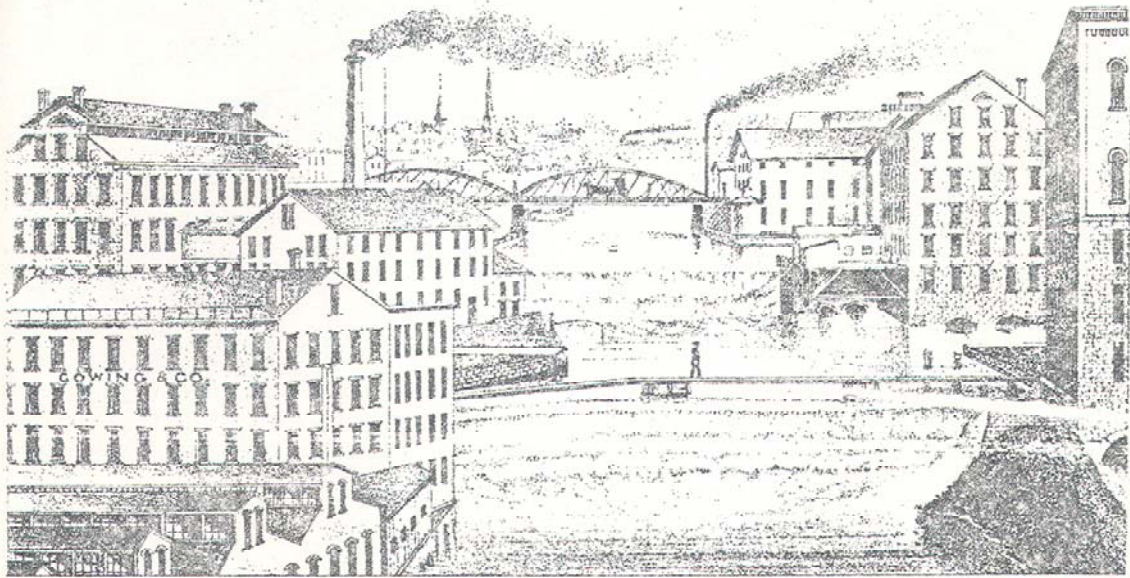


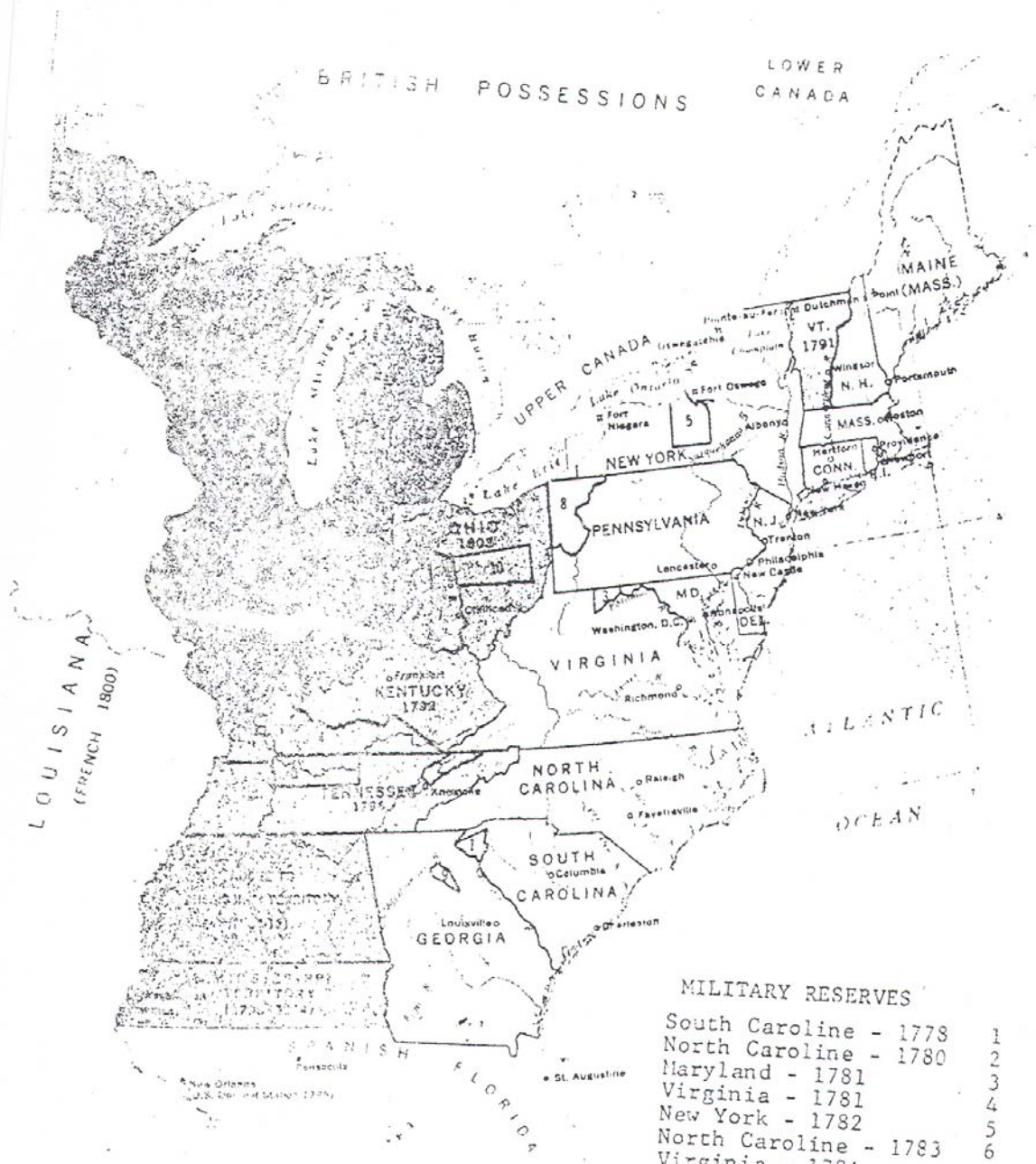
SENECA COUNTY HISTORY

VOL. 3 - BOOK 1

SEPTEMBER 1986

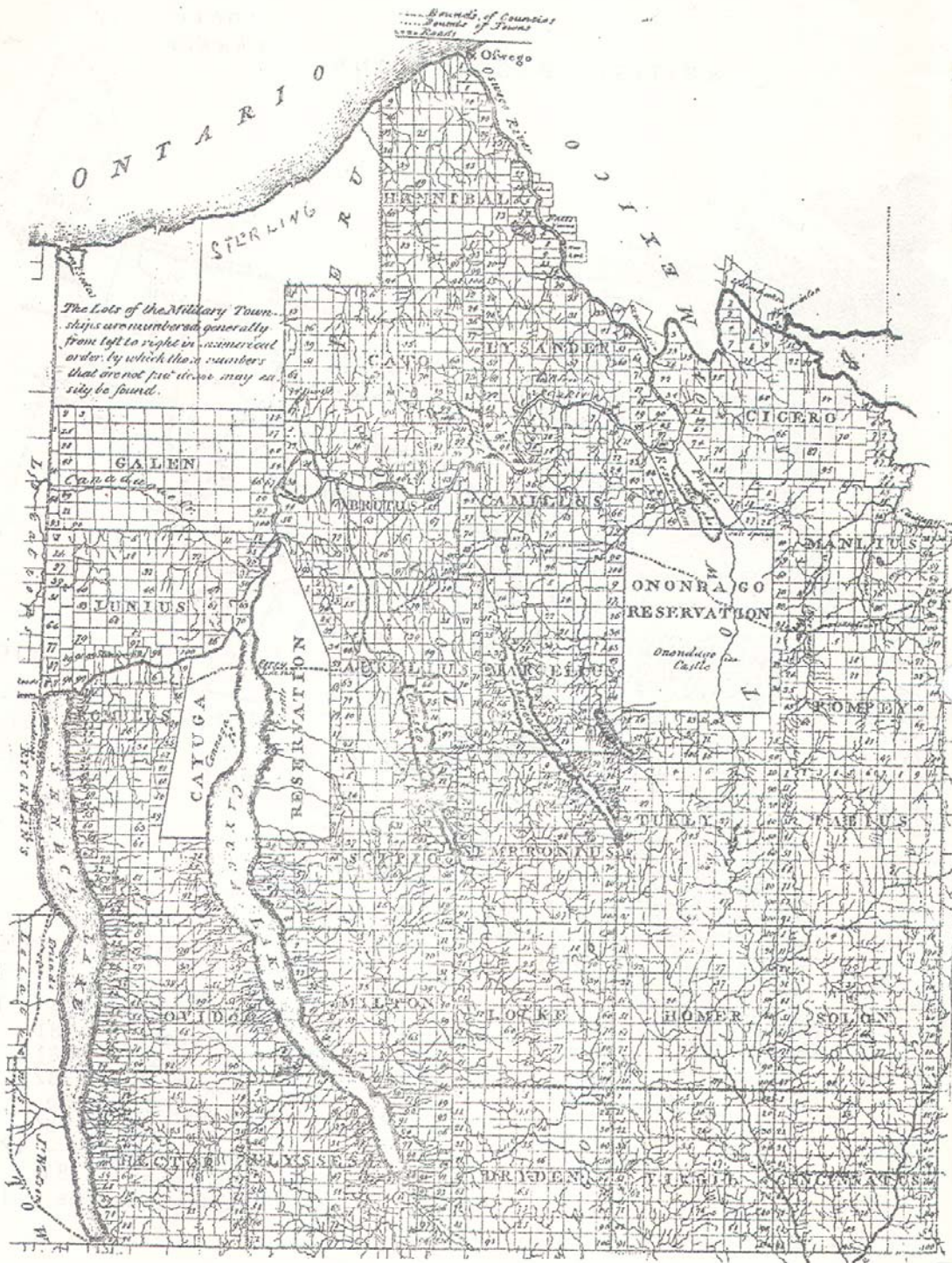


VIEW IN SENECA FALLS, 1876.
WATER-POWER AND MANUFACTORIES.



