

“The Freedom that is our Birthright”

*Stories of the Low Dutch Veterans
Honored by the Dutch Cousins*



" . . . In defense of the freedom that is our birthright. . .we have taken up arms. We shall lay them down when hostilities shall cease on the part of the aggressors, and all danger of their being renewed shall be removed, and not before."

John Hancock, in his pamphlet,

Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of taking up Arms

July 6, 1775

About a year ago, I wrote to Carolyn Leonard and asked her if there was a collection of the eulogies that had been written for the veterans that had been honored by the Dutch Cousins. I was interested in how and where they were involved in the war effort and what their lives had been like before and after the war. This booklet grew out of my desire to know their stories.

I want to thank all of the sponsors and descendants who did the research and wrote the eulogies which provided me with so much of the information that I have used here. I also want to thank Carolyn for her editorial comments and suggestions and her faith in the project. I have done my best to get all of the facts and dates straight, but as with all research, it is subject to error. If you find that I have made a mistake, please feel free to let Carolyn know and she will publish the correction on the web site, so that the other Dutch Cousins will have the correct information also.

The courage and strength of the people who built the foundation on which we now stand never ceases to amaze me! Just like us, they had lives and families and dreams for the future that they were willing to leave behind and lay aside for the cause of freedom. We live and worship without fear today because of the sacrifices that they made. It is my sincerest hope that this booklet will give you a glimpse of who these men were and how they participated in the birth of our nation. They were remarkable people, and I consider it an honor to write their stories for them.

Susan Nease 2011
smnease@comcast.net

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The writer of this poem is unknown, and he chose to identify himself only as a Revolutionary soldier drawing closer to his death. It was first published in the early 1800's. The original is part of the poetry collection of the Library of Congress.

Lines written by a Revolutionary Soldier

"On taking a retrospective view of my sufferings while in the Revolutionary army, in which I served three years and a half, in which time I suffered with hunger, cold, and want of clothing. "

On the cold earth I oft have lain,
Oppress'd with hunger toil and pain,
While storms and tempests roar'd around,
And frost and snow had cloth'd the ground
The British troops did us assail,
In storms of snow and rattling hail.

All this with patience long we bore,
Until that sanguine war was o'er,
And Independence made secure,
For which we did those toils endure,
Our hostile foes then left our shore,
Retired for to return no more.

Fair freedom now her laurels spread
O'er hostile fields where warriors bled;
No more we hear the din of war,
Nor thund'ring cannon from a far,
Here peace spreads o'er our fertile plains,
No tyrants shake their galling chains.

Our ships safe o'er the ocean glide,
And waft in wealth with ev'ry tide,
My friends, remember us who bled,
When on the sanguine fields you tread,
Nor spurn us if of you we crave,
Some aid while tot'ring o'er the grave.

Our fleeting days will shortly end,
Then with our native dust we blend,
Death soon will close our languid eyes,
And all our cares beneath the skies:
Columbia's sons who us survive,
And in this land of freedom live -

Revere that Providential hand,
That long has blest your happy land—
Your Constitution ever prize,
Your tow'ring fame will reach the skies,
And while you all in Union blend,
It will from war your shores defend—

Daily improvements here are made
For agriculture and for trade,
Here tow'ring manufactures rise
Where'er you turn your wand'ring eyes;
Your treasuries now with gold o'erflow,
Riches abound where'er you go.

No hostile banners you alarm,
You sit at home free from all harm—
Long may your happy land be blest,
And you enjoy both peace and rest;
Generations yet to come,
Shall find a lasting peaceful home.

Look back and see what we have done,
Extol the victories we have won,
And when we all in dust shall sleep,
To our memories long vigils keep,
And o'er our heads will trophies raise,
With lasting songs of joy and praise.

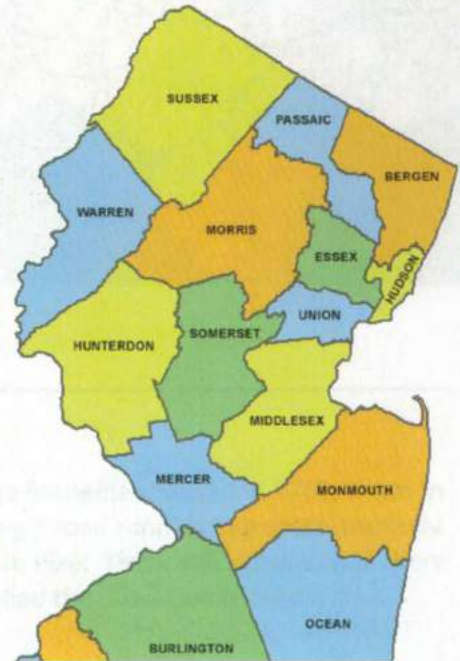
Maps Relating to the Low Dutch Migrations



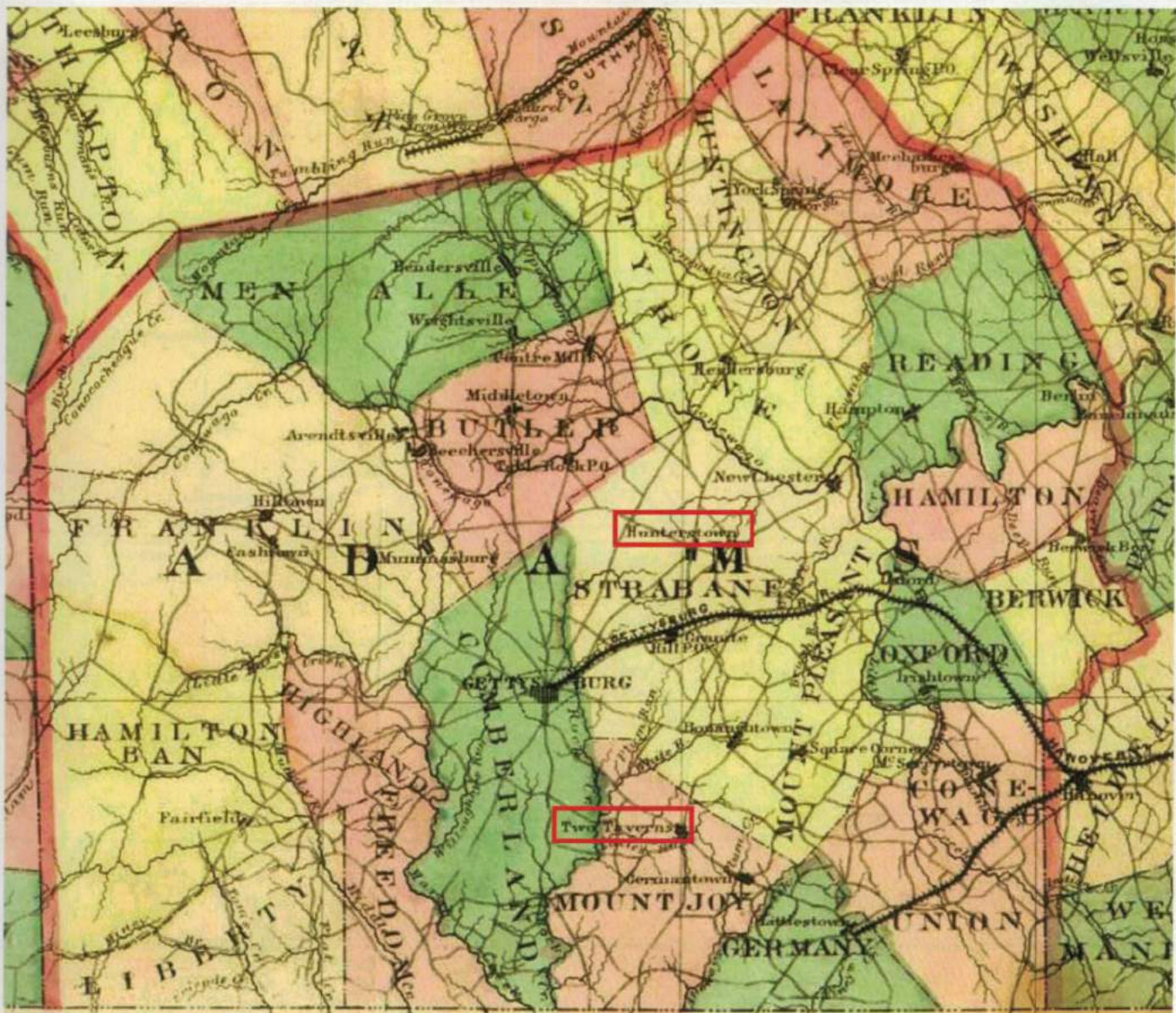
Map showing the edges of the frontier in 1763 (red) and in 1774 (brown).



