

Lake Minnetonka DAR
Patriot Profiles
Last Updated – April 23, 2022

Elijah Gray A215654

(1762 - 1849)

Jane Truckenbrod & Teresa Landowski

At the age of 16, Elijah Gray enlisted in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, to fight in the American Revolution. He was initially deemed unfit for service when his reported height of 4 feet, 10 ½ inches fell short of the required 5 feet. The setback didn't deter him. The tenacious Elijah enlisted three years later in New Framingham and served as a private in Lieutenant Colonel John Brook's 7th regiment at Windsor, Hardwick and West Point. In December 1783 he was honorably discharged.

Troubles followed Elijah after the Revolution. In 1822, Elijah moved his family to Michigan. As the family crossed Lake Erie, their vessel was caught in a violent gale and capsized. One son narrowly escaped with his life, but the family's finances were lost. Elijah returned to New York where his problems persisted. The well-earned military pension he was awarded in 1818 was permanently suspended around 1827 when a sale of land called his poverty into question. In 1829 Elijah and his son, James, were convicted of murdering tavern owner, Samuel Davis. Elijah was imprisoned and James was hanged. It was the last public hanging in Genesee County, New York.

Elijah and his wife, Anna Cartwright, had seven children. Elijah died in 1849 at the age of 87.

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Henry Stahl Sr. A075663

(1707 - 1790)

Gigi Hickey

Henrich Stahl arrived in Philadelphia from Rotterdam in September, 1741. The ship's list reflected the names of male Palatine passengers; other evidence indicates Henrich/Henry was accompanied by his wife and young children.

Five years later, Stahl was among 13 "German Protestants" naturalized as British citizens in Frederick County, Maryland. Between 1756 and 1785, Henry acquired property along both sides of the Maryland/Pennsylvania border and associated with the Reformed Church.

During the American Revolution, the Stahl family joined the side of independence. Three of Henry's sons—Leonard (my ancestor), Henry Jr. and Jacob—served in the Cumberland County Militia during the Revolutionary War. In his 70s, Henry Sr. was too old to act in a military capacity but paid supply tax in 1778, which was considered patriotic service.

Henry died in 1790 and his ten tracts of land, totaling over 1000 acres, were distributed among his six sons, two daughters and a grandson. The discovery of his probate records proved both shocking and tragic. Listed in Henry's estate inventory: "1 negro woman and child." It was heartbreaking to learn this prosperous German family could deny the freedom of this woman and child after supporting the cause of American freedom.

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Michael King A064689

(1741 - 1800)

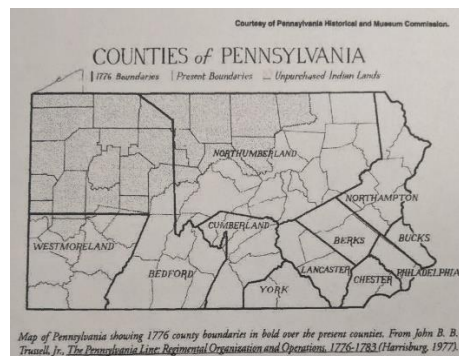
Gigi Hickey

A first-generation American and my 5X great-grandfather, Michael King was born in Philadelphia in 1741. He farmed in York County and married Susannah Passmore in 1762. In about 1782 the King family moved west to settle in Milford Township, Bedford County, near several of Michael's siblings.

Pennsylvania raised funds for the war effort by assessing "supply tax" against the estates of property owners. In many places, however, residents suffered significant losses due to actions of Loyalists/Tories and the British Army, or ongoing conflict with Indians on the frontier. These losses often left residents unable to pay the taxes.

Legislation passed in 1780, titled "Relief of the Suffering Inhabitants of the Counties of Northampton, Bedford, Northumberland and Westmoreland," was in effect through the close of the war. Residents could be exonerated from paying supply tax if assessors itemized the "bona fide [losses] by the incursions of the enemy," e.g., buildings or fences destroyed, livestock stolen or killed. Michael King was credited with patriotic service due to losses he sustained and the tax exoneration granted in 1783. The DAR service description is "suffered depredation" rather than "paid supply tax."

Michael's daughter, Elizabeth, married Leonard Stahl after the war.



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Samuel Dyer A035237

(1756 - 1839)

Mary Marszalek

In 1770, at the age of 14, Samuel Dyer arrived in the Colony of Virginia with his British master, Breckinridge. Dyer, indentured for seven years, was provided food, clothing and shelter while he served out his bound. Although Breckinridge fled the colonies at the start of the Revolutionary War leaving Dyer behind with little resources, Dyer, under Breckinridge's tutorage, had gained an important and necessary skill: merchandising.