MILITARY RESERVES

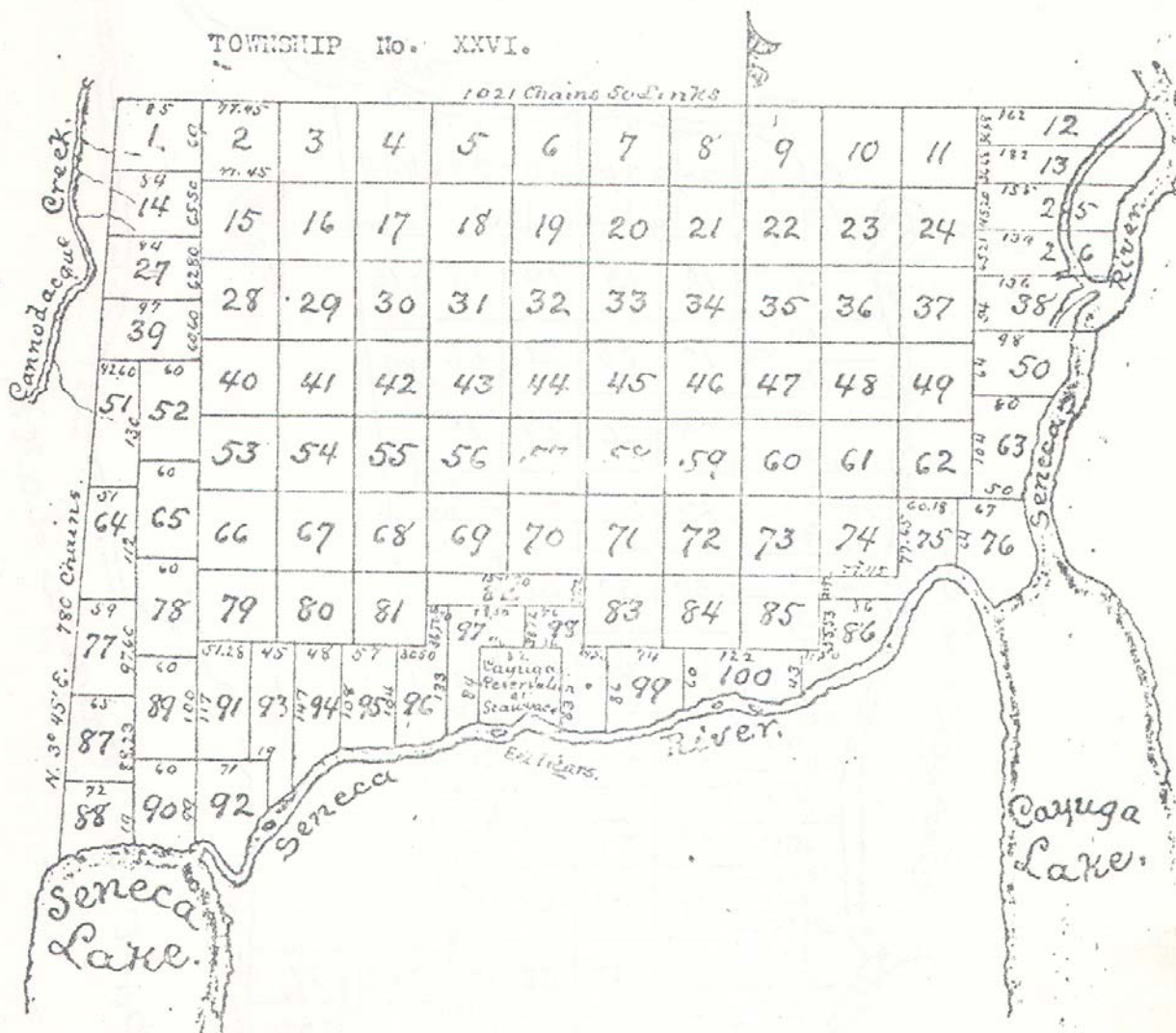
South Carolina - 1778	1
North Carolina - 1780	2
Maryland - 1781	3
Virginia - 1781	4
New York - 1782	5
North Carolina - 1783	6
Virginia - 1784	7
Pennsylvania - 1783	8
Georgia - 1784	9
United States - 1796	10



THE MILITARY TRACT IN 1792.

JUNIUS

TOWNSHIP No. XXVI.

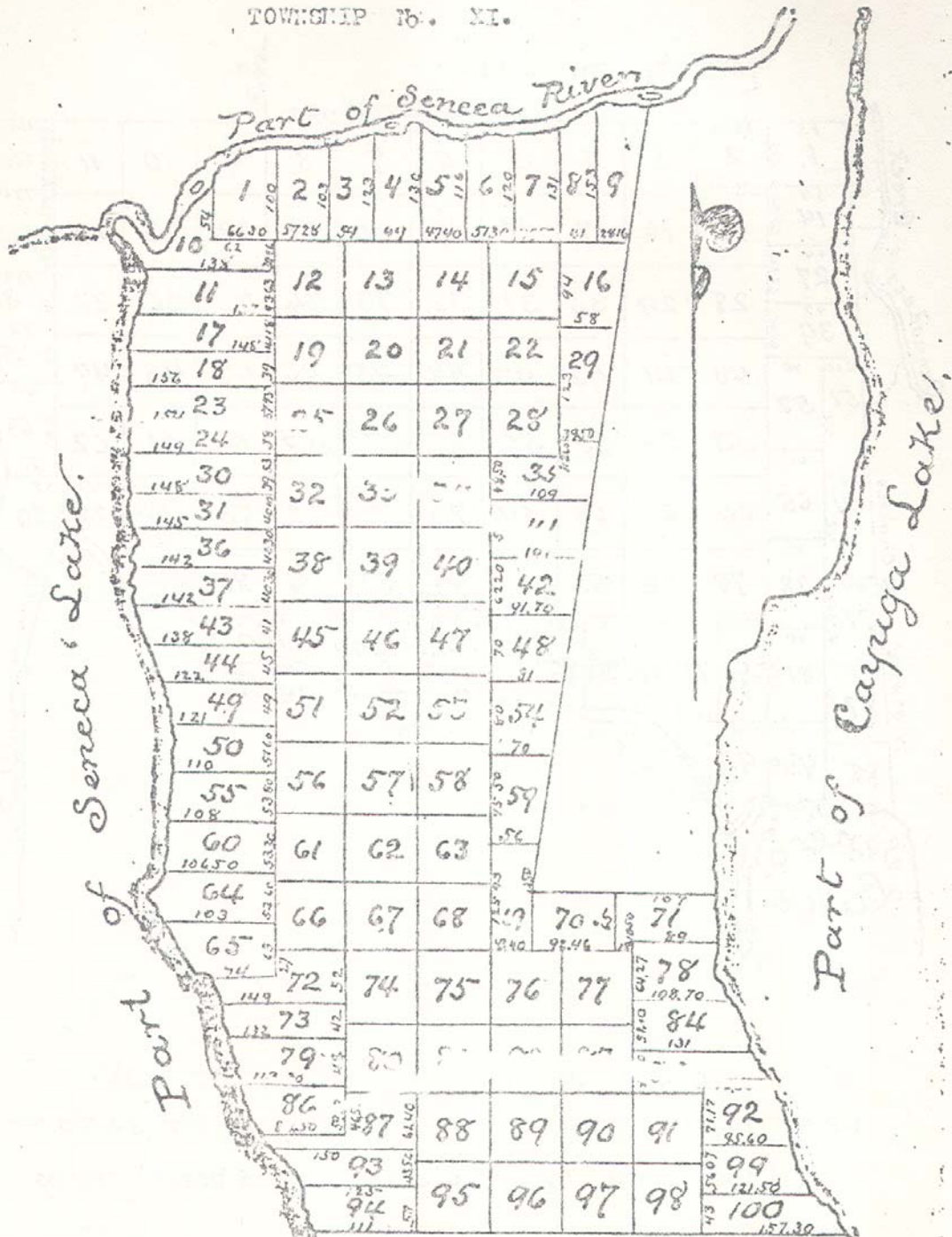


A MAP OF TOWNSHIP NUMBER TWENTY SIX
of the lands directed by law to be laid out for the Troops of
this State, in the late Army of the United States.
New York, December 8th, 1790.

Ab'm Hardenburgh, Dep. Surv'r.