Southeastern Pennsylvania Counties



Northern New Jersey Counties

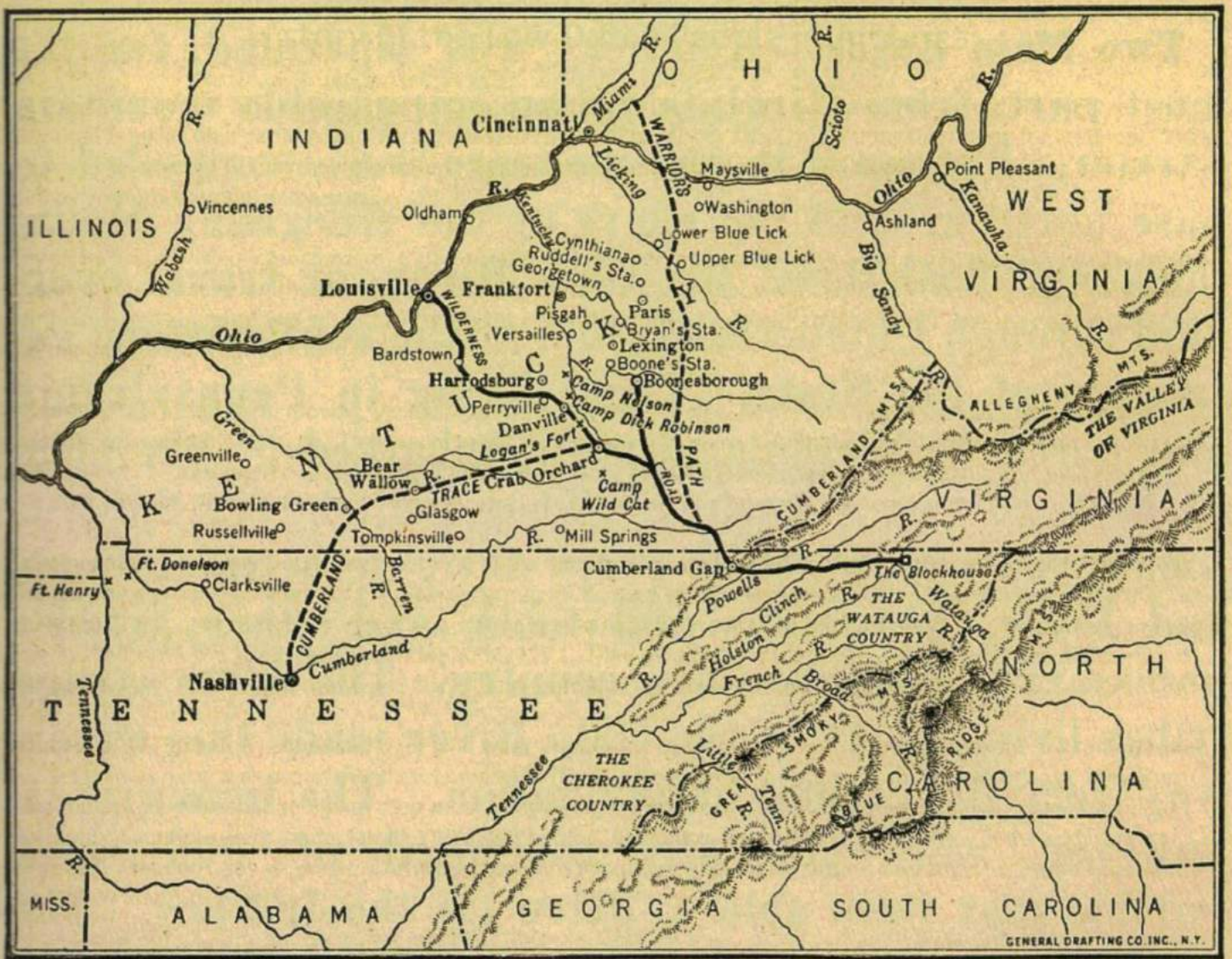


1872 Map of Adams County, PA

Adams County was formed from York County in 1800. When the Conewago Settlement began in 1765, it was in York County. It extended from a point two miles east of Hunterstown, along a road running in a south-westerly direction to a point about a mile northwest of Two Taverns on the Baltimore Pike. There still exists a road there today which runs between the Baltimore Pike and the York Road (RT30) called the "Low Dutch Road".

The Low Dutch did not found a town. The boundaries of the Settlement were marked by cemeteries. The most northern of the cemeteries was in the near vicinity of the church. The site of the church was on the York Pike, near the Duttera railroad station, between Hunterstown and Two Taverns.

The earliest Low Dutch to move to the area came in 1765, with the main migration taking place in 1771. By 1800, the majority of the Low Dutch families had moved on to settlements in Kentucky.



MAP OF PIONEER ROADS

Map showing the Early Settlements in Kentucky
 (from KY.gov/land/reference/maps)

The Low Dutch settlers who came to Kentucky in the last quarter of the 1700s traveled one of two routes. One route involved going overland to Pittsburgh, then down the Ohio River by flatboat to the Falls at present-day Louisville. When they reached the Falls, they would break down their flatboats and build wagons out of the lumber to make the trip to Harrodsburg. The other route was to travel south through the Shenandoah Valley, then head westward by wagon through the Cumberland Gap and northward on the Wilderness Road to Harrodsburg. Both routes were fraught with danger from hostile Indians and it must have been a great relief to arrive at the safety of Harrod's Fort.

There were two Low Dutch Settlements in KY. One was north of Harrodsburg and the other was near Pleasureville, which is located in Shelby Co between Louisville and Frankfort. The land for the settlement near Pleasureville was purchased from Squire Boone, the brother of Daniel Boone. The land for the settlement along the Salt River near Harrodsburg seems to have been purchased from various land-owners in that vicinity that had come earlier with James Harrod and staked out their claims.

History of the Low Dutch People in America

The Low Dutch people who came to the New World from the Netherlands did not leave their comfortable homes and bring their families on a perilous journey across 3,600 miles of ocean for fame or wealth. They came for Freedom. Their desire was to worship God in their own church, without the fear of persecution, and to raise their children in a place ruled by wisdom, courage and justice.

They came first to "Nieuw Amsterdam" in the 1600's – a town perched on the edge of an island that was filled with all manner of folk attracted to the adventure, opportunities and escapes that were available in that raw land. They built their homes and churches and set out to civilize the place that they had chosen to begin their lives over again, satisfied with the independence they found there.

The early 1700s found them moving westward into the rich lands of New Jersey and Virginia, always resettling as a group to preserve their heritage. They encouraged their children to marry within their faith and to hold on to their way of life against the onslaught of outside influences. They spoke the Dutch language in their worship and their homes, gave their children Dutch names and lived peaceful lives of honesty and integrity, centered around God and family.

In the mid-1700s, the Low Dutch began looking to the frontier for a new home, away from the vices of civilization that were crowding around their way of life. A large group found land to their liking in southern Pennsylvania along the Conewago Creek, near Getty's Tavern, a way-station on the road between York and Fort Bedford. The earliest families came in 1768, with the largest group coming about 1771. They did not lay out a town. Their church was the center of their community. The cemeteries where they found their final rest marked the boundaries.

And then, in 1775, their freedom and their land were threatened by war. For some, the answer to the call to arms must have seemed as natural as protecting their homes and families from peril. For others, it must have felt as if they were losing the peaceful life that had been their most treasured gift from God. Some volunteered to fight, others went reluctantly. Sacrifices were made, families were left behind, blood was shed and lives were lost. In the end, they triumphed. Freedom was secured for future generations and peace and liberty settled over their hard-won country - "The United States of America".

And now new lands were opening. Some of those who lived in Conewago had seen the beauty of Kentucky while fighting the Indians with Clark during the war. Others had come west with Harrod when he dared to build a fort in the dense Kentucky woods. As early as 1781, before the end of the Revolution, Low Dutch families from Conewago had started to make their way into Kentucky. There was great danger there. The Indians, angered at the movement of whites into their tribal lands and allied with the British, struck out against the Low Dutch settlers and many lost husbands and fathers, wives and children to the tomahawk and scalping knife before peace was finally made.

Over the next 20 years, two major Low Dutch settlements were carved out of the Kentucky wilderness. One was located to the north of Harrod's Fort along the Salt River and the other was located near Hoagland's Station on Six-Mile Creek between Louisville and the Kentucky River. Plots were laid out, land was cleared and homes were built. Once farms were established and families were safe, the Low Dutch turned their attention to building their church. The Old Mud Meeting House was built near Harrodsburg in 1800. The Six-Mile Meeting House was built near Pleasureville in 1824.

For 200 years, the Low Dutch in America had held their culture together. It had been assailed by outside influences, by war and by Indians. But now, here in Kentucky, they found it difficult to maintain their "Dutchness". They could not find a Dutch Reformed pastor that would come that far westward to serve their churches. Their children began to marry outside of the community. More westward migrations took place and vital members moved away. Some members began to worship in other faiths. The old way of life gradually gave way to the new. By the late 1800's the "Low Dutch" were a part of the past. They had melted, along with so many other nationalities, into the people who now called themselves simply "Americans".

Who are the “Dutch Cousins”?

“GOAL AND MISSION – We are descendants of the Low Dutch who settled New Amsterdam and New Netherland, moved to New Jersey, migrated to near Gettysburg and made history when they later populated the Kentucky frontier. Our Dutch Cousins goal is to research, share and preserve the genealogy and history of our common Low Dutch heritage, including but not limited to the restoration and preservation of the old Mud Meetinghouse near Harrodsburg, KY. Our mission is to honor the memory of these ancestors and enjoy the friendship of cousins – both newly-discovered and long-loved.”

