

Chapter Seven – The Military Tract

(Compiled by Walter Gable, Seneca County Historian)

It is very difficult to talk about parcels of property in Seneca County without coming across a reference to some Military Lot number. That is because most of the county was originally the western-most portion of the New York Military Tract. This article provides detailed information about the nature of the Military Tract in general and specifically those in what is today Seneca County.

The Nature of the Military Tract in General

On September 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, were 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 benefited 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, by Congress: 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 acres; a major, 400 acres; 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 necessity for its troops. The expense of the clothing was to be deducted from the pay of the soldiers. On August 12, 1780, Congress passed an act which would allow a major-general to claim 1,100 acres, and a brigadier-general, 850 acres.¹

New York was the fifth state to have land set aside for a military reserve, based on the resolutions passed by the U.S. Congress. On July 25, 1782, the State of New York set aside the area known as the Military Tract. On March 27, 1783, the Assembly of the State of New York passed a resolution which gave the soldiers additional lands as a gratuity. Specific regiments were named to receive this land. They were the major-generals and the 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; the officers of the regiment of artillery commanded by Col. John Lamb; the officers of the corps of sappers and miners; the non-commissioned officers and privates of the last-mentioned two corps who were credited to New York as part of the troops thereof; the officers who had been deranged by any actions of

¹ Betty Auten, "Fayette" article in one of her newsletters prepared while she was the Seneca County Historian

Congress subsequent to September 16, 1776; and certain others were to receive grants from the State in varying quantities. In addition to the land promised by the federal government, these resolutions promised to these men, regardless of the time they had served with a few exceptions, the following quantities of land, respectively: to a major general, 5500 acres; a brigadier general, 4250 acres; a colonel, 2500 acres; a lieutenant-colonel, 2250 acres; a major, 2000 acres; a captain or regimental surgeon, 1500 acres; a chaplain, 2000 acres; a subaltern or surgeon's mate, 1000 acres; and a non-commissioned officer or private, 500 acres. It should be added here that New York, like the other states, had been short of money for years. The shortage of actual currency, the use of the barter system and the deep suspicion of the citizens towards any form of taxation had all contributed to the need for finding other means to encourage enlistments.²

On May 11, 1784, an act was passed by the New York State Legislature appointing commissioners who would assume the responsibility of granting the bounty lands. Two days later, Simeon DeWitt succeeded Philip Schuyler as surveyor-general. He was placed in charge of establishing the townships in the Military Tract and then dividing the townships into 100 equal lots of 600 acres each. Except when bordering along a body of water, each lot was to be laid out as near as possible in a square.³ The Military Tract comprised approximately 1.8 million acres from Lake Ontario southward to Seneca Lake and from what is now Onondaga County westward to Seneca Lake. It included the present counties of Onondaga, Cortland, Cayuga and Seneca, and parts of Oswego, Tompkins, Schuyler and Wayne.⁴

Among the first commissioners were George Clinton; governor; Lewis A. Scott, Secretary; Gerard Bancker, treasurer; Aaron Burr, attorney-general; and, Peter T. Curtenius, auditor.⁵

The surveying was an enormous undertaking. The majority of the 20 surveyors were former officers. Captain Thomas Machin was named the engineer. The names of several of the surveyors later appeared among those who were given bounty rights. Originally, 25 townships were surveyed. More lots were needed and three more townships were added. The names of the original townships are usually "classical" in origin: Lysander, Hannibal, Cato, Brutus, Camillus, Cicero, Manlius, Aurelius, Marcellus, Pompey, Romulus, Scipio, Sempronius, Tully, Fabius, Ovid, Milton, Locke, Homer, Solon, Hector, Ulysses, Dryden, Virgil and Cincinnatus. Those added later were: Junius, Galen and Sterling. Much speculation has been made through the years concerning the names given to the townships. The selection of the names was credited for many years to Simeon DeWitt, the surveyor-general, who was a "classical buff." He denied, however, the honor.⁶ By the late 1800s, the State Land Office began to believe that the actual naming of the townships was done by Robert Harpur who was Deputy Secretary of the State of New York and Secretary of the Land Board at the time. One also needs to remember that this was the time period of the French Revolution with its Romanticism and spirit of neoclassical revivalism. The

² "The Military Tract of Central New York," *Tree Talks* Vol. 4 No. 1, March 1964, p. 13.

³ "Military Tract," a manuscript written by Betty Auten, Seneca County Historian for many years, p 1

⁴ William R. Farrell, *Classical Place Names in New York State*, Jamesville, NY: Pine Grove Press, 2002, p 1

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

community near Albany had taken on its name of Troy in 1789 and this also helped launch a classical naming spree affecting the entire Empire State.⁷

Each lot was approximately 600 acres in size. To pay for the surveying costs, a 50-acre lot was set aside from each parcel. The 50-acre plots were at corners and adjoining to one another. The patentee could reclaim the 50 acres by paying 48 shillings to the surveyor as compensation for services. If the surveying costs were unpaid after two years, the lots could be sold at public venue. By taking adjoining corners, the surveyor-general could sell 200-acre lots.⁸

The obstacles encountered in fulfilling the bounty promise were extremely frustrating. The State had expected to deal with Indian affairs in the Tract, but claims to territory by other states, confusion resulting from errors in surveying, squatters, title difficulties and lack of agreement in interpreting the laws passed to designate who should receive bounty lands, all combined to keep matters in a state of turmoil for many years.⁹