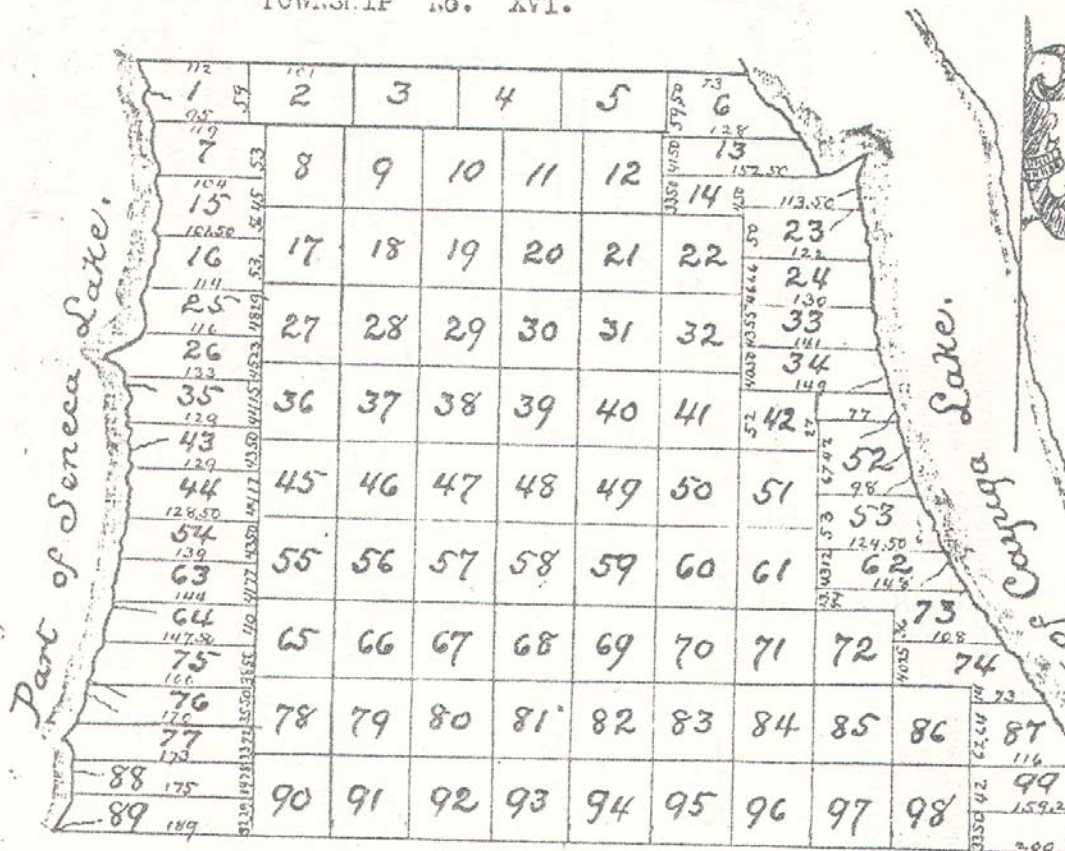
ROMULUS

TOWNSHIP No. XI.



OVID

TOWNSHIP No. XVI.

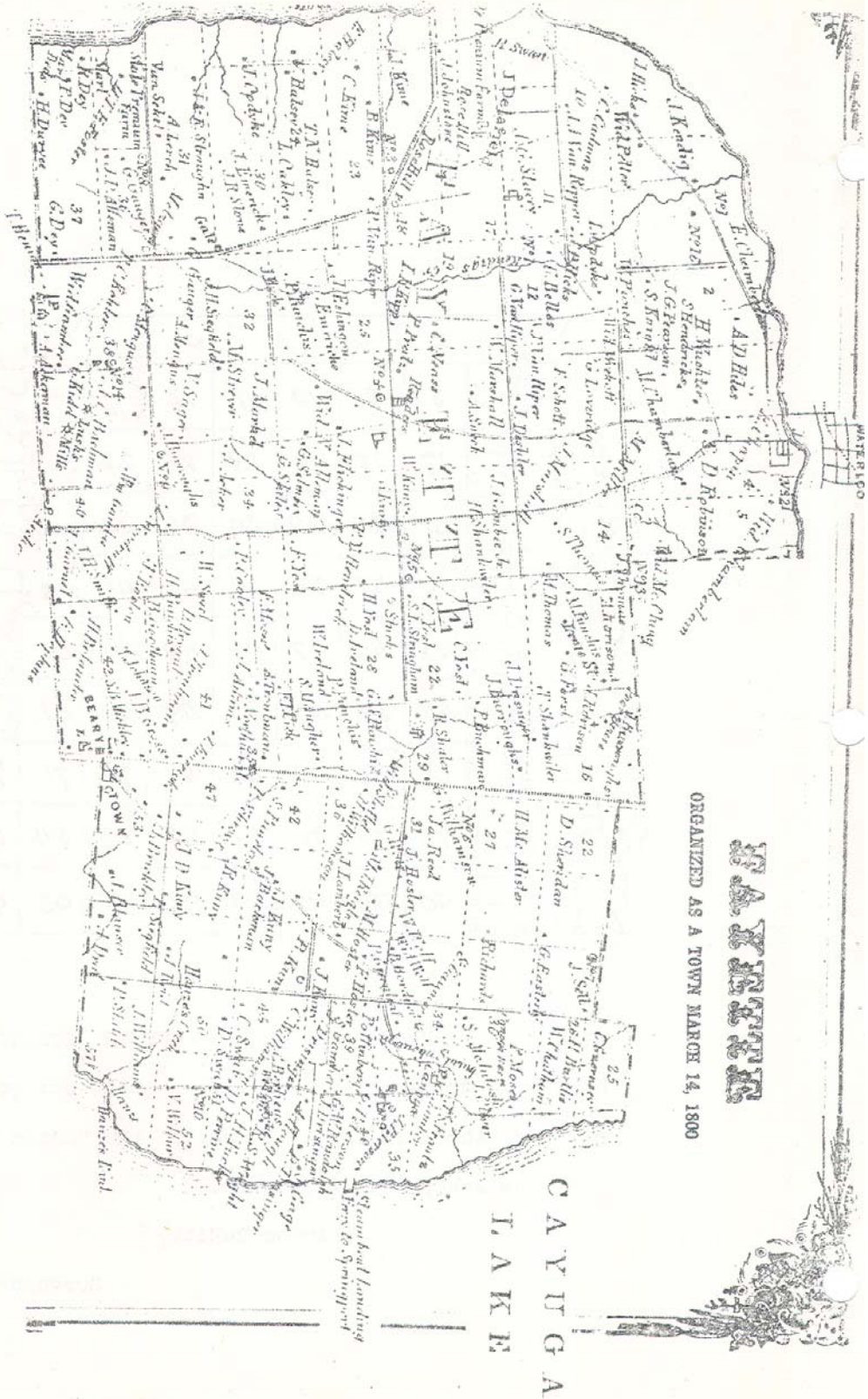


A MAP OF TOWNSHIP NUMBER SIXTEEN
of the lands directed by Law to be laid out for the Troops
of this State, in the late Army of the United States.

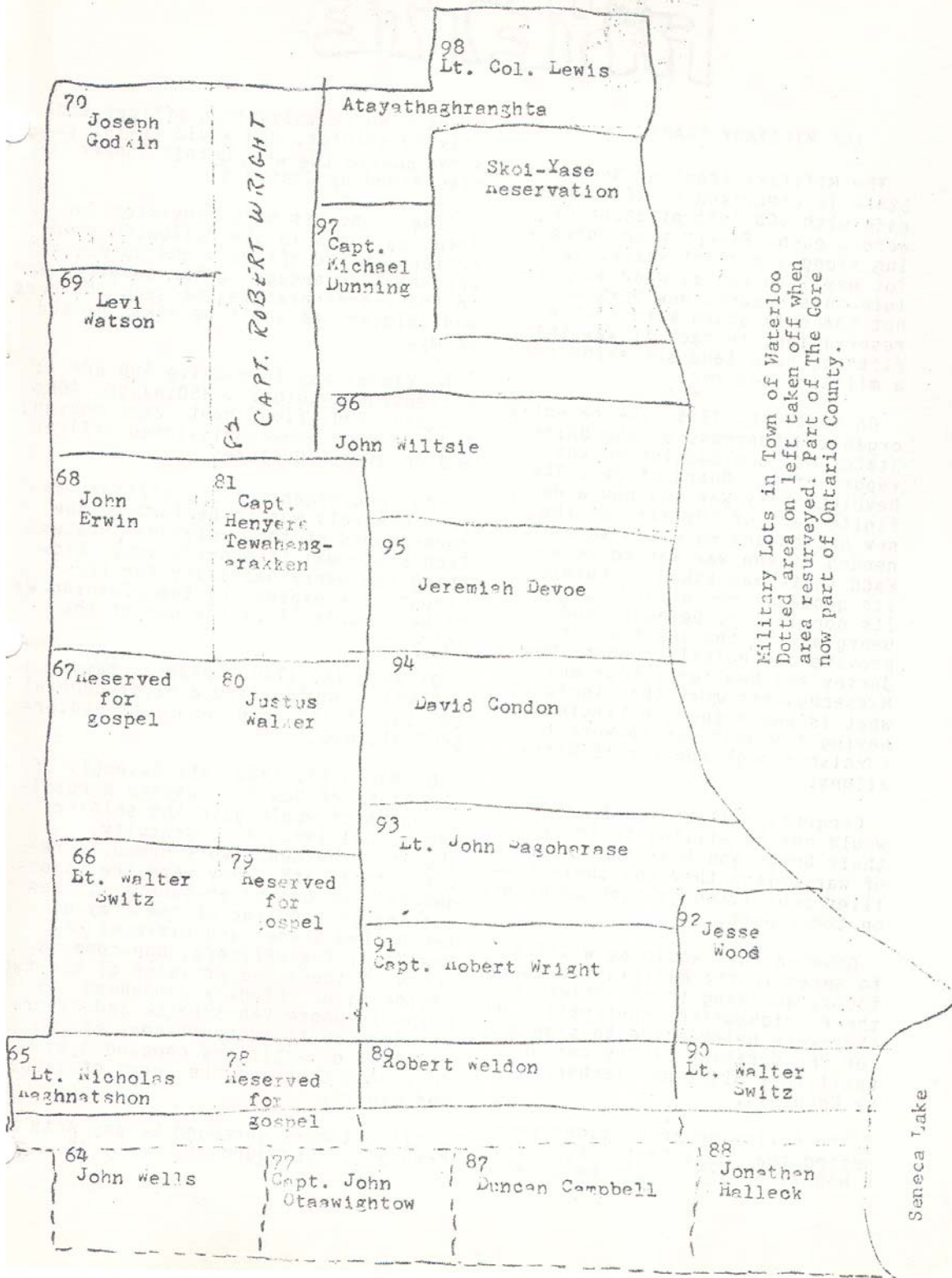
New York, 20th May, 1790.

