a family with one married woman, 2 boys, 4 girls, 2 horses, 3 hogs, 40 bushel Indian corn, 6 bushel wheat, 15 bushel potatoes, and 12 acres of cleared land.

On a list dated 1 Dec 1783 at Machiche appears Mrs. Showers with one woman, two males under age 6, three females over age 6, one female under age 6. Listed in the Return of Loyalists being farmers at Niagara, December 1, 1783 - Michael Showers, age 50; Hannah Showers, age 43; Michael Showers, age 12; John Showers, age 7; Elizabeth Showers, age 19; Lana Showers, age 17; Hanna Showers, age 14; Ann Showers, age 9; Mary Showers, age 1, 3 rations per day. Michael was among a list of farmers with 20 acres cleared in a letter dated 8 May 1784 at Niagara from Colonel John Butler to Major Robert Matthews. The name of Michael Showers appears on a list of persons who subscribed their names in order to settle and cultivate the Crown Lands opposite to Niagara, 20 July 1784 with one man, one woman, four children over age 10, 2 children under age 10, 4 ½ rations per day.

Michl Showers appears on a list of settlers between the Four Mile Creek and the Mountain Niagara, 1785, muster roll no. 17. They were of Niagara in 1786 and requested a good farm. Supporting affidavits in 1786 by "former neighbors" Philip Buck and Frederick Anger. Michael Showers and Frederick Anger supported the claim of Philip Buck of Niagara, also with a farm on the Susquehanna, which was abandoned. He appears on a Loyalist victualing list at Niagara of Mr. Tenbrooecks District, 14 Nov 1786 with one man, one woman, two boys over age 10, two girls over age 10, 6 rations per day.

Claim of Michael Showers, no. 830, 27 Aug 1787, late of Susquehanna River, Pennsylvania. Claimant stated native of America. Lived on Susquehanna when Rebellion broke out. Joined Col. Butler in October 1778. Served all the War except the last year. He was discharged, being old and having a large family. Produces his discharge in '83. Had disputed lands on Susquehanna, 300 acres. Took it up in 1772, had cleared about 30 acres, built upon it. He had this estate of 300 acres allowed him in order to settle a right to preserve it. He had under Connecticut but had got a promise to have in confirmed by Pennsylvania. Lost stock, 4 cows, 1 yoke oxen, 10 sheep, 8 hogs. The Rangers had these things, his furniture utensils he was obliged to leave when he quitted his place. Frederick Anger, witness: Knew claimant. He and witness went together to join Col. Butler. He had a farm on the Susquehanna, 20 acres clear and good buildings. He had oxen, heifers, cows, & c., lost them by the Rangers and Indians. He left all his furniture and utensils behind.

Resided Dundas, Ontario. Removed to Ancaster, Ontario. Michael d. Apr 1796 Ancaster buried Dundas, Flamborough Township, Ontario. In a petition dated 7 Feb 1797 Hannah Showers, widow of Michael Showers, late of Butler's Rangers, states that her husband died last spring and petitions for unfilled land grants. Hannah d. 5 July 1825 Barton, Ontario, Canada buried First United Cemetery, Barton.

DIED. At the residence of Mr. John Aikman, in Barton, on the 5th inst., Mrs. Hannah Showers, relict of Mr. Michael Showers, late of this Township, aged 87 years. Mrs. S. came to this province at the time of the Revolutionary War, with her late husband – has been a widow twenty-nine years. She has long been remarkable for piety and humanity. Mrs. S. has left Descendants, more numerous perhaps than any other person living in this Province, viz. eleven children, sixty-one grandchildren, one hundred and fifty-four great grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren. All of those who are come to years of maturity are respectable Landholders in this and the neighboring Districts (Niagara Gleaner, July 30, 1825).

Children:

1. son.
2. Hendrick Showers.
3. Sarah Showers b. c. 1761 m. David Van Every and they had a son David baptized 1780 Trois Rivieres Protestant Church.
4. Elizabeth Showers b. 27 Feb 1764, struck off the provision list on 1 Aug 1781, age 18, at Machiche, m. c. 1792 Peter Mann Ball.
5. Magdalena Showers b. c. 1765, struck off the provision list on 1 Aug 1781, age 16, at Machiche, m. 17 Aug 1785 Charles Depue.
6. Hannah Showers b. 30 Aug 1769 m. 13 Aug 1787 Capt. John Aikman.
7. Michael Showers b. c. 1771 m. 23 Aug 1792 (St. Marks Church, Niagara by Rev. Robert Addison) Eleanor Thorne.
8. Ann Showers b. 24 Mar 1774 m. 4 June 1794 (Rev. Robert Addison marriage at Niagara) Isaac Smith.
9. John Showers b. c. 1776 m. Catherine.
10. Mary Showers b. 23 Sept 1781 m. 17 Mar 1800 William Lottridge.
11. Catherine Showers b. c. 1784 m. 15 May 1804 Charles Stewart.
12. Daniel Showers b. c. 1787.

In Michael's petition for Lots 11 & 12: "Michael and two oldest sons were in Butler's Ranger 1777-1783. Lived at Forty Fort on the Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, when Fort captured by Butler in July 1778." And in the "Niagara Historical Paper", No 38, page 33, it reads: "At the time of the Revolutionary War, Michael and his two oldest sons served in Butler's Rangers. In Rolls of the Provincial Corps it lists

“Hendrick Showers” as a corporal in Butler's Rangers. He does not appear in the Census of Niagara in 1783 nor in the “Loyalists Lists.”

SILK(S)

The names of both Thomas Silk(s) and Edward Silk(s) appear in records.

On December 20, 1777 or January 3, 1778, Thomas Silk, along with others in the Susquehanna River valley were captured by the Westmoreland militia, and sent, under guard, to Hartford, and held as prisoners of war.

The results of this expedition are thus stated in the memorial of Col. Denison to the Connecticut assembly, dated January, 1778: “The men marched up the river about eighty miles, and took sundry Tories, and happily contented the Tioga Indians and entirely disbanded the conspirators.” At the following session the assembly resolved “that Richmond Berry, Philip Buck, Thomas Silk, Edward Hicks, Edward Hicks, Jr., John Young, Jacob Bowman, Adam Bowman, Jr., Jacob Bruner, John Henry Short, Henry Hover, Nicholas Phelps, Nicholas Phelps, Jr., John Phelps, Jacob Anguish, George Kentner, and Frederick Frank, who were taken in arms against the United States by the militia of Westmoreland, and sent to the deputy commissary-general of prisoners of this State, are ordered to be received and treated as prisoners of war, provided that nothing in the aforesaid order shall be construed to excuse said prisoners from any treasonable offense against the laws of other States.”

On “A List of Prisoners in the hands of the Congress belonging to the Corps of Rangers Royalist and their Families” there is a list of Privates of the Corps of Rangers Taken on the Susquehanna Jan 1778: Philip Buck, Jacob Brunner, Redman Berry, Fredrick Frank, Oldrick Shult, Nicholas Phillips, Nicholas Phillips Junr, John Phillips, Edward Hicks, Edward Hicks Junr, John Hover, Jacob Bowman Senr, John S. Younge, Thomas Silks, Adam Bowman Junr.

Thomas Silk appears on a list of Captain Walter Butler's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 25 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania.

Thomas Silks appears on a list of prisoners with the rebels, privates in Lieut. Colonel Butler's Corps of Rangers, “said to be in New York” dated 30 Oct 1780.

Edward Silks appears on a regiment of Royal Highland Emigrants under Major Nairne paid for recruiting service, attested 19 Dec 1778, paid bounty money of £2. Samuel Farrington, Benjamin Hicks, and Andrew Sipes, also of Susquehanna families, appear on the same list.

SILLS

Johannes Conrad Sills b. 15 Dec 1738 Rothenbergen, Hesse, Germany.

“The Bearer, John Conrad Sell, from Rotheu Bergen, County Assenberg, Germanian, is born in a pure marriage bed with his father Caspar Seel and his mother Anna Elizabeth with their son after he was born on the 15th of December 1738 immediately the 17th of December 1738 Baptized and John Conrad named. His godfather was John Conrad Bollger from the same place with increased age is he tough ees in the Christian Religion and to the Lord's Supper confirmed. His Character was always good and he could take of the Lord's Supper without delay. This certificate is with our Church Seal Given the 2 of July 1763. S. G. L. M. Keeser, Pastor.”

Conrad arrived in 1763 and settled in the area of Beekman, Dutchess County, New York. Conrad m. Anna Maria Ameigh (Eighmey, Amey, etc.) baptized 18 Apr 1745 Loonenburg, present Greene County, New York. Adonijah Stanborough while living at Wyoming secured a claim to a number of rights covering several thousand acres. In the deed by which he conveys his claim to William Jones, he describes one piece as containing nine hundred acres, settled by Charles Angars, John Pensil, Conrad Sill, and Adam Simmons,

which would locate these in Standing Stone; a thousand acres settled by Jacob Bruner, Henry Anguish, Jacob Sipes, and Michael Shawers, this tract called Macedonia; and eight thousand acres, settled by the Van Valkenburgs, Larraways, Bruner, and others. Conrad is related to have leased of Simon Spalding who had located above Rummerfield Creek in 1775. Conrad Sills appears as Coonrad Searls on the 1776 assessment list of the Upper River District. In a deed bearing date April 1, 1790, Simon Spalding to his son John Spalding, the property is described as a "tract of land containing 300 acres, lying opposite the Standing Stone, extending up the river three-fourths of a mile to Van Alstine's possession, which tract was laid out to me in 1775 on a proprietor's right, belonging originally to Jonas Shepard. The said land, in 1776, I leased to Conrad Sill for five years, on which said Sill built a house and barn and other improvements."

Conrad Sells appears on a list of persons employed in the Indian Department at \$4 New York currency per diem (List of Officers Employed in the Indian Department with their Rank and Pay, June 15, 1777). They are related to have removed to Canada in 1777. Conrad Sill appears on a list of Captain Walter Butler's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 25 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania. Anna Maria d. perhaps 1779 but not verified.

The family removed to the refugee camp of Machiche, Quebec. On a return dated 25 July to 24 Aug 1779 of Machish (Machiche) Conradt Sell appears with one man, one male child over age 10, three male children under age 10, one female child over age 10, 4 ½ rations per day. He appears on a return dated 25 Sept to 24 Oct 1779 with one man, two children over age 10, three children under age 10. On a return of Machiche dated 25 Aug to 24 Sept 1781 Conrad Sills appears with one man, two males over age 6, one female over age 6, and one female under age 6. Conrad m. 26 Feb 1782 (Trois Rivières Protestant Church) Ann Macking, a widow formerly m. to a McNabb. Conrad was still at Machiche (near Three Rivers), Quebec in the fall of 1783.

He appears as Casper Sills, Loyalist, on a return of disbanded troops and Loyalists settled in Cataraqui Township no. 3 (Fredericksburgh), mustered 6 Oct 1784 with one man, one girl over age 10, 2 rations per day. Sons, Laurence, John, and George also appear on same list. Coent Sills along with Lauce Sills, George Sills, and John Sills appear on a list of settlers at township no. 3 (Fredericksburgh) above Cataraqui, 1785, muster roll no. 14. Conradt Sills appears on a list of Loyalists of and attached to the late 2d Battalion of the Kings Royal Regiment of New York victualled at the 3rd township (Fredericksburgh) above Cataraqui between 1 July and 31 Aug 1786 with one man, three women, four rations per day.

Claim of Conrad Sills, no. 1196, 25 Feb 1788, late of Pennsylvania, lodged in England. Claimant says he was at Mashishi in the fall of '83. Gave a claim to Capt. Leake in January '84. Is a native of Germany, came very young to America. Lived on the Susquehanna, joined the British in 1777, was at Fort Stanwix. Served 3 years, then came into Canada. He sent three of his sons as soon as they were old enough into Sir John Johnson's Regiment. Now lives at Bay of Quinty. He had 300 acres on the Susquehanna. He built a house, had cleared 20 acres. It was disputed land. He had 6 horses, 4 cows, 2 calves, 1 bullock, sheep, hogs, furniture, utensils, grain & c. John Wartman, witness: Knew claimant. He joined the British Army in 1777. Knew his lands. Lawrence Sills, witness: Says there was a good clearance on his father's lands. Remembers the stock and agrees with his father in the account.

Conrad was granted land in Fredericksburgh Township in what is now the Province of Ontario, but Ann is related to have refused to move into the wilderness with him and raised their son in what is now the Province of Quebec. Accompanying him to Fredericksburgh were his children from his first marriage. In Fredericksburgh he m. c. 1790 Sarah Blanchard. The Fredericksburg assessment of 1808 lists Conrad Sills 260 acres, 50 cleared with a log home. Conrad d. 1816-17 Fredericksburgh, Lennox and Addington Counties, Ontario.

Children of Conrad and Mary:

1. Lawrence Sills b. 29 Aug 1767.
2. Margaret Sills b. 24 Feb 1769 d. 17 Mar 1770.
3. Johannes (John) Sills b. 28 Apr 1771 present Bradford County, Pennsylvania.
4. George Sills b. 2 July 1773 present Bradford County, Pennsylvania.

5. Margaret Sills b. 2 Oct 1775 present Bradford County, Pennsylvania m. 21 Sept 1788 John Benn.
6. Peter Sills b. 18 Jan 1778 Montreal d. 24 Apr 1781 Machiche.

Children of Conrad and Sarah:

7. Elizabeth Sills baptized 13 Feb 1791 m. George Defoe.
8. Hannah Sills baptized Dec 1792 m. 30 Jan 1810 John Defoe.
9. Joseph Sills baptized 24 Feb 1794 d. 24 Feb 1794.
10. Mary Sills baptized 6 Sept 1795 m. Joshua Cadman.
11. Rachel Sills baptized 14 May 1797 m. Joseph Williams.
12. Layner Sills baptized 30 Mar 1800 m. Peter Simmons.
13. Robert Sills b. 23 Jul 1802 baptized 17 Jul 1803 m. Anna Cadman.
14. Sarah E. Sills baptized 20 Oct 1805 m. William Green.
15. Christeena Sills baptized 8 Aug 1807 m. George Phillips.
16. Conrad Sills baptized 24 Jun 1810 m. Rachel Murphey.

Second Generation:

1. Lawrence Sills b. 29 Aug 1767 appears on "A Roll of the Age, Size, Country, and time of Service of the Sergeants, Corporals, Drummers, and privates of 2nd Battalion, Kings Royal Regiment, New York" signed by Major John Boss, received Quebec City 25 Apr 1783, age 14, 5' 4 1/2", born America, served 1 year. Lawrence m. 30 Apr 1792 Monique Scouten.
3. John Sills b. 28 Apr 1771 appears on "A Roll of the Age, Size, Country, and time of Service of the Sergeants, Corporals, Drummers, and privates of 2nd Battalion, Kings Royal Regiment, New York" signed by Major John Boss, received Quebec City 25 Apr 1783, age 14, 4' 8", born America, served 1 year. John m. 23 Feb 1794 Isabella Bell.
4. George Sills b. 2 July 1773 appears on "A Roll of the Age, Size, Country, and time of Service of the Sergeants, Corporals, Drummers, and privates of 2nd Battalion, Kings Royal Regiment, New York" signed by Major John Boss, received Quebec City 25 Apr 1783, age 10, 4' 4", born America, served 9 months. George m. 30 Nov 1795 Margaret Bell.

SIMMONS

Henry Simmons b. c. 1730 Teerbosch, Columbia County, New York son of Johan Wilhelm Simon and Anna Maria Sterner, Palatine immigrants from Germany. Henry m. Susanna Margaretha Treber baptized 3 Oct 1731 West Camp, New York daughter of Johan Peter Treber and Anna Catharina Dorothea Rou. He is perhaps the Henry Simons who appears on the 1766 Kinderhook assessment list. Henry Simmons appears on the 1776 Upper River District assessment list. From where he is listed on the assessment list, residence was perhaps in the area of Wyalusing.

Adonijah Stanborough while living at Wyoming secured a claim to a number of rights covering several thousand acres. In the deed by which he conveys his claim to William Jones, he describes one piece as containing nine hundred acres, settled by Charles Angars, John Pensil, Conrad Sill, and Adam Simmons, which would locate these in Standing Stone.

Henry Simmon appears on a list of Captain William Caldwell's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 24 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania. Henry Simmons appears on "A List of the Officers of the Loyal Rangers mentioning the Place of their Nativity their former Situations & time of Service - Borne in the Province of New York, Lieutenant, farmer, joined the Kings Army in the Year 1777" (A List of the Officers of the Loyal Rangers mentioning the Place of their Nativity their former Situations & time of Service, undated).

It is related that in 1783-84, Lieutenant Henry Simmons led a group of the Jessup's Loyal Rangers and their families up the St. Lawrence River from Montreal to Ernestown Township on Lake Ontario, just west of Kingston. He chose land removed from the lake, which lay north along what is now known as Wilton

Creek. Supposedly on 26 November 1803 Henry was granted 1,300 acres in the 6th Concession. By that time, he had sold land and focused on commercial activities, including an Inn and his saw, flour and feed grain mills.

Lieut Simmons appears on a return of disbanded troops and Loyalists settled in township no. 2 (Ernestown), mustered 7 Oct 1784, with one man, one woman, one boy over age 10, three girls over age 10, one girl under age 10, 6 ½ rations per day, 5 acres cleared. Lieutenant Simmon appears on a list of Loyalists victualled at the second township (Ernestown) above Cataraqui between 1 July and 31 Aug 1786 with one man, one woman, one boy over age 10, four girls over age 10, 7 rations per day.

Claim of Henry Syman, no. 1197, 25 Feb 1788, late of Pennsylvania. Conrad Sills witness appears – says Claimant is so ill, with the rheumatism that he could not come. Says claimant was at Coteau de Lac in the fall of '83. He is a native of Germany – came very young to America – settled on the Susquehanna. He joined the British in 1777 – he served three years – then came to Canada. He was an old man – they gave him an employment at Coteau de Lac. He now lives Baty of Quinty. He had some land on the Susquehanna and a good stock. John Wusters, witness, knew claimant, he was always loyal – joined the British in '77. Knew his lands on the Susquehanna – he had better than 12 acres clear – he had built a house & barn – he had oxen & cows & sheep. Witness is told to inform him that he should send a certificate that he is not able to come from his apothecary.

Henry Simmons praying to have his military lands completed. Recommended for 300 acres, including former grants (Upper Canada, Land Book C, 1st Nov 1797 - 18th Nov 1797).

Resided Sidney, Hastings County, Ontario.

Lieutenant Henry Simmons' Journal 1777-78 appeared in the Loyalist Gazette, Volume: 2 Number: 1 (April 1964)

Children:

1. Wilhelm Simmons b. 14 Nov baptized 23 Nov 1751 (St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Rhinebeck, New York).
2. Petrus Simmons b. 8 Apr 1754.
3. Anna Maria Simmons b. 17 Dec 1756 baptized 27 Feb 1757 (St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Rhinebeck).
4. Henry Simmons.
5. Elisabetha Simmons b. 13 Sept 1760.
6. Cathrina Simmons baptized 4 June 1763 (St Paul's Lutheran Church, Schoharie, New York).
7. Anna Simmons (twin) b. 1 Dec 1765 Hoosick (St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Schoharie).
8. Christina Simmons (twin) b. 1 Dec 1765 Hoosick (St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Schoharie).
9. Moses Simmons.
10. David Simmons.
11. John Simmons.
12. Daniel Simmons b. 28 July 1773 St. Thomas Lutheran Church, Churchtown, New York.
13. Nicholas Simmons b. 28 July 1775 St. Thomas Lutheran Church, Churchtown, New York.
14. Catharina Simmons b. c. 1777.

Second Generation:

2. Petrus (Peter) Simmons b. 8 Apr 1754 appears on a list of Captain Walter Butler's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 25 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania.

John Butler of Butler's Rangers wrote – "On my return to the Indian Country, I found the Indian villages of Ocquago and Tuscarora were threatened by the rebels. Those people applied to me for assistance. My ill state of health prevented my going in person, but I sent Captain Caldwell and as many of the Rangers as were fit for service with the enclosed instructions. During Captain Caldwell's stay at Ocquago, he had continued accounts of the rebel troops posted at Schoharie and Cherry Valley making preparations to attack said villages, which filled the Indians with great apprehensions. During this, Jacob Hutsinger and

Peter Simmons, Rangers, deserted while on the Castle guard, and took not only their own arms, but took or destroyed two stands of arms, &c, belonging to said guard. This gave the Indians a suspicion of our good intentions towards them and a bad idea of the Rangers, and that they could expect no support from us. Captain Caldwell was under the necessity to send out a party with instructions if they met or came up with the deserters to put in execution the above mentioned order. This had every effect which could be wished, removing all the bad impressions made on the Indians by the enemy and prevented any deserting from my Corps in the campaigns of '78, '79 and '80, excepting two or three spies who could not be overtaken.

Richard McGinnis, a soldier in the Rangers, while acknowledging that Simmons and Hutsinger did not have permission to absent themselves, had a different feeling about the incident:

While we were at Tioga, there was two men who had wives and children there that had lived somewhere down the river, the name of the place I don't remember. Their sir names were Hotsinger and the other Simmons. These two men was good subjects and had been at the Orisque battle with Colonel Butler and Captain Brant and behaved with honour to themselves. These men told me more than once that Colonel Butler had gave themselves leave to stay and go and gather in their harvest for the use of their families to support them on the road to Niagara. But on the whole Captain Caldwell would not let them go at any rate. Upon this these men, to wit Hotsinger and Simmons, took leave and went off by stealth. Captain Caldwell immediately sent off Lieutenant Turney with a party to Tioga. When they came to Tioga they were informed by the people going to Niagara they had not seen them. When on the way back they met those unhappy men and Turney immediately gave orders to shoot them, which was executed accordingly. Their scalps were taken likewise and brought to Oughquaga and hung up at Captain Caldwell's tent. In my judgement this was not well done, as they might have made prisoners of them.