The State had assumed a protectorate over Indian territory which had been reserved to the red man in 1768 (probably more correct to say 1763) by the establishment of a property line, west of which white men were forbidden to settle. Sale of Indian lands was reserved to the State alone. In 1784, peace was established between the United States and the Indian allies of the British, and New York was free to begin negotiations to buy the Indian lands. The Oneidas, Cayugas, Onondagas and Tuscaroras all signed agreements in various treaties between 1785 and 1795 to sell portions of their lands to the State. The early treaties provided for large reservations, and hunting and salt rights, but as the years passed and the need for more land became apparent, the Indians were induced to part with more and more territory. The reservations became smaller and arrangements were made to build roads through Indian lands. After 1795, no substantial changes were made in the reservation areas for some years. In July 1795, the Cayugas held three small reservations, of two miles square and two of one square mile each, within the Military Tract. The Onondagas were settled on a small residence reservation. The State had paid out sums of money at the times of several sales, and had granted annuities as well, and the Indians were apparently satisfied. The Onondagas had received 200 pounds of clothing, 1000 French crowns, about \$400 in cash, settlements and annuities totaling \$2000. The Cayugas had been much more difficult to deal with. They had been paid about \$3900 in cash and their annuities in 1795 equalled \$2300.¹⁰

Especially difficult had been the settlement of the dispute with a group of land promoters called the New York Genesee Land Company of Adventurers, which included some eighty men headed by John Livingston. This company had evaded the law forbidding the sale of Indian lands except to the State by leasing practically all of the Indian lands west of the Line of Property for 999 years. By July 1789, they had located about 200 families on the east side of Cayuga Lake. Naturally, these settlers were in sympathy with the claims of the promoters. Captain Abraham Hardenbergh, who had been sent by Surveyor-General Simeon DeWitt to survey the outlines of

⁷ Farrell's *Classical Place Names in New York State* pp 1-2

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ *Tree Talks* article

¹⁰ *Tree Talks* article, p 14.

the Indian reservations, was prevented from doing so while legal action was taken and the promoters forced to relinquish their holdings. Eventually, the Cayugas were paid \$1000 for a confirmation of their treaties of 1788 and 1789 with the State. The Onondagas accepted \$500. Only then were the surveys completed. The promoters, in 1793, were granted a parcel of land in the northern part of the State as compensation.¹¹

“Squatters” on the Indian reservations also created problems. The State was always ready to please the Indians, but their inconsistent and vacillating policies contributed greatly to the trouble. They complained about the encroachments of those they did not like, but suffered some individuals to remain. The possibility of a breakdown of peaceful relations because of the persistence of some of the unwanted settlers in defending their claims caused the Governor to issue a proclamation on May 7, 1790, ordering all those who had settled on Indian lands to be off by June 1.¹²

New York took a conciliatory policy towards the claims of other states to territory within what it considered its boundaries. The old charters of some states had contained rights to western lands, or had sea-to-sea clauses. In 1781, concessions all around had set the boundaries of New York at practically what they are today. Massachusetts was granted title to 230,400 acres of land in the south central part of the State, which area was called the “Boston Ten Townships.” Massachusetts also received practically all the land west of what later became the Military Tract, but New York retained full sovereignty.¹³

By 1790 it was suspected that the outlines of the Military Tract run in 1789 overlapped the Boston Ten Townships, and the Pre-emption Line which separated the western lands belonging to Massachusetts from the Military Tract was in doubt. Massachusetts had sold this western land to a group of speculators, the Phelps and Gorham combine. When they sold to Robert Morris, a second survey was made by a more competent surveyor and the new Pre-emption Line fell to the east of the old, diverging as it crossed the State until it was nearly three miles from the old one. The territory between the two lines became known as The Gore. By the time the title dispute was settled, Charles Williamson had purchased a large portion of The Gore. The relinquishing of the overlapping area in the Boston Ten Townships and the purchase of part of Williamson’s land, as well as securing a release of his claim against New York for the part he retained, involved recalling some letters patent which had been issued to bounty claimants.¹⁴

While all these problems had been receiving attention, the bounty claimants had not been silent. In the years immediately following the Revolutionary War, distrustful and illiterate soldiers often sold their claims for ridiculously small amounts. As prospects of receiving the land became better and more was learned about the Military Tract, prices rose. Temptation grew for dishonest soldiers and land promoters to sell the claims more than once. This was easy because of the lax recording of sales. The expense and difficult of communication and the ignorance of

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² *Tree Talks* article, p 14.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ *Tree Talks* article, pp 14-15.

many title holders was one cause of the laxity. Honest mistakes were also made because boundaries were not carefully defined. A dispute in the interpretation of the law in considering the claims of heirs of soldiers delayed the granting of land in many cases. The State, by several acts of legislation and by the appointment of a Board of Commissioners in 1784, attempted to deal fairly with all claimants. Advertisements were made for the presentation of claims in January 1785, with a deadline of May 1, 1785. As the claims poured in and the grantees demanded their lands while the Indian titles were not yet acquired, the State moved to satisfy claimants, some of whom had actually located on what they considered their claims within Indian territory. The Legislature set aside another tract of land in the northern part of the State which came to be called the "Old Military Tract" to satisfy those unwilling to wait. Since the land was not so desirable, this was not a great success. Many decided to wait for the State to acquire the lands.¹⁵

The actual procedure for balloting for lands was enacted by law just three days after the completion of the Indian treaties. The names of eligible soldiers were to be put on separate slips of paper and put into a box, while slips numbered from one to one hundred for each Township were to be deposited in separate boxes. The slips were drawn and matched. Eventual legislation made a fairer distribution by putting all township slips into one box at the same time. When ninety-four lots had been drawn for one township, the remaining six were reserved for the support of schools and the gospel. The first balloting took place on July 3, 1790. Letters Patent were issued to each grantee on the payment of certain stipulated sums, and each 600 acres was to be settled upon within seven years. After 1792, the rush of applications was over, although claims were presented now and then through the first years of the nineteenth century. Some parcels of reserved lands were also sold or leased as the occasion arose. These included (1) the lots reserved for the support of schools; (2) the "Survey Fifties," or fifty acres from each grant forfeited to the State if the 48 shilling fee for surveying was paid in a stipulated time; and (3) the "State's Hundreds," one hundred acres released to the State from each six hundred if the grantee had received a one hundred acre federal grant which he could not relinquish to the State as provided by law. Although all the land in the tract was not disposed of by 1804, it was all open to sale and settlement. The State was always obliging and lenient towards its tenants and grantees, and the transactions were concluded with as little friction as possible considering the magnitude of the operation.¹⁶