Dyer joined the militia that Patrick Henry formed in order to move against the actions of the Royal Governor, Governor Lord Dunmore. The militia's actions forced Dunmore to pay for the colony's gunpowder that he had confiscated. Patrick Henry, as Governor of Virginia, granted Dyer citizenship and appointed him Assistant Commissary of the Clothing Department of the Army of Virginia in 1778. Dyer stated in his Pension Application that he served in New Jersey and New York as an assistant to John Moss. He stated that the duties he performed "were of the most important and responsible character, and the comfort of the Troops mainly depended upon the faithful performance of the duties entrusted to him." After the war, Dyer became a successful and respected merchant in Albemarle, Virginia.

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Richard Langhorn Clark(e) A134150

(1753 - 1814)

Charlotte Clark Jenkins

Richard Langhorn Clark(e) was a 4th generation colonist of The Province of Maryland, chosen by his family for the religious freedom that the province offered to Catholics. In 1774, Richard became a member of the St. Mary's County Committee of Correspondence.

Committees of correspondence had operated for years prior to the American Revolution as a way for the colonists to communicate with Parliament. By the 1770s, opposition to British imperial policies drove the committees to develop a better organized and more deliberate mission: resistance. The local committees, besides participating in the communication system between colonies, selected delegates to the First Continental Congress, acted as local enforcers of the Continental Association decisions, such as nonimportation and nonexportation agreements and worked with committees of safety to secure militias. Records show that Clark acted as a collector, gathering and dispersing funds and supplies as needed. Once 'the shot heard round the world' was fired at Lexington and Concord, the committees of correspondence acted as defacto governments.

In 1778, Clark signed the Oath of Fidelity, renouncing the King of England and pledging allegiance to the revolutionary government of Maryland. By the age of 25, Clark had committed two acts of treason!

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Thomas Truxtun A116510

(1755 - 1822)

Virginia Morrison [[Need member permission](#)]

Thomas Truxtun, a first-generation colonist of a British born father, began his sea career at the age of 12. Early in the American Revolution, the Continental Congress decided to permit private citizens “to fit out armed vessels to cruise on the Enemies of these United Colonies.” In 1776, Truxtun became the first privateer to be fitted out to serve in this capacity. This strategy severely disrupted British economy, prices of imported goods and maritime insurance rates. Through his command of four ships, *Mars*, *Congress*, *Independence*, and *St. James*, Thomas Truxtun saw action in the English Channel, the Caribbean and the Azores. Never suffering defeat, Truxtun carried gunpowder and military supplies back to the young country and successfully delivered the United States consul-general, Thomas Barclay, and his family to France. George Washington toasted Truxtun’s ability to capture enemy ships, calling Truxtun’s services equal to those of a regiment. In 1785, Captain Truxtun of the *London Packet* transported an ailing, eighty-year-old Ben Franklin back from France to his beloved America.

“...the Navy—a member of which I became, not from any pecuniary consideration, but from motives of Patriotism, and a pure love of Country and the Service.” - Thomas Truxtun

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Eleazer Warner, Jr. A213377

(1755 - 1835)

Linda Kline

Eleazer Warner Jr. was born in 1755 in Granby, Massachusetts. In 1776, he followed in his father's footsteps and joined the Continental Army to fight for American independence. His company marched to the Continental Army's headquarters in Morristown, New Jersey, where he served for eight months during the winter of 1777. His pension records state that "General George Washington was at Morristown at the same time." Food and clothing were in short supply and many soldiers marched in the snow in bare feet. As a smallpox outbreak threatened to devastate the Continental Army, soldiers at Morristown were secretly inoculated with live virus collected from the sick. Eleazer survived these hardships and later that year marched in response to the Alarm at Bennington.

After the Revolution, Eleazer Jr. moved to Pittsford, Vermont, where he married his wife, Hannah Cox, in 1783. The couple had nine children, including my ancestor, Hannah Warner Wilder. Family lore records that Eleazer Jr. enjoyed telling his children stories of how he and his father fought for liberty during the Revolution. Perhaps Hannah shared these stories to inspire her three sons who fought for the Union in the Civil War to extend that liberty to all Americans.

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Azor Curtis A028810

(1718 - 1788)

Laura Roth

Fifty-nine-year-old Azor Curtis joined the Continental Army from Lanesboro, Connecticut, as a Private in 1777, leaving his wife to care for six of their eleven children still at home. The company was at the Battles of Saratoga before being ordered to winter at Valley Forge. Just before Christmas, Azor and his company joined the 12,000 soldiers and 400 women and children who marched into Valley Forge and began building a camp the size of the fourth largest city in the US.

General Washington's army left Valley Forge for the Battle of Monmouth in mid-June 1778. Although family lore assumes Azor died at Valley Forge, he was listed as having engaged in the Battle of Monmouth on June 28 and received pay for service until his death on July 17, 1778, when his regiment was near White Plains, New York. His youngest son was three years old.

His will was not probated until May 2, 1784, so his family likely did not receive confirmation of his death until his company returned home in late 1783. Among all of his Revolutionary relatives, Azor was the only member of the Continental Army on continuous duty, despite his advanced age.