A monthly return of the Rangers dated late in 1778, did not reflect the desertion of the two men, just recording that they were killed at Tioga on 18 August 1778. In April 1779, Henry Simmons, Peter's father was paid £12, the balance due for his son's outstanding pay.

Widow Simmons appears on a return of disbanded troops and Loyalists settled in township no. 2 (Ernestown), mustered 7 Oct 1784, with one woman, one boy over age 10, two rations per day, on her land, one acre clear. Widow Simmon appears on a list of Loyalists victualled at the second township (Ernestown) above Cataraqui between 1 July and 31 Aug 1786 with one woman, one boy over age 10, one girl under age 10, 2 ½ rations per day.

Children:

son b. c. 1774.

daughter b. c. 1776-78.

4. Henry Simmons appears on a return of disbanded troops and Loyalists settled in township no. 2 (Ernestown) mustered 7 Oct 1784 with one man, one woman, two boys over age 10, three girls over age 10, 7 rations per day, 1 acre cleared. Henry Simmons appears on a list of settlers at township no. 2 (Ernestown) above Cataraqui, 1789, muster roll no. 13. Lt Simmon, Nichs Simmons, John Simmon, Moses Simmons, and widow Simmons appear on same list. He appears on a list of Loyalists victualled at the second township (Ernestown) above Cataraqui between 1 July and 31 Aug 1786 with one man, one woman, two boys over age 10, three girls over age 10, seven rations per day.

7. Anna Simmons b. 1 Dec 1765 m. 11 Mar 1788 (marriage records of Rev. John Langhorn) Timothy Porter. Order in Council Land Board Certificate 85/3 Ameliasburgh, 25 Feb 1794 – No. 218 Timothy Porter, Loyalist, has drawn lot no. 25 first concession of Ernest Town of 100 acres. No. 219 Ann Symonds alias Porter, daughter of Henry Symonds, Loyalists prays for 200 acres of land as the daughter of a Loyalist. Anna d. 15 Jan 1854 Murray Township buried Stockdale Cemetery, Murray Township.

8. Christina Simmons b. 1 Dec 1765 m. James Hennessy. Order in Council Land Board Certificate 33/5 Sidney, 25 Feb 1812 – Christian Henesy alias Simons daughter of Henry Simmons of Sydney, later private of the Loyal Rangers applies for 200 acres of land under the Order of Council of 9 Nov 1789 for which a certificate is granted.

9. Moses Simmons appears on a return of disbanded troops and Loyalists settled in township no. 2 (Ernestown), mustered 7 Oct 1784, one man (himself), one ration per day. He appears on a list of settlers at township no. 2 (Ernestown) above Cataraqui, 1785, muster roll no. 13. He appears on a list of Loyalists victualled at the second township (Ernestown) above Cataraqui between 1 July and 31 Aug 1786 with one man (himself), one ration per day. Moses m. Margaret Allen.

Children:

Elizabeth Simmons b. 1 Feb 1796 baptized 22 June 1800 (Gilead Lutheran Church, Brunswick) m. John O'Neil.

Margaret Simmons b. 1 Oct 1799 m. Peter Davy.

Timothy Simmons b. 13 Oct 1801.

Francis Simmons b. 9 Feb 1806.

Samuel Nelson Simmons b. 4 Mar 1812.

Hannah Simmons b. c. 1815 m. Richard Patrick.

William H. Simmons.

Catharine Simmons m. Michael Davy.

10. David Simmons son of Henry Simmons, Loyalist prays for a lot of 200 acres of land, he being of age there being no default in the cultivation of the land assigned his father, it is granted.

11. John Simmons appears on a return of disbanded troops and Loyalists settled in township no. 2 (Ernestown), mustered 7 Oct 1784, one man (himself), one ration per day. He appears on a list of settlers at township no. 2 (Ernestown) above Cataraqui, 1785, muster roll no. 13. Wife, Jane.

Children:

Elisabeth Simmons baptized July 1800 (Ebenezer Lutheran Church, Lennox County).

12. Daniel Simmons b. 28 July 1773 appears on a return of disbanded troops and Loyalists settled in township no. 2 (Ernestown), mustered 7 Oct 1784, one man (himself), one ration per day. He appears on a list of Loyalists victualled at the second township (Ernestown) above Cataraqui between 1 July and 31 Aug 1786 with one man (himself), one ration per day. Wife, Barbara.

Children:

Peter Simmons baptized 27 May 1799 (Ebenezer Lutheran Church, Lennox County).

13. Nicholas Simmons b. 28 July 1775 appears on a return of disbanded troops and Loyalists settled in township no. 2 (Ernestown), mustered 7 Oct 1784, one man (himself), one ration per day. He appears on a list of Loyalists victualled at the second township (Ernestown) above Cataraqui between 1 July and 31 Aug 1786 with one man (himself), one ration per day. Nicholas m. Sarah Hannah. Resided Sidney.

Children:

Henry Simmons b. 29 Apr 1801 m. Catherine Stiles.

Mary Simmons b. c. 1804 m. Samuel Ward.

Margaret Simmons b. 12 Jan 1808 m. George Amey.

Catharine Hannah Simmons b. 14 July 1810 m. John Parrott.

Benjamin Simmons b. c. 1813 m. Catherine Allen.

John Simmons b. 15 Aug 1815 m. Amarilla Jane Brown.

Harmonus Simmons b. 24 Feb 1817 m. Jane Simmons.

Alexander Simmons.

James Austin Simmons b. 5 Sept 1822 Ernestown Township m. Emily Jane Timmerman.

14. Catharina Simmons b. c. 1777 m 20 Nov 1794 Francis Pruyn (one of the marriage witnesses was Daniel Simmons) baptized 8 May 1768 Reformed Church, Kinderhook, New York.

SIPES

Jacob Sipes (Sypes) b. c. 1730 perhaps present Columbia County, New York m. Annatje Schauers (Showers), b. Mar 1737 baptized 17 June 1737 daughter of Johan Adam Schauers and Maria Elisabetha Fritz, later known by her English equivalent name of Hannah. Jacob and Annatje resided at Rhinebeck and Claverack, New York where they had children baptized. Name often appears as Seip in early records. Jacob appears in the militia return of May 18, 1767 in Captain Jeremiah Hogerbooms Company of Dutchess County, New York.

Adonijah Stanborough while living at Wyoming secured a claim to a number of rights covering several thousand acres. In the deed by which he conveys his claim to William Jones, he describes one piece as containing nine hundred acres, settled by Charles Angars, John Pensil, Conrad Sill, and Adam Simmons, which would locate these in Standing Stone; a thousand acres settled by Jacob Bruner, Henry Angush, Jacob Sipes, and Michael Shauers, this tract called Macedonia; and eight thousand acres, settled by the Van Valkenburgs, Larraways, Bruner, and others. Jacob is related to have died before 1776 at or near present Macedonia, Bradford County. Hannah removed to Niagara in 1778 with her children. Her brother was George Michael Showers. Hannah and her children removed to the refugee camp at Machiche, Quebec. On a return dated 25 July to 24 Aug 1779 of Machish (Machiche) she appears as Widow Sept with one woman, two male children over age 10, four female children under age 10, 5 rations per day. On a return dated 25 Sept to 24 Oct 1779 she appears as widow Syps with one woman, two children over age 10, four children under age 10, from Upper Country.

Hannah m. 5 Apr 1781 (Trois Rivieres Protestant Church) at Machiche (2) Edward Stokes. He appeared on the 25 July to 24 Aug 1779 Machiche return with one man, three male children over age 10, 2 ½ rations per day, arrived from Niagara 6th July. Her land petition, dated July 8, 1796, states that in the year 1778 she "joined the Royal Standard by coming into Niagara with nine children. That being the widow of a soldier she was anxious that her children should serve His Majesty as their father had done in the french War. That two of her sons consequently served in Butler's Rangers, that six of her daughters are now in this settlement and married." She prayed for a grant of land for herself and fifty acres each for her children. The petition was accompanied by the following certificate: I do hereby certify that Hannah Stooks came into this province with a family of nine children in the year 1778, being then a widow to Jacob Sypes who served his Majesty in the late French War and that I am credibly informed she lost considerable property in the last war by the rebels. Given under my hand this 8th day of July, 1796. Parshall Terry, J.P.

An order was made on March 31, 1797 for a grant of 200 acres to her as a settler, and for 450 acres as family lands if not granted before.

Children:

1. Anna Margaretha Sipes baptized 15 Aug 1756 (Reformed Church, Rhinebeck, New York) m. John McCarty.
2. Jonas Simon Sipes baptized 17 Dec 1758 (Reformed Church, Rhinebeck, New York).
3. Eva Sipes b. 1761 m. Peter Wintermute.
4. Andreas Sipes b. 15 May 1764 Claverack, New York.
5. Jacob Sipes b. 16 Oct 1765.
6. Sarah Sipes m. George Windecker.
7. Catherine Sipes b. c. 1769 m. Christian Riselay.
8. Elizabeth Sipes b. c. 1771, listed in the household of Corp Peter Wintermute and family at Niagara 1 Dec 1783 - Betsy Sipes, age 12; m. Ralph Johnson.
9. Hannah Sipes b. c. 1774 m. Gilman Wilson.

Sarah above is related to have been born in Deer Park, New York.

Second Generation:

2. Jonas Simon Sipes baptized 17 Dec 1758 m. Rachel Bush. Jonas Sypes praying for lands as a settler. Recommended for 200 acres (Upper Canada, Land Book C, 2nd May 1797 - 16th May 1797).

Children:

Sarah Sipes m. Francis Smith.

Hannah Sipes m. Frederick Keopke.

James Sipes m. 3 Mar 1823 Pamela Fearo.

4. Andreas Sipes b. 15 May 1764 appears on a regiment of Royal Highland Emigrants under Major Nairne paid for recruiting service, attested 5 Dec 1778, paid bounty money of £2 and £0.10.0 for 20 days to 24th Dec. Samuel Farrington, Benjamin Hicks, and Edwards Silks, also of Susquehanna families, appear on the same list. Andrew appears on a list of persons who subscribed their names in order to settle and cultivate the Crown Lands opposite to Niagara, 20 July 1784 with one man, and two children over age 10, 3 rations per day. Andrew appears on a list of settlers at township no. 5 (Matilda) below Cataraqui, 1785, muster roll no. 18. Andrew m. Mary Middaugh.

Children:

Sarah Sipes b. 30 June 1786 m. Julius Grant.

Mary Sipes b. 15 July 1788 m. John C. Tillabough.

Cornelia Sipes b. 1 Oct 1790 m. Samuel Robertson.

Dinah Sipes 4 Nov 1792 m. David Robertson.

Jacob Sipes b. 21 Sept 1794 m. 21 Jan 1817 Maria Giffings.

Hannah Sipes b. 29 Jan 1797 m. Huge Rose.

John Sipes b. 17 May 1799.

Eve Sipes b. 18 Apr 1801 m. Samuel Rose.

Catherine Sipes b. 6 May 1803 m. Alexander Rose.

Elizabeth Sipes b. 2 Apr 1805 m. William Munro.

Andrew Sipes b. 29 Jan 1807.

George Sipes b. 17 Aug 1809.

Peter Sipes b. 23 Sept 1811 m. Elizabeth Doran.

Charlotte Sipes b. 14 Nov 1813 m. James Smyth.

5. Jacob Sipes b. 16 Oct 1765 appears on a return of Loyalist settlers of Niagara who took the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty, from 25 Nov 1784 to 25 June 1785 with one man (himself). He appears on a list of settlers at the Mountain and near Fort Erie, 1785, muster roll no. 19. Jacob m. Catherine Williams. Jacob Sypes, late of Butler's Rangers - Praying for his military and family lands, and lands in right of his wife as a U.E. Loyalist. Ordered that No. 9 in the 3rd concession of Bertie be confirmed to the petitioner, and ordered 200 acres in addition as military lands and 100 acres as family lands if not granted before. Also ordered 200 acres to the petitioner's wife, the daughter of Frederick Williams, a U.E. Loyalist (Upper Canada, Land Book C, 11th April, 1797 - 25th April, 1797).

Children:

Juliana Sipes m. James McCartney.

Jacob Sipes baptized 12 Apr 1793 m. Priscilla Young.

Hannah Sipes m. Aaron Cornell.

Jonas Sipes b. 11 Oct 1793 d. 5 May 1825.

Mary Sipes m. Enoch Cornell.

Rebecca Sipes m. David Mulholland.

Andrew Sipes.

John Sipes.

Catharine Sipes m. Bemsley Davis.

SMITH

Frederick Schmidt b. perhaps c. 1726 Prussia is related to have m. Priscilla Hewitt b. 28 May 1737 Stonington, Connecticut daughter of Joseph Hewitt and Mary Cheseborough. Priscilla m. 19 Nov 1758 in Stonington, Jesse Swan b. 29 Dec 1737. Jesse Swan 24 Nov 1764 m. in Stonington, Elizabeth Baldwin and they became the parents of ten children, one of which they named Priscilla. It would seem unlikely that

Frederick Smith of German birth would be in eastern Connecticut to make the acquaintance of Priscilla. The Will of Joseph Hewitt does not name Priscilla or any children and it is assumed she d. shortly after her marriage to Swan.

On "A Muster Role of the men rais'd and pass'd muster in the city and county of Albany for John Visser's Com'y Albany May 1762" it is recorded that Frederick was age 36 when he enlisted on the 23 May 1762 by a Lt. Van Dycke.

Frederick Smith appears on a "List of the Proprietors of the Five Townships, 17 June 1770" of Wyoming. It is unknown if this refers to the Frederick Smith of this sketch. One month earlier in May 1770 he appears on a list obtaining powder prepared by Zebulon Butler. Frederick appears on the 1776 and 1777 assessment lists of the Upper River District. Residence was perhaps in the Wyalusing area from where he appears on the assessment list. Frederick Smith appears on a list of Captain William Caldwell's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 24 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania. Frederick appears on a return in Captain William Caldwell's Company of Butler's Rangers, Niagara, 30 November 1783, with children Benjamin age 12, Mary age 18, Margrit age 15, one ration per day. His wife was not listed, evidently deceased.

Frederick Smith and Henry Smith appear on a list of settlers between the Four Mile Creek and the head of Lake Ontario, 1785, muster roll no. 18. Frederick appears on a return of Loyalist settlers of Niagara who took the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty from 25 Nov 1784 to 25 June 1785 with one man, two boys over age 10, and two girls over age 10.

Claim of Frederick Smith, no. 828, 27 Aug 1787, late of Pennsylvania. Claimant stated he was a native of Germany, settled in America after the last French War. Resided on Susquehanna when the Rebellion broke out. Joined the British early, thinks it was in '77, served all the War as a private under Col. Butler. Had two sons with him in same regiment. Produces his discharge. He had 300 acres on the Susquehanna in Westmoreland. These were disputed lands. To that he had no deed. Took them up some years before the war. Had cleared 30 acres, had built house and barn. Lost 2 horses, 3 cows and heifer, 5 hogs, furniture, crops on the ground. William Pichad, witness, knew claimant. He served all the War. Knew his place on the Susquehanna, about 300 acres, he had some acres clear, he had built a house and barn. He had not quite so much clear as witness. Knew his stock 2 or 3 cows, 2 horses and several other things. Resides at Niagara.

Children:

1. Frederick Smith b. c. 1760.
2. Hendrick Smith b. c. 1761.
3. Leah Smith m. John Rowe and she d. 5 Sept 1793.
4. Mary Smith b. c. 1765 m. Robert Campbell and she d. 1825 buried Snyder's Methodist Cemetery, Chinguacousy, Peel County, Ontario.
5. Margaret Smith b. c. 1768 m. John Maracle.
6. Benjamin Smith b. c. 1771. Perhaps the *Benjamin Schmid b. 27 Dec 1770, father Frid. mother Margaretha* (Heidelberg Lutheran Church, Schaefferstown, Pennsylvania).

Second Generation:

2. Hendrick Smith, became Henry, b. c. 1761 appears as Hendrick Smith on a List of Persons Employed as Rangers in the Indian Department, June 15, 1777. He appears on a list of Captain William Caldwell's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 25 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. Henry Smith, age 22 and 4 months, with wife Caty, age 19, were listed in a return of persons in Capt. John McDonnell's Company of the Corps of Rangers, Niagara, 30 Nov 1783.

Children:

Mary Smith.
Rachel Smith.
Daniel Smith.
Benjamin Smith baptized 2 Feb 1793.

George Nelson Smith.
Amy Smith.
Jesse Smith.

STEPHENS (also Stevens)

A marriage bond for John Stevens and Catharine Gleason was recorded in the New York Marriage Licences on 16 September 1756. Johannes Stephan was naturalized 3 July 1759.

John Stevens is included on the tax list of Canajoharie (in present Montgomery County, New York) in 1766. "Johannes Stephan" married 12 Jan 1767 "Maria Jungin" (Stone Arabia Reformed Church). Maria was previously married in Tryon County, New York, to Philip Young by whom she had children Jacob Young b. c. 1757, Elisabeth Young baptized 12 December 1763 Stone Arabia Reformed Church, Philip Young b. 2 September baptized 10 Sept 1765 Stone Arabia Reformed Church.

They removed to the Wyoming Valley on the Susquehanna. John Stephens appears on a List of the Proprietors of the Five Townships, 17 June 1770 (Zebulon Butler papers).

Thomas Bennet, in his affidavit (Proceedings and Collections of the Wyoming Historical Society, Vol. II, Chapter XV) deposed concerning the occurrences of January 19th-21, 1771 as follows: "That on Saturday, the 19th, inst., the Sherriff of Northampton County came up to the Fort and demanded entrance, but that Lazarus Stewart refused to admit him till he had an answer to the petition he had sent to the Governor of Pennsylvania. That on the Monday morning following, Nathan Ogden, as this examinant heard, came up to the Fort, having been desired by the people of the Fort to come, together with Charles Stewart and some others, to converse with them. That soon afterwards, this examinant heard a gun go off, but did not know who fired, but heard his wife say that Nathan Ogden was shot - she having heard him, immediately on the guns being fired, groan. Parshall Terry, in his affidavit (pg 403, Vol. I), refers to the events of January, 1771 in these words: "the Ogdens appeared again on the ground with a large party of about 150. They surrounded our block-houses and demanded a surrender which was refused by our party. They commenced a heavy fire upon us. They were ordered to withdraw, but still crowded upon us. The fire was returned from our block-houses. Nathan Ogden was killed. The party then withdrew. That the evening following, Captain Stewart, and a small party with him, retired and left the deponent and about ten or twelve others, with their families; that the next morning following the deponent and the others, about ten or twelve as aforesaid, were all taken prisoners by Charles Stewart and others, robbed of all our property and our families drove off. The deponent and the others taken with him were sent under a guard to Easton. The deponent (Parshall Terry) and three others were confined in Easton Gaol, and the others were sent to Philadelphia Goal, as was said. The deponent about six weeks after, broke gaol and made his escape and went to Goshen, New York."

After due inquiry, a jury found that a certain Lazarus Stewart did present his gun through a loop-hole in the Fort, and saying he would shoot the said Nathan Ogden, did fire his rifle and the bullet entering on the right side of the body of the said Nathan Ogden, was the cause of death instantly; and that the said Lazarus Stewart is guilty of the horrid and willful murder of the said Nathan Ogden. This finding of the jury, together with the letters and depositions prepared by Justice Stewart were forwarded to Governor Penn by express. Accompanying the documents was a list of the "Rioters in the Fort at Wyoming, January 21, 1771, when Nathan Ogden was murdered." The following is a copy of that list: Lazarus Stewart, the murderer, Lazarus Stewart, the younger, William Stewart, James Stewart, apprehended and escaped; John Simpson, Peter Kidd, Thomas Robinson, James Robinson, John Robinson, Robert Kidd, Simeon Draper, Asa Ludington, William Young, Silas Gore, James Ray, Parshall Terry, Robert Hopkins, John Stephens, Jesse Kinny, Daniel Angell, Ebenezer Staens, Isaac Warner, Jedidiah Olcutt, John Franklin, Nathan Denison, Silas Hopkins, Richard Cook, Henry Coland, Matthias Hollenbeck, William Speedy, Philip Avic, John Donnell, Thomas Bennet, John Cochran, Abel Peirce, William Grimes, Joshua Bennett, Jacob Anguish, George Walterberger, Peter Dance, Jesse Weeks, Timothy Smith, Asa Lyons, Isaac Bennett, James Biggar, John Pearce, Gideon Pillar and Daniel Gore."

The above indicates that John Stephens was a settler under Connecticut title in the Wyoming Valley who were at odds with the Pennsylvania Pennamites in the dispute over the valley.

John appears on a list of settlers arriving July 21- August 15, 1771 (Zebulon Butler papers) to assist in the siege of the fort against the Pennamites. He appears on a list of settlers on Susquehanna River 5 Sept 1771 (Ledger A – Westmoreland Town Record) and Oct 1771 (Zebulon Butler papers).