In 2003, Claude Westerfield of Iowa invited Carolyn Leonard of Oklahoma and Jim Cozine of Nevada to the Westerfield Family Reunion in Missouri. Being genealogists, the 3 had been in touch with each other off and on for about 10 years as they explored the connections between their families and the history of the Low Dutch in America. The reunion was not very well attended and there was some talk of disbanding the group. But Carolyn does not let go of things easily and she is a woman of vision! She suggested that they expand the invitation for the next reunion to other distantly related Low Dutch family groups. Everyone that was in attendance that day voted for the idea. They agreed to call the group “Dutch Cousins” and to meet every other year. Carolyn was unanimously elected the chairperson of the next event.

In 2005, the first meeting of the new combined “Dutch Cousins” group was attended by almost 100 people from all across the nation. It was held in Harrodsburg, KY. Jay Westerfield took care of the money, Claude Westerfield and his bride Kathy led the program, Ralph Anderson provided his “cow palace” for the meeting place and even furnished lunch and hired coaches to take us on a tour of his plantation. They toured the 19th century homes of John Cozine and Lawrence DeMott, both of which are still in use as private residences. On Sunday, they worshipped in the “open air” Old Mud Meetinghouse – with no doors or windows. It was an unforgettable weekend and a great success!

In 2007, they started the meeting in Shelbyville. In attendance were about 125 “Dutch Cousins” members. Vince Akers narrated a coach tour of Shelby County and Henry County, which included a fascinating tour of the Long Run Massacre site, the old Dutch Tract and cemetery, the Six-Mile Meeting House and a famous horse farm and mansion. They enjoyed an incredible lunch of “Kentucky Hot Brown” at the historic “Old Stone Inn”. Then they returned to Harrodsburg for a worship service at Old Mud and the dedication of the first 15 grave markers of the Dutch Revolutionary War Veterans in the cemetery, accompanied by a ceremony presented by the Kentucky Society of the Sons of the American Revolution (KS-SAR) whose members were dressed in period garb. It was really impressive!

In 2009, more than 150 "Dutch Cousins" registered for the 3rd biennial gathering! They began with an organizational business meeting on Thursday, followed that evening by a special program at Fort Harrod. The next day was spent at Shakertown, with a special presentation in the graveyard by Barbara Whiteside on "The Low Dutch Shakers". Other speakers included Joan England Murray, author of "The Bantas of Pleasant Hill"; Jay Fonkert, Certified Genealogist and nationally recognized speaker; Mary Woodfill Park, Directress General for the Society of Daughters of Holland Dames; Jim Cozine, the "Guru" of Cozine ancestry and several other "Cousins". We benefitted from a very successful Silent Auction, an Autograph Party, several informative Family Group Info displays and a wonderful worship service at Old Mud. Assisted by the KS-SAR, the group added 17 more Revolutionary War Veteran markers in the Old Mud cemetery. The Harrodsburg Historical Society (HHS) research library opened for us on Monday.

And 2011 promises to be the best yet! There will be a business meeting scheduled on Thursday afternoon, followed by Carolyn Leonard's presentation of "The Low Dutch in New Amsterdam and the Long Hard Road to Kentucky". On Friday, the group will attend a presentation about "Dutch Barns" and at dinner they will learn about "The Low Dutch in Kentucky" from scheduled speaker Vince Akers. Saturday is the Silent Auction and the Autograph Party and the dinner speaker will be John Curry, who will describe "The wild and wooly life of the Dutch Settlers on the Kentucky frontier." And Sunday, the group will worship once again in the Old Mud Meeting House and participate in a memorial service for Low Dutch Veterans led by the KS-SAR.

And wait...there's more! A special trip has been planned that will follow the meeting this year! The Dutch Cousins are going to follow the trail backwards from Kentucky to Long Island and see where their ancestors came from. They will be travelling by chartered bus to Shepherdstown WV, where they will hear historian Don Wood speak to them about the Low Dutch settlement in Berkeley Co. Then they will head on to the Conewago Settlement near Gettysburg, PA. They'll visit the National Battlefield and see the Low Dutch cemetery and the 1700's Banta cabin. Historian Arthur Weaner will explain the landholdings of the Low Dutch and narrate a tour of the sites relating to the Conewago Settlement. Next, it's on to Somerset Co, NJ, where a tour awaits of several significant Low Dutch sites and homes, led by local historian Fred Sisser. The day following will find the group in New York City, where they will tour Lower Manhattan and do a walking tour of what was once "Nieuw Amsterdam". While in New York, they will also visit Ellis Island and the Statue of Liberty and see a Broadway show. They will tour some of the old Dutch homes that still exist on Long Island and drive up the Hudson Valley to visit the home of Washington Irving and tour the Rockefeller Estate. The last day of the trip will be spent touring Bergen County and the Hackensack Valley led by my author and Dutch descendant John Major, where they will learn about the history of the Huguenots and see some historically significant sites. What an exciting trip!

If you'd like more information on the "Dutch Cousins" group and what they are doing or would like to find out about your Low Dutch ancestor, check their website at –

<http://www.DutchCousins.info>

Revolutionary War Veterans honored by The Dutch Cousins

<u>Name</u>	<u>Birth-Death</u>	<u>Honored in-</u>
1. ADAMS, Francois	1751-1837	2007
2. BANTA, Hendrick (Father Henry)	1718-1805	2009
3. BANTA, Abraham	1745-1793	2007
4. BANTA, "Shaker" John	1757-1815	2009
5. BANTA, Samuel	1753-1833	2011
6. BREWER, Daniel	1719-1791	2007
7. BREWER, Samuel	1757-1835	2007
8. BRITTON, Samuel Sr.	1753-1834	2009
9. COMINGORE, Henry	1749-1836	2007
10. COMINGORE, John	1749-1845	2007
11. COOVERT, Daniel	1759-1848	2007
12. COOVERT, Isaac	1755-1825	2009
13. COZINE, Peter VanHarlyn	1789-1867	2011
14. DEMAREE, John	1762-1839	2009
15. DEMOTTE, Laurens	1719-1800	2007
16. DEMOTTE, Peter	1758-1832	2007
17. GAUNT, Thomas	1740-1782	2009
18. HUFF/HOUGH, Peter	1756-1840	2007
19. KYLE, Rev. Thomas	1757-1846	2007
20. LUYSTER, Peter	1761-1830	2007
21. MONTFORT, Francis	1746-1825	2011
22. MOORE, Simeon	1734-1814	2009
23. MOORE, Thomas	1754-1835	2009
24. MOORE, John	1742-1782	2009
25. MOORE, Samuel	1757-1836	2009
26. RYKER, Gerardus Sr.	1740-1781	2009
27. SMOCK, Barnes (Barney)	1738-after 1812	2009
28. SMOCK, John	1739-1812	2009
29. SORTORE, Jacob	1730-1820	2009
30. STAGG, James (Sjeems)	1738-1826	2009
31. VAN ARSDALEN, Simon	1746-1802	2009
32. VAN DER VEER, Peter	1760-1823	2009
33. VANARSDALL, Cornelius A.	1748-1840	2007
34. VANARSDALL, Cornelius O.	1758-1843	2007
35. WESTERVELT, James	1755-1826	2007

ADAMS, Francois/Francis
Born about 1751 in France
Died 1 Nov 1837 in Mercer Co. KY
Private, Count Rochambeau's French forces
Honored on Sept 30, 2007

Francois (Francis) Adams, a trumpeter, came to this country at the age of 29 as a member of the military forces led by Lieutenant General Comte de Rochambeau. Rochambeau's forces left France in the spring of 1780 to join with the forces of General George Washington and General Lafayette in the Revolutionary War for American independence.

Armies have used signaling instruments ever since there have been organized militaries. Trumpets and bugles have always been utilized to relay important information and as a function in everyday military life. The calls, sounded on predominantly brass horns, were crucial as they contained, within their musical notes, important commands to troops preparing for battle and were essential for maneuvering bodies of soldiers on the battlefield. Often, the enemy would target the trumpeters with the intention of taking out the communications between the officers and their troops. It was a position within the army that required courage under fire and trumpeters were highly respected within the unit during the Revolution.

Rochambeau and his forces landed at Newport, Rhode Island on 10 July, 1780. They encamped on what is now the campus of Brown University in Providence and remained there for a year, providing aid to and protection for the French fleet that was blockaded in nearby Narragansett Bay by the British. In July of 1781 Rochambeau's forces left Rhode Island, marching across Connecticut to join with Washington on the Hudson River at Dobbs Ferry, New York. They remained there from July 6 to August 18, 1781, after which the combined forces began their celebrated 400 mile march to take on Cornwallis and the British forces at Yorktown. On 22 September, they joined with the troops of General Lafayette at Yorktown and forced Lord Cornwallis to surrender on 19 October 1781, effectively ending the Revolutionary War.