Simeon DeWitt,

Surveyor Gen.



Fayette map of 1850 showing Lot 11, Romulus, with section which went to Town of Seneca Falls and difference in size of lots of Military Tract and to the right, part of the former West Cayuga Indian Reservation.



FAYETTE

THE MILITARY TRACT

The Military Tract of New York State is comprised of 28 townships, each with 100 lots of about 600 acres, each. Except when bordering along a body of water, each lot was laid out as near as possible in a square. New York was not the only state with such a reservation, in fact it was the fifth to have land set aside for a military reserve.

On Sept. 16, 1776, the recently organized Congress of the United States met and considered the report of the Board of War. The Revolutionary War was now a definite part of the life of the new nation and more men were needed if the war was to be won. Each state was asked to furnish its quota of men according to its population. Delaware and Georgia with the least was to provide one battalion each. New Jersey and New York, four and Massachusetts which then included what is now Maine, and Virginia, having the most people were to furnish enough men for 15 battalions.

Congress realized that men would not be willing to leave their homes and bear the hardship of war unless they and their families benefitted by such an effort on their part.

Granted they would be willing to serve in the militia for short tours, guarding the frontiers of their neighboring countryside, but they were being asked to sign up for the duration of the war or until they might be discharged by Congress.

The following resolutions were passed that day, Sept. 16, 1776. A bounty of \$20 would be given

to each non-commissioned officer and private soldier, who would enlist to serve during the war, unless sooner discharged by Congress.

"That Congress make provision for granting lands in the following proportions to the officers and soldiers who shall so engage in the service, and to the representatives of such officers and soldiers as shall be slain by the enemy."

A colonel was to receive 500 acres; a lieutenant-colonel, 450; major, 400; captain, 300; lieutenant, 200; ensign, 150 and each non-commissioned officer and soldier, 100 acres.

The appointment of all officers except generals was to be left to the governments of the individual states. Each state was to provide arms, clothing and every necessary for its troops. The expense of the clothing was to be deducted from the pay of the soldiers.

On Aug. 12, 1780, Congress passed an act which would allow a major-general to claim 1,100 acres and a brigadier-general, 850.

On March 27, 1783, the Assembly of the State of New York passed a resolution which would give the soldiers additional lands as a gratuity. Specific regiments were named to receive this land. They were the major-general and brigadier-generals, then serving in the line of the Army of the United States and citizens of New York; the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the two regiments of infantry commanded by Colonels Goose Van Schaick and Pierre Van Cortlandt; such officers of the regiment of artillery commanded by Col. John Lamb and the corps of sappers and miners.

All officers deranged by any Acts of Congress, subsequent to Sept. 16,

1776; all officers recommended by Congress as persons whose depreciation on pay to be made good by the state and who would hold military commissions in the line at the close of the war. Two chaplains were also included: the Rev. John Mason and the Rev. John Gano.

A major-general would receive 5,500 acres; a brigadier-general, 4,500; colonel, 2,500; lieutenant-colonel, 2,250; major, 2,000; captain or regimental surgeon, 1,500; each chaplain, 2,000; every subaltern and surgeon's mate 1,000 and every non-commissioned officer and private, 500 acres. This was in addition to that pledged by the Federal government.

The land, not yet selected, was to be laid out in townships of six miles square. Each township to be divided into 156 lots of 150 acres each; Each person would be entitled to as many such lots as his bounty right could claim. Two lots in each township would be reserved for the use of a minister and two lots for the use of a school.

Following the passage of an act for granting certain lands, passed May 11, 1784, the governor, lieutenant-governor, speaker of the assembly, secretary of the state, the attorney-general, treasurer and auditor were appointed commissioners for granting certain lands, promised to be given as bounty lands.

No specific lands were named. An act had been passed March 8, 1783, enabling John Cochran to locate 2,000 acres of waste and unappropriated lands within the state. The Act of 1784 which had 17 resolutions did specify what lands could not be appropriated, but not what was available.

It can be assumed that the lands were in the northern part of the state for those not to be considered included: a tract adjoining the south end of Lake George; a tract at Ticonderoga; a tract at Crown Point, two adjoining Lake Ontario where the Onondaga river flowed into the lake and a tract adjoining the water connection between Lake Erie and Ontario, among other areas.

A separate resolution was introduced at that time to provide land for Canadian and Nova-Scotia refugees who had served under Brigadier-General Moses Hazen and Colonel James Livingston, and Nova-Scotia refugees under Col. Jeremiah Throop.

After the Iroquois Nation had been driven off the land in 1779, the government of New York State had thousands of acres of land to give away. The Act of Feb. 28, 1789 specified "That soldiers were to receive those lands which the commissioners appointed to hold treaties with the Indians, have purchased of the Onondaga, Cayuga and Seneca Indians."

The commissioners were authorized to direct a surveyor-general to lay out as many townships in the tract, to set apart land sufficient to satisfy the claims of all such persons who shall be entitled to grants of lands. Each township was to contain 60,000 acres.

With the exception of The Balloting Book, little has been written about the Military Tract of New York State. One area has been discussed in historical journals - the naming of the various townships. A number of state histories have credited Simeon DeWitt, the surveyor-general with selecting the names of the townships. He denied it.

In the Act of 1789 there is a clause which reads, "The commissioners of the land office shall designate every

RDWLLS

VALLES

by such name as they shall deem proper. The first of the townships to begin on the western side of the Onondaga river at the falls."

The eastern boundary was a line north and south from the southwest corner of lands reserved by the Oneida Indians for their own use. Also no part of the townships was to interfere with any part of the lands reserved by the Onondaga and Cayuga Indians for their own use.

Out of the 100 lots in each township, six were to be taken out. One to be used for promoting the gospel and public schools, one for promoting literature in the state, the other four to be used if an officer's share was short and to compensate anyone who would draw a lot of which the greater part of it would be covered with water. When the final allotments were made, six lots were reserved from each township for use of gospel and schools.

The first meeting of the commissioners of the land office was at New York City, April 22, 1789. Members of that committee were: Gov. George Clinton, Lewis A. Scott, Gerard Bancker, Egbert Benson, Peter T. Curtenius and Aaron Burr. The surveyor-general was then directed to lay out from an actual survey, 25 townships.

One year later the survey was far enough along to allow the commissioners to prepare the advertisement regarding the military tract. It was placed for six weeks in the New York and Albany newspapers.

The survey for the 25 townships was completed by July 1790 and it was at the July 3 meeting that they were officially named.

Township 1 was named Lysander; 2. Hannibal; 3. Cato; 4. Brutus; 5. Camillus; 6. Cicero; 7. Manlius; 8. Aurelius; 9. Marcellus; 10. Pompey; 11. Romulus; 12. Scipio; 13. Sempronius; 14. Tully; 15. Fabius; 16. Ovid; 17. Milton; 18. Locke; 19. Homer; 20. Solon; 21. Hector; 22. Uylsses; 23. Dryden; 24. Virgil and 25. Cincinnatus.

Ballots were made on which was written Township 1. Lot 1; through to 100. This was continued until all 25 townships were balloted. These were placed in a box. The records do not state whether each township was in a separate box, but in considering the disbursement of the lots, it appears that all ballots were placed in the same box. The lots patented to officers were scattered throughout the military tract. One may assume, if the ballots were drawn one after another, starting with Township one, an officer's lots would have usually been adjacent to each other.

For example, George Clinton was governor and chairman of the committee that distributed the lots. He received eight lots as brigadier-general. These lots were in Lysander, Cicero, Scipio, Tully, Fabius, Homer, Virgil and Cincinnatus.

The surveyor-general was to receive 500 pounds for his work in the survey. He would receive an additional 400 pounds to be used to pay the surveyors and chain-bearers for their services.

If one interprets the laws correctly, Simeon DeWitt did not receive a weekly or monthly paycheck for his work. Clause No. 4, in the Act of 1790, states, "The quantity of 50 acres in one of the corners of the respective lots to be so laid out, shall be subjected to the payment of the sum of 48 shillings to the survey-general as a compensation in full for his services."

and expenses in marking, numbering and surveying each of the said lots; and in every case where the sum of 48 shillings or any part thereof, shall remain unpaid for a term of two years, it shall be the duty of the surveyor-general to sell the parts of the lot at public vendue, and shall be by him applied to the discharge of the principal and interest of the debts due to the surveyors, etc. Any overplus of the money, if any, shall be paid into the treasurer of the state to be applied hereafter, by law, towards laying out and making roads in the tract."