John Stevens was a proprietor in “ye township called ye Capouse Meadow.” In May, 1772, he conveyed to John Youngs a settling right at Capouse Meadow, merely for the “consideration of ye Love, Good will and affections I have and Do Bare towards my Loving Son in Law, John youngs, son to my wife Mary.”

John Stevens was deeded 301 acres in Steengarden on 28 June 1774 in old Turbot Township, Northumberland County.

He appears on the 1776 assessment list of the Upper River District, County of Westmoreland, State of Connecticut. Residence was probably in the area of Wylausing from where he appears on the assessment list.

John Stephens appears on a list of Captain William Caldwell’s Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 24 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania.

John Stephens is listed in a return of Loyalist settlers of Niagara who took the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty from 25 Nov 1784 to 25 June 1785 with one man, one woman, three boys over age 10, one girl over age 10. He appears on a list of settlers between the Four Mile Creek and the head of Lake Ontario, 1785, muster roll no. 18. John appears on a list of Loyalists victualled at Niagara of Murray's District, 14 Dec 1786 with one man, one woman, three boys over age 10, one girl over age 10, 6 rations per day.

To His Excellency John Graves Simcoe Esqu.

*Lieutenant Governor & Commander in Chief of the Province of Upper Canada &c, &c. &c –
The Petition of John Stevens an inhabitant of the County of Lincoln most
Humbly Sheweth*

That your Petitioner at the commencement of the American War was an Inhabitant of the County of Sunbury on the Suqushana River in the Province of Pennssylvania was Posfesfed of One Thousand Acres of Land in said County; was severely persecuted by the Revilled Americans for his attachment to his Majesty, He was dragged by a Rope fixed about his Neck across the River Aforesaid at the stern of a Canoe, because he would not subscribe his name to a Paper, drawn up in the form of an Oath which he thought lended to Rebellion, after suffering everything but Death at their hands, made his Escape to Niagara, served Seven Years in the Company of Rangers at this Place, never made any return of his Lofses to the Commisfioner as he would not swear his property was confiscated; therefore only drew the Land as allotted to a Private in said Corps aforesaid granted without any allowance for his Wife and Daughter; [illegible word] and the whole of his Estate was Confiscated and he never received compensation from Government, hopes your Excellency will consider his case and Grant him an addition of Lands as he has faithfully employed his time Cultivation and the Corps to which he belonged was disbanded, or grant him such other relief as the Promises, as your Excellency may [two illegible words], and, your Petitioner in duty bound will ever Pray

*[signed] John Stevens
Newark 10th Sept 1792*

*Petition of John Stevens
Recd Sept 25th 1792*

No. 47 Copied & Filed

~~No. 88~~ [crossed out] No. 87

*Referred to His Excellency the Lt. Governor in Canada
Oct 17th 1792 to the Land Board for their Report*

On 17 January 1793, John Stevens Senior and two sons, William Stevens and John Stevens Junior, along with twenty-two other citizens, filed a petition indicating that they lived near the foot of the Niagara Escarpment and sought a road to be “laid out from the Landing [Queenston] to the Four Mile Creek.” John

Stevens Senior UE submitted a second Upper Canada Land Petition, Newark, 22 June 1795, stating that he had received 300 acres as his own military land, that he brought a wife and seven children into the province in 1778, and that he was seeking a further grant of 400 acres as family lands. He filed a third Land Petition, Newark, 24 Feb 1797 seeking 200 acres of land for his youngest daughter and 200 acres for his wife, Mary. This resulted in him being granted the Crown patents for Lot 21, Concession 2 (200 acres) and Lot 22, Concession 3, (200 acres), Windham Township, Norfolk County, on 31 Dec 1798.

Will of John dated 10 May 1804 Stamford Township, District of Niagara, named wife Mary, son John, daughter Mary Coughenoun, daughter Fiona Quick, son William and "to the daughter of William Van Every, Mary."

"In the Name of God Amen I John Stephen Senior of the Township of Stamford District of Niagara & Province of Upper Canada Yeoman, being weak in body but of Sound Mind & memory Blessed be almighty God for the Same do make & Publish [publish] this my last will & Testament in Manner & form following.

first I give & bequeath to My beloved wife Mary Stephens all My Cloths & Clothing Goods of all Kinds, cattle, horses, Sheep & hogs to her use for ever.

Secondly to My Son John Stephens the one half of Lot No. twenty one in the Second concession of the township of Windham & to his heirs & assigns for ever with every thing therein.

Thirdly I give & bequeath to My Daughter Mary Coughenon her heirs & assigns for ever Lot No. Eleven in the township of Stamford with every thing thereon.

Fourthly to My Daughter Fiona Quick her heirs & assigns forever Lot No. thirty in the township of Stamford, containing one hundred acres.

Fifthly to My Son William Stevens the one half of Lot No. thirty one in Stamford containing fifty acres during his natural life and at his death to Solomon Quick his heirs & assigns forever -

Sixthly to Philip Young I give and bequeath the one half of Lot No. thirty one in Stamford containing fifty acres to him & his assigns & heirs forever with every thing thereon also the one half of Lot No. twenty one in the Second concession of Windham containing one hundred acres with everything thereon to him, his heirs & assigns forever.

Seventhly to the Daughter of William Van Every (Mary) one fourth part of Lot No. twenty two in the third concession of the township of Windham her heirs & assigns forever with every thing thereon.

Eightly to Mary Coughenon the one fourth part of Lot No. twenty two in the third concession of Windham her heirs & assigns forever with every thing thereon containing fifty acres.

Ninthly to My Son William Stevens the half of Lot No. twenty two in the third concession of the township of Windham containing one hundred acres so long as he shall live & at his death to Solomon Quick his heirs & assigns for ever.

Tenthly the Lotts No. Thirty, Eleven & thirty one are to remain in the possession of Philip Young who is to Maintain My beloved wife Mary Stephens in a decent & comfortable Manner during her natural life & after her death & Mine he is to keep possession of the Lotts aforesaid for the time of four years from the Death of the last of us, according to the terms & meaning of an article of agreement between us bearing date the twenty fifth day of January in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred & one.

Eleventhly & lastly it is my real Intent & meaning that Solomon Quick his heirs & assigns are not to [illegible word] the Lotts aforementioned given to William Stevens unless he is deceased [?] & Lands only Maintained, then & in that Case it is to be applied as I said before.

I do hereby appoint Robert McKindley of the Township of Niagara Yeoman & Jacob Ball Junior of the Township of Grantham Yeoman District & Province aforesaid Executors to

this My last Will & testament. Hereby revoking all former Wills by me made, In Witnefs whereof I have [illegible word, possibly "hereunto"] set my hand & Seal the tenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred & four.

Signed Sealed Published & his
declare by the above Named John Stevens Sr John X Stephens Senior
to be his last Will & Testament in the mark
Presents of us who have herunto Subscribed
our Names as Witnefses in the presents of the
Testatator.

[signed] Jacob Ball Junior

[signed] William Vanevery

[signed] Jacob S. Ball.

Children of John and Catharine:

1. Fiona Stephens b. c. 1756 (age 27 yrs and 2 months on 30 Nov 1783 return at Niagara).
 2. William Stephens.
 3. Johann Andreas Stephens baptized 4 Sept 1762.
 4. Friederich Abraham Stephens baptized 9 Sept 1764.
 5. George Henrich Stephens baptized 9 Sept 1765.
 6. Elisabetha Stephens b. 14 Dec 1764 (grave marker) baptized 11 July 1766 m. Frederick Dochstader
- (2)William VanEvery.

Children of John and Maria:

7. Johann Peter Stephens baptized 18 February 1768.
8. Mary Stephens m. Jacob Cochenor of Flamborough West.

Second Generation:

1. Fiona Stephens b. c. 1756 (age 27 yrs and 2 months on 30 Nov 1783 return at Niagara) m. Sylvester Staats.

On a return of Loyalists in Capt. John McDonnell's Company in the Corps of Rangers at Niagara 30 Nov 1783 is listed Sergt Silvester Stats with one man, age 29 and 3 months; Frany Stats, age 27 and 2 months; William Stats, age 1 month, 2 rations per day.

Fiona m. (2)Solomon Quick.

John Stevens, father-in-law to the Bearer, Solomon Quick, served in Butler's Rangers during the late American War and has long since been entered on the U.E. List as may be seen by the last filed in this office of the Clerk of the Crown. Ralfe Clench, 17th August, 1797

Fanny Staats, now wife to the Bearer, Solomon Quick, was here before the year 1783, had one child who is now alive, is daughter of the above named John Stevens, of Butler's late Rangers. R. Clench

STEWART

George Stewart b. c. 1752 appears on a list of persons employed in the Indian Department at \$4 New York currency per diem (List of Officers Employed in the Indian Department with their Rank and Pay, June 15, 1777). He appears on a list of Captain William Caldwell's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 24 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania.

George m. Mary Depue b. c. 1760 daughter of John Depue and Mary McCreedy.

On a Return of persons being farmers settled at this post, Niagara, 1 Dec 1783: George Stewart, age 31, Mary, his wife, age 23, George Jr., age 3, David, age 2, and Charles, 6 months. In the autumn of 1785 George Stewart and Capt. Charles Depew stepped from a canoe on the south shore of Burlington Bay. The Stewarts settled on Lot 8, Concession B.F. I and II, Lot 9, Concession II and III and Lot 3, Concessions III, Barton Township. The names of George Sr. and George Jr. were on the voters' list of 1808.

TEAGUE

Jacob Teague b. c. 1743 German Flats, New York son of Andries Teague m. 15 Nov 1764 (Stone Arabia Reformed Church – “Jacob Deeck and Margretha Weberin) Anna Margaretha Weaver b. c. 1743 daughter of Andries Weaver and wife Catherine. Resided Tryon County, New York. Removed to Susquehanna River, resided on lots 18 and 52 in Putnam Township (Putnam Township was created as a Susquehanna Company township under Connecticut title and embraced the area of present Tunkhannock in Wyoming County, Pennsylvania). Lots 18 and 52 were west of Tunkhannock on the north side of the Susquehanna River. The creek flowing through both lots into the Susquehanna River is known as Tagues Creek. He appears as Jacob Tage on the 1776 assessment list of the Upper River District. Jacob appears as Jacob Take on a list of Captain William Caldwell's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 24 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania.

On a return dated 24 July to 24 Aug 1779 at Machish (Machiche) Jacob Teague is listed with one man, one woman, one male child above age 10, two male children under age 10, one female child above age 10, four female children under age 10, 6 rations per day, arrived from Niagara 6th July. On a return dated 25 Sept to 24 Oct 1779 Jacob Teague appears with one man, one woman, two children over age 10, six children under age 10, from Niagara.

On “A Roll of the Age, Size, Country, and time of Service of the Sergeants, Corporals, Drummers, and privates of 2nd Battalion, Kings Royal Regiment, New York” signed by Major John Boss, received Quebec City 25 Apr 1783 appears the name Jacob Teague, age 40, 5' 7", born America, served 3 years.

Faced with overcrowded camps at Machiche and Sorel, Loyalist settlements were needed in Lower and Upper Canada. On the 9th June 1784, three hundred and fifteen men, women and children, together with a unit of soldiers embarked on three vessels, the Brig St. Peter, the Snow Liberty and the Brig Polly. Jacob's name does not appear on the list, but was perhaps on one of the vessels. They sailed into the St Lawrence River, past Gaspé, into Chaleur Bay, landing at Paspébiac.

Jacob Teague, Cooper, appears on the 17 Aug 1784 Paspébiac Lot Drawing List, along with his wife, a 13 year-old son, and daughters: 15, 12, 11, and 10. Andrew Teague, drummer, was the next person on the lot drawing list.

Jacob appears on a list of settlers at Carlisle, Bay of Chaleur (New Carlisle, Quebec), 1785, muster roll no. 21. Granted lot 29 fronting on Chaleur Bay and encompassing Teagues Brook.

Jacob Teague appears on a 13 Jan 1786 muster roll of Cox (New Carlisle) with one wife, one male age 15 and four females ages 12, 13, 9, and 1, cooper, lot 15 in Hopetown Township, signed his name.

I, Jacob Tague, Farmer residing at Lake Osega before this unhappy Dissention in America in the Province of New York County Tryon was Driven from my property On account of my Loyalty to his Majesty and attached to the British Government and Join'd the British Army Under Cornel John Butler at Nigara the first of April 1777 and served under as Privit Solder in Capt. Butlers Company as a loylest.

Jacob Tage
10 April 1786

In 1786 Jacob Teague of New Carlisle filed a supporting affidavit for the loyalist claim of Mary Beebe Pearson, testifying that her former husband, Joshua Beebe, had lost 300 acres on the Susquehanna River.

Claim of Jacob Teague, no. 235, 1 Aug 1787 Quebec, late of Tryon County, New York Province. Says he resided on Mal Bay in the service of the Govt. in 1784-4. He was born at the German Flatts, Mohawk River, in 1775 (must be incorrectly recorded or transcribed). He lived in Tryon County as a Farmer. He was required by the Americans to sign an association but he positively refused and was obliged to fly in 1777 to Niagara. He then enlisted in Butler's Rangers where he served 2 years. He then enlisted in Sir John Johnson's & served until the end of the War. Produces his discharge from each Regt. He now resides at Carlisle Bay. Property - 200 acres of Land on Deed from Augustine Prevost. He purchased 9 years before the War. He pd. £40 York pr. Hundred acres for it. He cleared 15 acres & built a House, a Stable, & Barn. Thinks he could have sold for £125 H. Cury. Stock, Furniture, &c., all taken by the Americans. Produces affidavit of Mary Stet, 16th March, 1786, to good character, to her having been at his log house, and that he had some Improvements on his farm.

Jacob m. 19 Sept 1796 at Bathurst, Gloucester County, New Brunswick, Charlotte Thebeau b. 29 Dec 1776 Nepesiguit, New Brunswick daughter of Mathurin Thebeau (Thebeault) and Catherine Duval. Jacob and Charlotte resided about eleven miles east of Bathurst at Janeville on 275 acres. A stream running through the property was known as Teague's Brook and empties into the Bay of Chaleur. Jacob Teague and several others were granted land at Alnwick, Northumberland County, New Brunswick in 1812 (Grant #615 vol F, pg 97) consisting of a tract encompassing 6,160 acres extending from the Bass River to Janeville.

Jacob d. 24 Mar 1824 New Bandon, Gloucester County, New Brunswick, Canada.

Charlotte m. 1834 at Paspebiack, Bonaventure County, Quebec, Jean Baptiste Bourdignan.

Children of Jacob and Margaret:

1. Andreas Teague b. 21 Mar baptized 5 May 1766 (Stone Arabia Reformed Church).
2. Catharina Teague b. 11 Oct baptized 24 Oct 1767 (Stone Arabia Reformed Church) m. Samuel Clark.
3. Anna Maria Teague baptized 26 Aug 1769 (Stone Arabia Reformed Church – birth date not given only the baptism date).
4. Daniel Teague b. c. 1771 (male child under age 10 in August 1779) appears on “A Roll of the Age, Size, Country, and time of Service of the Sergeants, Corporals, Drummers, and privates of 2nd Battalion, Kings Royal Regiment, New York” signed by Major John Boss, received Quebec City 25 Apr 1783, drummer, age 14 years 5 months, 5’ 1”, born America, served 3 years (age 13 on 17 Aug 1784).
5. Margaret Teague b. c. 1772 (one of four daughters under age 10 in August 1779; age 12 on 17 August 1784 and age 13 on 13 January 1786).
6. daughter b. c. 1773 (one of four daughters under age 10 in August 1779, age 11 on 17 August 1784 and age 12 on 13 January 1786).
7. daughter b. c. 1775 (one of four daughters under age 10 in August 1779, age 10 on 17 August 1784 and age 9 on 13 January 1786).
8. son (male child under age 10 in August 1779)
9. Christina b. 15 Aug 1778 baptized 15 Aug 1781 (Trois Rivières Protestant Church).
10. Anne Teague b. c. 1785 (13 January 1786 age 1 and baptized January 1796 age 10).

Children of Jacob and Charlotte:

1. David Teague.
2. Sarah Teague.
3. Catherine Teague m. 21 Oct 1819 Julien Loiselle of Paspébiac, Québec.
4. Nicolas Teague bp. in Oct 1801.
5. Pierre Teague bp. 14 Jul 1805.
6. Joseph Teague b. 15 Jun 1805.
7. Jean-Baptist Teague b. 15 Nov 1812.

Second Generation:

1. Andreas Teague b. 21 Mar 1766 appears as Andrew Teague on a 13 Jan 1786 muster roll of Cox (New Carlisle), farmer, lot 57, signed by mark, no others in household. Andrew enumerated in the 1825 census of New Carlisle with himself in the household. John Andrew Teague of Hope Township d. 27 Mar 1843 age 87 (New Carlisle and Paspebiac Anglican Church record).

3. Anna Maria Teague baptized 26 Aug 1769, known as Mary Ann m. Joseph Goodwillie b. 3 Apr 1751 Leslie, Tanshall, Fifeshire, Scotland. Joseph d. Jan 1808 and Mary Ann d. 1843 Barnet, Vermont.

Mary Goodwillie b. c. 1786 New Carlisle, Quebec.
Margaret Goodwillie b. 7 Aug 1787 New Carlisle,
James Goodwillie b. c. 1792 Barnet, Vermont.
Joseph Goodwillie b. 30 June 1795 Barnet.
Elizabeth Goodwillie b. c. 2 July 1797 Barnet.
Christian Goodwillie b. c. 1799 Barnet.
Nancy Goodwillie b. 6 Feb 1802 Barnet.
Isabel Goodwillie b. 24 Aug 1803 Barnet.
George Goodwillie b. c. 1805 Barnet.
Mary Ann Goodwillie b. c. 1807 Barnet.

5. Margaret Teague b. c. 1772 m. David Smith. In a land petition of Duncan McRae of Hopetown, dated 3 Aug 1820, it is stated: "Opposition by David Smith Sr. of Hope Township, Bonaventure County, Quebec for the above mentioned Lot No 12 said apparent acting in this behalf as for himself For his wife Margaret Tegg, who claimed the said land by right of inheritance from her mother Margaret Weaver." Margaret d. 16 Mar 1867 New Carlisle, Bonaventure County, Quebec.

Richard Smith b. c. 1791.
Margaret Elizabeth Smith b. c. 1794
David Smith b. c. 1796.
Mary Smith b. c. 1798.
James Smith b. c. 1805.
Andrew Smith b. c. 1807.
Rachel Smith b. c. 1808.
John Alexander Smith b. c. 1809.
Sarah Smith b. c. 1811.
Adam Smith b. c. 1815.

TERRY

Parshall Terry b. 8 Aug 1734 Mattituck, Suffolk County, New York m. Deborah Clark b. 22 June 1736 Mattituck. They along with his brother Nathaniel settled in the Wyoming Valley in 1763 and shortly thereafter Nathaniel was killed by an Indian. He was in Wyoming in 1773 and was made director for the town of Kingston. They removed up the river and purchased lots 14 and 15 in Springfield Township (Connecticut title and that area that is now Wyalusing) from the Budd family. The family is related to have returned to Wyoming and were in the famed fort during the Battle of Wyoming. They with other fugitives traveled over the mountains to the Delaware River. He is related to have left his family at Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania and went east to obtain assistance to remove his family. His wife was perhaps ill and the reason for their stop at Stroudsburg where she d. 27 July 1778. He continued on to Sugar Loaf near Newburg, New York with his children. After the war they returned to Wyoming and then removed to their former home near Wyalusing, which afterwards became known as Terrytown. He was a tailor by occupation and is related to have been able to make a coat in a day. About 1794 he built a grist mill, the first in the area. Parshall d. 15 May 1811 East Palmyra, New York.

Children:

1. Parshall Terry, Jr., b. 22 Feb 1756 Mattituck, New York.
2. Jonathan Terry b. 13 June 1758 m. Abigail Terry.
3. Joshua Terry b. 1764.
4. Nathaniel Terry.
5. Nathan Terry.
6. Deliverance Terry.
7. Deborah Terry.

8. Remittance Terry.
9. Lydia Terry.

Second Generation:

1. Parshall Terry, Jr., b. 22 Feb 1756 appears on a "List of Settlers" of 8 July 1771 taking part in the siege of the Pennsylvanians at Fort Wyoming. He would seemingly to be young to be in the conflict at the age of only fifteen, but Jr., is found after his name. He appears on a "List of Settlers on Susquehanna River, 5 Sept 1771 (Ledger A, Westmoreland Town Record) and he appears on a list "List of Settlers at Susquehanna, Dec 1771" (prepared by Zebulon Butler), both with the Jr., attached, and the name of Parshall Terry, evidently his father, appears on the same lists. He appears on a "Petition of the Inhabitants of Wyoming to the Connecticut General Assembly, Wilkes Barre, 3 Oct 1772" along with 242 other names requesting Connecticut to form a county or merge with an existing county due to the concerns of Pennsylvania having formed Northumberland County. Parshall became a member of the 1st Westmoreland Independent Company in 1776 and is related to have served in Washington's Army for some time. He appears on the 1776 assessment list of Kingston. He deserted 11 Jan 1777 and removed to the area of Sheshequin and Tioga Point on the Susquehanna. "Partial Terry" appears on a list of persons employed in the Indian Department at \$4 New York currency per diem (List of Officers Employed in the Indian Department with their Rank and Pay, June 15, 1777). With Thomas Green and some Indians they arrived at the home of Amos York on the Susquehanna and stripped the home and drove off cattle and took Amos York prisoner. Parshall appears on a list as Sergeant of Butler's Rangers from 25 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. He served as a lieutenant in Butler's Rangers. His name appears on a list of persons who subscribed their names in order to settle and cultivate the crown lands opposite to Niagara, 20 July 1784, Brant Volunteer, with one man, one woman, three children under age 10, 3 ½ rations per day. He appears on a return of Loyalist settlers of Niagara who took the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty from 25 Nov 1784 to 25 June 1785 with one man, one woman, one boy under age 10, 2 girls under age 10. He appears on a list of settlers at the Mountain and near Fort Erie, 1785, muster roll no. 19. Parshall appears on a Loyalist Victualling list at Fort Erie from 24 Apr 1785 through 24 Sept 1785 with one man, one woman, one boy under age 10, two girls under age 10, 3 ½ rations per day, total of 644 rations for period. Parshall appears on a Loyalist Victualling list at Fort Erie from 25 Sept 1785 to 24 Dec 1786 with one man, one woman, one boy under age 10, two girls under age 10, 3 ½ rations per day, total of 1,284 ½ rations for period. His first wife was Amy Stevens b. 20 Apr 1758 Plainfield, Windham County, Connecticut daughter of William Stevens and Alice Weaver and she d. 1789 Fort Niagara or 1790 Fort Gibson, Ontario, Canada. His second wife was Rhoda Skinner b. 16 June 1775 daughter of Timothy Skinner and wife Sarah.