Francois (Francis) Adams married Nancy (whose maiden name is unknown at this time) in Fredericksburg, VA in 1781 and remained in America after the war was over. He was discharged in Fauquier Co, VA, where he lived until moving to Mercer Co, KY in 1791. He and his wife had 4 known children – Elizabeth (born 1786), Anny (born 1788), Susannah (born 1790) and Henry (born 1800).

Francis Adams appears on the 1810 Federal Census in Harrodsburg, Mercer Co, KY with his wife and son. He applied for a pension on 13 Aug 1832. His will was written on 4 Jan 1837 and he died on 11 Jan 1837 in Mercer Co, KY. Frances is buried in the cemetery at the Old Mud Meeting House. He now has a memorial marker there to remind us of his service to his adopted country.

Sponsor: Carolyn Leonard of OK
Flag accepted by: 6th great granddaughter Carole Lee Freeman of Harrodsburg, KY
For more information, contact: Carolyn Leonard DutchCousin@gmail.com

BANTA, Hendrick ("Father Henry") III
Born 9 Dec 1718 in Hackensack, Bergen Co, NJ
Died 14 Oct 1805 in Shelby Co, KY
Patriot - Served on the York County Committee of Observation
Honored 27 Sept 2009

Hendrick Banta III, the son of Hendrick Banta II and Goertjie (Gertrude) Terhune, was born on 9 Dec 1718 in Hackensack, Bergen Co, NJ. His ancestors had arrived in New Amsterdam in 1659. Hendrick married Rachel Brouwer/Brewer, the daughter of Abraham and Leah (Demarest) Brouwer/Brewer in 1738 in the Schraalenburgh Church in NJ. Unfortunately, shortly after the birth of their 6th child in 1749, Rachel died. With 5 young children to care for (their 2nd child had died in infancy), Hendrick quickly remarried in 1751. His second wife, Antjin, (Annie) Demaree, was a remarkable woman. She would not only raise her husband's five children but present him with 13 more and then go on to raise 9 of their orphaned grandchildren as well.

Hendrick and his family moved from NJ to the Conewago Low Dutch Settlement in York Co, PA in 1768. His cabin, built in 1747 and purchased by him when he brought his family there, is still standing 264 years later. Hendrick was a leader in the Reformed Dutch Church of Conewago and in the community - the patriarch of a large family and nearly 60 years old when the war broke out. Although he did not serve in the military himself, as a Patriot he was influential in the decisions made by his sons and by the other men in the community to take up arms and fight for the cause of Freedom. He was an elected member of the York County Committee of Observation.

Created and instituted by the First Continental Congress in the summer of 1774, the Committees of Observation and Safety had a profound effect on American colonial life. As British officials shut down or threatened to shut down town legislatures and councils throughout the colonies, the committees often became de facto governments. Many established their own court systems, raised militias, legislated against Loyalist demonstrations, and eventually coordinated efforts with other observation committees in nearby communities.

Also, most of these committees were democratically elected by community members and were thus recognized by patriotic colonists as legitimate supervisory bodies. Their creation and coordination helped spread revolutionary ideas and fervor to the countryside and later smoothed the transition to democracy after independence. The Continental Congress delegates decided that, until the Coercive Acts instituted by Britain were repealed, a stronger system of nonimportation agreements, including a new boycott of all British goods, should be organized and administered throughout the colonies. The oversight of the boycott against British-made goods was the responsibility of the Committee of Observation.

In 1781, before the end of the war, 63 year old Hendrick and a large number of his children and grandchildren made the move from PA to KY and eventually settled in the Low Dutch Settlement near Pleasureville, about 50 miles north of Harrodsburg in Shelby Co. He and his family faced incredible hardships when they made the long and difficult journey to KY and death from attacking Indians as they forged their new life in the unbroken wilderness. Hendrick survived to see the land settled and KY become the 15th state in the United States of America, finally dying at the ripe old age of 87. He's buried in the Pleasureville Cemetery. A Patriot Medallion has been placed on his grave there.

Sponsor: Rev. Claude Westerfield of IA
Flag accepted by: 6th great grandson John Sullivan of Marian, AR
For more information, contact: Barbara Whiteside bobbeo60@insightbb.com

BANTA, Abraham
Born 1745 in Bergen Co, NJ
Died 1793 in Mercer Co, KY
Private, 2nd Battalion, York Co, PA
Honored on 30 Sep 2007

Abraham Banta, the son of Hendrick ("Father Henry") Banta and his first wife, Rachel Brouwer, was born in 1745 and was baptized 7 Jul 1745 in Hackensack, Bergen Co, NJ. He was only 4 years old when his mother died. His father then married Antjin (Annie) Demaree, who raised him. Abraham was a successful farmer and weaver in York County, PA. He married Margrieta Montfort in 1768 and by 1775 they had 4 children. Abraham's farm, located in the Conewago Settlement near Gettysburg PA, totaled over 300 acres.

In August of 1776, shortly after the Continental Congress adopted and signed the Declaration of Independence, fighting broke out on Long Island, as the British attempted to drive the Continental Army from New York City. Washington's army lost battle after battle and was finally forced to give up New York and retreat, at which time the British Army moved in and made it their headquarters.

There was a general call to arms, and 35 year old Abraham Banta joined with his friends and neighbors in York County and entered the service as a member of Capt. Hugh Campbell's 2nd Battalion of York Co, PA. His name appears on the muster roll that was taken at Perth Amboy, NJ on 17 Sep 1776, where the company was stationed for 3 months. One man, who lived in York Co during that time, wrote in his diary, "York Town seems quite deserted on account of the departure of all men under fifty years of age. Our young men had to leave for the army in Jersey. York's daily routine is at a standstill. All business and every occupation are prostrate, all shops are closed. How many prayers and tears will now be brought before the Lord, by parents for their children, by children for their parents, by wives for their husbands."

Abraham's youngest child, one year old Magrieta, died in 1776 and it's possible that her death was the reason that Abraham is listed as "on furlough" on the 17 Sep muster roll of his unit taken at Perth Amboy, NJ.

Abraham and his family moved to Mercer Co, KY in 1781. They had 7 known children – Rachel (born 1769), Henry (born 1772), Johanna (born 1773), Margrieta (born 1775 and died 1776), Margrieta (born 1777), Peter A. (born 1782), and Christina (born 1784). Abraham was the trustee for the Low Dutch Company. All purchases for the original Low Dutch Settlement were made in his name. When he died suddenly in 1793, it caused serious legal issues for the Low Dutch Company that had to be settled in the courts. Abraham's farm was located south of Harrodsburg and he's buried somewhere in that vicinity. However, since his actual gravesite is not known, his memorial has been placed in the graveyard of the Old Mud Meeting House.

Sponsor: Lucille Wahrenbrock of IA

Flag accepted by: 5th great granddaughter Lucille Wahrenbrock of Story City, IA

For more information, contact: Barbara Whiteside bobbeo60@insightbb.com

BANTA, John ("Shaker John")
Born 15 Mar 1757 in Somerset Co, NJ
Died 7 Oct 1815 in Logan Co, KY
Drummer, 2nd Battalion, York Co Militia
Honored on 27 Sept 2009

John Banta was one of the 19 known children of Hendrick (Father Henry) Banta III. He was the 4th child born to Hendrick's second wife, Annie Demaree. He moved with his father and mother from NJ to the Conewago Settlement in 1768 when he was 11 years old. When his older brother Abraham enlisted in the 2nd Battalion in 1775, 18 year old John was not about to be left behind and joined as the company's drummer. He appears on the Muster Roll taken at Perth Amboy dated 17 Sep 1776.

John married Mary "Polly" Ryker in about 1780 and they moved from the Conewago Settlement to KY shortly after their marriage, along with John's father, Hendrick and many of his brothers and sisters. Over the course of the next 20 years, they would carve a home out of the KY wilderness and raise 9 children – Polly (born 1783), Anna (born 1786), Henry (born 1787), Leah or Love (born 1791), Rachel (born 1792), Rebecca (born 1795), John Logan (born 1799), Abram (born 1801) and Elizabeth (born 1802).

In 1804, the "United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing" began to found several communities in KY. Known as the "Shakers" because of the ecstatic nature of their worship services, the members worshipped in meetinghouses painted white and unadorned; pulpits and decorations were eschewed as worldly things. In meeting, they marched, sang, danced, and sometimes turned, twitched, jerked, or shouted. The earliest Shaker worship services were unstructured, loud, chaotic and emotional. However, Shakers later developed precisely choreographed dances and orderly marches accompanied by symbolic gestures. Many outsiders disapproved of Shakers' mode of worship without understanding the symbolism of their movements or the content of their songs.

Shakers practiced celibacy and were founded on equality of the sexes. Shaker religion valued women and men equally in religious leadership. The church was hierarchical, and at each level women and men shared authority. This is especially evident in the Shaker view that God was both female and male. They believed men and women were equal in the sight of God, and should be treated equally on earth, too. They lived communally in "families", each family sharing a large house with separate entrances for women and men. A cluster of families constituted a Shaker village. Every family was designed to be self-supporting with its own farm and businesses, but in times of hardship, other Shaker villages pitched in to help the afflicted.