In Clause 7, it specified that 100 acres in each lot was to be reserved for the people of this state. In the Act of 1789, it stated that the governor, for his attendance in signing and affixing the great seal to such letters patent was to receive the sum of eight shillings; the other commissioners, jointly, exclusive of the secretary were to receive eight shillings. The secretary, for preparing the letters patent, recording and keeping the minutes of the commissioners would receive the same amount as the governor, eight shillings per patent. The secretary's fee was later changed to 16 shillings a patent. Lewis A. Scott was secretary of the commission.

The patentee would be required to settle upon his designated lot within seven years after the patent was issued. Failure to do so would mean the land would revert back to the people of the state. The state also reserved all gold and silver mines found on the lands.

At the Jan. 29, 1791 meeting, Township 26, Junius was added to the tract. On Aug. 10, 1792, the minutes noted, "The board, finding it necessary in order to comply with the grants of bounty lands, lately directed by law to be made to the hospital department and others, designate that Township 27 be added, to be called Galen."

Petitions kept coming to the commissioners and they realized more land would be needed. In September 1794, they set off a township, beginning on the bank of Lake Ontario at the northwest corner of the township of Hannibal, and to run then southerly along the west bounds of said township to the northerly bounds of Cato, then westerly and southerly, along the bounds of Cato to the northerly bounds of Galen, then west until a line extended north to the bank of the lake would include 60,000 acres. In 1795 they named this township, Sterling.

"The Balloting Book", first printed in 1825 is the best available source for information concerning the Military Tract and the men who received the lots. The book was reprinted in 1983 by W.E. Morrison & Co. of Ovid. It contains the name of every soldier who received a lot, the name of the regiment in which he served, whether he died in service, and when, and the names of the individuals who picked up the patents. It also contains the names and acreage for the Canadian and Nova-Scotia refugees but not where their lands were located. The reprint has a complete index, which did not appear in the original edition.

In surveying the tract, Simeon DeWitt took out the 100 acre lots which went to the state and marked them adjacent to one another. One lot would be in the northwest corner, an-



INTERLAKEN

other in the southwest, the third in the southeast and the four state lots would become a 400 acre parcel.

The same was done with the survey lots. If the state 100 was located in the northwest corner, the survey lot would be in the southeast corner and four lots would produce a 200 acre parcel.

The plan was simple and should have worked. A soldier or officer would report to the commissioners and present his papers to show he was eligible to receive one or more lots. A ballot would be drawn and papers prepared for the proper signatures.

Many factors helped to break down the simplicity of the plan. Certain lots were found to be covered with water and another ballot had to be drawn. A squatter had planted himself on the lot and the soldier was not sure of what to do to force him off the land. Many of the soldiers were dead before the allocations took place. Only about one in twenty actually picked up their own ballots.

It has sometimes been noted that some of the soldiers, through greed, sold their lots, over and over again. Perhaps this was true in a small number of cases, but one needs only to research those early to learn this was not generally the rule.

It became so confusing that the commission cancelled all patents. A new commission was organized within the military tract; first known as the Onondaga Commission. When Cayuga County was formed in 1799, there was also the Cayuga Commission.

The veterans were again required to submit their claim. The probably applied for the same lot. They then had to prove it was rightly theirs, otherwise it went to another person, probably this time through a sale.

For example, consider Lot 3 in Ovid. This lot went to Samuel Gilbert of the Second Company, First Regiment, under Capt. Cornelius T. Jansen. The deeds show that on Dec. 19, 1791, Samuel Gilbert of Hudson sold the lot to John DeWitt of New York City for 25 pounds. On Dec. 27, 1791, Samuel Gilbert of Hoosick, Rensselaer County, sold the lot to Joel Abbott for two pounds. In 1798, Samuel Gilbert who served under Col. Goose Van Schaick, sold the lot to Benjamin Hawks of Rensselaer Co. for 100 pounds and in 1795, Gilbert now living in Richfield, Otsego Co. sold it to John Pringle, Samuel Latham and Dorurtus Hatch for 2,000 pounds. He applied for a pension while living in Cortland Co. in 1819.

One might wonder were these always the same man who sold the lot or was it sold by someone with the same name? It was and is a fairly common name and it is possibly that more than one man served with that name.

In 1800, after the tract had been put under the Cayuga Commission, John Seeley was granted all but the survey lots of Ovid 3, by the commission. Part of Ovid 3 is the present site of the village of Ovid which was founded by John Seeley.

Another example of how errors were made let us consider pension records of two men named John Anderson. According to the Balloting Book, John Anderson, a matross in Andrew Moodie's company of John Lamb's Artillery received Lot 38 in Hector for his services.

He applied for a pension in 1819,

at New Baltimore, Greene County and he died there in 1834. His wife's name was Sarah.

Lydia Anderson, wife or rather widow of another John Anderson applied for a pension in 1843 but she was rejected. She noted her husband had served under Col. Goose Van Schaick or Morgan and was entitled to bounty land. In 1843 she was living in Enfield, Tompkins Co. and her husband had been allotted 100 acres of Hector 38 by the Onondaga Commission.

In her petition for a pension she noted that her husband considered the bounty land of little value and felt it was almost out of the world. He was then a resident of Salisbury, Conn. She said because he felt the land was worthless he did not attend to it. When he died in 1807, Western New York was almost a wilderness and nothing had been done toward securing the land.

There is a similarity in the patentees of the first 25 townships. Granted some of the men were dead when the patents were issued, but the majority of them were still living. For the township of Junius, one finds a greater percentage of men who were dead than in any of the other 25 townships. The Indians who helped in the war were also the recipients of Junius lots.

In Galen one finds both the medical staff and patients who were in the hospitals, or had died there. Sterling, the last of the townships, differs a great deal from all the others. The lots were seldom divided, one to a person, but broken up into two or more parcels. These were the catch-all lots, some of them given as

late as 1808. Among the patentees were: Elizabeth Hamilton, widow of Alexander; Thomas Mumford and Jacob L. Larzelere, who were agents for the Cayuga Commission and Col. John McKinstry, who later purchased the Scoyase Reservation from the state and later sold it to Elisha Williams. Many of the other lots in Sterling went to heirs of soldiers and officers.

A total of 2,076 men received the lots in the military tract. How many lost them when the first ballots were cancelled, is not known. Less than 100 settled on their lots, an equal number settled in the Finger Lakes area but not necessarily on the lot they received. A number of relatives settled the lots.

Those who settled on their lot in Seneca County were: Jacob Hick, of Romulus 10; John Mills on Ovid 47 and Sylvanus Travis on Ovid 68. Some of those who came to Seneca County although they received lots somewhere else were: Peter Sherman, Degory Prout, William Moulton, Jacob L. Larzelere, Lawrence Van Cleef, Silas Winans and possibly others.

Abner Trimmings or Tremaine, settled on Lot 2 in Ulysses and was the founder of Trumansburgh. John Albright, Thomas Alvord, John Alport, Samuel Gilbert settled in Cortland Co. David Barnhardt, John Barr, Philip Bedinger, Nehemiah Carpenter, were among those who settled in Onondaga County.

The town of Fleming in Cayuga Co. is named for George Fleming who received the lot on which the town is located. The name of John L. Hardenburgh is also well known from Cayuga County. Others who settled in Cayuga Co. were: Cornelius Ackerson, named as Ackerman in the Balloting Book, Abner French, John Dusenbury, Thomas Cannon and James Wasson.

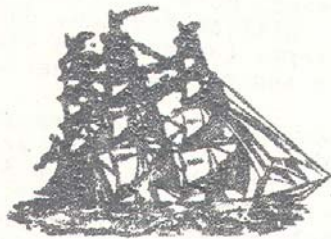
TYRE

WATERLOO

Early settlers of Tompkins and Schuyler Counties were: Joseph Gillespie, Benjamin Pelton, Michael Dunning, Mayberry Owens, and Jephtha Lee. Also the family of Francis Hanmer.

Abraham Van Amburgh and Bartholomew Von Volkenburgh, both of whom received lots as officers were employed with Simeon DeWitt in laying out the military tract. Van Amburgh settled in Tompkins Co. with DeWitt, Von Volkenburgh is buried at Skaneateles. Another officer Abner French lived in Cayuga County.

Further research would certainly bring forth others who came and remained here. Between one half and two-thirds of the men who participated in the Sullivan Campaign received a lot in the military tract.



(Hundreds of pleasant hours have been spent researching the military lots and the men who received these lots. Much has been learned about a few of these men; a little about many others and much less about the remainder. Here are some facts found regarding some of the men who received lots in what is now Seneca County.)

ROMULUS

1. EBENEZER HUTCHINSON, surgeon's mate; also received Cato 44 and Brutus 66. He apparently died before 1791, when his brother

Paul of Massachusetts sold his lots.

2. GEORGE ROBESON (ROBINSON) In the Second Regiment with Capt. Henry Vandenburg. Probably from Dutchess County. His service was generally in the area of Albany and Poughkeepsie. He died early and his widow had remarried before she sold the lot.

3. PETER DUMAS. He was a gunner in Gershom Mott's Company in the artillery. He settled on his lot but it is not known whether he remained in Seneca County.

4. RESERVED FOR THE STATE. Part of it, probably the state 100 acres, purchased by Samuel Bear, the pioneer of the village of Waterloo.

7. CAPT. THOMAS LEE. He also received 22 in Sempronius and 69 in Solon. He was born in Dublin, Ireland and lived in Fishkill during the war. He was a captain under Col. Lewis DuBois in the Fifth Regiment. He sold his lots and settled in Yates County. He was the first supervisor of the town of Jerusalem and worked for Charles Williamson in the disposition of his land. His four daughters married men from Waterloo: Nancy married Hezekiah Keeler of Hudson but later Waterloo; Patience, married Lewis Birdsall; Elizabeth, Lambert Van Alstyne and Waty, Jacob Chamberlain.