The Situation in Seneca County

The Military Tract covers all of Seneca, Cayuga and Onondaga Counties and portions of Cortland, Tompkins, Schuyler, Oswego and Wayne. Seneca County is comprised of the original townships of Romulus (#11), Ovid (#16), and Junius (#26), a total of 300 lots.¹⁷

Early deeds in the county clerk's office in Waterloo show the names of the men who received the patents, but the most accurate document containing the names of all the patentees is

¹⁵ *Tree Talks* article, pp 14-15.

¹⁶ *Tree Talks* article, p 15.

¹⁷ Auten's "Military Tract" manuscript

The Balloting Book.¹⁸ This book not only contains the names of all those who received a patent, but also the names of those who picked up the claim. Very few of the claims were picked up by the person to whom it was issued. In a number of instances, the soldier was dead and the bounty went to a relative or someone who had been appointed to accept the claim.¹⁹

An area in Junius and Galen was in dispute before the land was allotted to the soldiers. This was the section north of Seneca Lake known as The Gore. According to the owners, the surveyors of the Phelps and Gorham Purchase had erred in their first findings. The area in question went to Phelps and Gorham and a number of lots were either partially or completely taken out of the Military Tract.²⁰

When the Military Tract was surveyed, two areas of what is now Seneca County were reserved for the Cayuga Indians. These were the East Cayuga Reservation (which included the Canoga Reservation) and the Scauyes or Skoi-Yase, now part of the Village of Waterloo. Although the south side of the village is now referred to as Skoi-Yase, the original Indian village was mainly on the north side of the river. When the treaty was signed, the Indians asked that they be given a mile-wide section on both sides of the river. Only the north side, however, was drawn into the surveyor's maps. The Indians had asked for Skoi-Yase because it was their favorite fishing place. The Indians lost these reservations with the signing of another treaty in 1795. The reservation on the north side of the river (approximately 640 acres) was sold to Captain John McKinstry for \$2.50 an acre, through a special act of the State Legislature, March 3, 1802. On December 31, 1807, he sold his land to Elisha Williams for \$2,000.²¹ The Canoga Reservation in the town of Fayette at Canoga village was surveyed into four lots by the Hon. Joseph Annin in 1807. Just over 631 acres went to Wilhelmus Mynderse, Michael Vreeland, William B. Hall, and Daniel Blackney.

Lot 4 in Romulus, which was the area on the south side of the river, was reserved for the State. It was bought by Samuel Bear. Lot 100 in Junius went to James Patterson. This lot which now encompasses the greater portion of the north side of the Village of Seneca Falls was possibly considered the most valuable in the three townships which now are Seneca County. This lot was sold to a number of men, most of whom are well-known for their part in the development of the central and western parts of New York State. Included were: Elkanah Watson, Wilhelmus Mynderse, Col. McGregor, Roubert Troup and James Caldwell.²²

Lodi and Interlaken were settled where four lots meet. Lodi was formed at the corner of Lots 36, 37, 45, and 46 of Ovid; Interlaken is a cross-section of Ovid Lots 41, 42, 50 and 51. Other communities that were established on lot corners were: Hayt's Corners, Magee and Townsendville. Ovid is Lot 3 of the original township of Ovid. Several of the lots in the

¹⁸ *The Balloting Book, and Other Documents Relating to Military Bounty Lands in the State of New York*, Albany: Packard & VanBenthuyzen, 1825; reprinted by W.E. Morrison & Co., Ovid, NY, 1983.

¹⁹ Auten's "Military Tract" manuscript

²⁰ Auten's "Military Tract" manuscript

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid.

Township of Junius went to Oneida Indians who had helped the Americans in the Revolutionary War.²³

Very few of the soldiers who received the patents actually took possession of the land. A good number of them were already dead when the patent was issued to them. Most of the others were already located in some other area and had little money or desire to leave their homes. Officers received a greater portion of land and presumably were better-off financially, but they also had a problem. Their lots were often divided by many miles. General James Clinton, for example, received two lots in Romulus--25, an area near the present MacDougall, and 14, which borders on the County House Road. In the early days of development this lot was often referred to as Clinton's Lot although he never settled on it. He also drew one lot in Pompey, one in Tully, one in Lysander, one in Manlius and one in Aurelius.²⁴

Many of the soldiers were cheated out of their bounty. The average price for the 600-acres was between 20 and 30 pounds. Some of the soldiers did get a better price, but there were also many who got no more than three pounds for their land. In researching the early military deeds, one can occasionally find where one of the soldiers "conned" a number of people into buying the same lot. It is possible that this was done by different men with the same name. Lot 3 in Ovid, on which the village of Ovid is located, was one such example. It went to a man named Samuel T. Gilbert. According to early deeds, Samuel Gilbert sold the lot in 1791 for 25 pounds, and again for 2 pounds, in 1795 for 2,000 pounds and in 1798 for 100 pounds. This type of deal was generally the exception, not the rule. It was usually the land speculators who tried to get rich. Included among those who were large land-owners were: General Alexander MacDougall, William Cooper (father of James Fenimore Cooper), Elkanah Watson, and Aaron Burr.²⁵