The first Shaker meeting in Shelby Co was held in the home of John and Polly Banta. Later, John and a few associates went to Mercer Co. and purchased the site which became the famous Shakertown in Pleasant Hill. John and Polly moved there and embraced the faith. In 1815, at the age of 58, John left the Pleasant Hill community and travelled to the South Union Shaker Village near Bowling Green, KY to take on the job of blacksmith there. He died shortly after he arrived, on 7 Oct 1815. He was buried in the cemetery there, but that burial ground no longer exists. It is fitting that a memorial should be placed at Old Mud alongside the men that he served with.

Sponsor: Barbara Adams Whiteside of IN

Flag accepted by: Barbara Adams Whiteside of Clarksville, IN

For more information, contact: Barbara Whiteside bobbeo60@insightbb.com

BANTA, Samuel

Born 13 Jun 1753 in Somerset Co, NJ

Died May 1833, probably in Mercer Co, KY

Pvt, 2nd Batallion York Co PA Militia

Honored on 1 Oct 2011

Samuel Banta, the son of Hendrick ("Father Henry") and his second wife, Antjin (Demarest) Banta, was born in Somerset Co, NJ, and baptized 8 Jul 1753 in the Harlingen Dutch Reformed Church near Belle Meade in Montgomery Twp. His parents were part of a group of Low Dutch who, in 1754, moved together from NJ to York Co, PA and founded a settlement near present-day Gettysburg known as Conewago.

In about 1771, when he was a young man of 18, Samuel married Dyna Dorland, the 16 year old daughter of Lammert & Styntie (Terhune) Dorland in Conewago. By the time they married, the seeds of revolution had already been sown in the colonies. Ever since the French and Indian War had ended in 1763, the British had been trying to recoup their staggering financial investment in the war effort through the taxation of goods used and exported by the colonists. The colonists were bitterly opposed to the tax burden. In 1765, a group of Boston tradesmen organized a group called "The Sons of Liberty" with the purpose of demonstrating their anger. The news of the Boston Massacre in 1770, in which several "patriots" were killed by British soldiers during a street rally, had travelled like wildfire and all eyes and ears were now focused on the growing conflict.

Samuel was the father of 2 young daughters when the Declaration of Independence was read aloud on July 8th 1776 to a cheering crowd in York, PA. Five months later, in Dec of 1776, he joined with his friends and neighbors in Conewago and answered the call to arms by enlisting for a 4 month tour of duty under Capt. Simon Vanarsdale in the York Co. Militia. His company marched to Philadelphia and then on to Princeton NJ. There, he acted as a scout between Princeton and Brunswick, where the British were encamped for the winter. In the spring of 1777, when his tour of duty was over, he was honorably discharged and returned home to Conewago.

The members of the Conewago Settlement began moving to Mercer Co, KY in 1780. Some traveled there by going overland to Fort Pitt and then down the Ohio River to present-day Louisville. Others took the southern route through the Cumberland Gap, considered somewhat safer due to the Indian violence that travelers were experiencing along the Ohio. Samuel chose the southern route, possibly because he and Dyna had 3 young children and Dyna was pregnant with their 4th child. They reached Mercer Co. in the spring of 1781, built a farm and raised 8 children over the course of the next 14 years – Antie (born 1772), Styntie (born 1776), Henry (born 1779), Mary (born 1781), Lammert (born 1783), Rachel (born 1789), Peggy (born 1793) and Dinah (born 1795).

In 1805, Samuel and his family became involved with the Shaker movement. They sold their farm, gave the money to the Shaker Society and moved to Pleasant Hill, the Shaker Village that had been built about 8 miles northeast of Harrodsburg in Mercer Co. Dyna died there on 25 May 1812. Samuel left the Shaker Society in 1828. He applied for a military pension in 1833, when he was 80 years old, leaving us with a priceless first person record of his service in the Revolutionary War. Unfortunately, he died shortly after he filed his application and never received the pension he so richly deserved. His burial place is unknown. He will be honored in the 2011 meeting of the Dutch Cousins in Harrodsburg.

Sponsor: Joan England Murray of IL

Flag accepted by: 3rd great granddaughter Joan England Murray

For more information, contact: Joan Murray joan_m60067@yahoo.com

BREWER (Brouwer), Daniel
Born 1719 in Bergen Co, NJ
Died 1791 in Mercer Co, KY
Private, 4th Regiment Light Dragoons, ("Moylan's Horse"), Philadelphia, PA
Honored on 30 Sep 2007

Daniel A. Brouwer, the son of Abraham and Leah (Demaree) Brouwer, was baptized in the Hackensack Dutch Reformed Church on 5 Jul 1719. He married Marietje (Maria) Koning, daughter of Abraham and Susanna (DeForrest) Koning, in the Hackensack Dutch Reformed Church on 10 Oct 1743 and the couple settled in Bergen County.

Daniel Brewer/Brower and his wife, Marietje (Maria), had 10 known children over the course of the next 16 years – Lea (born 1744), Susanna (born 1747), Abraham (born 1749), Daniel (born 1751 and died before 1768), Rachel (born 1752), Phoebe (born 1755), Johanes (born 1761), Sara (born 1763), Daniel (born 1768), and Mary (born 1769). In 1774, Daniel, his wife Marietje and several of their children moved from NJ to the Conewago Low Dutch Settlement in York Co, PA.

There is a Daniel Brewer/Brower on a list of the members of the 4th Continental Light Dragoons compiled from the files of the National Archives and Records Association. The 4th Continental Light Dragoons, who were organized in Philadelphia under Colonel Stephen Moylan, were also known as "Moylan's Horse". The company originally took to the field dressed in the captured scarlet coats of British soldiers, but quickly switched to green coats at the request of General George Washington. Among its many engagements, the regiment saw action at the Battle of Brandywine and the Battle of Germantown in 1777, the Battle of Guilford Court House and the Battle of Yorktown in 1781.

Although we don't know for certain at this time, since we have no pension application to give testimony to his service, it's likely that Daniel Brewer/Brower enlisted in the Light Dragoons in May 1778. He was paid an enlistment bounty of \$20 on 17 May 1778 and was promised a 100 acre land bounty upon completion of his term of service. It's possible that he served throughout the remainder of the war. The regiment was furloughed on 11 Jun 1783 and Daniel filed for his 100-acre land bounty shortly after that, on 29 Jun 1783.

Daniel and his wife and several of his adult children moved to Mercer Co. KY in 1786 and settled near Harrodsburg. Daniel died in Mercer Co, KY in early 1791 at the age of 71. His will was proved 22 Feb 1791. It's believed that he is buried at the Old Mud Cemetery, although his stone has not been found. He now has a memorial placed there in his honor commemorating his service to his country.

Sponsor: Tom & Bev Gerding of TX
Flag accepted by: 5th great grandson James Streeter of Scottsville, KY
For more information, contact: Jim Streeter jims1933@yahoo.com

BREWER, Samuel
Born 1757 in Sussex Co, NJ
Died 31 Jan 1835 in Mercer Co, KY
Pvt, scout and spy in the Western PA Militia
Honored on 30 Sep 2007

Samuel Brewer stated on his pension application dated 1 Oct 1832 that he was born in Sussex Co, NJ in 1757. Although his parentage is not certain at this time, he was probably the son of Benjamin Bruer (Brewer) and his wife Mary, who appear in court records in what is now Westmoreland Co, PA, and that he is the brother of the Peter Brewer and Benjamin Brewer who also appear in court records there.

Westmoreland Co, PA was under attack from hostile Indians throughout the Revolutionary War. Many of the Indian nations chose to side with the British during the Revolution. They knew that an American victory would open new territory for settlement and increase the tide of settlers on traditional tribal lands in Ohio and Kentucky. The British also had more money with which to purchase tribal loyalty through trade gifts. Finally, the British had influential agents and traders in place among the tribes. Most of the actions involving Native Americans took place on the frontier, where they could put their style of individual fighting to best use. They were a serious threat to the lives and property of the frontier settlers along the western borders of Pennsylvania and Virginia, causing the Revolutionary soldiers to organize expeditions against them.

Samuel stated on his pension application that in 1880, while living on Jacobs Creek, about 30 miles south of Pittsburgh in Westmoreland Co, PA, he enlisted in Col. Robert Vance's Company of PA Militia and served as a scout and spy in the fight against the Indians who were attacking, capturing and killing settlers in the western PA region. After his 3 month enlistment was up, Samuel continued to reenlist and served for a total of 2 years in various units, fighting against the Indians.

According to Westmoreland Co records, Samuel sold the land that he owned there to Benjamin Brewer, who was probably his brother, in Feb 1783, after the war was over. He probably moved to Mercer Co, KY shortly after the sale. He married Rebecca Smith on 13 May 1787 in Mercer Co. and they settled on land located about 3 miles south of Harrodsburg. They had two known children – Jerusha (born 1805) and William (born 1807).

An interesting story gives us some insight into the character of Samuel. A letter was found in his pension file that was written by Robert B. McAfee on 28 Nov 1832, about the time that Samuel's pension application was being reviewed. The letter stated that Samuel Brewer "walked 90 miles" to the home of his brother Peter Brewer in Hardin Co, KY to get an affidavit from him attesting to his military service. He then turned around and walked the 90 miles back to Mercer Co to add the affidavit to his application. Samuel was 75 years old when he made that 180 mile round trip on foot! An amazing man! He was granted a pension based on his application. His wife later applied for the widow's pension and it was similarly granted.