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Hugh Osborne A084449

(1763-1847)

Martha Mason

Hugh Osborne has many unique links to the birth of our nation. He was born in 1763 in Bridgewater, Massachusetts. He served with his father, George, and seven of his brothers during the Revolutionary War. George Osborne was a Minute Man who marched to participate in the Battle of Lexington. The Osborne family were fierce Patriots and count among their ancestors five Mayflower families.

Hugh enlisted at age 13 and served with his father in the infantry with Captain Joseph Stetson's Company at Dorchester Heights in 1776. Strong defensive fortifications at Dorchester Heights allowed George Washington's Continental Army to achieve one of its first victories, ending the Siege of Boston. Hugh then served in Rhode Island in Captain Hatch's Regiment in 1776 and in Colonel Titcomb's Regiment in 1777. Between 1778 and 1779 he served in Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey in Colonel Bailey's Regiment. Hugh and some of his brothers finished their service in 1782 as marines on the frigate *Alliance* under Captains Park and Berry. The *Alliance* was the fastest ship in the Continental Navy and never experienced a defeat. Hugh served when the *Alliance* transported the Marquis de Lafayette back to France and returned to America carrying diplomatic messages from Benjamin Franklin in Paris.

After the war Hugh married his cousin, Azuba Wade, and they raised their family in Kennebec County, Maine.

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Captain David Marshall A073741

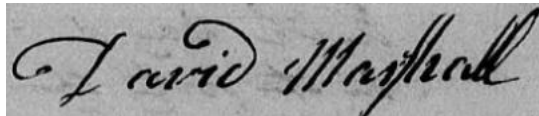
(1754 - 1821)

Ann Cathcart

Captain David Marshall, eldest son of Irish immigrants who settled near Philadelphia, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, on February 23, 1754. His granddaughter, my great, great grandmother, Rebecca Marshall Cathcart, became a DAR member in 1911. I joined her in honoring our brave Patriot ancestor by becoming a member 108 years later.

According to Rebecca's memoir, recorded by the Minnesota Historical Society in 1913, David Marshall served throughout the American Revolution in Pennsylvania with troops under General Anthony Wayne. In his pension application, David stated that he was commissioned Ensign and promoted to 1st Lieutenant in the 5th Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line in 1777. He was subsequently promoted to Captain of the 3rd Company, 5th Battalion in 1780. He participated in numerous military campaigns including the Battles of Brandywine in September 1777, Germantown in October 1777, Monmouth in June 1778 and Green Springs Plantation, Virginia in July 1781.

Rebecca's memoir also indicates her grandfather visited Kentucky before the war. After peace was declared, David and his wife, Sarah Graham, journeyed on horseback from Pennsylvania to make their home in Kentucky. Captain Marshall died in Bourbon County, Kentucky, and is buried in nearby Old Millersburg Cemetery.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "David Marshall". The ink is dark and the paper appears slightly aged or textured.

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Nathaniel Rudd A099513

(1731 - 1819)

Kristine Sittler

Nathaniel Rudd's ancestors settled in Norwich, Connecticut as farmers in the 1600's. Nathaniel continued farming, worked part time in the mason business and taught school in the winter. He fought in the French Indian War in 1758 at 27 years old.

Nathaniel's Revolutionary War journey began after moving to farmland in Massachusetts with his wife and children. His son, Andrew, enlisted first in 1775 at 20 years old. Nathaniel and his neighbors chose to serve in the volunteer militia, where the men started to call him "Captain" in recognition of his natural leadership skills.

In 1777, when he was 46 years old, Nathaniel joined Captain Ward's Hampshire Company in Colonel Wells's Regiment as a private. On September 22, he marched 80 miles from Charlemont, Massachusetts, to New York to take part in the Battle of Saratoga. Under the command of Generals Benedict Arnold and Horatio Gates, the Americans won a resounding victory. The British were surrounded at Beemis Heights and British General John Burgoyne surrendered on October 17. Nathaniel was discharged the following day. This decisive win convinced the French to support the cause of American independence, becoming the turning point of the Revolution.

Nathaniel's "Captain" title remained throughout his lifetime and is even inscribed on his headstone.

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Collin McKenney A077574

(1735 - 1811)

Ann Brilley

Patriot Collin McKinney was my maternal, four-times great-grandfather. In family records his surname was McKinney, but DAR records list his name as McKenney. Collin, the son of Daniel McKinney and Margaret Coffee, was born 1735 in Raritan, Somerset County, Colony of New Jersey. Collin's grandfather, Mordecai McKinney, first came to the new world from Scotland before 1696. Collin and his wife, Rebecca Tuttle, were married in 1766 in New Jersey.

During the Revolutionary War they lived in Washington County, Virginia, where Collin served as a civil servant, juror in 1781. Collin and Rebecca later moved to Pulaski County, Kentucky. It was in Kentucky where they both died and were buried in 1811.