They are related to have located on 500 acres in Willoughby Township near the mouth of Black Creek. Parshall Terry was elected in 1792 to the first Legislative Assembly for the riding of 4th Lincoln and Norfolk, and in 1784 received another land grant of 700 more acres. They lived for a period in Kingston and then moved to Niagara. Parshall Terry praying for family lands and lands in right of his wife as a loyalist. Ordered to Rhoda Skinner, the wife of the petitioner, 200 acres as the daughter of a U.E. Loyalist. The petitioner has already received the utmost quantity of land that can be granted him (Upper Canada, Land Book C 2nd May 1797 - 16th May 1797). They relocated to York and settled on the east bank of the Don River. In 1800 they constructed a sawmill some distance north of the Town of York.

Parshall drowned 23 July 1808 while attempting to cross the Don River, Ontario on a floating bridge. Rhoda m. 1809 (2) William Cornell. When Rhoda married William Cornell there were reportedly 7 children from Parshall Terry's first marriage, 12 children from Parshall and Rhoda's marriage and 11 children from William Cornell's first marriage. Rhoda and William had 6 children. Rhoda d. 1 Sept 1834 Toronto, Ontario.

Children of Parshall and Amy:

Parshall Terry b. 30 Sept 1778 Fort Niagara, Niagara, New York m. 16 Mar 1802 in Palmyra, New York, Hannah Terry.

Mary Terry b. c. 1780 m. Joseph Lutz.

Submission Terry b. 6 Mar 1783 m. 7 Mar 1799 Alexander Galloway.

William Terry b. c. 1786.

Joshua Terry b. c. 1789.

Elizabeth Terry b. 24 Oct 1792 m. Abisha Cowan and she d. 17 Apr 1861 Henryville, Clarke County, Indiana.

Children of Parshall and Rhoda:

Simcoe Terry b. 1794.

Amy Terry b. 1795 m. Isaac Cornell.

Sarah Maria Terry (twin) b. 22 Dec 1796 m. 23 Mar 1815 Edward William Thompson.

Deborah Augusta Terry (twin) b. 22 Dec 1796 m. John Starkes Thomas.

Timothy Peter Terry b. 23 Sept 1798 m. Elizabeth Lambert (2) Adella May.

John Terry b. c. 1800 m. 18 Nov 1822 Elizabeth Silverthorn and 19 July 1832 (2) Rodi Lumerii.

Agnes Terry b. c. 1801.

Ann Terry b. 18 Aug 1802 m. Hiram Davis Lee.

Lucy Terry b. c. 1803.

Nancy Terry b. c. 1804.

Lydia Terry b. c. 1807 m. George Thomson.

Elvina Eliza Terry b. 1809 m. John Farquharson.

VANALSTINE/VANALSTYNE

Lambert VanAlstine baptised 30 Apr 1710 (Reformed Dutch Church of Albany) son of Isaac VanAlstine and Jannetje VanValkenburg m. 29 Oct 1733 (Reformed Dutch Church of Albany) Margrietje VanValkenburg baptized 27 Sept 1713 (Reformed Dutch Church of Albany) daughter of Isaac VanValkenburg and Lydia VanSlyck. Lambert appears on a list of Capt. Thomas Ackerson's Company, 1767, Schoharie, New York. They perhaps moved to Standing Stone on the Susquehanna about 1773 when Margrietje's brother Isaac VanValkenburg and his family removed to Wysox. He is believed to be the "Old VanAlstine" who appears on the 1776 assessment list of the Upper River District with Isaac VanAlstine and in 1777 with Isaac and James VanAlstine.

They removed to the refugee camps in Quebec. Lambert VanAlstine at Pt Claire, Quebec, 1 July 1779 with one man, one woman, one male over age 10, two females over age 10. On a return dated 24 July to 24 Aug 1779 at Machish (Machiche) Lambert appears with one man, one woman, one male over age 10, two females over age 10, 5 rations per day. On a return dated 25 Sept to 24 Oct 1779 at Montreal appears Lambert VanAlstine with one man, one woman, three children over age 10, unless these refer to his son Lambert below. Other members of the VanAlstine family and former neighbors on the Susquehanna appear along with them on the lists of Machiche.

Claim of Lambert VanAlstine, no. 383, 26 Feb 1788, late of Litchfield, Connecticut. Lambert VanAlstine, grandson to claimant, sworn. Says that his grandfather was a soldier in the 1st Battalion K Regiment of New York in 1783 and gave a claim to Capt. Leake. Says his grandfather is above 70 years of age and is unable to travel. Before the war he lived on the Susquehanna. He had a house and 6 acres cleared, 3 horses, some cows, furniture and farming utensils.

Children:

1. Isaac VanAlstine baptized 1 Sept 1734 (Dutch Reformed Church, Albany).
2. Lambert VanAlstine b. c. 1736 related to have gone to West Indies c. 1760.
3. Jacobus (James) VanAlstine b. c. 1738.
4. Jannetje (Jane) VanAlstine baptized 16 May 1739.
5. Jochum VanAlstine baptized 20 Mar 1741.
6. Eva VanAlstine baptized 22 Mar 1746.
7. Harmenus VanAlstine baptized 4 June 1749.
8. Jannetje VanAlstine baptized 30 Aug 1751.
9. Margrietje VanAlstine baptized 16 Jan 1758.
10. Lydia VanAlstine.

Second Generation:

1. Isaac VanAlstine baptized 1 Sept 1734 m. Maria Larraway baptized 29 Nov 1745 Schoharie daughter of John Larraway and Maritje Hagadorn. Sgt Isaac Vanalstine appears on a list of Capt. Thomas Ackerson's Company, 1767, Schoharie, New York. Isaac appears on the 1776 and 1777 assessment lists of the Upper River District, County of Westmoreland, State of Connecticut. Residence was at Standing Stone.

Isaac and Maria removed to the refugee camps in Quebec. Isaac VanAlstine at Pt Claire, Quebec, 1 July 1779 with one man, one woman, one male child over age 10, one male child under age 10, two female children under age 10. On a return dated 25 July to 24 Aug 1779 of Machish (Machiche) Isaac VanAlstine appears with one man, one woman, one male child over age 10, three male children under age 10, two female children under age 10, 4 ½ rations per day. On a return dated 25 Sept to 24 Oct 1779 he appears with one man, one woman, one child over age 10, three children under age 10. Other members of the VanAlstine family and former neighbors on the Susquehanna appear along with them on the lists of Machiche.

Mary VanAlstine at Sorel, 25 Oct to 24 Nov 1780 with one male under age 6, and two females under age 6.

Isaac V. Alstine appears on a return of disbanded troops and Loyalists settled in Cataraqui township no. 3 (Fredericksburgh), mustered 6 Oct 1784 with one man, one woman, one boy over age 10, one boy under age 10, one girl under age 10, 4 ½ rations per day, on their lands. He appears on a list of settlers at township no. 3 (Fredericksburgh) above Cataraqui, 1785, muster roll no. 14. Isaac Vinalstine appears on a list of Loyalists attached to the late 2d Battalion of the Kings Royal Regiment of New York victualled at the 3rd township (Fredericksburgh) above Cataraqui between 1 July and 31 Aug 1786 with one man, one woman, one boy over age 10, one girl over age 10, one girl under age 10, 4 ½ rations per day. Jonas Vanalstine with one man (himself) beside Isaac on same list.

Claim of Isaac VanAlstine, no. 925, late of Pennsylvania. Claimant resided at Cote de Lac in '83. Is a native of America. Resided at Susquehanna when Rebellion broke out. Joined in '78. Served in Sir Johnson's Regiment all the War. Had 300 acres land Susquehanna, 5 years before the War; had no deed. Cleared 4 or 5 acres. Built a house. Lost 1 horse driven off by the Rebels, furniture, utensils, very little. Isaac Larraway, witness: Claimant had cleared 4 acres. He had been in possession before the War. Had a mare. He had a plow and harrow and a little furniture.

Isaac Van Alstine, Sr., praying that the lands to which his late father Lambert Van Alstine might have been entitled to may be granted to his heirs. Recommended to grant 200 acres to the heirs of Lambert Van Alstine in addition to what he may have received (Upper Canada, Land Book C, 1st Nov 1797 - 18th Nov 1797).

Isaac d. c. 1812 Richmond Township.

Children:

son b. before 1769.

son b. after 1769.

Isaac VanAlstine b. after 1769 m. Phebe Benson.

son b. after 1774.

Margaret VanAlstine b. after 1774 m. Peter Dulyea.

Jane VanAlstine b. after 1774 m. cousin Jonas VanAlstine.

3. Jacobus (James) VanAlstine b. c. 1738 m. Lydia Laraway baptized 11 Nov 1745 Schoharie, New York. Jacobus appears on a list of Capt. Thomas Ackerson's Company, 1767, Schoharie, New York. James appears on the 1777 assessment list of the Upper River District. They removed to the refugee camps in Quebec with other members of the VanAlstine family.

James at Pt Claire, Quebec, 1 July 1779 with one man, one woman, one male over age 10, three males under age 10, one female under age 10. On a return dated 25 July to 24 Aug 1779 of Machish (Machiche) James appears with one man, one woman, three male children under age 10, one female child over age 10,

5 rations per day. On a return dated 25 Sept to 24 Oct 1779 at Machiche James VanAlstine appears with one man, one woman, one child over age 10, three children under age 10.

Lydia at Sorel, 25 Oct to 24 Nov 1780 with three males under age 6, one female over age 6. Lydia Vanalstine is listed on a return of disbanded troops and Loyalists settled in township no. 4 (Williamsburgh), mustered 14 Oct 1784 with one woman, two boys over age 10, one boy under age 10, one girl over age 10, 4 ½ rations per day, at Johnstown. Lydia appears on a list of settlers at township no. 4 (Williamsburgh) below Cataraqui, 1785, muster roll no. 7.

Claim of Lydia VanAlstine widow of James VanAlstine, no. 935, 29 Sept 1787, late of Tryon County. Isaac Crouther, present husband of Lydia VanAlstine appears. Says his wife was at Montreal a year before the regiment was discharged. Her first husband was in Sir Johnson's 1st Battalion. Died during War. She sent a claim by Captain Leake in '83. James VanAlstine left five children. They appear to have been all under age in '83. They are all here. The eldest son Lambert served in Sir Johnson's regiment as fifer. James VanAlstine had served all the War in Sir Johnson's regiment. Lived on Susquehanna. Had lands on Susquehanna. Isaac VanAlstine, witness: James VanAlstine had cleared 10 acres, built a house, had 2 cows, 1 mare. The rebels took them.

Children:

Jochum Lambert VanAlstine baptized 26 Jan 1761.

Jacobus Jochem VanAlstine baptized 26 Feb 1763.

Simon VanAlstine baptized 26 Feb 1763.

Lambert VanAlstine b. 28 Jan baptized 4 Mar 1765 Catskill, New York appears on "A Roll of the Age, Size, Country, and time of Service of the Sergeants, Corporals, Drummers, and privates of 2nd Battalion, Kings Royal Regiment, New York" signed by Major John Boss, received Quebec City 25 Apr 1783, age 19, 5' 8", born America, served 3 years.

Jonas VanAlstine b. 7 Apr baptized 21 June 1767 appears on "A Roll of the Age, Size, Country, and time of Service of the Sergeants, Corporals, Drummers, and privates of 2nd Battalion, Kings Royal Regiment, New York" signed by Major John Boss, received Quebec City 25 Apr 1783, drummer, age 17 years 5 months, 5' 4", born America, served 7 years. Jonas m. cousin Jane VanAlstine.

Margrietje VanAlstine b. 29 June baptized 4 July 1769 Catskill, New York.

Isaac VanAlstine b. 6 Jan 1773 Standing Stone.

Aaron VanAlstine b. 29 Mar 1775 Standing Stone.

James VanAlstine b. 21 June 1776 Batavia, New York enroute to Canada.

7. Harmenus VanAlstine baptised 4 June 1749.

Suffrenus VanAlstine

VANDEBURGH (also Vanderbarrack, etc.)

Garret Vanderbarrack b. c. 1741 appears on the 1777 assessment list of the Upper River District. From where he appears on the list, residence must have been at or near Wysox.

The Vanderburgh family removed to the refugee camp at Machiche near Montreal, Quebec. On a return dated 25 July to 24 Aug 1779 of Machish (Machiche) G. Vanderbarrack appears with one man, one woman, three female children under age 10, 3 ½ rations per day, came from Niagara 26 July. On a return dated 25 Sept to 24 Oct 1779 at Montreal appears G. Vanderbarrack with one man, one woman, three children under age 10, from Niagara. Many of their former neighbors on the Susquehanna appear along with them on the same lists.

Garrett m. Feb 1784 in Montreal, Barbara Kimmerly widow of Jacobus Andreas Kimmerly.

Garret Van de Berich appears on a list of Loyalists at the Mohawk Settlement above Cataraqui between the 1st July and 31 Aug 1786 with one man, one woman, three girls over age 10, 5 rations per day. Lambert Van Alstine, who also had resided on the Susquehanna was on the list next to Garrett.

Garret Van Deberg of Richmond, late private in the Royal Yorkers, petitions for the additional Bounty. Under the Instructions of 1783, he appears entitled to 100 acres for himself, and 300 for his family, consisting of a wife and five children. His improvements also entitle him to the Bounty, for which a certificate is now granted, he having already received 400 acres (Proceedings of the Land Office Board for the District of Mecklenburg, Kingston, 24th February, 1790).

Garret Vandebarrack – Date of Certificate of Location: 9th February, 1791. Lot 5, Concession 5, 200 acres, Richmond Twp. Land Board Schedule of the Granted Land in the Township of Richmond, District of Mecklenburg, 1789 (Return of locations of land in the District of Mecklenburg, between 15th October, 1790 and 17th March, 1791).

Garret received 200 acres on Lot 8, Concession 1, and 200 acres on Lot 8, Concession 2. Later, in 1800, Garret received 200 acres on Lot 5, Concession 5. They resided in Richmond Township.

Garrett d. 14 Apr 1835 94 years Richmond.

In Richmond, on 4th inst., Garret Van Den Berg, in the 94th year of his age. He came to Lower Canada at the time of the Revolutionary War; He was a soldier, and an undaunted U.E. Loyalist. After peace took place, he removed from Lower Canada, and was one of the first settlers in this place. He left one daughter, 8 Grandchildren, 35 Great Grandchildren, and 2 Great Great Grandchildren (Christian Guardian, May 6, 1835).

Children:

1. Elizabeth Vanderburgh b. c. 1769-76 m. John German.
2. Mary Vanderburgh b. c. 1769-76 m. Cornelius Oliver.
3. daughter b. c. 1769-76
4. child.
5. child.

VANDERLIP

Frederick van der lip and wife Lydia Heyns (probably Haynes) were witnesses at the baptism of a child baptized 17 Nov 1754 (Walpack Reformed Church). The church was located at Walpack in Sussex County, New Jersey near the Delaware River. Boudewyn van der Lip and wife Tenty Engelind had a daughter Dorothea baptized 18 ___ 1741 (after 2 July) in the same church. Boudewyn and wife Tenty Engeland can be found earlier in the Kingston Reformed Church records with a son Boudewyn baptized 14 May 1738 whom evidently died as they had a second son Boudewyn baptized 2 Sept 1739. They also appear in the Smithfield Reformed Church records on the Delaware near the Walpack Church and she is shown as Themse Engellant with a son Elias baptized 30 Dec 1744. Boudewyn and Themse (also Themese) were witnesses at baptisms 23 Aug 1747 and 9 July 1749.

Dennis Vanderlip enlisted 22 Apr 1760 in New York Provincial Troops, age 23, 5' 4", fair, American, laborer. Dennis and Martha Vanderlip had a son Elias b. 11 Feb baptized 14 Apr 1765 (Staten Island Church Record).

Frederick Vanderlip made application for lands on Broadhead and Tobyhanna Creeks in 1765 (Pennsylvania Archives, Third Series, Vol I, pgs 406 and 407) located in current Monroe County, Pennsylvania. Tobyhanna Creek has its beginning in present Monroe County, Pennsylvania and flows into the Lehigh River. This would be in the same county in which the Smithfield Church existed that the above Boudewyn van der Lip was found.

"At the Surveyor Genehals on Wednesay the 7th of Feb'y 1776.

Present:

The Secetary Mr. Tilghman.

The Receiver General Mr. Physick.

The Surveyor General Mr. Lukens.

Robert Levers

agt.

Samuel Powell &

Joseph Morris

Upon considering the Papers and Allegations of the Parties it appears that Mr. Powell & Mr. Morris claim by Warrants of 4th & 6th March & 11th of April 1775 to themselves & Margaret and Richard Willing for lands on Broadheads Creek and Tobihanna and Surveys but not returned under them, And Robert Levers claims under Applications by Abel Gibbons Nicholas Lesher and Frederick Vanderlip made in 1765 for Lands in those parts An also sets up a Warrant in the year 1750 for Lands Robinson had assigned to the late Mr. Lardner and partly Surveyed to him on Broadheads Creek in a place called Purgatory It appeared also that Mr. Levers had applied to the Deputy Surveyor of the District to survey some Lands for him in those parts before Mr. Powell & Mr. Morris obtained their Warrants but that he cou'd not then do the business being otherwise engaged It appears also that the Application of Abel Gibbons interferes with the Warrnat of Mr. Powell but that their is vacant land sufficient for both And that the Application of Vanderlip & Lesher do not satisfactorily appear to interfere at all with the Claims of the Defendants And it was long after the time allowed for making Surveys on those Applications before Mr. Levers even applied to the Surveyor to execute them. And upon the whole Matter the Board are of the Opinion that the Warrant of Peter Robinson must have a preference & be laid where the survey was began and that the Application of Abel Gibbons must be laid in a convenient manner as may be on part of Mr. Powell & Mr. Morris's Survey & the adjacent Vacant Lands so as to include the descriptive part of the Application with as little inconvenience to their Surveys as may be, But that the Applications of Vanderlip & Lesher ought not to effect the Claims of the Defendants.

Jesse Lukens was a surveyor for Pennsylvania and he kept a diary in 1774 while surveying the upper Susquehanna. In an entry dated September 2 – “About six o'clock came to Vanderlip's. Our party was encamped at Depue's, lower end of Tuscarora Bottom.” September 3 – “Mr. Depue wants our tract at the Wialoosing (Wyalusing) Falls, on the west side. Promised him the preference of purchase, and also to send him a barrel of Philadelphia or New England rum by the first opportunity. Struck camp and went down to Vanderlip's and got some butter, etc. I went to the bottom above ye mouth of Mushappe from Vanderlip's with canoe and encamped by a small spring.” September 4 – “Sent Sims to Vanderlip's for corn and milk. We have about 3 lbs flour only and no kind of meat.”

Augustin Hunt and Frederick Vanderlip, now residing on the Susquehannah Purchase, being men that have and now do so conduct themselves by spreading reports about ye town of Westmoreland, much to ye disturbance of ye good and wholesome inhabitants of this town, and by their taking up and holding land under ye pretension of ye title of Pennsylvania . . . It is now voted That ye said Hunt be expelled this Purchase, and he be, as soon as may be, removed out of ye Purchase and out of yet town of Westmoreland (Town Meeting, Wilkes Barre, 22 Nov 1774).

He appears as Frederick Vanderslip on the 1776 and 1777 assessment lists of the Upper River District. Residence and farm was at Black Walnut Bottom (present northwestern Wyoming County on the Susquehanna River). Frederick Vanderlip appears on a list of Captain William Caldwell's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 24 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania.

“To the Honourable General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, now sitting at Hartford, the memorial of Lemuel Fitch, Richard J. Jeralds (Fitzgerald), Amos York, Benjamin Skiff, Benjamin Eaton, Benjamin Merry, John Williamson, Frederick Vanderlip, Nathan Kingsley, Nicholas Depew, Elijah Brown, Elijah Phelps, Ichabod Phelps, Elijah Phelps, Jr., James Forsythe, Thomas Millard, Thomas Millard, Jr., and James Wells, of the County of Westmoreland, humbly sheweth: That your memorialists were settlers on the Susquehanna river, in the upper part of the county aforesaid, nearly adjoining the Indian settlements, and were very much exposed to being plundered, robbed, and captivated by the Indians and Tories, and were obliged to leave our possessions and move off with our families and effects to a different part of the country for safety, whereby your memorialists are deprived of the privilege of our settlements and improvements for the support of our families; whereupon your memorialists pray your Honours would take our case into your consideration, and grant that our several rates made on the list of August, 1777, may be abated, or in some other way may grant relief, as your memorialists in duty bound will ever pray. Signed Elijah Phelps, on behalf of himself and others. Hartford, the 27th day of May, 1778.”