11. EZRA WEED. Born in Stamford, Conn., he enlisted in 1776 in the Benjamin Hicks Co. of the First Regiment. He was promoted to sergeant. On July 23, 1779 he was taken prisoner by the Indians and sent to Canada where he remained until 1782. He died at Stamford.

12. Lt ROBERT HUNTER. He also received 87 in Dryden. He was born 1761 in Carlisle, Pa. During the war he was with the William Malcom Regiment. He remained in the service after the

war. In 1787 he was captain of a New York Regiment under Aaron Burr, and in 1794 was commissary of military stores of the state. He died in 1840 in Fairfield Co. Ohio

13. JEREMIAH BENNETT was born on Long Island. He was a shoemaker and enlisted at 19, at Haverstraw. In his first enlistment in 1775 he served at Lake George in the John Hulbert Co. He later was in the Second and Third Regiments of the Line. It was on his lot that the Church of Latter Day Saints was organized.

20. LT. JAMES BARRET. was born in 1750. From November 1776 until January 1781 he was quartermaster in the Fourth Regiment. He was at Valley Forge, the winter of 1778 but generally his duty was in the Albany-Fort Plank area. His duties were many and were often noted in the Samuel Tallmadge Orderly Book.

23. THOMAS RUSSELL. As a soldier in the Henry Vandeburgh Company of the Second Regiment he took part in the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign. During part of his service he served as fifer in the John Hamtramck Co. When he was in Vandeburgh's company he had just returned from desertion. He probably had gone home to check on his family. He died on Feb. 1, 1782 in the service but his son-in-law, John Rumsey settled on his lot.

24. ISAAC SAMPSON, born in 1760, he was an artificer in John Lamb's Artillery. He received the badge of merit for six years service. In 1791 he sold his lot to William Thompson of Goshen, for five shillings. Thompson was one of the land speculators who bought up many of

the soldiers lots.

39. NEHEMIAH CARPENTER, an ensign, he also received lot 22 in Dryden. On Oct. 6, 1777 he was taken prisoner by the British at the capture of Forts Clinton and Montgomery. He was born in Jamaica, NY June 29, 1757, and lived in Dutchess Co. during the war. He remained a prisoner until 1780. In 1816 he moved to Onondaga County and died there Feb. 24, 1832. It is possible that the Nehemiah Carpenter who settled in Onondaga Co. is not the same man who received the lots. The Balloting Book indicated that his patent was picked up by James Carpenter, administrator.

48. JOHN ARMSTRONG. He enlisted at Rome in the Charles Parson Company and later served under Capt. Leonard Bleecker. With two other soldiers he transferred his lot to Lt. Col. Cornelius Van Dyck, in June 1783, while he was still in the field. They each received three pounds for their lot. In 1819 when he applied for a pension he was living in Aurelius, Cayuga County.

51. CAPT. JAMES GREGG. He was a captain in the First Regiment and later the Third Regiment. On June 25, 1777 he was shot through the body, tomahawked and scalped at Fort Schuyler. He recovered from his wounds and continued to serve until the end of the war. He died in 1792. His brother-in-law Henry Brewster received lots in Sterling and his widow Mary, later settled in Cayuga County. Another brother-in-law, Jesse Brewster lived in Romulus and was one of the organizers of the Romulus Presbyterian Church

94. ROBERT PROVOOST, Ensign, he was



COVERT

born in 1737 and served as quartermaster and paymaster of the Second Regiment. He also received lot 100 in Marcellus. He sold his Romulus lot to Anthony Swarthout, Sr. George and Samuel Bailey. The lot is the present site of the hamlet of Willard and part of the hospital.

OVID

13. MAJOR JOHN DAVIS. He also received lots in Locke, Fabius and Solon. He was in the Fourth Regiment, enlisted at East Hampton and much of his service was on Long Island. While on duty he was captured at Sag Harbor, Nov. 3, 1781 and was imprisoned in New York City. He died in prison in 1782 and according to tradition, died of poison.

17. CAPT. BENJAMIN PELTON. He enlisted in 1775 and was with Montgomery when he went to Canada. At Ticonderoga he was in the First Regiment under Richard Varick. He sold his lot in Ovid and also the ones he got in Camillus and Manlius and settled in Cortland County and Ithaca. Early Seneca County records contain many documents in which, he, his wife Jane and son Richard were involved. It is possible that he and his son were agents for Simeon DeWitt, the surveyor-general for the disbursement of the lots in South Seneca and Tompkins/Schuyler County areas.

33. JOHN BARRETT. He served under Jacob Wendell in the First Regiment and died in the war on Dec. 4, 1781. His only child, John Barrett Jr. of New Paltz and his widow, then widow of Peter Loman, claimed and sold his property.

37. EPHRAIM WHITE. He was from Southampton, NY and served under Major John Davis. He was at the battles of Monmouth, Germantown,

Saratoga and at the surrender of Burgoyne. On March 1780 he was taken prisoner by the Indians at Fort Stanwix and taken to Canada. He was exchanged and arrived at Boston, Jan. 1, 1781, rejoined his regiment and was discharged June 17. He also received Lot 32 in Junius which went to his brother Stephen. Stephen also served under Major John Davis and died in service in 1777. Both of these lots were sold to Silas Halsey but apparently he also came to Seneca County. He applied for a pension at Covert in 1819.

47. JOHN MILLS, served under Capt. Benjamin Hicks in the First Regiment. Men who served in the First Regiment did not participate in the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign, but Mills took advantage of his patent and did settle on his lot. On March 20, 1777, just one month after he had enlisted he was taken prisoner by the enemy. He was returned from captivity on Feb. 9, 1778. He was in Ovid in 1800. In fact he sold one section of 50 acres of his land as early as 1793. It is not known whether he died in Seneca County.

63. JOHN/JOSEPH RHOADES. Served in the Second Regiment under Capt. Henry Pawling. The lot was sold to William Vredenburg in 1790. At the end of the deed is written, John Rhoades, served in the army for two years. At that time his brother Joseph took his place and served until the end of the war. Both names are listed in the Balloting Book.

68. SYLVANUS TRAVIS. According to his person application filed Feb. 8, 1824, in Covert, he enlisted in 1775 for nine months in Capt. Ambrose Horton's Company. He went with the army to Canada. He re-enlisted for two one year terms, the last with Col. Moses Hazen. He was committed to jail for a misde from the store house. Released at

West Point, he could not find Hazen's regiment so he signed up with Lamb's Artillery. He was at the battl of Brandywine and Germantown. Both Travis and John Mills filed their pension papers while living in Covert, but Lodi had not been set off at that time. Both men lived in what is today Lodi. Travis died there in 1842.

JUNIUS

5. MAJOR WILLIAM POPHAM. Also received Junius 31-58 and 74. He was born in Bandon, County Cork, Ire and came to America in 1761. He was educated for the ministry at Newark, N.J. but with the advent of the Revoutionary War, he enrolled in the service. He served first on Long Island, with Col. Moses Hazen in Canada, and was aid-de-camp for Gen. James Clinton during the expedition. In 1781 he became aid-de-camp to Baron Steuben and retired Jan. 1, 1783. He was at one time president of of Society of the Cincinnati. He was born 9/19/1752 and died 9/27/1847. Early deeds show he was very careful in selling his lots. Mostly they were sold in smaller parcels and Wilhelmus Mynderse, often served as his agent in selling the lots.

6. EDMUND BURKE. He was in the First Regiment under Capt. Henry Tiebout. He enlisted 10/31/1776 and in 1796 his lot was sold by his brother Thomas Burke of Claverak. A report in the orderly book of Capt. Samuel Tallmadge tells the story of Edmund Burke. "Jan. 4, 1780. Court martial of Edmund Burke of the Third Regiment charged with attacking Andrew Garner, fife major of the reg-

iment in his tent at night with an unlawful weapon. Also for disobeying Ensign Bagley when in the line of his duty and for attempting his life by knocking him down senseless with the same weapon. He was tried, found guilty of a breach of the Fifth Article, 2nd Section of the Articles of War and was sentenced to be shot to death. Tried at Morristown, N.J. "He was executed Aug. 25, 1781.

13. MOSES BEDDEL, Name MOSES BEADLE in muster rolls. He enlisted Nov. 21, 1776 and served in First Regiment under Capt. Benjamin Hicks. On July 23, 1779 He was taken prisoner by the enemy and died while a prisoner, date unknown. His two daughters, Mrs. Lidia Moore of Somerset Co. N.J. and Sarah Haddock of Essex Co. N.J. sold the property in 1796.

37. JOHN GILCHRIST. He also received Lot 37 in Sterling. He served in the Fourth Regiment. He was listed a number of times in the muster rolls. He enlisted Dec. 28, 1776 and from January 1778 until he died on Jan. 30, 1779, he was listed as sick in camp at Fiskill or Valley Forge. His widow, Catharine, McVeah and his daughter Nancy were living on the lot in 1807.

59. JOHN WHITE. He served in the Second Regiment under Capt. Charles Graham. He died in service Dec. 4, 1776. Little is available regarding him as he died early in the war. The Balloting Book noted him was not entitled to the lot but the patent was ordered reinstated on Feb. 7, 1809. Part of this lot is still owned by the White family. Present family member is Hamilton White, former Seneca County Treasurer and Tyre Town Supervisor.