Only three or possibly four of the soldiers settled on the lot they received, in Seneca County. They include Jacob Hicks, who received Lot 10 in Romulus. Hicks sold his lot in 1791 to Josiah Haskill of Massachusetts for 15 pounds. When Haskill went bankrupt, the lot was returned to Hicks. A second such settler on his actual lot was Ephraim White of Southampton who had received Lot 37 in Ovid. He also claimed Lot 32 in Junius which went to his brother Stephen, as Stephen's heir. He sold both lots to Silas Halsey in 1793. His name appears in several of the early records. Another soldier who settled on his land was John Mills who got Lot 47 in Ovid, and Silvanus Travis who settled on Lot 68 in Ovid. Both of these lots are in Lodi. A number of soldiers who received lots in other sections of the Military Tract, sold these lots and settled in Seneca County.²⁶

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Auten's "Military Tract" manuscript

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Ibid.

Appendixes:

1. pp 125, 130, 140, and 141 of *The Ballotting Book* listing the names of the individuals receiving a certain numbered lot in Romulus, Ovid, Junius or Galen townships.
2. Map “The Military Lands, Twenty Townships, &c. of Western New-York State” showing the names and number of the townships of the Military Tract as well as other geographic features
3. Map showing the Names and lot outlines of the Military Tract and the Cayuga and Onondaga Reservations (from the NYS Genealogical Society)
4. Map “The Military Tract in 1792” from *The Ballotting Book*

ROMULUS, NO. 11.

<i>In Township No. 11 were balloted as follows:—</i>	Lots.	<i>In Township No. 11,</i>	Lots.
To Ebenezer Hutchinson, S. mate,	1	To James Gregg, captain,	51
George Robeson,	2	John Jacob,	52
Peter Dumas,	3	Thomas Owens,	53
<i>Reserved to the State,</i>	4	James Livingston, colonel,	54
To Samuel Potter,	5	<i>Reserved for Gospel, Schools, &c.</i>	55
<i>Reserved for Gospel, Schools, &c.</i>	6	To John P. Boyea,	56
To Thomas Lee,	7	John Stake, cornet,	57
Thomas Gready,	8	Henry Van Deburgh, captain,	58
Abraham Van Amburgh,	9	<i>Reserved for Gospel, Schools, &c.</i>	59
Jacob Hicks,	10	To James Parker,	60
Ezra Weed,	11	Christopher Queen,	61
Robert Hunter, lieutenant,	12	Ephraim Blanchard,	62
Jeremiah Bennet,	13	Alexander M'Dougall, maj. gen.	63
James Clinton, brig. general,	14	Benjamin Goodale,	64
John Degrote,	15	Richard Moore,	65
Alexander M'Dougall, maj. gen.	16	Eleazer Yeamans,	66
John Weaver,	17	Joshua Davis,	67
Minnah Hyatt,	18	Arthur Hurley,	68
Jacob Heyer,	19	Joseph Jones,	69
James Barret,	20	John Green,	70
Jacob Bakehorn,	21	Peter Green,	71
Robert Wilkinson,	22	James Goodall,	72
Thomas Russell,	23	Timothy Green,	73
Isaac Sampson,	24	Jeremiah Smith,	74
James Clinton, brig. general,	25	Jonathan Lawrence Jun. lieut.	75
Jacob Wandall,	26	Peter Tappan, lieutenant,	76
Peter Ferris,	27	Abiel Petty,	77
Jacob Roase,	28	George Stock,	78
Fred. Weissenfels, lt. col. com.	29	Cornelius Van Dyck, lieut. col.	79
John Frymier,	30	Thomas Bryan,	80
Robert Williams,	31	Daniel Dawson,	81
Isaac Morrill,	32	Alexander Munro,	82
William Wuins,	33	Richard Platt, major brigade,	83
James Thompson,	34	Samuel Dodge, ensign,	84
Daniel Riggs,	35	Charles M'Kenny,	85
Samuel Davies or Davis,	36	Abraham Hodge,	86
William Drake,	37	John Stagg Jun. lieutenant,	87
<i>Reserved for Gospel, Schools, &c.</i>	38	Thomas Brooks,	88
To Nehemiah Carpenter,	39	John Williams,	89
Jonathan Kinner,	40	Charles F. Weissenfels, lieut.	90
Elias Van Bunschoten, captain,	41	John Cosgrove,	91
Henry Myers,	42	Benjamin Walker, lieut. colonel,	92
Edmund Kelly,	43	Isaiah Burch,	93
William Jackson,	44	Robert Provoost,	94
<i>Reserved for Gospel, &c.</i>	45	Michael Decker,	95
To Cornelius Van Dyck, lieut. col.	46	James Grace,	96
Abner Prior, surgeon's mate,	47	John Goodcourage,	97
John Armstrong,	48	Levi Burling,	98
Mordecai Hale, surgeon's mate,	49	Florence Marony,	99
<i>Reserved for Gospel, Schools, &c.</i>	50	Thompson Beacan,	100

OVID, NO. 16.