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Edward Converse, Sr. A025168

(1720 - 1800)

Nina Bentley

Edward Newton Converse, Sr. was 55 years old and his son, Edward Converse, Jr., was in his 30's when they served in the Revolutionary War. Private Converse, Sr., a Selectman throughout his service, marched on the April 19, 1775 alarm to Lexington, Massachusetts and served four days. He received an 'advance pay' in June 1775 at Camp Cambridge, Massachusetts, then an order for a 'bounty coat or its equivalent' dated Prospect Hill, Boston, Massachusetts, on December 26, 1775. He served another sixteen days during September and October 1777 to march to Bennington, Vermont and escort prisoners to Springfield, Massachusetts. These orders were called by General Gates, who accepted the surrender of British General Burgoyne's troops on October 1777 after the Battle of Saratoga. Edward lived in Berkshire, Massachusetts, until his death at age 80.

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Benjamin Sage Sr. A099131

(1725 - 1813)

Benjamin Sage Jr. A099134

(1754 - 1784)

Jane Truckenbrod & Teresa Landowski

When the Revolutionary War began in 1775, Benjamin Sage Sr., his wife Abigail Blinn Sage and his family lived in Dutchess County, New York. At the age of 50, he signed the New York Articles of Association calling for liberty from Britain. His four sons served in the Revolutionary War.

The fourth son, Benjamin Jr., was born December 19, 1754 in Berlin, Hartford, Connecticut. He served as a private in Colonel Henry Killian Van Rensselaer's 4th Regiment of Militia in New York under 1st Lieutenant David Husted. Benjamin likely started out at Philipstown outside New York City and marched to Albany and on to Forts Miller, Edward and Anne. The regiment engaged in a fierce battle on July 8, 1777 near Fort Anne against the British that lasted two hours. The company was successful in delaying the British at Fort Anne and facilitating the removal of cannon and armaments at Fort Amsterdam. The company continued to Crown Point, placing trees and boulders as obstacles to hinder the British advance.

Benjamin Jr. and his wife Hannah Randall Sage were farmers. They raised six children in Connecticut and New York. Their last known residence was Rensselaerville, New York. Benjamin is said to have died around 1784 from injuries sustained in the war.

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Captain Thomas Alexander A001253

(1727 - 1801)

Mary Helen Ellison (Mary Ellis) Peterson

Captain Thomas Alexander was born May 30, 1727, in Northfield, Massachusetts, the son of Ebenezer "The Fighting Deacon" Alexander and Mehitable Buck. His great grandfather, George Alexander, had immigrated from Stirlingshire, Scotland to Massachusetts in 1643 with his father, John Alexander. On December 11, 1754, Thomas married Azubah Wright and had 13 children. He died March 23, 1801, in Northfield, Massachusetts.

Captain Alexander petitioned for a pension for service in the Revolutionary Army. His petition states that he commanded a company under Colonel Porter's Regiment at Ticonderoga, retreating through Ticonderoga, Albany, and New Jersey, and joining General Washington's army in December of 1776. On his walk home in 1777, he fell on the ice near Peekskill and dislocated his hip and broke his thigh, resulting in his permanent disability. The petition was granted. In 1779, he was a representative to the Massachusetts General Court and member of the Committee of Correspondence.

Captain Alexander's son, George, married Revolutionary War Sergeant Seth Lyman's daughter, Mary. Seth served in Captain Merriman's Company, Colonel Phineas Wright's 6th Hampshire County Regiment, in 1777 and was also at Ticonderoga. Mary's grave was marked as a "Real Daughter" by Anoka and Josiah Edson Chapters in 2000 at Sakatah Cemetery, Waterville, Minnesota.

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Bartholomew Somers A110885

(1744 -1832)

Meghan Flannery

Bartholomew Somers, born in 1744 in Cambuslang, Scotland, immigrated to America and settled in Ryegate, Vermont, in 1774. Nicknamed "Long Bart," Somers was a jolly man with a fondness for practical jokes. Like his fellow Scotsmen, Somers defended his new home from British threats, and he was elected corporal in Captain Frye Bayley's militia company.

In October 1777, Captain Bayley's company heeded the Continental Army's call for aid in Saratoga, New York, against British General John Burgoyne's campaign down the Hudson River. After marching over 170 miles, the company arrived in Saratoga on October 11, 1777. Captain Bayley heard reports of 15 poorly guarded, full British supply boats that they could easily capture. When they found these boats, Somers, along with another unnamed soldier, selflessly and courageously volunteered to swim across the Hudson to steal the first boat. They emptied the boat to carry over the rest of the company to capture the remaining 14 boats. This significant loss of supplies likely pushed General Burgoyne to famously surrender to the Continental Army on October 17, 1777. Throughout this adventure, Somers persevered through the long march to Saratoga and fearlessly forced the British to cease their attacks on his adopted homeland.