Samuel Brewer appears on the 1820 and 1830 census records in Mercer Co. He died there on 31 Jan 1835. His service to his country and his fellow citizens is now remembered with a memorial placed in his honor in the cemetery at the Old Mud Meeting House.

Sponsor: adopted by Tom & Bev Gerding of TX
Flag accepted by: Bev Gerding of Georgetown, TX
For more information, contact: Beverly Gerding bevgerding@yahoo.com

BRITTON (BRITTAN), Samuel Sr.
Born 1754 in Hunterdon Co, NJ
Died 14 Sep 1834 in Mercer Co. KY
Private, 2nd NJ Regt, Eastern Co of the New Jersey Artillery
Honored on Oct 1, 2011

At this time, we don't know the names of the parents of Samuel Britton and his brother Jeremiah. We do know that they were born in Hunterdon Co, NJ and probably still lived in NJ at the time of the Revolutionary War. They had front row seats to the historic events taking place in Philadelphia just 60 miles away and probably followed the news of the growing conflict with great interest. There's no doubt that they were Patriots and were eager to join in the fight for independence.

In the spring of 1776 they got their chance when newly commissioned Captain Daniel Neil of Acquackanonk in Essex Co, under the support of the state of NJ, began raising an artillery company to reinforce General Washington. 22 year old Samuel and his brother Jeremiah enlisted in Captain Daniel Neil's Eastern Company of the New Jersey Artillery, which was formed in June 1776. They participated in Washington's historic crossing of the Delaware on Christmas night, 1776, and the defeat of the British forces in Trenton NJ the following day. They also fought in the Battle of Princeton, NJ on 3 Jan 1777, in which the British were again defeated and in which Captain Neil was killed. Samuel Britton later served as an Ensign at the Battle of Monmouth on 28 Jun 1778 in the 2nd NJ Regiment under Col. Frederick Frelinghuysen.

Samuel was lured by the tales of the beauty of the Kentucky wilderness and had made plans to buy land and move there prior to the outbreak of the war. In 1774, while living at the Conewago Settlement in York Co, PA, he had signed a petition for a KY land grant. He was not able to actually move to KY until after his war service was over. We know that he was living in KY by 1799. On 25 July 1799, at the age of 45, he married 20 year old Anne Smock in Mercer County, KY. Anne was the daughter of Barney and Anne (Cozine) Smock. Anne Smock's father, Barney, was also a veteran of the Revolutionary War. Domine Cornelius Cozine of Conewago was Anne Smock's maternal grandfather.

Samuel and Anne raised 3 children who survived to adulthood – Lucinda (Anne's daughter from a previous relationship, born abt 1795), Barnett (born abt 1802) and Samuel Jr (born 1805). Samuel Britton was a cooper or barrel-maker by trade. He lived near Salvisa, about 11 miles north of Harrodsburg, and appears on the 1830 Federal Census in Mercer Co, KY. Samuel received a small pension for his military service late in life and died in 1834 in Mercer County. His actual burial place is unknown. He was honored at the Old Mud Meetinghouse in 2009, although the Veteran's Administration has not yet approved an official grave marker for him.

Sponsor: Carolyn Leonard of OK

Flag accepted by: 3rd great granddaughter Mrs. Cordia Britton Jones (age 100), Lexington, KY

For more information, contact: Carolyn Leonard DutchCousin@gmail.com

COMINGORE, Henry

Born 16 Sep 1749 in Bergen Co, NJ

Died 29 Jan 1836 in Mercer Co, KY

Private, Major Vanarsdall's Regiment, PA Line

Honored on 30 Sep 2007

Henry Comingore/Comingo was one of a set of twin sons born to Rhyner and Annetjan (Aarijansen) Kamminga on 16 Sep 1749 in Hackensack, Bergen Co, NJ. On 2 Feb 1772, he married Rachel Brewer, the daughter of Daniel Brewer, another Revolutionary patriot, in Bergen Co. Their first child, a daughter they named Anntje, was born there in 1773. Two years later, the couple moved to the Conewago Settlement in York Co., PA. Henry appears there on tax records and was taxed on his livestock and 50-75 acres of land. He was a Deacon in the Conewago Dutch Reformed Church.

In Dec of 1776, when he was 27 years old and was the father of 3 young children, Henry enlisted as a private in Captain Simon Vanarsdale's Company, PA Line. Records show that his brother John, who also lived in Conewago, had enlisted in August in the same unit for a 3-month tour of duty. When John's tour of duty was completed, it would appear that Henry enlisted in the same unit and took his place. It's quite likely that they had made an arrangement ahead of time and that John had agreed to take care of Henry's family while he was away. The brothers appear to have repeated this plan of action several times during the course of the war, probably with each taking care of his brother's family during the military service of the other.

Henry enlisted for 3-month tours of duty in the winters of 1776, 1777 and 1779. He was also chosen to serve as a "Minuteman" in 1781. Minutemen were a small hand-picked elite force which was required to be highly mobile and able to assemble quickly. Minutemen were selected from militia muster rolls by their commanding officers. Typically 25 years of age or younger, they were chosen for their enthusiasm, reliability, and physical strength. Usually about one quarter of the militia served as Minutemen, performing additional duties as such. The Minutemen were the first armed militia to arrive or await a battle. Henry served as a Minuteman for a period of about 3 months until the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in Oct 1781. He received a land bounty for his service to his country.

Henry and Rachel had 9 known children – Anntje/Ann (born 1773 in NJ), Daniel (born 1775 in PA), Abraham (born 1778 in PA), Polly (born 1780 in PA), Margaret (born 1783 in PA), John (born 1785 in PA), Henry (born 1793 in PA) and Samuel (born 1796 in KY). Henry and Rachel migrated with other Conewago settlers to Mercer Co., Kentucky in about 1794. Rachel died shortly after the birth of their 9th child in 1796.

An incident that reveals Henry's character happened just after they moved to Kentucky. When the early settlers felt it was time to build their church, Henry was appointed to ride to New Jersey and ask for contributions for the construction. He rode his horse six weeks each way and returned with the money in his saddlebags. After land was purchased, in 1800, Henry and the other settlers from the area made their donations and then set to work building the Mud Meeting House - the first Dutch Reformed Church west of the Allegheny Mountains, a building which still stands today outside of Harrodsburg, KY as a testament to their faith.

On 2 Jan 1822, at the age of 73, Henry married a widow named Tiny Rynerson in Mercer Co. Records show that he applied for a pension for his service in 1833 and received \$40. Henry lived on for another 4 years and died at the age of 87 on 29 Jan 1836. His will conveyed 165.75 acres of land on the Salt River in Mercer Co., Kentucky to his children.

Sponsor: Jim Cozine of NV

Flag accepted by: Mary "Connie" Whitnack Baker of Harrodsburg, KY

For more information, contact: Bob Wheatley r_wheatley@frontier.com

COMINGORE, John

Born 16 Sep 1749, Bergen Co, NJ

Died 6 Oct 1845, Mercer Co, KY

Private, Major Vanarsdall's Regiment, PA Line

Honored on 30 Sep 2007

John Comingore was one of a set of twin sons born to Rhyner and Annetjan (Aarijansen) Kamminga on 16 Sep 1749 in Hackensack, Bergen Co, NJ. In about 1774, he moved to the Conewago Settlement in York Co, PA with his twin brother, Henry and the rest of his family. Records show that, on 24 Oct 1778, 29 year old John married Ann Mattysen, the 20 year old daughter of Daniel Mattheson, in York County, PA.

In August of 1776, General Washington was defeated by the British in New York City and forced to evacuate. A general call to arms went out and men were asked to volunteer to defend the country. John traveled 27 miles to the town of York in York Co, along with several of their neighbors from the Conewago Settlement, to enlist in Captain Simon Vanarsdale's Regiment. They marched 100 miles to Philadelphia and then traveled to join forces with General Putnam's forces in NJ. John returned home after his 3-month tour of duty and his brother Henry then enlisted and took his place in the Regiment. This was likely an arrangement that the two brothers had worked out between them, since it appears that they repeated it through several tours of duty. Most likely, the brother who remained at home took care of both his and his brother's families while the other was away.

John enlisted again the following year under now Major Simon Vanarsdale and served a second tour of duty in the Philadelphia area. John was stationed at "Mud Fort" (Fort Mifflin) on the banks of the Delaware River just below Philadelphia and fought against the British fleet that came up the river intent on opening the supply line to Philadelphia, which had just been captured by the British. He relates in his pension application the exciting story of the heavy firefight that took place as the fort tried to hold out against the bombardment of 6 British warships that were trying to break through to Philadelphia.

John moved his family from Conewago to Mercer Co, KY after the war was over in about 1794. He purchased land in Mercer Co in 1798. He and his wife Anne had 7 known children – Henry (born 1779), John (born 1782), Anne (born 1785), Catherine (born 1788), Daniel (born 1791), Abraham (born 1794) and Leah (born 1798).