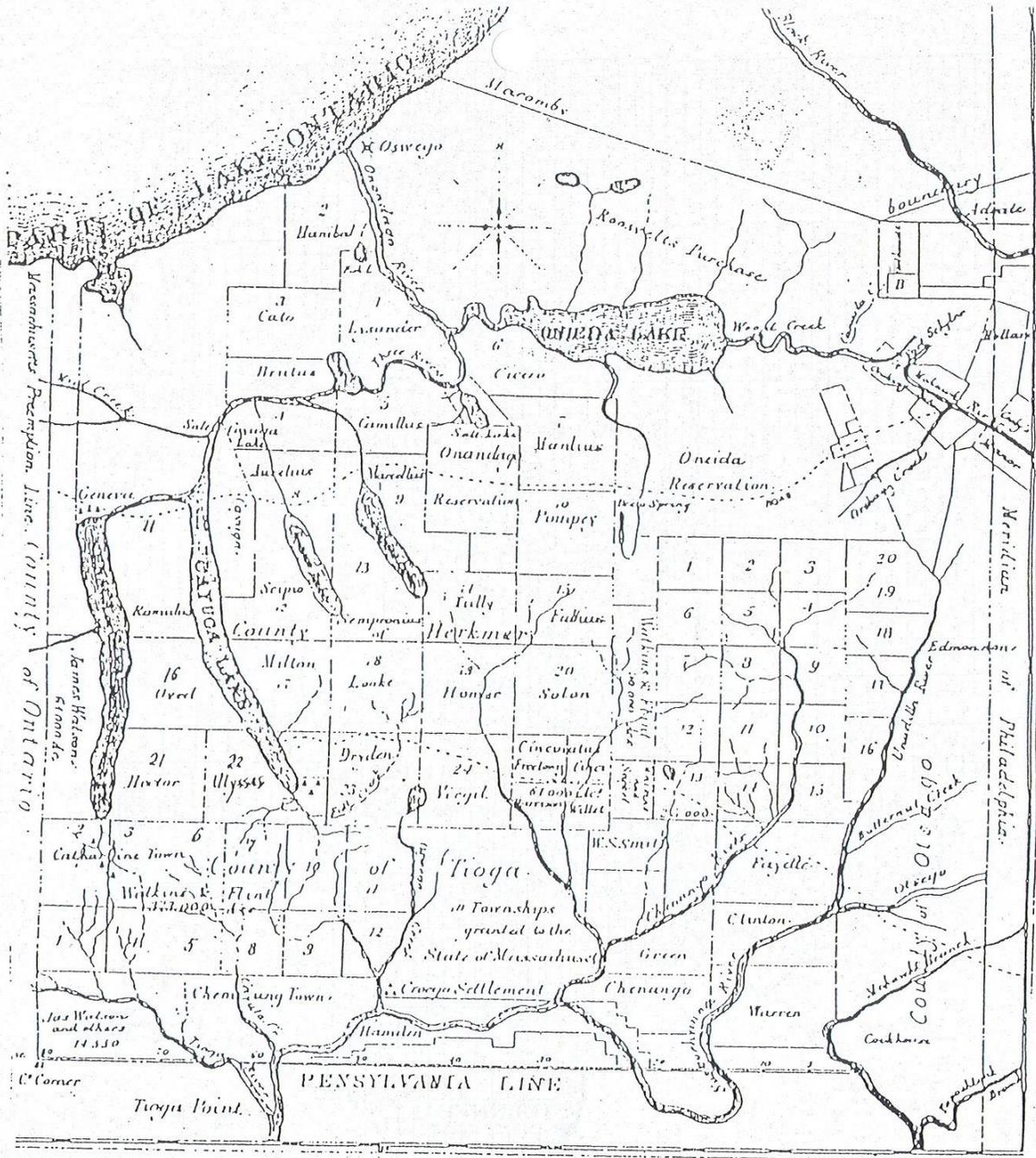
<i>In Township No. 16 were balloted as follows:—</i>	Lots.	<i>In Township No. 16,</i>	Lots.
To William Morrell,	1	To Jacob Lawrence,	51
James Steel,	2	Edmund Morris,	52
Samuel Gilbert,	3	Joseph Lee,	53
Nicholas Hudgall,	4	Thomas Bray,	54
Theodosius Fowler, captain,	5	<i>Reserved for Gospel, &c.</i>	55
Jonathan Masters,	6	To Jacob Spicer,	56
Jacob Van Gelder,	7	Garrit Tunnisson, surgeon,	57
Davis Love,	8	Jonathan Hallett, captain,	58
<i>Reserved for Gospel, &c.</i>	9	Jacobus Wynkoop, captain,	59
To James Betts,	10	Joseph Morrell, lieutenant,	60
Samuel T. Pell, captain,	11	Sebastian Bauman, major,	61
Peter Gansevoort, colonel,	12	John Graham, major,	62
John Davis, major,	13	Joseph Rhoades,	63
Thomas Machin, captain,	14	John Bogg,	64
Gerardus Dingman,	15	Ephraim Darling,	65
Edmund Fay,	16	Thomas C. Bradner,	66
Benjamin Pelton, captain,	17	Christopher Rudolph,	67
Sebastian Bauman, major,	18	Sylvanus Travis,	68
John Lybea,	19	Robert Willson, ensign,	69
Philip Harrison,	20	William Risdale,	70
Abraham Livingston, captain,	21	Stephen Wickham,	71
Simon Cox,	22	Nathaniel Norton, captain,	72
<i>Reserved for Gospel, &c.</i>	23	Nathaniel Tompkins,	73
To Stephen Thacker,	24	James Bancker,	74
Matthias Walker,	25	Walter Parks,	75
John Hudson,	26	Isaac Hawkins,	76
William Leaycraft, lieutenant,	27	William Boncker,	77
James Rosekrans, major,	28	Alexander Clinton, lieutenant,	78
Joseph Mitchell,	29	George C. Nicholson, major,	79
<i>Reserved for Gospel, &c.</i>	30	John Clark,	80
To Oliver Lozier,	31	James Boswith,	81
Samuel Dodge, lieutenant,	32	Gershom Mott, captain,	82
John Barrett,	33	Benjamin Geers,	83
Joseph Van Atter,	34	<i>Reserved for Gospel, &c.</i>	84
<i>Reserved for Gospel, &c.</i>	35	To Andrew Finck, captain,	85
To Lodwick Schriener,	36	John Stoner,	86
Ephraim White,	37	Samuel Sacket, captain,	87
James M'Donald,	38	Caleb Sweet, surgeon,	88
Alvin Hayatt,	39	Henry M'Henry,	89
Guy Young, captain,	40	Isaac Sherwood, lieutenant,	90
Joshua Hill,	41	John English,	91
Moses Yeomans, lieutenant,	42	Thomas Hoskins,	92
Amos Fenton,	43	Jacob Cline,	93
John Smith,	44	Christian Walliser,	94
Simon Lambertson,	45	Christopher K. Bedner,	95
William Strahan, lieutenant,	46	James Rankin,	96
John Mills,	47	Baltus Orr,	97
Henry Barnes,	48	Francis Willmoth,	98
John M'Intosh,	49	Moses Sears,	99
Alexander Forbush,	50	David Gee,	100

JUNIUS, NO. 26.