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Edwards Bucknam A016550

(1741 - 1813)

Mary Jo Wulf

Edwards Bucknam was born in 1741 in Worcester County, Massachusetts. In 1764 he was one of six men who settled Lancaster, New Hampshire. He served as the first Justice of the Peace and for many years held the offices of coroner, town clerk and selectman.

In the fall of 1776, local residents voted to send Edwards to the General Court at Exeter, New Hampshire, to request a company of soldiers be located at Lancaster under his command. Edwards served as Captain for several years and during 1782-1784, as Second Major of the Twelfth (Revolutionary) Regiment of the State Militia.

Bucknam's contributions are well-documented in published histories: "No other man, at any time in the history of the town, has exerted so powerful an influence as he did. He kept the first stock of goods for barter among the settlers; [...] surveyed their lands [...]; acted as scout in times when the Indians threatened the peace of the settlement; built the first roads that allowed the passage of loaded teams from Haverhill."

He married Susannah Page with whom he had six children. Until he died in 1813, "his life bore relations to about everything in the history of Lancaster."

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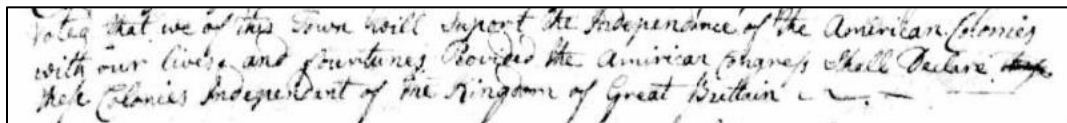
Captain Eleazer Warner, Sr. A121074

(1729 - 1810)

Linda Kline

Eleazer Warner Sr. was born in 1729 in Hadley, Massachusetts. One hundred years earlier, his ancestors had migrated from England to the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Given his family's deep roots in the colonies, Eleazer volunteered to serve in the British Army during the French and Indian War in 1760. He returned to become a leader in his community, serving his town of Granby as a surveyor, assessor, and selectman.

During the American Revolution, Warner was a courageous Massachusetts Minuteman. Outraged by the conflict between militiamen and the British Army at Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775, Warner marched to Boston the following day to join in a siege of the British controlled city. On June 17, Warner raced under cannon fire with his regiment to fight in the Battle of Bunker Hill. Though a British victory, the battle was an unmistakable statement of American resolve. In his role as selectman the following year, Warner likely participated in his town's historic vote for independence. On June 20, 1776, the people of Granby "[v]oted that we of this town will support the Independence of the American Colonies with our lives and our fortunes provided the American Congress shall declare these Colonies Independent."



Voted that we of this town will support the Independence of the American Colonies with our lives and fortunes provided the American Congress shall declare these Colonies Independent of the Kingdom of Great Britain

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Thomas Johnson A063768

(1735-1803)

Michelle White

Thomas Johnson was a prominent leader in the colony of Virginia. He descended from early settlers of Virginia and resided on property named Roundabout, received as a land grant from the King. Thomas served as a member of the House of Burgesses and as sheriff in Louisa County. During the American Revolution, he served on Louisa County's Committee of Safety in 1775.

In a famous court case in 1762, Sheriff Johnson was sued for failing to enforce a clergy compensation law. He hired a young lawyer named Patrick Henry to defend him. Henry's passionate arguments against the tyranny of King George unfortunately resulted in a loss for Johnson, but the plaintiff clergyman was awarded only one penny in compensation.

Johnson and Henry became friends and neighbors. As a result of Johnson's faithful mentorship, Henry assumed Johnson's seat in the House of Burgesses upon Johnson's retirement in 1765. As a zealous Patriot, Henry used this position to introduce the Stamp Act Resolves in protest of British Parliament's taxation of the colonies. Henry would go on to serve during the American Revolution as a delegate from Virginian at both the First and Second Continental Congresses in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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Peter Andreas A002555

(1751 - 1834)

Lois Mackin

Peter Andreas was a farmer from northeastern Pennsylvania. He was born in 1751, just before the French and Indian War. His parents came from Germany and Alsace to Pennsylvania as young children, settling on what was then the Pennsylvania frontier in Northampton County.

Just before the Revolutionary War, in 1772, Peter married Thankful Washburn, daughter of patriot Jesse Washburn. Together he and Thankful produced ten children between 1773 and 1794.

During the war Peter was a Sergeant in the Northampton County militia and a ranger on the frontier. His war was personal and familial, beginning with his father Martin's service with the Pennsylvania Flying Camp in 1776. Peter's brothers William, Jacob and Martin also served in the militia, as did his father-in-law Jesse Washburn, his brothers-in-law Jesse and Daniel, and numerous Andreas and Woodring uncles and cousins.

After the Revolution Peter continued to serve in the militia, becoming captain of a Northampton County rifle company in 1796. Peter owned land in Heidelberg, Penn, and Lausanne townships, moving over the Blue Mountain from Heidelberg to Penn in the 1790s, selling the Penn township land in 1809, and ending his life in 1834, likely in Luzerne County.