Aug 4 - "Arriving at a place called Black Walnut Bottom, our tents were pitched for the night on the river bank. The main body encamped on a tract formerly improved by one Vanderlip, the light troops further on where one Williamson held a plantation" (Journal of Rev. William Rogers, D. D., Chaplain of General Hand's Brigade in the Sullivan Expedition, 1779, Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Vol. 15).

August 3d. "The army marched as far as Tunkhannock, and encamped near Wortman's.

August 4th. The army marched at 5 o'clock in the morning, and encamped at night at Van der Lypp's" (Journal of Lieut. John Jenkins, connected with the campaign of General Sullivan, against the Six Nations, 1779).

August 4, 1779 - "Marched this day 13 miles to a fine bottom, by the name of Vanderlip's Plantation, abounding with Excellent English Grass" (Journal of Thomas Grant, part of surveying party under Lieutenant Benjamin Lodge with Sullivan Expedition).

On a return dated 25 July to 24 Aug 1779 of Machish (Machiche), a refugee camp near Montreal, Fredrick Vanderlipp is listed with one man, one woman, two male children over age 10, one male child under age 10, four female children under age 10, 6 ½ rations per day, "arrived from Niagara 6th July." The Kentner family also arrived the same date, former neighbors on the Susquehanna. Many other former neighbors on the Susquehanna also appear along with them on the same lists. On a return dated 25 Sept 1779 to 24 Oct 1779 Frederick Vanderlip is listed with one man, one woman, two children over age 10, five children under age 10, from Niagara.

Frederick Vanderlip and Rachel Williams had two daughters baptized in 1781 in the Trois Rivieres Protestant Church. It is unknown if she is the mother of his older children.

Frederick appears on a list of persons dated Niagara, 20 July 1784, as having "arrived the 19th July from Canada" (Quebec) with one man, one woman, three children over age 10, two children under age 10, 6 rations per day.

Will of Frederick Vanderlip late of Braintrim or Black Walnut Bottom dated 20 July 1787 was presented October 1787 in Orphan's Court, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. Thomas Wigton, yeoman of Meshoppen Creek was granted letters of administration on the estate. At a session of the court dated 6 June 1788 a schedule of debts was presented and the real estate ordered to be sold. On 6 Mar 1789 a new schedule of debts was presented in the amount of £74. At a court session dated 18 Apr 1791 Thomas Wigton had sold the real estate on Jan 1st last for £96 to Hugh Connor.

Claim of William Vanderlip, no. 861, 8 Sept 1787, late of Pennsylvania. William Vanderlip, second son appears. His father resided at Mashishi in the fall of '83 and that winter. He died in the fall of '85 without a Will, having John his eldest son now in the States. Claimant, his second son, two sisters Elizabeth and Mary unmarried, who live in the Province with Capt. Fry. They are under 2 years of age. His father was a native of Holland, settled in America 30 years ago, lived in the Susquehanna, went into the Rangers in 1777. Served 3 years in the Rangers. Was discharged on account of illness. He then continued in Canada. Came to Niagara 3 years ago. Claimant followed his father when he joined the Rangers. Claimant served in the Rangers a year and a half. He was then quite a boy and was discharged as being too young. Now resides near Niagara. His father had 300 acres on the Susquehanna, had them under Pennsylvania. They were disputed lands, 50 acres clear. 4 horses, 4 cows, 8 calves, 4 sheep, 30 hogs, furniture, utensils, a large quantity of grain. There was a barrack and 3 or 4 stacks of grain. After his father went away the Rebels took the livestock. The grain and all the buildings were burnt by the Rebels just before Col. Butler went into that country and cut off that part of the country. The Americans when they returned in apprehension of Col. Butler's coming destroyed every thing. John Depue, witness. Knew claimant's father. He joined Butler's Rangers early and served some time. William the second son, followed his father and served some time in the Rangers. Knew the place on the Susquehanna, 300 acres, the eldest son John now resides in the Colonies, he served in the Rangers, but after the Peace returned to the States. His father had a good stock, 4 cows, 2 horses, 8 calves, 4 sheep, 15 hogs, furniture and utensils, a good deal of grain. The Rebels took the livestock, burnt the other things.

Rachel Williams - Home District, widow of Frederick Vanderlip, daughter of N. Pettit, 450 acres, 3 children, P.L.N. 1786

Children:

1. John Vanderlip b. 1 Oct 1758.
2. William Vanderlip b. c. 1760.
3. Elizabeth Vanderlip m. 6 Jan 1798 (Rev. Robert Addison record of marriages) John Muirhead.
4. Mary Vanderlip.
5. son b. 1769-79 (1779 return of Machiche).

Children of Frederick and Rachel:

5. Jane Vanderlip b. 4 May 1773 baptised 15 Aug 1781 Trois Rivieres Protestant Church.
6. Esther Vanderlip b. 4 Aug 1776 baptized 15 Aug 1781 Trois Rivieres Protestant Church.

Edward Vanderlip 'of riper years' baptized 20 Dec 1792 by Rev. Robert Addison at Niagara.

Second Generation:

1. John Vanderlip b. 1 Oct 1758 m. 14 Sept 1784 in Manchester, Vermont, Lucinda Tuttle b. 1 Dec 1769. John took the Freeman's Oath in Manchester, on the first Tuesday of September 1792. In 1805 they removed to Chemung, Tioga County (that portion that became Chemung County), New York. Enumerated in Chemung in 1810. John d. 18 Apr 1824 Niagara District, Canada and Lucinda d. 8 Apr 1846 Brantford, Ontario, Canada.

Children:

- William Vanderlip b. 13 Dec 1786 Manchester, Vermont.
Stephen Vanderlip b. 31 Dec 1789 Manchester.
John Vanderlip b. 25 Aug 1791.
Swift Vanderlip b. 2 Dec 1793.
Robert Vanderlip b. 7 Dec 1795.
Ira Vanderlip b. 26 Jan 1797 enumerated 1830 census of Chemung, Tioga County, New York.
Nancy Vanderlip b. 1 Jan 1799.
Elizabeth Vanderlip b. 9 Aug 1801 St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada.
Mary Vanderlip b. 9 Nov 1803.
Wilson Vanderlip b. 12 May 1806.
Mark Vanderlip b. 1 July 1808.
Addison Vanderlip b. 27 June 1810.

2. William Vanderlip b. 1760 served in Butler's Rangers, appears on a list of settlers between Four Mile Creek and the head of Lake Ontario, 1785, muster roll no. 18. William appears on a Loyalist victualling list at Niagara of Murray's District, 14 Dec 1786 with one man (himself), one ration per day. Listed in Robert Hamilton's report of Niagara, dated 17 Sept 1787 with one man, 12 acres cleared, 7 acres of wheat sown. William m. Elizabeth Weaver.

Children:

- John Vanderlip b. 22 Feb 1788 Wentworth County, Ontario baptized 18 Feb 1793 St. Mark's Church, Niagara, Ontario.
Anna Vanderlip b. 27 Apr 1790 Wentworth County baptized 18 Feb 1793 St. Mark's Church m. Seth Bradshaw.
Jane Vanderlip b. 24 Nov 1791 Wentworth County baptized 18 Feb 1793 St. Mark's Church m. Haggai Westbrook or Edward Crosthwaite.
Edward Vanderlip b. 24 Jan 1793 Wentworth County.
Frederick Vanderlip b. 10 Dec 1795 Wentworth County.
William Vanderlip b. 21 May 1798.
James Vanderlip b. 10 May 1803.

VANGORDER

Philip and Abraham VanGorder were taken by the Committee and sent to Litchfield for trial. Abram VanGorder is related to have died at Wyoming fighting on the patriot side and his name is inscribed on the monument at Wyoming.

VANVALKENBURG

Isaac VanValkenburg was baptized 13 Feb 1712 (Reformed Church, Schenectady, New York) son of Isaac VanValkenburg and Lydia VanSlyck. He had a child by Maria Bradt and Maria was baptized 24 May 1713 (Reformed Church, Albany, New York) daughter of Sturm Bradt and Sophia Uzielle. Isaac m. 28 May 1737 (Reformed Church, Albany, New York) Jannetje Clement baptized 1 Oct 1712 (Reformed Church, New York, New York) daughter of Pieter Clement and Anna Ruijter. They are related to have removed from the area of Catskill, New York about 1773 with his brother Herman and daughter Eva and married daughters Lydia wife of Sebastian Strobe and Margarith wife of John Strobe and their families. Married daughter Annatje wife of Isaac Larroway may have accompanied them or within a few years. They are related to have first settled at Misiscum, the Indian Meadows, two miles below Standing Stone and six miles above Wyalusing, having a log house on the "low flat." Isaac's sister Margriete VanValkenburg wife of Lambert VanAlstine and family resided nearby.

Adonijah Stanborough while living at Wyoming secured a claim to a number of rights covering several thousand acres. In the deed by which he conveys his claim to William Jones, he describes one piece as containing nine hundred acres, settled by Charles Angars, John Pensil, Conrad Sill, and Adam Simmons, which would locate these in Standing Stone; a thousand acres settled by Jacob Bruner, Henry Anguish, Jacob Sipes, and Michael Shaws, this tract called Macedonia; and eight thousand acres, settled by the Van Valkenburgs, Larraways, Bruner, and others.

They are related to have found the land they settled on owned by another and in a deed dated 7 April 1787, Isaac Van Valkenburg and Bastian Strobe quit claimed to William Ross, by deed, "a lot improved in May, 1773, lying on Miscusim flat, two miles below the Standing Stone, and six miles above Wyalusing." Early in 1776 they removed up the river to Wysox and located on the west side of Wysox Creek near its mouth. Under date of 17 Feb 1776, Capt. Solomon Strong sells to Isaac and Harmanos Van Valkenburg and to Bostian Strobe each one-half share in the Susquehanna Company's purchase, which the grantor bought of Samuel Hogskiss and Daniel Lawrence, they being original proprietors. Isaac VanValkenburg appears on the 1776 assessment list of the Upper River District and on the 1777 list as Isaac Falkenburg.

On 20 May 1778 they are related to have been surprised by Indians, who, after burning their house and driving off their cattle carried all into captivity with the exception of Sebastian Strobe who had started for Wyoming. While the destruction of their property was occurring, it is related that either Isaac or Jane had taken possession of the family bible, a large, heavily bound book, and holding to it with great care, it is related an Indian snatched it and flung it into the fire. Isaac or Jane are related to have pulled it from the fire, carried it with them through all their journeys, and it was preserved, reaching Texas many years later when it returned to Bradford County several years ago and is in the possession of the Bradford County Historical Society. The men are related to have been separated and sent to various parts of Canada while the women and children were kept for some time about Tioga Point, Niagara and Montreal. It is further related that after nearly three years, arrangements were made for their exchange, which was effected near White Hall, New York where they are related to have been met by Sebastian Strobe and the whole family except John Strobe who was not included in the exchange, were re-united and returned to their old home on the Hudson.

The above information has been related in various histories and genealogies of the VanValkenburg family. However some records would indicate the family were actually Loyalists. Following the orders of Governor Haldimand in Canada, Capt. McAlpin kept lists of all the families who were entering Canada - "an effective list of all of the Loyalists in Canada receiving provisions from the King's stores, that are not charged for the same: with an exact account of the number of the families, their age, sex and the quantity of provisions per day, with remarks opposite their respective names." The families of Isaac VanValkenburg,

John Strobe, and Lydia Strobe appear on the provision list dated 1 July 1779 of Pt. Clare (Pointe Claire), now Quebec. Also, on the same list was Christ. Winterman (Christopher Wintermute), Widow Phipps (Phillips), Elizabeth Bowman, Conradt Sell, Isaac VanAlstine, Lambert VanAlstine, Widow Weaver, James VanAlstine, Isaac Lawer (Larroway), Abram Wortman, William Crowder, James McNaught, Widow Mary Beebe, Widow Elizabeth Phillips, Henry Winter, Andrew Simmons, and Mrs. Buel which comprised 126 men, women, and children at Pointe Claire. Each of these families on the list along with the VanValkenburgs and Strobes were all families from the Susquehanna. Isaac Larroway who had married Isaac and Jane's daughter Annatje was on the list along with the VanAlstines who were also related. The family of Isaac VanValkenburg on the 1779 list included one man, one woman, one male over age ten, and three females over age ten. This would seem to refer to the family of Isaac and Jane versus their son Isaac who had two sons under age ten in 1779. Daughter Lydia Strobe is listed as the head of a family and not as a widow indicating her husband was not present and was either in one of the Ranger Corps or had never entered Canada per family tradition.

For whatever reasons, Isaac and Jane, and their daughters and families decided to remove from Canada at the end of hostilities. This was not uncommon and In 1784, Sebastian Strobe and his son returned to Wysox, rebuilt their house, planted corn and potatoes, and in the fall the rest of the family returned. Isaac and Jane died a few years after their return.

Edward Hoagland wrote "Another graveyard in Wysox that was destroyed by the railroad, when it was originally built, was on the Madill place, just east of the village of Wysox, where the Strobe and VanValkeburg ancestors settled in 1776, and were buried. The remains of these people, however, were placed in boxes and re-interred in the oldest part of the Church Cemetery."

The following narrative was made available by Mrs. Mildred Rahm Smith, whose late husband, Mr. Edward L. Smith, of Towanda, PA., was a lineal descendant of Sebastian Strobe and also of Jonas Smith, early members of the Wysox Church. The paper was secured through the courtesy of Katherine Scott Hills, another descendant of Sebastian Strobe, and she made the following note: "Mrs. Jane Whittaker's Narrative, taken by Judge C. P. Avery of Owego, previous to her death in 1852. A copy of the original manuscript was made in 1878 by Mrs. J. E. Fox of Brooklyn, N. Y., from which this was copied.

***NARRATIVE OF THE CAPTIVITY OF MRS. WHITTAKER, (Jane Strobe)
DAUGHTER OF SEBASTIAN STROBE, A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER***

The aged lady, Mrs. Whittaker, who gave me the following narrative, went West in the Autumn of 1850 with her son Oliver Whittaker, and is now living in Toulon, Stark County, Ill. with him. He is a gentleman of ample means and is doing all that lies in his power, as a correct man and dutiful son, to make cheerful the declining years of his venerable mother. (Note: Mrs. Whittaker died at Toulon July 6th, 1852 after a short illness; had been for 37 years a member of the Methodist church.) Her narrative has never been printed and I believe this is the first time it has been given in a public manner.

"My father and mother with their family, myself being of the number, settled at Wysox, then called Wysocton, in Bradford Co., Pa., just below Towanda on the other side of the river, five years before the Massacre at Wyoming (See deed &c. That would bring it in 1773). We moved from Catskill, my mother and her six children, including myself, were made captives by the Indians on the 20th day of May, previous to the Massacre (1778). My grandparents (Mr. and Mrs. Van Valkenburgh) who had come with my father from Catskill, were also captured. The capture was in the morning. We were all at breakfast. The Indians numbered thirteen, with three squaws in their company. I think they were Senecas. They came from Genesee. They took us at once to Tioga Point. There they gave us as prisoners to the English under Butler.

"We were at Tioga Point when they returned from the Wyoming Massacre with their booty. I was about eleven years old at that time. We knew when the expedition started that it was fitted out for Wyoming. Among their booty were cattle and horses in great numbers. I heard them say that some of the cattle &c. tumbled off from Breakneck hill and were killed. While at Tioga we picked our living from the fields and woods, strawberries and raspberries and later in the season, blackberries.

"The Indians did not abuse us except that they gave us no bread or salt. The Indians and other forces and all the prisoners, including myself, went up the Susquehanna to Bainbridge, and some went to Unadilla, which the Indians called Teunadilla. This was in the latter part of the summer or perhaps in July. We were in that vicinity several weeks. We went up in canoes, encamped the first night near the mouth of the Owego Creek, which the Indians pronounce Ah-Waghgha. At Bainbridge and Teunadilla we had the privilege of cooking by a fireplace, a novel luxury to us since we were captives. Bushes were stuck up and wove together at the top to make something like a tent to protect us. This the

Indians helped us do, in which they were very skillful. We had eels and fish in abundance at these places. While we were there, two British soldiers deserted, making their way in the direction of Tioga Point, by the Way of Owego. "They got as far as Monghantowaus, being the beautiful plain in Nichols, which is now owned by Gen. Westbrook. This plain was a favorite corn ground of the Indians. The name originally was Maugh, meaning great and Wa-mame, plains, now changed to Moughantowaus (Mockintowaugo.)

"The two deserters having got as far as this point, were overtaken, the forms of court martial dispensed with and they were shot down at once. Their bodies were left on the top of the ground as not entitled to burial. Queen Esther of Sheshequin superintended the digging of a grave for their bodies and they were buried after the manner of the Indians. "These facts we learned from Queen Esther herself on our coming down from Bainbridge to Monghantowaus, a few days after the occurrence. We remained there three weeks, then we went to Tioga Point in canoes. My brother and cousin, two pretty well grown boys, pushed the canoes and fished for us in going up and coming down the river. We remained at Tioga Point sometime until Col. Hartley's victory over the Indians. (Col. Hartley of the Penn. Line with Major Zebulon Butler at the head of some hundred or more men, were that fall below, but in the neighborhood of Tioga to keep the Indians from a second attack upon Wyoming and to protect the frontier. This was previous and preliminary to the operations of Gen. Sullivan.) After the news of Hartley's victory, and contemplated invasion by the larger force, afterward of Sullivan, which already was apprehended by the Indians, all the captives were sent off up the Chemung on their way to Fort Niagara under an Indian escort. We passed through Newtown (Elmira), Painted Post up the Conhocton to Bath. (Mrs. Whittaker could not distinctly tell from this point their course, but she says there was a place on Lake Ontario, they called Vanderquest and to reach it "our last day's journey was on foot. We traveled twenty miles." (That point on the Lake was undoubtedly Iroquoit Bay, near the mouth of the Genesee. By looking at a map of that part of the State it will be seen that by following that part of the route of the usual Indian trails on the banks of the streams, the party to which Mrs. Whittaker belonged, from Bath, ascended the Conhocton to its head waters in the Southeast corner of Livingstone Co. Then across about six miles to Hemlock Lake on Conesus Lake, then down the Genesee to Iroquoit. The line thus described corresponds with the Indian Trail.)

Mrs. Whittaker continued, "It was a foot path well beaten and quite wide enough in many places for two abreast." After reaching the lake, part of the company went by land and part by water to Fort Niagara." As to their treatment by the squaws Mrs. Whittaker says, "They did not regard us much more than if we had been four footed animals. Sometimes they would come around and look at us and grin after the manner of the Indian but make no remark."

"We were at the Fort three weeks, then were put aboard of an English vessel and sailed for Bucks Island (I think she must have meant Duck's Island at the foot of the Lake, being next Westwardly to the Thousand Islands at the head of the St. Lawrence). We had a terrible storm on the lake and were in great danger. We went from Bucks (Ducks) Island in batteaux down the St. Lawrence to a place called Sorel. Thence to Lachine, not far from Montreal, descending the rapids I distinctly recollect. It was winter when we reached Lachine. We shoveled away the snow to make a bed of hemlock boughs to sleep on the bank. It was very cold and the exposure distressing." (A person in the room at this point expressed surprise that she could have lived through such exposure. The response of the venerable lady was, "The Almighty suits the back to the burden.")

"From Lachine we were carried to a place called St. Johns where we remained as prisoners two years and nine months. From that place we were sent to Three Rivers Point where the settlement was called Machust. From thence on our people making application to the Gov. we had the privilege of going back to the neighborhood of Montreal, which we did on the 1st of May, 1781 performing the journey the most of the way on the ice. We remained at or near Montreal until August of that year. We then set out for home by the way of St. Johns to Crown Point. We landed at Whitehall, where the Colonists had a fort during the Revolutionary War. The British soldiers escorted us as far as that. Our Company consisted of old men, women and children to the number of 300. (This corresponds with the number given in our historical accounts as having been sent down for exchange.)

"Carts, wagons and all kinds of vehicles were gotten together at Whitehall to help the returned captives to their homes.

"From Whitehall we went to Albany." (When Mrs. Whittaker and her relatives were approaching Saratoga, an incident occurred, her meeting with her father, for whom they had mourned as among the slain at Wyoming, which renders it necessary to allude to the original capture at Wysox.) "The night before the capture which was May 20, 1778, an Indian sought the shelter of my father's house and remained there all night. Her father being on friendly terms with them generally the Indians often did so. In conversation however, during the evening with him, my father satisfied himself that the settlements were to be molested.

"The Indian left in the morning after having been very kindly treated, but my father had become so alarmed that he saddled his horse immediately to go to Wyoming to procure a sufficient guard to aid him in escorting his family and relatives to a place which at that time appeared to be a place of safety.