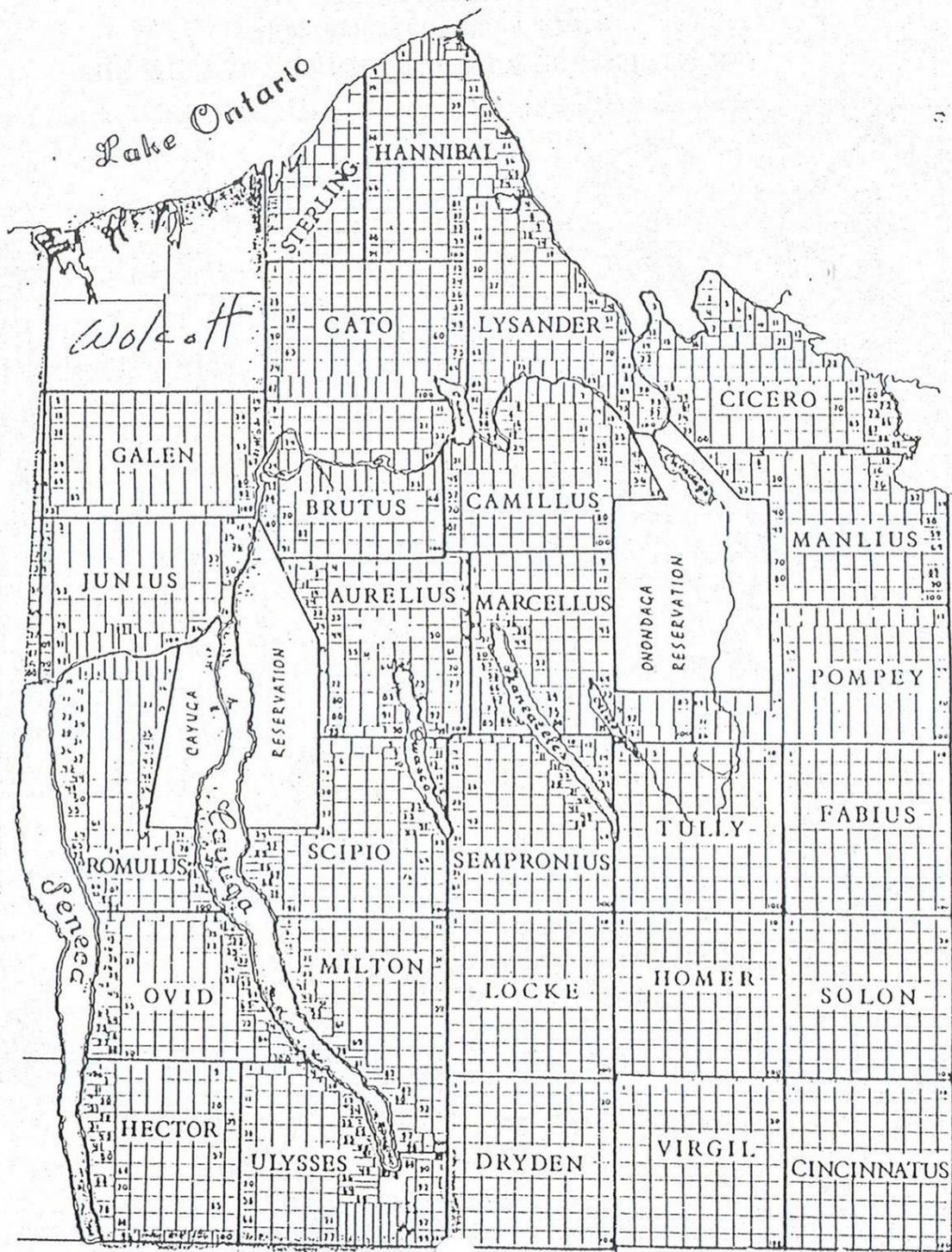
<i>In Township No. 26 were balloted as follows :</i>	Lots.	<i>In Township No. 26.</i>	Lots.
To James Brewster, lieutenant,	1	To Samuel Gerrit,	51
Jeremiah Buckhorn,	2	Lieut. John Bailey,	52
Cornelius Kahektotow,	3	Francis Williams,	53
Hanjost Tewahongarahken, ^{Lieutenant,} _{Indian,}	4	Jellis D. Van Voorst,	54
William Popham, aid-de-camp,	5	Lewis Atayataghrongha, ^{Lt. Colonel,} _{Indian,}	55
Edmund Burke,	6	Capt. David Van Ness,	56
<i>Reserved for Gospel, &c.</i>	7	Capt. David Van Ness,	57
To Henry Levines,	8	William Popham, aid-de-camp,	58
<i>Reserved for Gospel, &c.</i>	9	John White,	59
To Hoseah M'Farland,	10	John Olaawightow, capt. Indian,	60
Lewis Atayataghrongha, ^{Lt. Colonel,} _{Indian,}	11	James Brewster, lieutenant,	61
Garret Marselus,	12	Abraham De Freest,	62
Moses Beddel,	13	Aaron Knapp,	63
John Cackley,	14	John Wells,	64
William Witham,	15	Nicholas Kagnatshon, ^{Lieutenant,} _{Indian,}	65
Hanjost Tewahongarahken, ^{Lieut.} _{Indian,}	16	Walter Switz, lieutenant,	66
Lieut. John Bailey,	17	<i>Reserved for Gospel, &c.</i>	67
James Wakaranthraw, capt. Ind.	18	To John Erwin,	68
Caleb Brewster, lieutenant,	19	Levi Watson,	69
Joseph Whiteman,	20	Joseph Godwin,	70
Simon Frazer,	21	Caleb Brewster, lieutenant,	71
James Wakaranthraw, capt. Ind.	22	Lewis Atayataghrongha, ^{Lt. Colonel,} _{Indian,}	72
Thomas Obrian,	23	Peter Winn,	73
John Olaawightow, capt. Indian,	24	William Popham, aid-de-camp,	74
<i>Reserved for Gospel, &c.</i>	25	John Wilcox,	75
To John Walker,	26	Nicholas Kagnatshon, lieut. Ind.	76
Capt. Robert Wright,	27	John Otaawightow, capt. Ind.	77
John Berwick,	28	<i>Reserved for Gospel, &c.</i>	78
Samuel Frazer,	29	do. do.	79
Hanyere Tewahangarahken, ^{Capt.} _{Indian,}	30	To Justus Walker,	80
William Popham, aid-de-camp,	31	Hanyere Tewahangarahken, ^{Capt.} _{Indian,}	81
Stephen White,	32	Capt. Robert Wright,	82
John Sagoharase, lieut. Indian,	33	Peter Tumand,	83
Lewis Atayataghrongha, ^{Lt. Colonel,} _{Indian,}	34	George Smith, lieutenant,	84
Richard Livingston, lieut. col.	35	Richard Livingston, lieut. col.	85
do. do.	36	Capt. Anthony Whelp,	86
Gilechrist, John,	37	Duncan Campbell,	87
Edward Tobin,	38	Jonathan Halleck,	88
Henry Watterman,	39	Robert Welding,	89
Angus M'Lean,	40	Walter Switz, lieutenant,	90
Daniel Davis,	41	Capt. Robert Wright,	91
Cornelius Kahektotow, lieut. Ind.	42	Jesse Wood,	92
James Letteis,	43	John Sagoharase, lieut. Indian,	93
Decker, John,	44	Jeremiah Devoe,	94
Richard Livingston, lieut. col.	45	David Condon,	95
Capt. David Van Ness,	46	John Wiltsie,	96
Jonathan Lawrence Jun. lieut.	47	Capt. Michael Dunning,	97
Justus Miller,	48	Lewis Atayataghrongha, ^{Lt. Colonel,} _{Indian,}	98
Henry Sampson,	49	George Smith, lieutenant,	99
William Hotchkiss,	50	Patterson, James,	100