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Jeremiah Lockwood A071069

(1733 - 1786)

Elaine Dunn

Jeremiah Lockwood is the Patriot and my four-times great grandfather. Jeremiah was the oldest of nine children born to Hezekiah Lockwood and his wife, Ruth. Jeremiah married Abigail Smith in January 1758, and they had nine children. The 7th was James, from whom I descend.

Jeremiah Lockwood served his country as a Private in the Connecticut 4th Regiment under Major Benjamin Throop. He is also honored for his Patriotic Service, having taken an Oath of Allegiance. Family lore, reported by the first Lockwood descendant to join DAR, was that Jeremiah suffered such intense hunger while serving as a Revolutionary soldier that he toasted and ate his leather shoestrings.

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Captain John Willoughby A127077

(1735 - 1834)

Ann Winegar

Captain Willoughby was my five-times great grandfather and was born in Billerica, Massachusetts. Prior to the Revolutionary War, Captain Willoughby served three enlistments in the French and Indian War.

He assisted in the establishment of American independence in the following events. First, he was a member of the Committee of Safety for the town of Plymouth, New Hampshire, in 1776 and 1778. Second, he served in Captain Eames's Company on the northern frontiers from July 13 to Oct 13, 1776. And third, as Captain of Plymouth County, Colonel Hobart's Regiment, 1777, he led his company into service twice. Two of his sons, John III and Josiah, also fought in the Revolution.

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Colonel Thomas Wooten A130383

(1740 - 1808)

Sonia Cranston Goetz

Born in North Carolina, Thomas Wooten settled in what would become Wake County where he made numerous and exceptional contributions to the revolutionary cause through civil, patriotic and military service. He served as Justice of the Peace in 1776 and member of the North Carolina House of Commons in 1777. Between 1777-1780, Wooten occupied the office of High Sheriff of Wake ("then a station of great importance").

Serving in the Wake County Militia, he achieved the rank of Lieutenant Colonel by 1779. Under General Nathanael Green, Lieutenant Col Wooten led six Wake Regiment companies against the British at the Battle of Eutaw Springs, South Carolina, on September 8, 1781. Both sides were on short rations with little rest, and casualties were extremely high. The hard-fought and bloody Battle of Eutaw Springs proved to be the last major engagement of the war in the Carolinas. Despite winning a *tactical* victory, the British lost *strategically* and retreated to Charleston for the remainder of the war. British control in the South was broken and aid to British forces in the North was denied.

After the war, Wooten and his family moved to Georgia, where he claimed bounty land and died in 1808.

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Charles Hilton A056408

(1754 - 1812)

Debbie Blum

Born in New Hampshire, 21-year-old Charles Hilton served with Continental Army troops which Benedict Arnold led on a 1775 expedition through the wilderness from Cambridge to Quebec City in an effort to invade Canada and encourage French-Canadian support for the Revolution. The soldiers on this treacherous mission found no game and were in a state of continual hunger. After exhausting their provisions, the men were reported to have eaten two dogs which accompanied the expedition, as well as to have boiled and eaten leather straps and moccasins. More than a third of the soldiers turned back. Hilton did not.

When they finally arrived in Quebec, Arnold's troops found the city to be well-fortified. Freezing temperatures prevented digging protective trenches for their attempted siege. In addition to a smallpox outbreak and starvation, blizzard conditions and insufficient ammunition ultimately resulted in a resounding American defeat in New Year's Eve Battle of Quebec. The American side suffered 515 casualties while the British suffered only 15.

Hilton was taken prisoner during this battle. Released seven months later, he tenaciously returned to the New Hampshire Regiment and served under Colonel Nicholas Gilman. Hilton married Mary Wadleigh and became a prominent citizen of Andover, New Hampshire.

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Captain Bartholomew Barrett A208181

(1736 - 1788)

Kathleen Huston

Born in Plainfield, Connecticut, my first Patriot, Bartholomew Barrett, hailed from an already long line of farmers. Our immigrant ancestor, Thomas, arrived in Braintree, Massachusetts, about 1635. Bartholomew married Mehitable Rood in the then frontier town of Salisbury, Connecticut, and after serving in the French and Indian Wars, became an early settler in Berkshire County, Massachusetts.

In the Revolution, Barrett served as Captain of the 9th Regiment, Albany County, New York militia. His role was to hunt Tories who were aiding the spy network along the Hudson River. According to one source, "[t]he wars with the French and Indians were the schools in which many of the officers and soldiers afterwards conspicuous in the Revolution, acquired that military experience and training without which the final success of the Americans in the unequal contest with Great Britain, would have been impossible." His eloquent, pious will was proved in Alford, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, in October, 1788.