"He had before had the promise of a guard, --An officer of Wyoming had assured him that a guard should be sent whenever danger threatened. Within a few hours after he had received the parting salutations of his trembling family, the houses of the settlement were surrounded as before stated." (Note: The houses belonged to her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac VanValkenburg, and two other daughters of the VanV's, who were married, and with their families lived in Wysox. They were the first settlers. It does not appear that the Indian who had been so hospitably entertained the night previous was of the party.) Mrs. Whittaker said, "They looked diligently for my father in the beds and under the beds. They told my mother she might as well tell where he was for they would certainly find him, and if she did not tell they would scalp him when they found him. That he was no friend to the Indians for he had been several times to

Wyoming and informed the people there that preparations were making for an attack upon them." (Her father thus escaped, but what must have been his feelings when he returned the next day full of paternal solicitude, accompanied by his guard from Wyoming to find the houses of the settlement in ashes, the hearthstone desolate and every one of his family in the hands of the Indians. Truly has this been called the time that tried men's souls, but behind the clouds the sun still shone and that same father, after offering up prayers for the protection of his family buckled on the patriot's armour and enrolled himself among the volunteers for the protection of doomed Wyoming and fought shoulder to shoulder with them in that memorable battle which preceded the Massacre. Having better fortune than most of that gallant band, he escaped the scalping knife and lived to do his country further service during the war. For three long years he lived without knowing the fate of his family, and they alike ignorant and doubting of his. Once they heard that he fell at Wyoming and again that he was saved, and again that he was slain.)

"It being understood throughout the state that 300 prisoners were coming via Skeensborough, my father made his way to Albany for the purpose of ascertaining whether his family might not possibly be among the returned captives. On examining the exchange list he found our names. He pushed on at once to Saratoga and a few miles beyond that point met them all."

(A description of the meeting we can all picture to ourselves better than describe. The venerable lady who gave me this account when she reached that part of the narrative, the meeting of her father, --made it deeply significant by her silence, her emotions were too strong for speech. To pursue the narrative, the father and family with all the restored captives came to Albany. There he took charge of his family and brought them to Catskill where they remained until the war was over. In the Spring of the next year, after peace was declared, her father and brother came on to Wysox, and in the Fall the family and relatives joined them. They found everything had been burned that could be fired. Their cattle had all been made booty of and everything of value plundered.)

Life Afterwards

"I was married some three years after we got back to Wysox and then my husband and I removed to Owego.

"My maiden name was Jane Strobe.

"My father was Sebastian Strobe. (My mother Lydia VanValkenburgh Strobe.) My first husband, with whom I came to Owego was Jeremiah White. My second husband's name was Gideon Whittaker.

"When I first came to Owego, soon after my first marriage, we settled at a place near where the families of Ephraim Leach and his brother now live. At that time there was an old log house near the bank of the Susquehanna River in the lower part of the present village which surveyors had occupied. Esq. McMaster first came on with his family."

John Secord

"While we were captives on the Susquehanna, a man by the name of John Secord, a Tory, had some flour which had been brought from Niagara and he was dealing it out to one and another of the company, and my mother went to him and begged for some for her children who were almost starving. He refused to let her have any. His son Cyrus who was standing by, said 'She is not to be blamed for her husband's being a rebel,' but he steadily refused to give her a morsel. The son however, gave some to my mother without his knowing it. After the war, this same Secord and his son Cyrus came from Niagara to Wysox to settle but he did not stay long. My father heard he thought of settling on Franklin Flats and he went to him with a heavy ox ship and said 'John Secord, do you suppose we are going to have you among us when you refused to let my wife have flour for her starving children,' and followed that up with a terrible whipping. He left the settlement, but my father also told him before he left, if his son Cyrus would come he would be glad to have him for a neighbor and would do all for him that one neighbor should do for another.

"When we were brought to Tioga Point as captives, we found the flats along the river at that place and Owego cleared and corn raised. The straws from many of the flats off. Strawberries were wonderfully abundant.

"Queen Esther's plantation as it was called, was on the West side of the Susquehanna, extending above and below the junction of the Chemung on its West side."

Indian Names

Mrs. Whittaker said the Indians pronounced the river Susquehawna, Wysox they called Wysockton--Tioga, Tow-e-o-gah. Towanda, Tawndow. Chemung, Cheumak, Niagara, Oh taw-ga-rah, Owego--Aw-waw-gah.

"There was a squaw by the name of Chemnak, who lived up the Chemung, from whom I understood the river was named. She was called a Queen and Queen Esther called her sister, on a visit which both made to my father." (I mentioned to her what Red Jacket said of the origin of this name [Shemung]). She said she had often heard of this horn but not as connected with the name of the river. I may mention here the same horn was at an early day sent to the British museum by one of the Colonial Governors, as a great curiosity. It measured some 14 feet in height. It was a single horn from one side of an Elk's head.) "The squaws did not paint their faces. They never appeared disposed to harm us. They always kept on their side of the fire, and we on ours.

"When my first husband died in 1805, Humphery Avery helped and befriended me in settling his estate, as also did Judge Wills. My husband left no will, having died suddenly of an accident by getting his leg crushed in a Grist Mill near where the late Deacon Jones used to live.

"Above Wysox on the river, before the war, the nearest settlers were at Sheshequin and below the Fitzgeralds."

Child of Isaac and Maria.

1. Isaac VanValkenburg baptized 17 Dec 1732 (St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Schoharie, New York).

Children of Isaac and Jannetje:

2. Lydia VanValkenburg baptized 21 Oct 1737 (Reformed Church, Albany, New York).
3. Annatje VanValkenburg baptized 5 Aug 1739 (Reformed Church, Albany, New York) m. Isaac Larroway, resided Wysox near her parents and sisters on the Susquehanna. Loyalists, they removed to Canada.
4. Eva VanValkenburg baptized 4 Oct 1741 (Reformed Church, Albany, New York), related to be single when the family arrived on the Susquehanna about 1773.
5. Maritje VanValkenburg baptized 29 Jan 1744 (Reformed Church, Schenectady, New York).
6. Margarith VanValkenburg baptized 23 Feb 1745 (Reformed Church, Schoharie, New York).
7. Jannetje VanValkenburg baptized 11 July 1752 (Reformed Church, Schoharie, New York).

Second Generation:

1. Isaac VanValkenburg baptized 17 Dec 1732 m. 28 Oct 1757 (St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Schoharie) Anna Maria Werner b. 28 Oct 1736 daughter of Johannes Matthias Werner and Anna Bellinger. The family probably resided on the Susquehanna as he appears on a list of persons employed in the Indian Department at \$2 New York currency per diem, unless it was his father, along with several others who were residing on the Susquehanna (List of Officers Employed in the Indian Department with their Rank and Pay, June 15, 1777). Isaac Volkenburg appears on a list of Captain William Caldwell's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 24 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna and who were near neighbors of the VanValkenburg family. While Isaac was serving in the Rangers, Mary was left with ten children and it is related she and the children were taken from their home at North River, New York by the Patriots and marched 80 miles and left in destitute circumstances. She and the children made their way to Canada and were in Montreal by July 1779. They received food rations and lodging until 1782 when they settled in the Niagara area. The name of Isaac Vollick appears on a list of persons who subscribed their names in order to settle and cultivate the crown lands opposite to Niagara, 20 July 1784, Brant Volunteer and who received rations. Name became Vollick.

Children:

Maritje VanValkenburg baptized 28 May 1758 (Reformed Church, Albany, New York).
Matthias VanValkenburg baptized 6 Dec 1759 (St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Schoharie, New York).
Cornelis VanValkenburg baptized 16 Aug 1761 (Reformed Church, Albany, New York).
Annatje VanValkenburg baptized 26 June 1763 (St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Schoharie, New York).
Sturm VanValkenburg b. 17 Feb baptized 19 Feb 1765 (St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Schoharie, New York).
Sophia VanValkenburg b. 11 Apr 1766 (St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Schoharie, New York).
Elizabeth VanValkenburg b. Dec 1767 (St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Schoharie, New York).
Catharina VanValkenburg b. 25 June 1769 (St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Schoharie, New York).
Sarah VanValkenburg baptized 25 Nov 1770 (Beaver Dam Reformed Church, Berne, New York) m. Benoni Crumb.
John VanValkenburg b. or baptized 25 July 1772 Beaver Dam, New York.
Cornelius VanValkenburg b. c. 1774 m. Eve Larroway.

2. Lydia VanValkenburg baptized 21 Oct 1737 m. Sebastian Strope b. 1 Jan baptized 8 Jan 1743-44 (Zion Lutheran Church, Ulster County, New York) son of Johan Heinrich Straub and Anna Maria Catharina Speicherman. They purchased ½ Connecticut share from Solomon Strong 17 Feb 1776. They resided at Wysox near her parents and her sisters. Bosteon Strope appears on the 1776 assessment list of the Upper River District. Sebastian was enroute to Wyoming when the rest of the family was captured by Indians. He served in the American Army and was at the Battle of Wyoming and it is related he survived by hiding in a patch of thistles and witnessed the killing of Lieut. Shoemaker by Loyalist Henry Windecker. Anne M. Osterhout in her Frontier Vengeance: Connecticut Yankess vs. Pennamites in the Wyoming Valley indicated that she found her being supported by the British government in Canada. On 7 April 1787, Isaac Van Valkenburg and Bastian Strope quitclaimed to William Ross, by deed, "a lot improved in May, 1773, lying on Miscuscim flat, two miles below the Standing Stone, and six miles above Wyalusing." In the 1790 census enumerated with one male of age sixteen and over (b. before 1774), two males under age sixteen (b. 1775-90), and four females. Enumerated in Wysox in 1800 with one male of age ten and under age sixteen (b. 1785-90), two males of age sixteen and under age twenty six (b. 1775-84), one male of age forty five

and over (b. before 1755), and one female of age forty five and over (b. before 1755). Sebastian d. 4 June 1805. Lydia perhaps the female of age forty five and over enumerated in the household of son-in-law Henry Tuttle in 1810. Lydia d. 1814 buried on their farm, Wysox, Pennsylvania.

Departed this transitory life on Tuesday evening the 4th inst., Sebastian Strobe, aged 70. He was one of the first settlers of this country. His sickness which continued near three months, he bore with Christian fortitude and died with a hope of salvation. He has left an aged widow and a number of children to lament his irreparable loss (Luzerne County Federalist, Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, June 15, 1805).

Children:

Heinrich Strobe baptized 3 July 1768 (Linlithgo Reformed Church, Columbia County, New York) m. Catherine Fox.

Jannetje Strobe b. 15 Mar baptized 22 May 1770 (Katsbaan Reformed Church, Ulster County, New York) m. Jeremiah White (2) Gideon Whitaker.

Maria Strobe baptized 13 July 1771 (Reformed Church, Catskill, New York) m. Henry Tuttle.

Annatje Strobe baptized 5 Sept 1773 (Reformed Church, Catskill, New York) drowned with her sister in law Lucy Strobe while going down the river in a canoe.

child perhaps b. c. 1775 (Jane daughter of Sebastian and Lydia stated her mother and six children were captured)

Isaac Strobe b. 15 Mar 1777 m. Lucy White.

Johannes Strobe b. 2 Dec baptized 25 Dec 1782 (Reformed Church, Catskill, New York) m. Eleanor Fox.

Elizabeth Strobe b. c. 1784 Wysox, Pennsylvania m. Matthias VanHorn, divorced (2) William F. Dinanger.

6. Margarith VanValkenburg baptized 23 Feb 1745 m. Johannes Strobe baptized 19 Nov 1738 son of Johan Heinrich Straub and Anna Maria Catharina Speichermann. Following the orders of Governor Haldimand, Capt. McAlpin kept lists of all the families who were entering Canada and a Provision list dated 1 July 1779 - "an effective list of all of the Loyalists in Canada receiving provisions from the King's stores, that are not charged for the same: with an exact account of the number of the families, their age, sex and the quantity of provisions per day, with remarks opposite their respective names." The families of John Strobe, Isaac VanVolenburg, and Lydia Strobe appear on the provision list of 126 men, women, and children dated 1 July 1779 of Pt. Clare (Pointe Claire). The family of John Strobe consisted on one man, one woman, one male child over age ten, and one female child under age ten. John is related to have suffered torturing by his Indian captors, the scars of which he bore when he returned from captivity. Enumerated in 1790 with two males of age sixteen and over (b. before 1774) and four females. Not enumerated in Wysox in 1800, John perhaps having d. before that date. Margaret is perhaps the other female over age forty five in the household of her brother in law Sebastian Strobe. Margaret was enumerated in 1810 in Wysox with one male of age sixteen and under age twenty six (b. 1785-94) and one female of age forty five and over (b. before 1765). Margaret enumerated in Wysox in 1820 with one female under age ten (b. 1811-20), and one female of age forty five and over (b. before 1775), engaged in agriculture.

Children:

Isaac Strobe baptized 8 May 1768 (Reformed Church, Catskill, New York) m. Abigail White.

Maria Strobe baptized 18 Apr 1772 (Reformed Church, Catskill, New York).

WARTMAN

Abraham Wartman (Waertman, Woertman, etc.) b. c. 1738 Germany m. Anna Catherina Bowman daughter of Jacob Bauman and wife Elisabeth. She was named in her father's will, dated 6 Jan 1757 sons Peter and Jacob to pay unto "Cathrina Wartman the sum of eight pounds." They removed to the Susquehanna River and settled on lot 15 in Putnam Township at Tunkhannock. Abram Workman appears on the 1776 assessment list of the Upper River District. Catherina's brothers George Adam Bowman and George Jacob Bowman and their families also settled on the Susquehanna.

Abraham Wartman appears on a list of persons employed in the Indian Department at \$4 New York currency per diem (List of Officers Employed in the Indian Department with their Rank and Pay, June 15,

1777). The Wartman family is related to have removed to Canada in 1777. Abraham Wartman appears on a list of Captain Walter Butler's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 25 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania.

August 3d. "The army marched as far as Tunkhannock, and encamped near Wortman's" (Journal of Lieut. John Jenkins, connected with the campaign of General Sullivan, against the Six Nations, 1779). There was a spring where they settled and for many years was known as Wortman Springs.

Abm Wartman appears on a return of disbanded troops and Loyalists settled in township no. 1 (Kingston), mustered 9 Oct 1784 with one man, one woman, one boy over age 10, three rations per day, 1 acre cleared, residing on the land. Abm Wartman appears on a list of settlers at Township no. 1 (Kingston), 1783, muster roll no. 4. Abraham appears on a list of Loyalists victualled at the first township (Kingston) above Cataragui from 1 July to 31 Aug 1786 with one man, one ration per day. There is probably an error and it should read one man, one woman, one boy over age 10, 3 rations per day, which is attributed to John Wartman, who is beside Abraham on the list.

Abraham d. 1787.

Claim of Abraham Wartman, no. 1195, 25 Feb 1788, late of Pennsylvania, dec'd. John Wartman, 2nd son of Abraham Wartman appears. Says his father died last year. His eldest brother Peter is at Cataragui. His lamed from an accident and could not come, but witness is authorized to act for him and produces a letter of attorney to enable him to do so. The late Abraham Wartman was at Coteau de Lac, in the fall of '83 and sent a claim home to England by Capt. Leake. The late Abraham Wartman was a native of Germany, came young to America. Lived in the Susquehanna when Rebellion broke out. He joined the British in 1777. He served 3 years in the Army. He was then discharged on account of age and came to Canada and was employed in the King's Works as artificer. He afterwards settled in Cataragui. Died last year, leaving Catharine his widow and 3 brothers all at Cataragui. His mother came to Canada with her husband. His eldest brother came in at the same time and was employed in the King's Works. Witness and the younger brother came in at the same time. They were both too young to serve. The eldest brother of all was killed in service in 1788. His father had a farm in the Susquehanna. He had taken up some land at the office at Philadelphia. It was on the disputed lands. He took possession seven or eight years before the War. He built a house, barn, and outhouses. Thinks there were 24 acres clear. He had a mare and colt and horse, yoke of oxen, 2 heifers, sheep, hogs, furniture and utensils. These things were taken after his father and eldest brother joined the British. Witness and his mother were at home and were obliged to quit and the Rebels took all the things above mentioned. Conrad Sills, witness: Knew the late Abraham Wartman. He was very loyal. He and his eldest son joined Col. Butler's Corps in 1777. He served two years. Then he and his family came into Canada. His eldest son was killed in service. His property was all lost, after he came away. He had some proprietor's land in the Susquehanna. It was disputed land. Thinks he had cleared 30 acres. A fine young orchard. He had a house, barn & c. Gives same account of stock.

Children:

1. Christiana Wartman baptized 15 Mar 1756 Stone Arabia Lutheran Church, present Palatine, Montgomery County, New York m. John Courtland.
2. Susannah Wartman baptized 16 May 1757/59 Albany m. John Secord.
3. Jerusha Wartman b. c. 1761 m. 29 June 1778 John Comer.
4. Barnholdt Wartman baptized 1 July 1763 d. 1788.
5. Peter Wartman b. c. 1765.
6. John Wartman b. c. 1767.
7. Barnabas Wartman baptized 10 Aug 1772 Albany.
8. Horace Wartman b. c. 1779 d. 1784.

Possibly Adam Wartman was a son who appears on a list of persons employed in the Indian Department at \$4 New York currency per diem (List of Officers Employed in the Indian Department with their Rank and Pay, June 15, 1777).

Second Generation:

5. Peter Wartman b. c. 1765 appears on a return of disbanded troops and Loyalists settled in township no. 1 (Kingston), mustered 9 Oct 1784 with one man, one ration per day, with a notation of "gone to Coteau du Lac for his crop." Peter appears on a list of settlers at Township no. 1 (Kingston), 1785, muster roll no. 4.

Peter m. Eve Grass b. c. Dec 1765 Tryon County, New York daughter of Michael Grass and Mary Ann Schulz.

Peter Wartman praying to be confirmed in the south half of the lot 10, 1st concession, and east half of lot 14, 2nd concession of Kingston which he had drawn but for which he has no certificate. Recommended if petitioner's name is on the plan transmitted from Quebec (Upper Canada, Land Book C, 1st Nov 1797 - 18th Nov 1797).

Peter d. 14 May 1824 and Eve d. 16 May 1858 Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario.

Children:

Margaret Wartman bpt 13 July 1788 m. Alexander Wright.

Mary Wartman b. c. 1791 m. Peter Coon.

Catharine Wartman b. 13 Jan bpt 10 Feb 1793 m. 31 July 1812 Joseph P. Caverly.

Elizabeth Wartman bpt 9 Nov 1794 m. 16 Sept 1811 Joseph Merritt.

John Wartman bpt 23 Oct 1796.

Daniel Wartman b. 21 June 1798.

Peter Wartman b. 5 Aug 1800.

Sarah Susannah Wartman b. 24 Feb 1804 m. Calvin W. Day.

Michael Henry Wartman b. 1807.

6. John Wartman b. c. 1767 appears on a return of disbanded troops and Loyalists settled in township no. 1 (Kingston), mustered 9 Oct 1784 with one man, one ration per day, with a notation of "gone to Coteau du Lac for his crop." John appears on a list of settlers at Township no. 1 (Kingston), 1785, muster roll no. 4. John appears on a list of Loyalists victualled at the first township (Kingston) above Cataraqui from 1 July to 31 Aug 1786 with one man, one woman, one boy over age 10, 3 rations per day, which is probably an error and should be attributed to his father Abraham who appears on the list next to John with one man, one ration per day.

John m. Rhoda Purdy. He d. before 1798 when his wife Rhoda gave birth to her first child as the wife of (2) Barnabas Day.

7. Barnabus Wartman baptized 10 Aug 1772 m. Hannah Day. Barnabas Wartman praying for lands as a loyalist. Proofs being adduced of age, behaviour and competency, recommended for 200 acres (Upper Canada, Land Book C, 1st Nov 1797 - 18th Nov 1797).

Barnabas d. 30 Aug 1858 buried Cataraqui United Church Cemetery, Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario.

Children:

Barnabas Wartman b. c. 1788.

Lewis Wartman b. c. Dec 1791.

Mary Wartman b. c. 1794.

Jerusha Wartman b. c. 1798.

Christiana Wartman b. 1804.

Melissa Jane Wartman b. c. 1809.

David Wartman.

WILCOX

Elisha Wilcox b. 29 June 1740 Killingworth, Connecticut son of Elisha Wilcox and Mary Beach.

Elisha Wilcox appears as a settler at Susquehanna in May 1772 (Zebulon Butler papers). His name appears on a petition of the inhabitants of Wyoming to the Connecticut General Assembly 3 Oct 1772 requesting formation of a Connecticut County or merging with an existing Connecticut County.

Elisha Wilcocks name appears on a petition of the inhabitants of Pittston requesting a county be set up due to the remote distance from Connecticut, dated 27 Dec 1773.

“Voted by this Company of settlers of ye five towns at their meeting march 1773 to Receive ye Bonds taken by the Several Comtees for Setling Rights and make Report to ye sd Company at their Next meeting: Haveing waited on ye several Comtees that Hath Been Heretofore appointed by sd Company to take sd Bonds &c: we found in ye [] of Capt Bulter majr Ezekiel Peirce Capt Stephen Fuller & mr Timothy Smith thirteen Bonds Fore of them taken of Elisha Wilcocks Richard west Daniel Allen & Francis Phillips for four Rights in ye township of Lackawanna for £12 Lawfull money”(Minutes of a Meeting of the Proprietors and Settlers in Wilkes Barre, March 30th, 1773).

In 1774 surveyors were sent to the Upper Susquehanna by the State of Pennsylvania. Jesse Lukens kept a diary of his activities and under date of August 18 – “We moved up the river to Saughapaughunk or Gravelly Island Run and encamped. Had some talk with Hunt, Wilcox, etc. Wilcox seems to be a cool, determined man.” Hunt refers to Augustin Hunt and it is assumed Wilcox refers to Elisha Wilcox. This area was below Mehoopany.