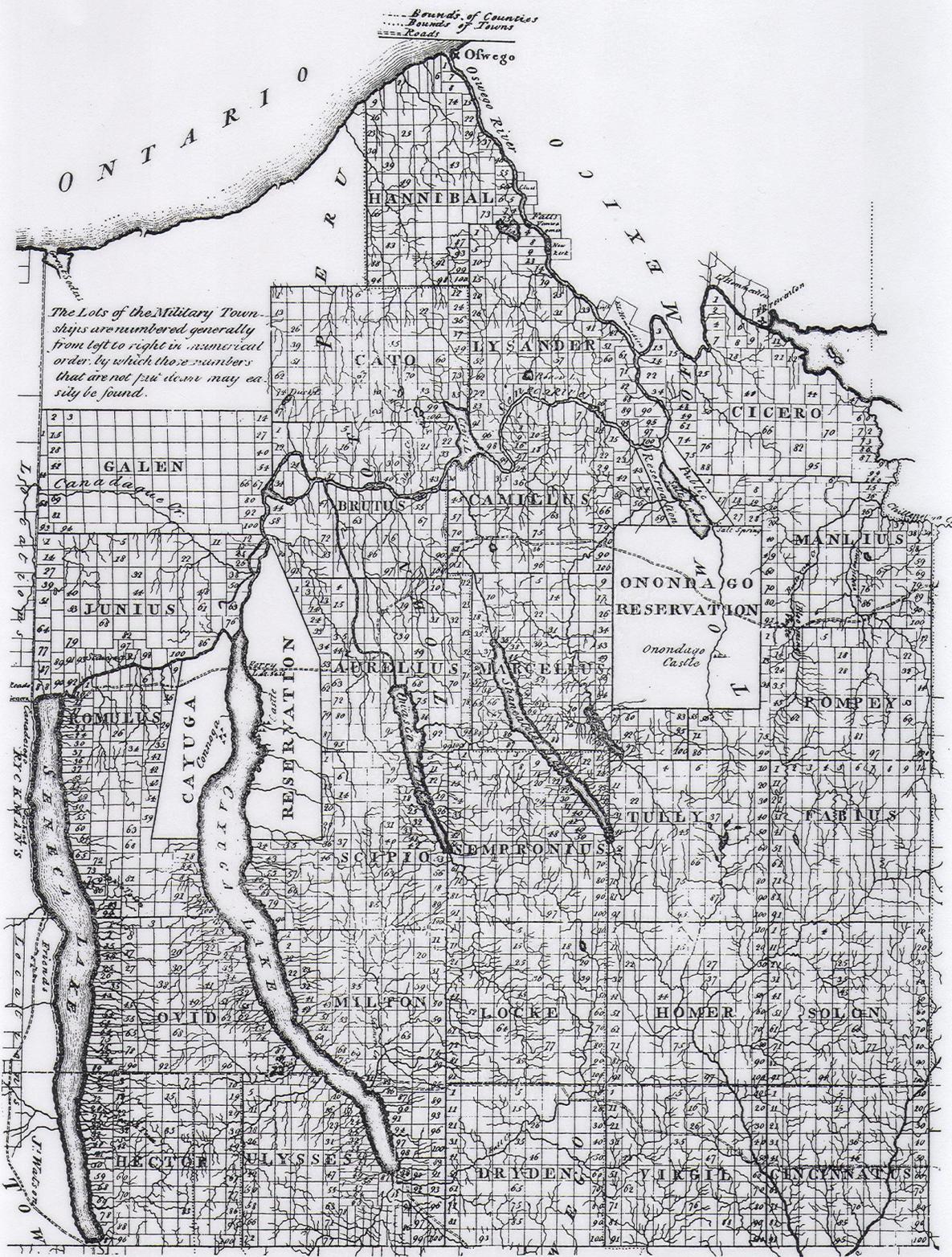
GALEN, NO. 27.