71. LT. CALEB BREWSTER. Also received Junius 19. He began his army career with the Suffolk County Militia but



LL
AK
VD

soon became one of the most important officers on Long Island. He took part in many of the raids on boats on Long Island Sound. He was employed as a confidential and secret agent of Congress in 1788. During the remainder of the war, he worked at receiving and transmitting information on the enemy. He was seriously wounded on Dec. 7, 1782 but he kept it a secret until the enemy had surrendered. He continued to serve and was captain of a revenue cutter for the District of New York beginning in 1793. He was sheriff of Suffolk County in 1810-1812 and 1814. He died in Black Rock, Conn. in 1827. One of the prominent pioneers of Junius was a man named Caleb Brewster. One may wonder whether there was any relationship between these two men.

79. PETER TUMAN. He was a private in the Second Regiment under Capt. John Hamtramck. The name in the deeds was sometimes spelled TRUMAN. He was at Valley Forge and became sick there in February 1778 and died on May 20, 1778. His son Peter, Jr. and other members of his family, settled on the lot.

97. CAPT. MICHAEL DUNNING. He also received Lot 3 in Brutus and Lot 13 in Sempronius. He first appeared in the Albany County Militia and later as captain in the Seth Warner Regiment. His name appeared in the Orderly Book of Capt. Samuel Tallmadge as presiding at various court sessions. In researching early deeds and justice papers it appears that he later settled in the Ithaca area and worked with Benjamin Pelton and Simeon DeWitt on the survey and disbursement of the military lots. He was born

in 1726 and died in 1813.

100. JAMES PATTERSON. He enlisted on July 10, 1775. Within two months he was at Ticonderoga. He continued to serve under different captains in the First Regiment under Col. Marinus Willet. As a member of the First Regiment he did not participate in the Sullivan Campaign so he never had the opportunity to view this area. His lot proved to be the one considered the most valuable in what became Seneca County. It was at the junction of the Seneca River at the falls. Early visitors to this area realized its value and New York and Albany industrialists made every effort to procure this lot. It was sold by Patterson to Elkanah Watson in 1790, to Elisha Paine in 1791, to Cornelius Haring in 1792 and again to Paine in 1797. A deed dated Sept. 29, 1797 listed Robert Troop, Col. McGregor of New York, James Caldwell and Elkanah Watson of Albany as owners of this and other lots. Later Seth Grosvenour was also owner. In 1797 they appointed Wilhelm Mynderse of Albany as their attorney and agent for this properties.

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LADIES OF LODI WHO VOTED AT THE FIRST STATE ELECTION 1918

Alice Austin	Mattie Ames	Catharine Aumiller
Grace M. Brown	Alice M. Brokaw	Eileen Boswold
Mina K. Bodine	Myra V. Brown	Catherine Brown
May Budd	Nellie Buckingham	Fannie H. Bradley
Susan G. Biggs	Josephine Brown	Mary Black
Jennie Betzler	Frances Bassett	Ruth Boyer
Catherine Brown	Jennie Burdin	Anah Brown
Flora Bramble	Anah Boyer	Sarah Bishop
Laura Brown	Jessie Bennett	Mattie Bradley
Aurelia Boorum	Susy Bannister	Myrtle Bailey
Susie Beach	Frances C. Boyer	Ida Bishop
Sarah Brown	Alice Bennett	Kit Bramble
Olive Bahr	Clara Brinkerhoff	Maggie Blanchard
Ida Clark	Helen C. Colgate	Muia? Covert
Anna E. Close	Harriet Crisfield	Julia Case
Helen Covert	Ella Clawson	Martha C. Covert
Carrie Crisfield	Oslene Crisfield	Myra Covert
Phoebe Case	Bertha Covert	Emily O. Close
Lillian E. Covert	Alice H. Culliman	Jennie Carman
Anna D. Covert	Martha Covert	Myra W. Covert
Amy Campbell	Bertha Covert	Clara L. Covert
Cora Covert	Eva Clawson	Viola Close
Mary Coleman	Kit Covert	Gladys M. Carman
Mary E. Clawson	Mary Clawson	Kate Covert
Effie Clark	Inez Cunningham	Emma Covert
Edna Crisfield	Lena Covert	Riba Coogan
Irene Covert	Olive Clock	
Betsy A. Darling	Florence Darling	Minnie Dean
Henrietta Darling	Edith Doolittle	Kate Doolittle
Ida Darling	Mary Donahue	Marth DeGroat
Nellie Doane	Lucy Donahue	
Jennie Essom	Edith Essom	Berta Eva
Florence Egan	Georgia Ellis	Flora N. Egan
Augusta Ellison	Ina May Emmons	Emma Ellis
Jennie V. Farrington	Pearl Farr	Lata Freudenheim
Evelyn Fox	Rosetta Foot	Hilda Fox
Sarah Farr	Susannah Fox	Ann E. Farr
Mary Farrell	Alice Forbes	Maggie R. Farr
Sarah Feagles	Arilla Forrest	Hattie Freese
Maude Fairbrother		
Juliette M.E. Gulick	Grace Galloup	Lena Granger
Flora Green	Lizzie Giddings	Laura Granger
Fannie Gulick	Nellie Grace	Carrie M. Golding
Nellie E. Galloup	Bertha M. Gould	Lizzie Gates
Emma Grant	Clara A. Gulick	Mary Frances Galloup
Emma Golding	Grace F. Gulick	Nellie J. Gulick
Lura M. Gates	Alice Golding	Sarah Gardner

Gladys Hancy
 Kate Hurlbert
 Nancy Harris
 Jennie Huff
 Emma E. Hunt
 Minnie Hunt
 Lena Havens
 Florence Mildreth
 Maude Huff
 Leah Halsey

Lizzie Jaynes

Anna N. Night
 Martha Kelly
 Hattie Kitson
 Edith Keyser

Jennis E. Lamoreaux
 Alice Lott
 Lizzie Ann Lambley
 Anna Lamoreaux
 Anice Lamoureaux

Mabel S. Meeker
 Mary Myer
 Estella Miller
 Lena Miller

Catherine McEvoy
 Lina McKay
 Belle S. MacDill

Alice S. Neely
 Lottie Nivison
 Edith Neal

Ida Osgood

Florence Parmelee
 Clara Pierce
 Jennie Perkins

Harriet Rhodes
 Mary Rallings
 Jennie Rhoades
 Ida Raymond
 Addie Reeves
 Maud Redner
 Jennie Rice

Alice V. Spear
 Reba Sweet
 Helen A. Smith
 Henrietta Smelzer

Mary C. Hagar
 Myrtie House
 Anna Hillis
 Kate Howell
 Mina Horton
 Jane Hunt
 Sarah Halsey
 Ida Horton
 Clara Houseworth
 Ellen Huff

Mary Jones

Emma Kelsey
 Mary L. Kase
 Ida Kilberry

Mary E. Lott
 Sarah K. Lott
 Judith Lott
 Sarah Lewis
 Ella Lamoreaux

Isabella Maxwell
 Lilly Mowrer
 Carrie Myer
 Amy Mulford

Mame McEvoy
 Elizabeth M. McEvoy
 Catharine O. McEvans

Helen W. Neal
 Lena Nichols
 Cora Neal

Zuba Predmore
 Minnie Viva Payne
 Celia Porter

Arilla Raymond
 Arella Rogers
 Laura Ranning
 Lela Robinson
 Carrie Robinson
 Grace Robinson
 Arial Rogers

Nellie T. Smelzer
 Luella Springgs
 Martha Slaght
 Clarissa Spear

Minnie B. Harris
 Hattie Horton
 Anna Harris
 Theresa House
 Lotta Harris
 Helga Hansen
 Carrie Joe Huff
 Roeline O. Huff
 Lizzie Halsey
 Amy Hamilton

Lettie Jones

Margaret Keady
 Alice B. Kerns
 Edna Koch

Mary C. Lincoln
 Helen E. Lott
 June Lewis
 Frances Lott

S. Maude Myer
 Alice Mason
 Flossie S. Matthews
 Nellis Miller

Georgianna McCall
 Sarah McAnnon

Cynthia Neal
 Helen Neal

Elnora Pierce
 Helen Peterson
 Helen Pulver

Carrie Reeves
 Nora Raymond
 Lydia Raymond
 Addie Rappleye
 Kate Raymond
 Carrie K. Robinson

Jennie Swick
 Harriet S. Sebring
 Della Smith
 Lillian Smith

Cora Slaght
 Laura Smith
 Ethel May Slaght
 Maggie Spear
 Helen Strader
 Mabel Spencer
 Celia Smith
 Augusta Storks
 Estella Simmons

Ella Slaght
 Harriet Smith
 Cidney Simmons
 Kate Smith
 Adeline S. Swarthout
 Ada Stout
 Cora Swarthout
 Ruth Smith

Eva Stevens
 Mary Swarthout
 Cora Swarthout
 Almeda Smith
 Anna Smith
 Catherine Slaght
 Jennie Shepard
 Mildred Stevens

Isabelle Townsend
 Janet Tymesen
 Helen Traphagen
 Alice Taylor
 Katie Taylor

Cora L. Townsend
 Mary Jane Townsend
 Lotta Taylor
 Agnes Townsend
 Louise Townsend

Carrie L. Traphagen
 Carrie Tompkins
 Mary B. Tailby
 Florence Townsend
 Arva Townsend

Mary G. Voorhees
 Martha M. Van Sicklen
 Elizabeth Van Vleet
 Ida Lois Van Vleet
 Della Van Vleet
 Mary Van Dunk?
 Edna K. Van Vleet

Ursula T. Voorhees
 Lila Van Vleet
 Augusta Van Doren
 Nellie L. Van Vleet
 Hattie Van Vleet
 Celestia Van Vleet
 Grace L. Van Doren

Elizabeth Voorhees
 Addie M. Voorhees
 Helen Voorhees
 Lizzie Van Sicklen
 Vera Van Vleet
 Nina Van Vleet
 Maggie Van Vleet

Frances Williams
 Clara J. Withian
 Elma Welch
 Carrie Wiley
 Jennie Wilcox
 Cora Woodworth

Mary Waterhouse
 Mabel Watson
 Emma Welch
 Stella Ward
 Allie Wiggins
 Clara Williams

Maude Withian
 Nellie Warner
 Anna S. Wilson
 Eva Withey
 Letta L. Wilcox

Mary Young
 Josephine M. Young

Jennie May Young
 Lettie Yandes

Angie Yost

REMEMBER THE VALIANT

PAUL E. BOGARDUS, 52, of Romulus died May 30, 1986. He was born in Romulus Dec. 3, 1934, son of Alvah G. and Ora McCulloch. He was a veteran of the US Air Force, serving from 1957 to 1960. Buried in Mt. Green Cemetery.