On 3 Jun 1833, John applied for and received a military pension based on his service. His wife, Anne, preceded him in death on 7 Oct 1841. John died in Mercer Co, KY 6 Oct 1845 at the age of 96 and it's believed that he is buried in the churchyard at Old Mud, although his stone cannot be found. He now has a memorial there to commemorate his service to his country and his fellow Americans.

Sponsor: adopted by Jim Cozine of NV

Flag accepted by: Mary "Connie" Whitenack Baker of Harrodsburg, KY

For more information, contact: Bob Wheatley r_wheatley@frontier.com

COOVERT/COVERT/COVART, Daniel

Born abt 1758 in Somerset Co, NJ

Died 16 Dec 1848 in Mercer Co, KY

Private, Col. Frelingheysen's regiment of Minute Militia, New Jersey Line

Honored on Sept 30, 2007

Daniel Coover, the son of Johannis and Marta (Van Cleve) Coover, was born in 1758 in Somerset Co. NJ and baptized 18 Jun 1758. Daniel married Jannetje Van Arsdale, the daughter of Ouke and Marya Van Arsdalen, in NJ about 1778 and resided in Somerset Co, NJ throughout the Revolutionary War.

Daniel Coover's Revolutionary War pension application records the birth of a nation. In October of 1775, 6 months after shots were fired at Lexington and Concord and 4 months after Washington was named Commander in Chief, 17 year old Daniel joined the New Jersey Militia under Captain Philip Fulkerson in Col. Frelingheysen's regiment as a Minute Man, or as he called it in his application, "the Minute Militia".

He served at Perth Amboy, NJ, then later at Newark. He proudly stated on his pension application that he was in Newark when the Declaration of Independence was read there in July of 1776, shortly after it was signed in Philadelphia and copies were distributed throughout the colonies. It was a moment that stayed with him for the rest of his life.

Daniel was with the troops who covered General Washington's retreat from the City of New York and into New Jersey in Nov 1776. Thomas Paine wrote at the time of Washington's retreat into New Jersey that, "These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country, but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of men and women."

Daniel continued to serve and, over the next 2 years, he was on the march throughout New Jersey, at Bergen, New Brunswick, Elizabethtown, Black River and Morristown. He participated in several battles, including the Battle of Monmouth on 28 Jun 1778. Daniel was honorably discharged after serving a total of over 2 years in the War for Independence.

Daniel and his wife Jane had 6 known children - Mary Ellen (born 1779), David (born 1780), John (born 1783), Daniel Jr (born 1799), Martha (born 1793), Isaac (born 1794) and Daniel Jr (born 1799). In his application for a pension, dated 3 Dec 1832, Daniel stated that he and his family came to Kentucky in 1790. Daniel and his family appear in several early census records in Mercer Co.

Daniel Coover died on 16 Dec 1848 at the age of 91. He's buried in the cemetery at Old Mud. A marker has been placed there to remind future generations of his brave and faithful service to our country during the war for independence.

Sponsor: Amalie Preston of KY

Flag accepted by: Amalie Preston of Salvisa KY

For more information, contact: Amalie Preston amaliepreston@gmail.com

COOVERT/COVERT, Isaac

Born 1 Dec 1755 in Somerset Co, NJ

Died 14 Sept 1825 in Mercer Co, KY

Fifer, Capt. Meeker's Company, First NJ Regiment

Honored on 27 Sep 2009

Isaac Covert, the son of Johannis Covert and his wife Marta, was born on 1 Dec 1755 in Somerset Co, NJ. Isaac married Antjie (Anna) VanArsdall, the daughter of Cornelius and Lammetje (Voorhees) VanArsdall, on 2 Mar 1779 in Somerset Co.

20 year old Isaac and his younger brother Daniel, enlisted in the First New Jersey Regiment on 29 Oct 1775 shortly after George Washington put out a call for men. Isaac's skill as a fifer was soon noted and he was promoted from foot soldier to fifer. The position of a fifer was not necessarily an easy one to fill. A fifer was expected to learn the many tunes played in the army, from popular melodies like "Roslyn Castle" to practical beats such as "Water Call" or "Roast Beef." During the Revolutionary War, music was used to transmit orders and to regulate the daily routine of the soldiers. During long marches or battles, the fifer often played continuously for hours on end. As one fifer quoted in his memoirs, *"I had played the fife so much at this place, I began to spit blood... By the aid of the Doctor's medicine and the kind nursing treatment I received... I was restored to health again in a few days and able to play the fife as usual."* And because they were so vitally important in the transmission of orders during battle, they were often the target of the enemy, with the intention of causing confusion due to the breakdown in communications between the commanding officers and the troops. It was a position that required courage and the ability to concentrate under fire.

On 23 Jan, 1776, 3 months after his enlistment began, Isaac participated with Major General William Alexander, who was also known as "Lord Stirling", in a raid on the "Blue Mountain Valley", an armed British ship which was on its way to Boston with stores and supplies for the English army there. The vessel had met with rough weather, and, having been badly damaged, was lying off Sandy Hook, NJ waiting for assistance.

Lord Stirling, who was stationed not far from the coast and to whom the situation of the vessel became known, determined that, if possible, he would get to this valuable store-ship before the enemy's men-of-war could reach her. So, with a number of the regular soldiers under his command, and some volunteers from the neighborhood, he put out to sea in several small craft. The English vessel had for her defense six guns and was called an "armed transport". Stirling's men carried only ordinary muskets. However, they boldly attacked the vessel, bearing down upon her as if she had been a column of infantry and in spite of the cannon and guns of the crew, they captured her. What a victory!

Isaac was then transferred to Captain Joseph Meeker's Company, which marched 500 miles northward through hostile Indian territory to the St Lawrence River, where he participated in the Battle of Three Rivers in Canada on 8 Jun 1776. The Continental forces were defeated there by the British, who had been alerted to their impending arrival, and forced to retreat without using main roads for fear of capture. The men had to inch their way home through swamps and woods. It was the fortunate few who made it safely.

Isaac was honorably discharged on 6 Nov 1776 after one year of service. He and his wife, Anna, moved first to the Conewago Settlement in York, PA and then on to Mercer Co, KY. They had 8 known children – Lammetje (born 1780), Johannis (born 1782), Martha (born 1783), Cornelius (born 1785), Ida (born 1790), Simon (born 1792), Jane (born 1796) and Daniel (born 1799). Isaac received a pension for his service and died in Mercer Co on 14 Sep 1825. He is buried in the New Providence Presbyterian Cemetery in Mercer Co, where a government marker has been placed to commemorate his service.

Sponsor: Amalie Preston of KY

Flag accepted by: 4th great niece Ruby Baker Ingram of Elizabethtown, KY

For more information, contact: Amalie Preston amaliepreston@gmail.com

COZINE, Peter VanHarlyn
Born 5 May 1789 in York Co, PA
Died 13 Apr 1857 in Mercer Co, KY
Pvt, Kentucky Militia, Capt. David Adams Company under General Hopkins
Honored on 1 Oct 2011

Peter Van Harlyn Cozine, the son of Garret and Margaret (List/Lys) Cozine, was born 5 May 1789 in the Conewago Settlement in York Co, PA. Records show that he was baptized there by his grandfather, the Reverend Dominee Cornelius Cozine, on 6 Dec 1789. When Peter was about 4 years old, his family migrated from Pennsylvania to Mercer Co, KY along with other members of the Conewago Settlement.

On 30 Dec 1808, when Peter was 19 years old, he married Sarah "Sallie" Hall, the 18 year old daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Hall, at her father's home in Mercer County. Over the course of the next 22 years, they became the parents of at least eight sons and three daughters – Harvey (born 1808), Stephen (born 1809), Mary Ann (born 1813), Margaret (born 1816), James David (born 1819), John P. (born 1820), Elizabeth (born 1823), Simon Peter (born 1824), Thomas Jefferson (born 1825), William G. (born 1828) and (perhaps) Allen (born 1829/1830).

The War of 1812 officially began when President James Madison signed a Declaration of War against Great Britain on 18 Jun 1812, but the citizens of the 20 year old state of Kentucky had been feeling the threat of the Indian Confederation for many years. The Indians were alarmed and angered by the expansionism of the Americans and, led by a Shawnee chief named Tecumseh, they had banded together and were terrorizing the citizens of KY, IN and OH to try to prevent further settlement. When war was declared, the British had no trouble convincing the Indian Confederation to side with them and to continue fighting the Americans on the frontier.

President Madison commissioned Maj Gen Samuel Hopkins, a veteran of the Revolutionary War, to enlist volunteers and fight on the western front against the Indian Confederation. 23 year old Peter, the father of 2 young children, left his home and his family and rode to Louisville in Sept of 1812 to volunteer as a Private in the Kentucky militia. He was placed under the command of Captain David Adams. The forces moved north against the Indians based along the Illinois River, but suffered from lack of provisions, bad weather and poor guidance. After returning to KY, Hopkins set out a second time with his volunteers on 11 Nov and destroyed two Indian villages along the Wabash River in IN. His men fought in several engagements, then returned home to KY again on 16 Dec. Peter Cozine was discharged in Dec of 1812, as stated on his pension application. A year later, on 5 Oct 1813, Tecumseh was killed in battle and the back of the Indian Confederacy was broken. The war officially lasted another year, finally being resolved with the Treaty of Ghent in Dec 1814.