In Township No. 27 were balloted as follows :-	Lots.	In Township No. 27,	Lots.
To John Coventry, hospital mate, ..	1	To Ensign Matthew Potan,	51
Stephen M'Crea, phys. & surg.	2	Stephen Saddore,	52
John Young, surgeon's mate, ...	3	John Cochran, Director General of Hospital, .	53
Thomas Lyon, lieutenant,	4	Stephen M'Crea, phys. & surg.	54
Isaac Ledyard, physician & surg.	5	John Young, surgeon's mate, ...	55
William Pitt Smith, surg. mate,	6	John Van Huysen,	56
Capt. Edward Lounsberry,	7	Dirck Van Ingen, phys. & surg.	57
Daniel M'Lean,	8	Surgeon's Mate Henry Moore, .	58
John Cochran, Director General of Hospital,	9	do. do. do. do.	59
Samuel Woodruff, surg. mate, ..	10	John Smedis, surgeon's mate, ..	60
Samuel Stringer, direct. gen. &c.	11	Captain Edward Lounsberry, ...	61
do. do. do. do.	12	William Copeland,	62
Cornelius Oknoyata, lieut. Ind. .	13	John Cochran, dir. general, &c.	63
Isaac Ledyard, phys. & surgeon,	14	<i>Reserved for Gospel, &c.</i>	64
John Winn,	15	do. do.	65
Dirck Van Ingen, phys. & surg.	16	To John Young, surgeon's mate, ...	66
Perius Demmick,	17	Michael Bason, .	67
Stephen M'Crea, phys. & surg.	18	<i>Reserved for Gospel, &c.</i>	68
John Smedis, surgeon's mate, ..	19	To John Cochran, dir. general, &c.	69
Samuel Stringer, dir. gen. &c. .	20	Joseph Young, phys. & surgeon,	70
Ensign Matthew Potan,	21	William Pitt Smith, surg. mate,	71
Surgeon's Mate Henry Moore, .	22	John Cochran, dir. general, &c. .	72
Samuel Woodruff, surg. mate, ..	23	Abraham Lambert,	73
Dirck Van Ingen, phys. & surg.	24	Captain Edward Lounsberry, ...	74
Lieutenant John Ball,	25	Micajah Sherwood,	75
Samuel Stringer, dir. gen. &c. .	26	John Cochran, dir. general, &c. .	76
Thomas Lyon, lieutenant,	27	Dirck Van Ingen, phys. & surg.	77
Joseph Young, phys. & surgeon,	28	Charles M'Knight, phys. & surg.	78
John Rice,	29	Charles M'Knight, phys. & surg.	79
John Cochran, dir. general, &c. .	30	Malachi Treat, phys. & surgeon,	80
John Smedis, surgeon's mate, ..	31	Lieutenant John Ball,	81
Isaac Ledyard, phys. & surgeon,	32	Nathaniel Jervis,	82
<i>Reserved for Gospel, &c.</i>	33	Lieutenant John Van Dyck,	83
To Peter Blossom,	34	John Coventry, hospital mate, ..	84
Isaac Ledyard, phys. & surgeon,	35	Nicholas Plugh,	85
William Saxbury,	36	Christian House,	86
Joseph Young, phys. & surgeon,	37	Joseph Young, phys. & surgeon,	87
Samuel Stringer, dir. gen. &c. .	38	Thaddeus Smith,	88
James Joyce,	39	Malachi Treat, phys. & surgeon,	89
Samuel Stringer, dir. gen. &c. .	40	John Cochran, dir. general, &c. .	90
do. do. do. do.	41	Malachi Treat, phys. & surgeon,	91
Lieutenant John Van Dyck,	42	Charles M'Knight, phys. & surg.	92
John Coventry, hospital mate, ..	43	Charles M'Knight, do. do. .	93
Samuel Woodruff, surg. mate, ..	44	Cornelius Oknoyata, lieut. Ind. .	94
<i>Reserved for Gospel, &c.</i>	45	Jacob House,	95
To Stephen M'Crea, phys. & surg.	46	Malachi Treat, phys. & surgeon,	96
do. do. do. do.	47	Malachi Treat, phys. & surgeon,	97
William Pitt Smith, surg. mate,	48	Charles M'Knight, phys. & surg.	98
John Cochran, director gen &c.	49	John Chace,	99
<i>Reserved for Gospel, &c.</i>	50	Samuel Stringer, dir. gen. &c. .	100



THE MILITARY LANDS, TWENTY TOWNSHIPS, &c.
Of Western New-York State.





THE MILITARY TRACT IN 1792.