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Thomas Eldredge A037278

(1734 - 1812)

Therese Lebens, Liz Prodahl and Melody Huttner

Thomas Eldredge was born in 1734 in North Kingstown, Rhode Island, where he married Isabel Niles in 1754. On September 7, 1777, Thomas enlisted with the Berkshire County, Massachusetts regiment known as the "Berkshire Boys" under Colonel Benjamin Simonds. As part of this regiment, the 43-year-old Thomas joined 2,000 troops from Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont to take part in a campaign known as the Pawlet Expedition.

The purpose of the expedition was to "divide and distract" British General Burgoyne's army stationed in forts along the Hudson River Valley by attacking supply depots and cutting off their lines of communication. Speed was imperative, so the men marched with no wagons or heavy artillery and were armed with only a musket and 24 cartridges of ammunition each. They did not even bring tents, instead sleeping in makeshift shelters or in the open. The successful two-week expedition ultimately contributed to the weakening of Burgoyne's forces and its surrender to the Americans at Saratoga one month later.

After Isabel's death, Thomas married Mary Niles. The couple lived in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and Thomas's family grew to include five sons and four daughters. Thomas died March 7, 1812, and is buried in Hancock, Massachusetts.

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Enos Day A030874

(1760 - 1839)

Constance Rosekrans, Heidi & Rosie Hust, Lori & Constance Klinedinst and Wendy & Hannah Marik

Our Patriot ancestor, Enos Day, was born in 1760 in Keene, New Hampshire. In 1780 he enlisted in Captain Nehemiah Houghton's company, Colonel Moses Nichols's regiment of the New Hampshire militia. This regiment was specifically raised for the purpose of protecting West Point and served there during a crucial point of the American Revolution.

West Point was a critical American stronghold, essential for controlling supply and communication lines along the Hudson River. American General Benedict Arnold was appointed commander of West Point in June, 1780. Deeply disappointed at not being promoted, Arnold devised a treasonous plot to help the British capture West Point, along with the visiting General George Washington. This plot was foiled when British spy leader, Major John Andre, was captured in September with the plans of West Point he had received from Arnold. According to *A History of the Town of Keene*, Enos Day's regiment had encamped near Arnold's headquarters and "were there at the time of his treason."

Enos married Betsy Ann Waters at Milton, Vermont, and they had five sons. Enos died in New York in 1839. Their son, Abel, married Amanda Middlebrook. By the mid-1850s Abel and Amanda had settled in western Hennepin County, Minnesota.

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George Roush A098975

(1761-1845)

Sarah Martin

My third great grandfather, George Roush, was born to John Adam Roush and Susanna Sehler in 1761 in Shenandoah County, Virginia. He was the second youngest of nine sons, all of whom served in the American Revolution. George served three enlistments as part of the war's Southern Campaign.

George's Revolutionary War story was wonderfully preserved in his own words when at age 71 he applied for a pension as a veteran under the Pension Act passed by Congress in 1832. There he states that he first enlisted in 1779 and served as a private in the unit of his brother, Captain John Roush. In 1780 he served in the company of Captain Joseph Pugh where he stated that he "served guarding prisoners from Millerstown to Winchester." Finally, he served under Captain All in 1780 where he "was constantly employed watching & catching Tories."

In 1781 George married Catherine Zerkel (1763-1815) in Shenandoah County, Virginia. Their family of eight sons and five daughters was raised there. They moved to Mason County, Virginia in 1798, and later to the Ohio River valley, where George died in 1840. He is buried in the Weldon cemetery in Meigs, Racine County, Ohio.

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GEORGE ROUSH, 1761-1845

(One of nine brothers who fought in the Revolution)

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Capt. Edward Moseley A081969

(1730 - 1808)

Barbara Schneider

Edward Moseley was a lifelong resident of Charlotte County, Virginia, the second governing body in the thirteen colonies to declare its independence from England. In 1765, Edward was a vestryman in Cornwall Parish and a Justice of the Peace.

He became Captain of Militia and took the oath of office in October 1778. He was paid for his services. Edward took part in the battle of Petersburg, just south of Richmond, Virginia, in April 1781. While the Virginia militia had only 1,000 troops, the British force stood at about 2,500. Despite being heavily outnumbered, the Virginia militia put up a heroic fight and bought a full day for General Lafayette to position his army in defense of Richmond. This prevented a second sacking of Richmond, as had taken place the prior January. In 1783, Edward was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. He died in 1808 and is buried in a family cemetery near Buffalo Creek.

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Adam Flake A040466

(1750 - 1836)

Margie Nash

Born in Switzerland in 1750, Adam Flake arrived in Pennsylvania in 1773. He served as a Private in the Cumberland County Militia and was listed on four muster rolls - in 1779, August 1780, March 1781 and July 1781 - all under the command of Captain Samuel Royer. Royer, who lived in what would later become Franklin County, led companies of soldiers living in that locale.