Upon the application of Issac Tripp Esqr Elisha Willcox Job Tripp Philip Buck and Others to have a meeting of the Proprietors of the Township of Putnam in order to Chuse a Proprietors Clark (clerk), and to Cum into sum Regular method to survey the Lotts in said Town and Do any other Business proper to be Done at said meeting
Dated Westmoreland
12 August 1776

Elisha Wilcox appears on the 1776 and 1777 assessment lists of the Upper River District.

On a Feb 1777 list of the proprietors of Putnam Township (created as a township of the Susquehanna Purchase of the state of Connecticut in what is now Wyoming County, Pennsylvania being parts of Washington and Tunkhannock Townships on the the north side of the Susquehanna River and a part of Eaton Township on the south side of the river) Elisha Willcox was settled on lot no. 23. Lot no. 23 was up Tunkhannock Creek about half way between Billings Mill Creek and the forks of Tunkhannock Creek and the South Branch Tunkhannock Creek.

He appears on a list of Captain John McDonald's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 1 June to 24 Oct 1778.

Elija Wilcox appears on a return of persons under the description of Loyalists in Capt. William Caldwell's Company in the Corps of Rangers at Niagara, 30 Nov 1783. Elijah Wilcox Senr appears on a list of disbanded troops and Loyalists to be settled on the north side of Lake Erie from a creek four miles from the mouth of the River Detroit to a small creek about a mile and a half beyond Cedar River, 1 Oct 1787, with six members in the family, lot 83, private Butler's Rangers. Elijah Wilcox Senr appears on a list of disbanded troops and Loyalists to be settled in the First Concession on the north side of Lake Erie from Marsh Creek four miles from the mouth of the River Detroit to Mill Brook about a mile and a half beyond Cedar River, 10 Jan 1789, with six members in the family, lot 83, private in Butler's Rangers.

Elisha was granted 200 acres in Essex County, Hesse District, 11 Sept 1790 (Upper Canada Land Petitions). Granted 200 acres, 23 Apr 1791. “Murder by Indians of his father Elisha with his sister Sarah Emmons, her husband Eliphiliet and a male child in 1795” (July 1795 letter).

Letter from Elisha Willcocks [sic] regarding the estate of his later father Elisha. Petition signed 9 June 1797 by Elisha Jr, Robert Dowler and Philip Wright (Surrogate Court Records, Essex County, Wills 1785-1805). Elisha Willcocks [sic] states on 25 Sept 1797 that his father Elisah Willcocks died July 1795. Petition to

administer the estate of his deceased father. Elisha states that his mother is not resident within the province [Ontario] and requests that she be summoned to appear before the court to show why his father's estate should not be granted to him.

Elisha died Point Pelee, Essex County. Statement by William Caldwell 30 Jan 1807 says Elisha Willcox of Colchester, father of Asa Willcox, is deceased and that Elisha joined Butler's Rangers in 1778 where he remained until the unit was disbanded in 1784.

A history of Bradford County, Pennsylvania states – "About 1774, a man from New England, named Elisha Wilcox, settled on Thorn Bottom, about twenty miles from the Pittston settlement, who, in June 1778, was captured by a band of Indians, detained prisoner, and compelled to be in the Wyoming battle, soon after which event he died. He had two children, Stephen and Nancy. Mrs. Wilcox afterwards married Henry Pladnor (written Pladnore and Platner), who was without doubt the first permanent settler in Monroe, migrating hither at a very early day. When Samuel Cranmer first visited the West, the Pladnor place appeared settled for some years - a field was green with growing rye, crops had been previously grown, and the year before a piece of buckwheat. After a few years Mr. Pladnor died, and in about 1820 his widow moved into Franklin where she died, it is said, aged 109 years. Nancy Wilcox married Stephen Strickland, a native of New England, who as already stated, lived upon the Cole place. His log house, with its cob chimney and huge fireplace, that occupied nearly a whole side of the building, stood on the west side of the public road leading to Towanda, then rods south of the watering trough, and five rods north-east of Mr. Cole's residence. When Strickland came here is not known. The first child, Hannah was born July 22, 1789, and was buried at Cole's, in 1791. We would venture, however, that he married Nancy Wilcox in about 1788 and made Monroe his home, until he moved to Wysox in about 1798. Stephen Wilcox settled in Franklin township and afterwards moved west. Another daughter of Mrs. Pladnor married an Ogden, who for a time lived at Canton."

Elsewhere in a history of Bradford County it states – Elder Sewell W. Alden says, "A family by the name of Pladnor removed from Wyoming to within what is now Monroe borough in 1779, and occupied the flats east of the present village for years. The Pladnors are well remembered by the writer, and it is said of them that they were truly loyal to the Pennamites and opposed to the encroachments of the Connecticut people. Mrs. Pladnor associated with the Indians, shot their rifles at a mark, ran foot races with them and witnessed their rude life and times, and then in after years was accustomed to relate the stirring incidents to the writer and his young associates to beguile the indoor hours of a long winter evening. Mrs. Platner had formerly been the wife of Elisha Wilcox, who had settled at Thorn Bottom, about twenty miles from the Pittston settlement. In June 1778, Wilcox was captured by a band of Indians, detained prisoner and compelled to be in the Wyoming battle, soon after which event he died. He had two children, Stephen and Nancy. Mrs. Amy Platner afterwards married Henry (John) Platner and came to Monroe. Her children accompanied her: Stephen Wilcox settled in Franklin township and afterwards moved West; Nancy Wilcox married Stephen Strickland of Wysox; another daughter, Miss Platner, married an Ogden, who for a time lived at Canton. After a few years Mr. Platner died, his widow subsequently removing to Franklin township, where her demise occurred about 1830, aged 109 years."

Amy wife of Elisha Wilcox became the wife of John Henry Platner (Pladnor, etc.). He is perhaps the John Platner enumerated in Luzerne County in 1790. He was deceased by 1800 when "Ama Platner" was enumerated in Wysox Township with one male of age ten and under age sixteen (b. 1785-90), one male of age twenty six and under age forty five (b. 1776-94), and one female of age forty five and over (b. before 1755). Stephen Wilcox her son was enumerated in the next household. Amy enumerated in Canton Township, Luzerne County in 1810 with one female of age ten and under age sixteen (b. 1795-1800) and one female of age twenty six and under age forty five (b. 1766-84). Obviously, an error by census enumerator and the last box of age forty five and over should have been marked. Amy Platner appears on the first assessment of Canton Township in 1813 along with son-in-law Stephen Strickland. Amy married Noadiah Cranmer b. 26 Aug 1736 New Jersey, whose wife Catherine d. 2 Nov 1793. "Ama Cranmer" enumerated in Franklin Township, Bradford County in 1830, aged 100 and over, living alone, and enumerated next to the household of son Stephen Wilcox. Noadiah d. 14 Feb 1829 buried Cole's Cemetery, Towanda.

Children:

1. Hezekiah Wilcox b. c. 1764.
2. Stephen Wilcox b. 9 Apr 1767.
3. Nancy Wilcox b. c. 1767
4. Elisha Wilcox, Jr., b. c. 1769.
5. James Wilcox.
6. Sarah Wilcox m. Eliphalet Emmons.
7. Morris Wilcox.
8. Asa Wilcox b. c. 1776.
9. Mary Wilcox m. Thomas Drouillard.

Second Generation:

1. Hezekiah Wilcox b. c. 1764 m. Sarah Brown daughter of Gasper Brown.

On 29 April 1789 granted 200 acres north side of River La Tranche (Thames River).

On 31 July 1797 asks as his right as UEL for Lot 18, south side River Thames, first Township on which he has already built and improved his lands. He has a wife and 5 children and prays for a further grant for his family. He was granted 50 acres of family land. There is a certificate of 200 acres of land granted but no note as to location.

On 20 Dec 1806 states that he is the son of Elisha Willcox, a Loyalist and has received a patent for 200 acres of land, Lot 18, Concession 1 of Raleigh Township and that on July 31, 1797 he received an Order In Council for 200 acres but was never given a location. He further states the endorsement was only for 50 acres although he stated in his land petition that he had a wife and 5 children. He therefore asks to locate on the remaining lands due him.

On 22 Dec 1806 petition with note that "this is all the family lands [50 acres] to which he is entitled."

On 20 Feb 1809 residence of Raleigh Township but requests a lease for lot 21 on Broken Front on Lake St. Clair, Tilbury Township, which he received 1 Mar 1809.

On 24 Feb 1809 requests to receive the lands of the late Gasper Brown on the UE list. His petition states that he is married to Sarah Brown, daughter of the Loyalist Gasper Brown of Township of Blenheim, deceased.

On 11 Nov 1830 of Raleigh Township, Western District, Upper Canada. States he has been located for 30 years on 200 acre lot being Lot 15, Township of Warwick in 3rd Range by Eastern Boundary District. Requests the patent deed for this land.

On 15 March 1840 petition for deed Lot 15, 3rd Range, township of Harwich.

Will of Hezekiah Willcox dated 11 July 1850 of Raleigh Township, Kent County names his children: son Isaac Willcox, grandson Hezekiah Willcox son of Hezekiah Willcox; grandson Charles Willcox son of Hezekiah Willcox; daughters, not named; granddaughter Sarah, daughter of Hezekiah; granddaughter Catherine daughter of Hezekiah. Son Hezekiah and Alexander Dolsey appointed executors. Petition of Hezekiah Willcox of Raleigh Township dated 20 Mar 1851 states his father Hezekiah Willcox died 2 Nov 1850 at Chatham, Kent County.

Children:

Isaac Wilcox.
Hezekiah Wilcox.
daughter.
daughter.
Asa Wilcox.

2. Stephen Wilcox b. 9 Apr 1767 m. Rachel Campbell b. 9 Sept 1769 Blandford, Hampden County, Massachusetts daughter of James Campbell and Jane Knox. Stephen was enumerated in Wysox Township in 1800 with one male under age ten (b. 1791-1800), one male of age twenty six and under age forty five (b. 1756-74), three females under age ten (b. 1791-1800), one female of age ten and under age sixteen (b. 1785-90), and one female of age twenty six and under age forty five (b. 1756-74). "Stephen Wilcox" appears on the 1806 assessment list of Canton Township, Luzerne County. Enumerated in Towanda, Luzerne County in 1810 with one male under age ten (b. 1801-10), one male of age ten and under age sixteen (b. 1795-1800), one male of age sixteen and under age twenty six (b. 1785-94), one male of age forty five and over (b. before 1765), two females under age ten (b. 1801-10), two females of age ten and under age sixteen (b. 1795-1800), two females of age sixteen and under age twenty six (b. 1785-94) and one female of age twenty six and under age forty five (b. 1766-84). Enumerated in Franklin Township, Bradford County in 1820 with one male of age ten and under age sixteen (b. 1805-10), one male of age sixteen and under age twenty six (b. 1795-1804), one male of age forty five and over (b. before 1775), two females under age ten (b. 1811-20), one female of age ten and under age sixteen (b. 1805-10), two females of age sixteen and under age twenty six (b. 1795-1804), and one female of age forty five and over (b. before 1775). Enumerated in Franklin in 1830 with one male of age five and under age ten (b. 1821-25), one male of age sixty and under age seventy (b. 1761-70), one female of age fifteen and under age twenty (b. 1811-15), one female of age thirty and under age forty (b. 1791-1800) and one female of age fifty and under age sixty (b. 1771-80). Stephen applied for Revolutionary War pension 13 May 1835, while a resident of Franklin, Bradford County. He stated he was 68 years of age and born 9 Apr 1767 in Dutchess County, New York; that when he was about eight years old his father removed to a place called Wyoming where he resided until 3 July 1778 when it was destroyed by Indians, that on about October 1st his family returned to Wyoming where he helped erect a garrison and served in guard duty under command of Captain Simon Spalding who was under the command of Zebulon Butler. He then stated he served in a company commanded by John Franklin until first day of May 1779. He further stated he had resided in his present location since 1786 and before that at Wyoming. Stephen signed the application by mark. His application was rejected on grounds of insufficient service time. Rachel d. 30 June 1847 Elliot, Lake County, Indiana and Stephen d. 19 Dec 1849 Elliot buried Dutton Cemetery, Ross Township, Lake County.



Children:

daughter b. 1785-90.

Stephen Wilcox b. 1791-1800 m. Rachel Campbell.

daughter b. 1791-1800.
daughter b. 1791-1800.
Margaret Wilcox m. Henry Campbell.
Sarah Ann Wilcox b. 22 Jan 1805 m. Isaac Dodd.
James Campbell Wilcox b. 11 July 1807.

3. Nancy Wilcox b. c. 1767 m. Stephen Strickland b. c. 1763 perhaps Glastonbury, Connecticut. Stephen is related to have d. 1800 Connecticut while on a visit from a head injury buried Glastonbury. "Nancy Strickland" appears on the 1800 census enumeration of Wysox, Luzerne County with one male under age ten (b. 1791-1800), one male of age ten and under age sixteen (b. 1785-90), four females under age ten (b. 1791-1800), one female of age ten and under age sixteen (b. 1805-10), and one female of age twenty six and under age forty five (b. 1756-74). "Nancy Strickland" appears on the 1806 assessment list of Canton Township, Luzerne County. Nancy's name appears in the account ledger of Ezra Spalding of Canton in 1806 when she bought a gallon and five quarts of whisky, and paid the bill by one calf \$2.75. Enumerated in Canton Township, Luzerne County in 1810 with one male of age ten and under age sixteen (b. 1795-1800), one male of age sixteen and under age twenty six (b. 1785-94), two females of age ten and under age sixteen (b. 1795-1800), and one female of age forty five and over (b. before 1765). Nancy appears on the first assessment list of Canton Township in 1813 and owned four cows which was considerable property for that time period. She was the female of age sixty and under seventy in the household of son-in-law Simon Runnels in the 1830 census enumeration of Canton Township. Nancy went to Ohio with daughter Mary Runnels and is related to have d. 1841 Franklin County age 73.

Children:

Hannah Strickland b. 22 July 1789 Wysox d. 24 Jan 1791 18 months 2 days buried Cole Burying Ground.
Stephen Strickland, Jr., b. 1 Jan 1791 Monroe.
Johannah Strickland b. c. 1792 m. Israel Atherton.
Rhoda Strickland b. 7 Sept 1793 m. Dr. Sylvester Streeter.
Amos Strickland b. 5 Jan 1795.
Nancy Strickland b. c. 1797 m. Thomas B. Miles.
Mary Strickland b. 15 Dec 1799 m. 15 Dec 1818 Simon Runnels and she d. 22 May 1872 72y 4m 12 d (calculates to different birth) Monroe County, Iowa.

4. Elisha Wilcox, Jr., b. c. 1769 appears on a list of disbanded troops and Loyalists to settled in the First Concession on the north side of Lake Erie from Marsh Creek four miles from the mouth of the River Detroit to Mill Brook about a mile and a half beyond Cedar River, 10 Jan 1789, lot 82, private in Butler's Rangers.

Letter from Elisha Willcocks [sic] regarding the estate of his later father Elisha. Petition signed 9 June 1797 by Elisha Jr, Robert Dowler and Philip Wright (Surrogate Court Records, Essex County, Wills 1785-1805). Elisha Willcocks [sic] states on 25 Sept 1797 that his father Elisah Willcocks died July 1795. Petition to adminster the estate of his deceased father. Elisha states that his mother is not resident within the province [Ontario] and requests that she be summoned to appear before the court to show why his father's estate should not be granted to him.

On 20 Jan 1806 Elisha states he was born in New England, son of Elisha Wilcox a Loyalist, and that he is 38 years of age, has a family and has taken the Oath of Allegiance. Asks for 200 acres Lot 11 in 3rd concession of Colchester, which he says he has lived on and improved. Says he has lived 18 years in Upper Canada.

On 25 Feb 1808 Elisha Wilcox granted 200 acres of land at a cost of 6 pounds, 19 shillings, 4 pence for the patent fee.

Children:

Asa Wilcox.

5. James Wilcox.

Lot 65, New Settlement. Petition of James Wilcox dated 10 Sept 1790 states he was "very young" when his father Elijah [sic] Wilcox left his home and joined the Royalists. After the peace, James came to join his father in 1786 and now wants his own land. He requests 200 acres of land north side of Lake Erie, First Concession bounded on the east by Lot 64 and on the west by Lot 66.

Granted 200 acres on 29 Apr 1791 number 12 north side River La Tranche, 1st Township.

20 May 1793, Detroit: James Wilcox states he came from the Colonies to Detroit in 1787 as a Loyalist. Asks for fifth lot west of No 1 First Township south side River a La Trenche [Thames] in Essex County.

7. Morris Wilcox m. Amelia Bingham, known as Millie, daughter of Chester Bingham.

Morris Wilcox, a rider of race horses, removed to Ulster about 1792. He married Millie, daughter of Chester Bingham, and died about 1806 while out of the county attending races. He left the following children: Martha, who had married William Clark, Burlington; Mary married George E. Arnout, Monroe; Jerusha married Stephen Powell, North Towanda; James married Ruth Lane, lived at Luthers Mills, reaching remarkable old age; Sally married Cephas Clark, Burlington; Sabra married Enos Bailey, North Towanda. Mrs. Wilcox died with her daughter, Mrs. Arnout, in Monroe.

8. Asa Wilcox b. c. 1776 m. Mary Kemp daughter of David Kemp and Rebecca Rensellaer.

On 10 Jan 1806 Asy Wilcox of Colchester Township, Essex County stated he was born in New England, son of Elisha Wilcox, UEL, and is 30 years old. He has a family. He asks to occupy Lot 19 in 2nd Concession of Colchester Township.

On 18 June 1807 he was residing at Colchester, states he is the son of the Loyalist Elisah Wilcox but has no lands yet. Asks for 200 acres.

On 25 June 1807 states he is son of Elisah Wilcox who was a UEL and formerly of Butler's Rangers. Says he has lived in Canada for 20 years, has taken the oath of allegiance and been in the Militia. Further states he did actual service "at the Miamis" in 1795.

On 30 Jan 1807 statement by William Cardwell that Asa is the son of deceased Elisha Wilcox of Butler's Rangers.

Will of Asa Wilcox dated 4 Apr 1846. Mentions wife Mary; nephew Asa Wilcox son of his brother Elisha; nephew Asa Wilcox son of his brother Hezekiah; nephew John Brush and wife Mary appointed executors. Inventory of his estate taken 15 June 1846.

1851 census for Malden, Essex County, Canada West (Ontario), Mary Wilcox, widow.

WILLIAMSON

John Williamson appears on the 1776 assessment list of the Upper River District. Residence was near Black Walnut in present Wyoming County. He perhaps was from the Walpack area of Sussex County, New Jersey as Egle stated – "In addition to Nicholas Phillips, he notes that others in this party of settlers included "John Seacord, Moses Mount/z, Frederick Van Der Lippe, Williamson, John Depew and twenty-five or thirty others." Seacord, Vanderlip, and Depew had resided in the area of Walpack."

"To the Honourable General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, now sitting at Hartford, the memorial of Lemuel Fitch, Richard J. Jeralds (Fitzgerald), Amos York, Benjamin Skiff, Benjamin Eaton, Benjamin Merry, John Williamson, Frederick Vanderlip, Nathan Kingsley, Nicholas Depew, Elijah Brown, Elijah Phelps, Ichabod Phelps, Elijah Phelps, Jr., James Forsythe, Thomas Millard, Thomas Millard, Jr., and James Wells, of the County of Westmoreland, humbly sheweth: That your memorialists were settlers on the Susquehanna river, in the upper part of the county aforesaid, nearly adjoining the Indian settlements, and

were very much exposed to being plundered, robbed, and captivated by the Indians and Tories, and were obliged to leave our possessions and move off with our families and effects to a different part of the country for safety, whereby your memorialists are deprived of the privilege of our settlements and improvements for the support of our families; whereupon your memorialists pray your Honours would take our case into your consideration, and grant that our several rates made on the list of August, 1777, may be abated, or in some other way may grant relief, as your memorialists in duty bound will ever pray. Signed Elijah Phelps, on behalf of himself and others. Hartford, the 27th day of May, 1778.”

“Arriving at a place called Black Walnut Bottom, our tents were pitched for the night on the river bank. The main body encamped on a tract formerly improved by one Vanderlip, the light troops further on where one Williamson held a plantation” (Journal of Rev. William Rogers, D. D., Chaplain of General Hand’s Brigade in the Sullivan Expedition, 1779, Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Vol. 15).

John Williamson appears on a list of disbanded troops and Loyalists to be settled on the north side of Lake Erie from a creek four miles from the mouth of the River Detroit to a small creek about a mile and a half beyond Cedar River, Detroit, 1 Oct 1787 on lot 23, private Butler’s Rangers. Immediately before him and immediately after him on the same list appear John Young and Jacob Segar, both Susquehanna names. John appears on a list of disbanded troops and Loyalists settled in the First Concession on the north side of Lake Erie from Marsh Creek four miles from the mouth of the River Detroit to Mill Brook about a mile and a half beyond Cedar River, 10 Jan 1789, American born, lot 23, private in Butler’s Rangers.

WINDECKER

Hendrick Windecker b. c. 1738 New York son of Johan George Windecker and Anna Elisabeth Walrath. He would seemingly be too young to be on the following petition.