KENNETH S. COLTON, 69, of Town of Waterloo, died June 9, 1986. He was a member of the Seneca County Sheriff's Department for 10 years, and served in both the Army and Navy in World War II. Buried in Maple Grove Cemetery.

HAROLD J. JOLLEY, 61, died June 10, 1986 in Waterloo. He was born in Waterloo, May 16, 1925, son of Lester and Nellie Schick. He was a Navy veteran of World War II; past commander of Warner VanRiper Post American Legion. Buried in Maple Grove Cemetery

LAWRENCE E. DYKEMAN, 65, died June 17, 1986 at Wellsboro, Pa. He was born in Endicott, July 1, 1920, son of Theron and Lina Picciano. He was a veteran of World War II, serving with the US Navy. Buried in Canoga Cemetery.

MARTIN W. DECKER, 57, died at Seneca Falls, June 19, 1986. Born in Seneca Falls, son of Martin A. and Anna May

Eddington. He was a veteran of World War II and the Korean Conflict, serving with the US Army. Buried in Maple Grove Cemetery.

MRS. CLARA DEPEW, 80, of Lodi, died June 20, 1986. Born in Ithaca daughter of Walter J. and Mary Ellen Carroll McCormick. She was a retired school teacher and former vice-principal at Ovid Central School. Buried in Holy Cross Cemetery.

JAMES F. KELLAND, 54, formerly Waterloo, died June 19, 1986 at Port Orange, Fla. He was born in Auburn, a retired member of the New York State Police and a veteran of the Korean Conflict, serving with the 365th Airborne Infantry. Buried in St. Columbkille Cemetery.

MRS. ELLEN W. VALOIS, 70, of Seneca Falls, died June 19, 1986. She was a teacher at Elizabeth Cady Stanton School for 19 years. Buried in Springbrook Cemetery.

THE REV. VICTOR BOISVERT, CSC. in St. Josephh Medical Center, Notre Dame, Ind., 79. Buried at Notre Dame. Father Boisvert was born in Waterloo, April 26, 1907, son of Victor and Anna Boisvert.

MELVIN A. DAVIS, 67 of Town of Seneca Falls died June 20, 1986. He was born in Frackville, Pa. May 12, 1919, son of Abraham and Bertha Knittle. He was a veteran of World War II and served with the US Air Force in North Africa and Europe.

HAROLD J. GOODMAN, 60, died June 21, 1986. He was born in Clifton Springs, son of Arthur and Jennie Symes. He was a veteran of World War II. Buried in Union Cemetery, Ovid.

JAMES P. BRUNDEGE, 65, died at Seneca Falls, June 28, 1986. Born in Walton, Delaware Co. May 20, 1921, son of Wesley C. and Ruth Schriver. He was a veteran of World War II, serving with the 794th Military Police Battalion. Buried in Rural Cemetery, Fayette.

JOSEPH L. ZELLO, 68, of Town of Waterloo, died July 6, 1986. He was born in Geneva, was a member of the VFW in Geneva and American Legion of Ovid. Buried in Union Cemetery, Ovid.

MISS TERESA M. MARTIN, 80, formerly of Willard, died in Newark, July 7, 1986. She served in the WACS during World War II. Buried in Holy Cross Cemetery.

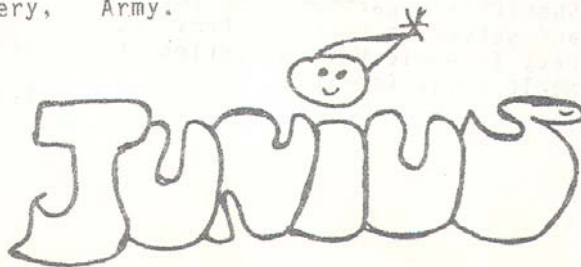
VINCENT FORD, 81, formerly of Geneva, died July 7, 1986 at the Seneca Nursing Home. He was a veteran of World War II. Buried in St. Mary's Cemetery, Geneva.

WARREN H. BENNETT, 65, formerly Willard died July 9, 1986 at Watkins Glen. He was a veteran of World War II, with the US Army. Buried at Montour Falls Cemetery.

HOWARD L. ROONEY, 65, of Waterloo, died July 12, 1986. He was born in Seneca Falls and was a veteran of World War II.

GEORGE R. RALSTON, 48, formerly Romulus and Seneca Falls, died in Florida, July 15, 1986. He was born in Seneca Falls and was a veteran of the US Army.

CLAYTON D. PAGE, SR. 56, formerly of Seneca Falls died in Florida, July 19, 1986. He was born in Seneca Falls, Oct. 8, 1929, son of Alfred C. and Janet Warburton. He was a veteran of the Korean War, serving in the US Army.



EDMOND J. MAGUIRE, 93, of Seneca Falls, former owner of Cooley's Grill in Geneva, died July 26, 1986. He was born in Seneca Falls, son of John F. and Bridget Dwyer. He was a veteran of World War I. Buried in St. Columbkille Cemetery.

THE REV. FRANK DERSHAM, 82, of Willard, July 28, 1986. He was born in Pennsylvania, son of Thomas and Margaret Turner. He was pastor of Magee and Phelps Baptist Churches among others. Buried in MtGreen Cemetery.

WILLIAM F. MATTESON, 68, of Seneca Falls, died Aug. 2, 1986. He was born in Seneca Falls, Feb. 2, 1918, son of James Williams and Mary Agnes Reagan. He was a veteran of World War II, serving with the 7th Division in the Pacific Theatre. He received the Purple Heart Award for injuries during the capture of the Island of Leyte in 1944 and was also awarded the Bronze Star Medal. Buried St. Columbkille Cemetery.

THE REV. DAVID R. WAGNER, 65, of Seneca Falls, died Aug. 3, 1986. Born in Rush, son of Benjamin and Lillian Russell, he was a veteran of World War II with the Army Air Corps. He was a radio evangelist on WAUB for 13 years. Buried in Pine Hill Cemetery, Rush.

CHARLES E. RYAN, 70, of Seneca Falls, died Aug. 5, 1986. Born in Auburn, son of Thomas and Lorie Nelson. He was a veteran of World War II in the Marine Corps. Buried St. Joseph Cemetery, Auburn.

JOHN DAVID STEWART, 29 of Town of Seneca Falls died Aug. 12, 1986 in a tractor-trailer accident in Yates Co. He was born in Rochester, March 1, 1957, son of Karlyle and Lucy Kent. He was a

US Navy veteran. Buried in Newark Cemetery.

ROBERT W. WATSON 60, of Ovid died Aug. 26, 1986. He was born in Syracuse, son of Herbert W. and Norma E. Watson. He served in the Navy during World War II, and was mayor of Ovid from 1959 to 1973

AS SPACE WILL PERMIT, BIRTHS,
MARRIAGES AND DEATHS OF 1847
1848 and 1849, NEVER BEFORE
PRINTED WILL BE COPIED.

MARRIAGES: 1847
John Markham to Matilda McDuffie,
both Varick ages 44 and 39, by Elder
Shaw in Fayette, Sept. 20.

Morris E. Kinne, 27 to Harriet Sayre,
20, both Romulus, by Rev. Calvin G.
Carpenter in Vienna, Ontario Co.
Jan. 20.

Arthur Walker, to Margaret Sullivan,
both Seneca Falls, 37 and 27, by Rev.
Mr. O'Flaherty, Geneva, Jan. 17.

Theodore Dowers, 21, to Elizabeth
Huff, 21, both Ovid by Rev. Benjamin
Warren, Jan. 6.

Jarvis S. Southerland, 25 to Emily
Northrup, 25, both Junius, by Lewis
B. Southerland, Junius, Jan. 20.

Benjamin Scott, 25 to Lydia ? both
Fayette, by Rev. Mr. Shaw, Dec. 27,
1846.

Walter G. Bennett, Ovid 28, to
Lucinda Wilkins, Farmerville, 24, by
Rev. William McCarthy, Farmerville,
Feb. 1.

Robert Cross, 35 of Phelps, to
Henrietta Strong, Tyre, 28, by
Samuel H. Gridley, Waterloo, Jan. 28.