Detailed muster and training requirements were enacted for the Pennsylvania militias in early 1780. Exercises, marching and inspection were to be conducted based on a rotating schedule by battalion and company. As necessary, militia units were to be called into active service to protect property, crops and families in the community. While not commonly encountering the British Army, local militia members tried to repel attacks by Indian tribes supporting the British.

In about 1782, Adam Flake married Elizabeth Stuff/Stough. Secondary sources indicate Nicholas and Michael Stuff were likely her brothers; Nicholas and Michael had also served multiple tours in the Cumberland County Militia.

Adam and Elizabeth Flake and their growing family lived in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, until moving west to Dearborn County, Indiana, where they became the first settlers on South Hogan Creek in January 1796.

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Benjamin Webster A121172

(1760 - 1840)

Teresa Anderson

Benjamin Webster was born on July 6, 1760, in East Hartford, Connecticut. He was a uniquely resourceful and adventuresome Patriot during the Revolution, serving in both the army and the navy.

When Benjamin was 16 years old, he enlisted in Colonel Sherman's Connecticut regiment in April, 1777 and was charged with defending the Hudson River Valley. General Washington had ordered the new "Fort West Point" to be built along a particularly strategic curve in the Hudson River and Benjamin took part in its construction.

In August, 1778, while serving in Captain Pipkin's militia, Benjamin was ordered to join General Sullivan's regiment to fight in the Battle of Rhode Island, marking the first joint engagement of the American and French allies. The allies fought bravely until, recalls Benjamin in his pension application, they were "ordered off by General Washington on account of the British blockading the island."

Benjamin went on to serve as a marine in the navy on the privateer ship *Brig Dean* in 1779 where he made two voyages. When he returned, Benjamin settled in Poultney, Vermont where he was engaged by Ethan Allen in a final Revolutionary adventure escorting Tories to the British where he was captured and held prisoner for 20 days.

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Captain Abraham Winsor A128863

(1740-1814)

Kitty Petit

My fourth great grandfather, Abraham Winsor, was born in 1740 and had a farm in Glocester, Rhode Island. He served in the Revolution as captain of the 3rd Company Militia, Glocester, Providence County, Rhode Island in 1778 and 1779. For his service was awarded free land in the "Western Reserve" in what is present day Ohio. He never went to claim that land but willed it to his sons, one of whom settled there.

Abraham's gravestone in Foster, Rhode Island, became illegible over time and was marked with a monument in 1981 by the Nathanael Greene Chapter of Rhode Island NSDAR. I am forever grateful to them. I have since had the original stone cleaned, repaired, and re-set. The inscription on both his original gravestone and the new monument reads: "His end was sudden occasioned by the running of a horse with a wagon."

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Agnes Brewster A014150

(1763 - 1830)

Ann Olson

Agnes Brewster was born in 1763 and lived in Augusta County, Virginia, when the first shots of the American Revolution were fired at Lexington and Concord in 1775. When she was just 13 years old, Agnes made the courageous decision to support the cause of American independence with the skills she had learned growing up on her family's farm.

Along with her older sisters, Elenor and Jennete, Agnes worked unceasingly to support Patriot soldiers. The sisters sheared their family's herd of sheep, spun the wool, and used their looms to weave the yarn into cloth. They cut the cloth and sewed uniforms which were sent to American soldiers. When George Washington's men were encamped near the family farm, Agnes helped prepare food for the soldiers. According to family stories, the sisters also melted pewter household utensils to mold bullets.

After the Revolution, the Brewster family resettled to Indiana where Agnes and her sisters are buried in Dunn Cemetery on the campus of Indiana University. The Daughters of the American Revolution have honored their patriotic service with a plaque on their headstone. Hundreds of students now pass the memorial each day, many finding it a peaceful place for study and reflection.



Ann Olson's father, Dr. James Terman, pictured at the Brewster sisters' grave site.

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Leonard Stahl A206354

(c. 1747 - 1829)

Gigi Hickey

Leonard Stahl was the second-born of Henry Stahl's six sons. Leonard and two younger brothers, Henry Jr. and Jacob, served in the Cumberland County Militia during the Revolutionary War. In 1777, 1778 and 1779, Leonard was listed as a Private in Captain John Jack's Company. During at least one tour he substituted for another frontiersman. In 1780 and 1781, Leonard served as Ensign in Captain William Berryhill's Company. (Ensigns existed in the Revolutionary infantry as the lowest commissioned rank, just below lieutenants.)

Soldiers in the backcountry of western Pennsylvania were organized into geographical units. Some fought the British in the East but many protected property and families in their communities. Frontier militias guarded local farms during plowing and harvest seasons where they were less likely to encounter the British Army than local Tories and British-induced Indian attacks. Consequently the conflict on the frontier was intensely personal and violent. That Leonard Stahl volunteered for multiple military assignments showed his deep commitment to his neighbors and community.

In about 1785, Leonard married Elizabeth King. They had two sons and six daughters. The village of Stahlstown, Pennsylvania, was later built on land owned by Leonard Stahl, from whom the village took its name.

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