To the Honorable James De Laney, Esq., his Majesty’s Lieutenant Governor and Commander in chief of the Territories Depending thereon in Americas. The petition of Jacob Folz, Johan Jost Petri, Hannes Petri, George Klock, Kasper Leyb, Hannes Schuman, Hannes Klock, Marks Petr, Hendrick Klock, George W. Windecker, Kenneth Klock, Kasber Leyb, Handrick Merckel, Develd Merckel, Adam Conderman, Derrick Horning, Hannes Leyb, Jost Leyb, Adam Leyb, Adam Gray, Elias Gerlack, Christian Gerlack, Libs Gerlack, Daniel Petri, Ackes Von Schlecks, Derick Petri, Michael Stig, Henry Merckill, jun., Hannes Merket, Christian Petri, Hendrick Hauck, Peter Hauch, Adam Walrath, Jacob VonDerwercke, Felix Meier, Aberham Von Dewercke, Ludwick Kran, William Nelles, Geroge Klock Jr., Hendrick Windecker, John Jacob Del, Hendrick Nelles, Adam Walrath, Jr., Frederick Bellinger, Fillib Sternberger, Conrath Kib, Libs Bellinger, Aberham Lansin, Jacob Klock, Jr., Henry Wolrad, Jost Petri, Jr., Hunbly sheweth that there is still unpurchased of the native Indian Proprietors thereof a certain tract of land situate, lying and being in the County of Albany on the north side of the said Mohawk River between two certain creeks one called Cajoharen or Canada Creek and another creek called Canada Creek at Burnets Field and contiguous from the Mohawks river into the woods 25 miles of which your petitioners are desirous to purchase a quantity of 50,000 acres and 500 acres for a church in order to enable them to obtain his Majesty’s Letters Patent for the said lands that they may cultivate and improve the same. Your petitioners therefore humbly pray Your Honor will be favorably pleased to grant them your Honor’s Lycense for the purpose of aforesaid and your petitioners as in duty bound, shall ever pray.
Dated April 25, 1755.

Hendrick m. Dorothy Pickert (sometimes Pickard).

Hendrick Windecker appears on a 1764 assessment list of the Mohawk, assessed for £6 residing on lot 7A of the Windecker patent in the present town of Minden, Montgomery County, New York which was granted 12 Nov 1731 to Hartman Windecker, Conrad Countryman, and Caspar Lipe amounting to 2,000 acres. In 1768 Hendrick sold 80 acres to Conrad Hahn.

Henry Windecker was of the Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania by June 1770 (List of the Proprietors of the Five Townships, 17 June 1770, Zebulon Butler papers – many on the list were not paid proprietors in their own right although they may have represented someone who was. The five townships were the

Susquehanna Company townships of Wilkes Barre, Nanticoke [later Hanover], Pittstown [later Pittston], The Forty [later Kingston], and Plymouth. Boundaries differed considerably from the later Luzerne County, Pennsylvania townships of the same name: Susquehanna Company Settlers by Munger). He appears on a list of settlers at Wyoming in July 1771 assisting with the siege of the Fort Wyoming against the Pennsylvanians. (Zebulon Butler papers). His name appears on the petition of the inhabitants of Wyoming to the Connecticut General Assembly, Wilkes Barre, 3 Oct 1772. Henry appears on the 1776 assessment list of the Upper River District, County of Westmoreland, State of Connecticut. From where he appears on the list, residence was perhaps in the Wyalusing area.

Hendr. Windecke appears on a list of persons employed in the Indian Department at \$4 New York currency per diem (List of Officers Employed in the Indian Department with their Rank and Pay, June 15, 1777). He appears on a list of Captain Walter Butler's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 25 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania.

On a return of Loyalists at Machiche (near Montreal, Quebec) dated 25 Aug to 24 Sept 1781 appears Mrs. Windecker with one woman, one male over age 6, 3 females under age 6.

Listed in Capt. Andrew Bradt's Company, 30 November 1783, Niagara - Henry Windacker, age 46; Elizabeth Windacker, age 40; George Windacker, age 14; Magdelen Windacker, age 12; Berber Windacker, age 10; Margret Windacker, age 8, 2 rations per day. Hendrick appears on a list of persons dated Niagara, 20 July 1784, disbanded Ranger. Hendrick appears on a list of persons who subscribed their names to settle and cultivate the crown lands opposite to Niagara, 20 July 1784 with one man, one woman, four children over age 10, 6 rations per day. Henry Windecker appears on a return of Loyalists of Niagara who took the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty from 25 Nov 1784 to 25 June 1785 with one man, one woman, one boy over age 10, three girls over age 10. Henry appears on a list of settlers at the mountain and near Fort Erie, 1785, muster roll no. 19. Henry Windecker appears on a Loyalist Victualling list at Fort Erie each month from 25 Sept 1785 to 24 Dec 1786 with one man, one woman, one boy over age 10, three girls over age 10, 6 rations per day or a total of 2,202 rations for the period.

Claim of Hendrick Windron, late of Pennsylvania. Dorothy, wife of Claimant appears. Says her husband went to the Mohawk River about 10 weeks ago. He went to see some relations. She expects him back every day. All his family are here. Her husband was native of America. Lived on the Susquehanna River. He left home to join the British. He would not join the Rebels. He was one of the first that joined the Rangers. Served all the War. Claimant herself and family with several other families of Loyalists came in about 9 years ago. Is now settled near Fort Erie. Her husband had a farm in Susquehanna. He bought under the Connecticut title. He settled on it seventeen years ago. He had a deed for same; 5 or 6 acres clear; there was a house; left 3 horses, 10 hogs, furniture and utensils, tools. Nothing but their horned creatures. Produces two affidavits to Claimant's being in possession of property mentioned in his memorial and to his losses. Mr. Justice Burch certifies to Claimant's loyalty. Speaks very favorably of him. Says he is only gone on a visit into the Colonies.

They are related to have settled in Bertie Township. In 1793 Hendrick was given lease to a ferry traversing Black Rock near Buffalo. He and his family then established a tavern at Gifford's Ferry on the north side of the Grand River below Cayuga. He was perhaps living in 1814 when he is related to have put chaff and straw down on ice for one Peter Culver on his way to Port Dover to keep the oxen from slipping. He is probably buried in the Windecker Cemetery across the road from the tavern.

Children:

1. Catherine Windecker b. 20 Apr 1760 m. Peter Bower.
2. Elizabeth Windecker b. c. 1763 m. Daniel Young.
3. John Windecker b. c. 1767 appears on "A Roll of the Age, Size, Country, and time of Service of the Sergeants, Corporals, Drummers, and privates of 2nd Battalion, Kings Royal Regiment, New York" signed by Major John Boss, received Quebec City 25 Apr 1783, drummer, age 16 years 5 months, 5' 3 1/4", born America, served 2 years 9 months.
4. George Windecker b. c. 1769.

5. Mary Magdalen Windecker b. c. 1771 m. Frederick Anger.
6. Barbara Windecker b. 9 July 1774 m. James Fleming.
7. Margaret Windecker b. c. 1776 m. 7 Jan 1792 John F. Kitson.
8. Hendrick Windecker.

Second Generation:

4. George Windecker b. c. 1769 m. Sarah Sipes daughter of Jacob Sipes and Annatje Schauers (Showers). George Windecker praying for lands as a loyalist. Henry Windecker is on the U.E. list, recommended for 200 acres (Upper Canada, Land Book C, 2nd May 1797 - 16th May 1797). George d. between 1814 and 1820 North Cayuga Township, Haldimand County, Ontario.

WINTER

Henrich Winter b. c. 1741 m. Catherina Bossoon. Resided Columbia County, New York before removing to the Susquehanna. Rev. David Craft in his history of Bradford County stated of the settlers at Wyalusing there was "a man named Winters." Henry appears on the 1776 assessment list of the Upper River District. Hendrick Winter appears on a list of persons employed in the Indian Department at \$4 New York currency per diem along with a Frederick Winter (List of Officers Employed in the Indian Department with their Rank and Pay, June 15, 1777). Henry Winter appears on a list of Captain Walter Butler's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 25 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania.

On a return dated 24 July to 24 Aug 1779 at Machish (Machiche) Henry Winter is listed with one man, one woman, two male children over age 10, one male child under age 10, one female child under age 10, 5 rations per day. On a return dated 25 Sept to 24 Oct 1779 at Montreal he appears with one man, one woman, two children over age 10, two children under age 10. Many of their former neighbors on the Susquehanna appear along with them on the same lists.

On "A Roll of the Age, Size, Country, and time of Service of the Sergeants, Corporals, Drummers, and privates of 2nd Battalion, Kings Royal Regiment, New York" signed by Major John Boss, received Quebec City 25 Apr 1783 appears the name Henry Winter, age 42, 5' 5", born America, served 3 years.

Henry Winter appears on a list of disbanded troops and Loyalists settled in township no. 2 (Cornwall), 1784, with one man, one woman, two boys over age 10, one girl over age 10, 5 rations per day, one boy gone to Montreal, one girl on the land. Henry Winter appears on a list of settlers at township no. 2 (Cornwall) below Cataraqui, 1785, muster roll no. 5. Henry, Jacob, and Peter Winter appear on a list of settlers at township no. 3 (Osnabruck) below Cataraqui, 1785, muster roll no. 6. Henry appears on a victualling list of township no. 3 (Osnabruck) commencing 25 Aug and ending 31 Aug 1876 with one man, one woman, 2 rations per day. Beside him on the list appears Jacob and Peter Winter.

Resided Osnabruck, Ontario.

Child:

1. Jacob Winter b. 29 Mar baptized 24 June 1764 (St Paul's Lutheran Church, Schoharie, New York) appears on "A Roll of the Age, Size, Country, and time of Service of the Sergeants, Corporals, Drummers, and privates of 2nd Battalion, Kings Royal Regiment, New York" signed by Major John Boss, received Quebec City 25 Apr 1783, age 17, 5' 5 1/4", born America, 1st Battalion, served 3 years 6 months.
2. Peter Winter b. c. 1767 appears on "A Roll of the Age, Size, Country, and time of Service of the Sergeants, Corporals, Drummers, and privates of 2nd Battalion, Kings Royal Regiment, New York" signed by Major John Boss, received Quebec City 25 Apr 1783, drummer, age 16 years 5 months, 5' 1", born America, served 3 years.
3. Elizabeth Winter baptized 19 Aug 1770 New Concord – East Chatham, Columbia County, New York m. Peter Rupert b. c. 1763.
4. Jeremias Winter baptized 23 May 1773 (Reformed Church, Kinderhook, New York).

Frederick Winter appears on a list of Captain Walter Butler's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 25 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford County, Pennsylvania.

YOUNG

A John Young was at Wyoming in August 1771 to assist the Connecticut settlers in retaking Wilkes Barre from the Pennsylvanians (Zebulon Butler papers). He appears on a list of settlers on the Susquehanna River 5 Sept 1771 (Ledger A, Westmoreland Town Record). He is among a list of settlers at Susquehanna in June 1772 (Zebulon Butler papers).

John Stevens was a proprietor in "ye township called ye Capouse Meadow." In May, 1772, he conveyed to John Youngs a settling right at Capouse Meadow, merely for the "consideration of ye Love, Good will and affections I have and Do Bare towards my Loving Son in Law, John youngs, son to my wife Mary."

A John Young, Jr., and several other Youngs also appear during this time. It cannot be determined if the John Young who was a Loyalist was this John Young or another as the name is common. There was also a John Young in Westmoreland town records after the Revolution.

John Yonge appears on a list of persons employed in the Indian Department at \$8 New York currency per diem (List of Officers Employed in the Indian Department with their Rank and Pay, June 15, 1777) and a John Yonger appears on the same list at \$4.

John Young read a proclamation from John Butler to the people of Buttermilk Falls in May 1778, encouraging them to join the British forces at Niagara. He is identified as a former resident of Westmoreland (Harvey, pp. 944, 946, 950, 972) and was taken prisoner with other Loyalists on the upper Susquehanna in December 1777 (Penrose, p. 274). John Young on December 20, 1777 along with others in the valley were captured by the Westmoreland militia, and sent, under guard, to Hartford, and held as prisoners of war.

The results of this expedition are thus stated in the memorial of Col. Denison to the Connecticut assembly, dated January, 1778: "The men marched up the river about eighty miles, and took sundry Tories, and happily contented the Tioga Indians and entirely disbanded the conspirators." At the following session the assembly resolved "that Richmond Berry, Philip Buck, Thomas Silk, Edward Hicks, Edward Hicks, Jr., John Young, Jacob Bowman, Adam Bowman, Jr., Jacob Bruner, John Henry Short, Henry Hover, Nicholas Phelps, Nicholas Phelps, Jr., John Phelps, Jacob Anguish, George Kentner, and Frederick Frank, who were taken in arms against the United States by the militia of Westmoreland, and sent to the deputy commissary-general of prisoners of this State are ordered to be received and treated as prisoners of war, provided that nothing in the aforesaid order shall be construed to excuse said prisoners from any treasonable offense against the laws of other States."

On "A List of Prisoners in the hands of the Congress belonging to the Corps of Rangers Royalist and their Families" there is a list of Privates of the Corps of Rangers Taken on the Susquehanna Jan 1778: Philip Buck, Jacob Bruner, Redman Berry, Fredrick Frank, Oldrick Shult, Nicholas Phillips, Nicholas Phillips Junr, John Phillips, Edward Hicks, Edward Hicks Junr, John Hover, Jacob Bowman Senr, John S. Young, Thomas Silks, Adam Bowman Junr.

He appears on a list of Captain William Caldwell's Company of Rangers acknowledging full amount of pay from 24 Dec 1777 to 24 Oct 1778. This company contained many of those who were on the Susquehanna in the vicinity of present Bradford and Wyoming Counties, Pennsylvania.

John S. Young appears on a "List of Prisoners with the Rebels, Privates in Lieut. Colonel Butler's Corps of Rangers" dated 30 Oct 1780. Of the nineteen names on the list, at least fifteen were Susquehanna Loyalists.

On "A List of Prisoners in the hands of the Congress belonging to the Corps of Rangers Royalist and their Families" appears family of "Mr. John Younges – Mrs. Younges and four small children and his mother

wife of Adam Younges." It is uncertain if this is the family of the John Young of this subject or another family.

He is perhaps the Lt. John Young who appears on a return of persons in the Indian Department, Niagara, 1 Dec 1783, age 41; with Catherine Young, age 36; Abraham Young, age 17; John Young, age 11; Elizabeth Young, age 9; and Joseph Young, age 2.

Loyalists Of The Wyoming Valley Area

DINGMAN

Gerardus Dingman m. Saartje Jansen. Resided on Susquehanna at Unadilla. They had tracts from Banyard and Wallis on the south side of the river. Unadilla was burned October 1778 by rebel forces and was abandoned. Gerardus and Saartje removed to Canada with daughter Eva wife of James McNaught. Their daughter Elsyne Dingman m. John Woodcock and they with her brother Garrett Dingman removed to Warrenbush, New York until they were finally turned off by writ 1781. See claim 948 Garnet Dingman and 949 John Woodcock.

Claim of Eva Macnut, late of Tryon County, New York, widow of James Macnut. Claimants says she is now the wife of John Pencil. She was at Mashishe in '83. Her first husband James Macnut was native of America, lived on Susquehanna. Her husband had engaged to serve in Sir Johnson's 2nd Battalion in '78. He gave his name to the Sergeant to serve. He had come into Canada and meant to join, he died in '79 Mashishe. Left a son now with claimant, 14 years of age. He had 300 acres on Susquehanna of Banvard & Wallis, was to have paid in 10 years, had not paid. Cleared 20 acres. Lost 3 horses, 5 sheep, 5 hogs, furniture, clothes. The rebel Indians took them or killed them. Her father Groddus Dingman, was driven into Canada as a Loyalist. He died there in '82. He had some stock on his farm at Susquehanna, which was taken or killed. She is entitled only to a share of father's estate. She has five brothers living. Her mother died at Mashishe. Claimant is entitled to the clothes and effects which she lost at Susquehanna by the Rebels. John Woodstock, witness, knew James Macnut, had 20 acres clear on Susquehanna, 3 horses, 5 sheep, 5 hogs, furniture, and his stock was taken by the Americans. Knew Groddus Dingman, he came into Canada on account of his loyalty. He had 3 horses, 1 bull, 5 sheep, 5 hogs taken by the enemy.

DOLSON

Return of persons being farmers settled at this post, Niagara, 1 Dec 1783: Isaac Dolson, age 41; Mary Dolsen, age 30; Daniel Dolsen, age 10; John Dolsen, age 8, Isaac Dolsen, age 6; Eliz'th Dolsen, age 12; Mary Dolsen, age 3; John Dolsen, age 81.

Isaac's name appears on a list of persons who subscribed their names in order to settle and cultivate the crown lands opposite to Niagara, 20 July 1784 and who received rations.

Claim of Isaac Dolson, late of Pennsylvania, resided Niagara in the fall of '83 and ensuing winter. Native of America, lived on the Susquehanna when Rebellion broke out. In 1779 came to Niagara. He had been imprisoned and could not continue in the Country unless he joined the Rebels. He had been offered by the Rebels a Captains Commission which he refused and was put to Gaol for it. Now resides at Detroit.

FIELDS

George Field's name appears on a list of persons who subscribed their names in order to settle and cultivate the crown lands opposite to Niagara, 20 July 1784 and who received rations.

Rebecca made claim in 1787.

MCNITT (McNaught, McNutt)

James McNitt b. 1 Jan 1739 Palmer, Hampden County, Massachusetts son of Barnard McNitt and Jane Clark m. Eva Dingman baptized 13 Apr 1745 Zion Lutheran Church, Loonenburg, Greene County, New York daughter of Gerardus Dingman and Saartje Jansen. Their son James is related to have been born in Mifflin, Pennsylvania, which is in present Juniata County. The McNaughts lived on the Susquehanna at Unadilla, New York.

On a return dated 25 July to 24 Aug 1779 at Machiche, James McNaught was listed with one man, one woman, three male children under age 10, one female child over age 10, two female children under age 10, five rations per day. On a return dated 25 Sept to 24 Oct 1779 at Machiche, James McNaught was listed with one man, one woman, one child over age 10, five children under age 10.

Claim of Eva Macnut, late of Tryon County, New York, widow of James Macnut. Claimants says she is now the wife of John Pencel. She was at Mashishe in '83. Her first husband James Macnut was native of America, lived on Susquehanna. Her husband had engaged to serve in Sir Johnson's 2nd Battalion in '78. He gave his name to the Sergeant to serve. He had come into Canada and meant to join, he died in '79 Mashishe. Left a son now with claimant, 14 years of age. He had 300 acres on Susquehanna of Banvard & Wallis, was to have paid in 10 years, had not paid. Cleared 20 acres. Lost 3 horses, 5 sheep, 5 hogs, furniture, clothes. The rebel Indians took them or killed them. Her father Groddus Dingman, was driven into Canada as a Loyalist. He died there in '82. He had some stock on his farm at Susquehanna, which was taken or killed. She is entitled only to a share of father's estate. She has five brothers living. Her mother died at Mashishe. Claimant is entitled to the clothes and effects which she lost at Susquehanna by the Rebels. John Woodstock, witness, knew James Macnut, had 20 acres clear on Susquehanna, 3 horses, 5 sheep, 5 hogs, furniture, and his stock was taken by the Americans. Knew Groddus Dingman, he came into Canada on account of his loyalty. He had 3 horses, 1 bull, 5 sheep, 5 hogs taken by the enemy.

Eva d. c. 1792.

TURNER

Edward Turner appears on a return of persons being farmers settled at this post, Niagara, 1 Dec 1783 – Jurden Every, age 42; Sarah Every, age 43; Edward Turner, age 20; Hanna Turner, age 14; Sarah Turner, age 11. Edward's name appears on a list of persons who subscribed their names in order to settle and cultivate the crown lands opposite to Niagara, 20 July 1784, Brant Volunteer and who received rations.

Claim of Edward Turner, late of Pennsylvania, says he was at Niagara in '83. He is native of America, was settled on Susquehanna, came from home in 1778. His father came with him, joined the Rangers, died in the service. First joined the Rangers, served 9 months, then was in the Navy Service on the lakes during the War. His father died without a Will, leaving claimant his eldest son. Sarah, now married to Gordon Avery, his widow, two daughters, children who live with claimant. His father Moran Turner had an estate in Northumberland on the Susquehanna, this was not the disputed land. Produces locations from the offices at Philadelphia, 300 acres in 1769, 300 acres Oct 1775, 150 acres 1776. The locations are in different names, but all belonged to his father. The expense of location was £5 per 100 acres to the Proprietors besides other expenses. He also had two islands in the Susquehanna, one hundred acres each, island his father bought, the other island he took up. There were improvements on all locations, on the two islands there were 10 acres clear and an orchard. He built there. Says he values the land altogether at 10 shillings per acre. His father was driven off before he quitted the Country. Claimant heard it was advertised for sale. Left furniture, utensils, hogs and a few creatures behind, they carried away their cattle. Rebecca Field, witness – knew claimant's father, he and his son both left the country on account of their loyalty. They served in the Rangers. Has been on the father's land. Knew both the Islands, they belonged to the father. There were not any of them disputed lands. There were considerable improvements on the islands and on other lands of the father. Nathan Field, witness – Knew Morris Turner's land. He cannot say how much, but speaks particularly to ye 2 islands. Remembers him in possession before the War. There were considerable improvements on both the islands. Sarah Ann, mother to Claimant appears – Says she is willing all the payments should be made to her son, the claimant. Says she has the deeds from those persons in whose name the locations were made.

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