Peter Cozine listed his occupation as "physician" on the Federal Census. He applied for and received a land bounty of 80 acres for his service in the war. He died on 13 Apr 1857 in Salvisa, Mercer Co, KY. His wife also applied and received a widow's pension after his death. It's believed that he is buried in the cemetery at the Old Mud Meeting House, where he was a member of the congregation. He will be honored for his service at the Dutch Cousins gathering on 1 Oct 2011.

Sponsor: Carolyn Leonard of OK

Flag received by:

For more information, contact : Carolyn Leonard DutchCousin@gmail.com

DEMAREE, John
Born Oct 1762 in New York City, NY
Died 14 May 1839 in Mercer Co, KY
Ensign, Col John Gibson's Regiment of the Continental Virginia Line
Honored on 27 Sep 2009

Johannes (John) Demaree, the first born son of Petrus (Peter) and Mary (Allen) Demaree, was christened in the Dutch Reformed Church in New York City on 10 Oct 1762. His father was a carpenter and John may have learned the trade from him and been a carpenter as well. In 1774, when he was 12, John and his family moved to Shepherdstown in Berkley Co, VA (now WV).

John states on his pension application dated 9 Aug 1832 that, on 15 Sep 1778 at the age of 15, he traveled to Martinsburg, VA, where he enlisted in Col John Gibson's Infantry Regiment. He marched with this company to the Ohio River below Pittsburgh and there he was put under the command of General McIntosh.

General Lachlan McIntosh had been ordered by General Washington to fortify and secure the Ohio River and to undertake an expedition against the Indians and the British forces at Detroit. When McIntosh arrived at Fort Pitt in Sept 1778, he decided to prepare for a 1779 campaign by building a chain of fortified bases between the Ohio and Detroit. Fort McIntosh was to be the first of these and the jumping off point for the harassing campaign. It was a pivotal decision, because, when the troops began to build this first fort on the north side of the Ohio River, they were abrogating a series of treaties which had promised that the Ohio River would forever be the boundary between whites and Indians.

John helped to build Fort McIntosh near present day Beaver, PA. He then marched 80 miles west to help with the construction of Fort Laurens along the Tuscarawas River near Bolivar, OH. After serving a total of 6 months, he was discharged. He returned home just in time to help his family prepare for and make the move to KY in 1780. The Demarees joined with a group of their Low Dutch friends and relatives and traveled to Fort Pitt and then down the Ohio River to the Falls of the Ohio, arriving there on 9 Apr 1780. John and his father, Peter, helped build the Low Dutch Station on Beargrass Creek in present day Louisville, KY.

The Indians were a constant threat to the settlers in KY. In July of 1780, John joined with the forces being gathered by Gen. George Rogers Clark to march into Ohio against the Indian and British forces based there. They attacked and burned two Indian towns along the Little Miami River in retaliation for the destruction of Martin's Station and Ruddle's Station in KY earlier that year. In early 1781, John and his father, Peter, were scouting the countryside for Indians and acting as spies for Clark when they were surprised by a band of Ottawa Indians and taken prisoner. John's arm was broken when he was shot by one of the Indians and he suffered greatly from the wound throughout the year of captivity that followed. John and his father were marched to Detroit, sold to the British and taken to Lake Champlain, where they were held as prisoners of war throughout the winter of 1781. Finally, they managed to escape and return to KY.

John married Nancy Stansbury after he returned home and they settled near present day Louisville in Jefferson Co. They had 3 known children – Peter (born 1784), Leah/Lettie (born 1788) and Anna (born 1804). After his wife Nancy died, John moved to Mercer Co. He married Jane Cornish there on 18 Jan 1833. John died in Washington Co, KY on 14 May 1839 at the age of 78. John's burial place is unknown, but he now has a memorial beside those of his comrades in the Old Mud Burial Ground.

Sponsors: Genevieve "Gigi" Lacer of KY and Vincent Akers of IN
Flag accepted by: Anna Demaree of Lexington KY
For more information, contact: Vince Akers VinceAkers@yahoo.com

DEMOTT, Laurens (Lawrence)
Born 25 Oct 1719 on Long Island, NY
Died 14 May 1800 in Mercer Co, KY
Pvt, Col Quick and Col Frelinghuysen's Regiments, NJ Militia
Honored on 30 Sept 2007

Laurens DeMott, the son of Dirck and Styntie/Christina (Haff) DeMott, was born on Long Island on 25 Oct 1719 and was baptized there in the Reformed Dutch Church. His family moved to Somerset Co, NJ sometime in his early childhood. Lawrence married Dorothe VanderBeek, daughter of Rem and Dorothy (Coteleau) Vanderbeek in New Jersey on 25 Apr 1749 and the couple lived there until after the Revolutionary War. Their home was located near the Neshanic Reformed Dutch Church, where Lawrence was a Deacon.

Lawrence and Dorothe had 10 known children – Dorothy (born 1750), Sarah (born 1751), Derrick (born 1753), Laurens (born 1755), Martha (born 1757), Peter (born 1759), Deborah (born 1763), Abraham (born 1766), Johannes (born 1769) and Mary (born 1771). It's likely that the family witnessed General Washington and his troops passing close by as they moved out of NY and into NJ. Gen. and Mrs. Washington, Gen. and Mrs. Nathaniel Greene, Gen. and Mrs. Henry Knox and Major "Light Horse Harry" Lee were all entertained in the Dutch homes of Somerset Co during the autumn months of 1776 and troop parades were a common sight, as they gathered in Somerset Co for the next offensive. It must have been an exciting time, with much talk and speculation about the future of the colonies and the possibility of becoming one nation.

Records show that Lawrence first enlisted as a Private in Col Abraham Quick's 2nd Regiment of the Somerset Co Militia in 1776. This was a local or "State Troop" militia organized to protect the citizens from raids by the British and to be available to be called into action for the protection of the seacoast. In 1778, Lawrence joined Col Frelinghuysen's 1st Regiment of Artillery. Col Frelinghuysen's Artillery Regiment fought bravely at the Battle of Monmouth, which took place on 28 Jun 1778. In 1780, Lawrence served a 3rd tour of duty, once again with Col Frelinghuysen's 1st Regiment. On 23 Jun 1780, the 1st Regiment of NJ Artillery participated in the Battle of Springfield, a decisive American victory that effectively put an end to British ambitions in NJ and forced the British to move south. Washington praised the role of the New Jersey Militia in the battle, writing, "They flew to arms universally and acted with a spirit equal to anything I have seen in the course of the war".

After his service in the war, it's likely that Lawrence moved his family to the Conewago Settlement in York Co, PA. There are DeMotts listed among the colonists there. The family moved from Conewago to KY in the early 1790s. In 1794, Lawrence DeMott recorded a land deed in the vicinity of the Cove Spring, which is about 5 miles south of Harrodsburg. Lawrence was involved in the formation of the congregation of the Low Dutch Reformed Church in Harrodsburg and in the building of the Mud Meeting House. He was one of the signers of a letter of request for a minister for the congregation dated 2 Nov 1795.

Lawrence died at his home near Cove Spring on 14 May 1800 at the age of 80. Since the Service Pension Act of 1818 wasn't passed by Congress until after his death, he never applied for a pension or received the recognition from his country that he so richly deserved. He's buried in the DeMott-Banta graveyard near Cove Spring. He now has a memorial in the Old Mud Cemetery commemorating his service to his country.

Sponsor: Rodney Dempsey of KY

Flag accepted by: Patsy Jackson-Barnes of Arlington, TX

For more information, contact: Patsy Jackson-Barnes patsyjackson3@sbcglobal.net

DEMOTT, Peter

Born 19 Apr 1759 in Somerset Co, NJ

Died 15 Oct 1832 in Mercer Co, KY

Private, Col Quick's 2nd NJ Regiment, NJ Militia

Honored on 30 Sep 2007

Peter DeMott, the son of Laurens and Dorothe (VanderBeek) DeMott was born in Somerset Co, NJ on 14 Apr 1759 and was baptized in the nearby Neshanic Reformed Dutch Church on 11 Nov 1759, where his father was a Deacon.

Peter was 17 years old when General Washington evacuated his troops from New York in Oct 1776 and he was probably a witness to the event. What an exciting time it must have been for a teenage boy on the edge of manhood! His father, Laurens, enlisted in Col Abraham Quick's 2nd Regiment of the Somerset Co Militia in 1776. This was a local or "State Troop" militia organized to protect the citizens from raids by the British and to be available to be called into action for the protection of the seacoast. We know that Peter joined the same regiment in 1776 and fought alongside his father. In a deposition dated 5 Sep 1848, two of his fellow soldiers stated that they served with Peter throughout the war from 1777 to 1782 in the 2nd New Jersey Regiment of the State Line.

After the war, Peter moved with his parents to the Conewago Settlement in York Co, PA. In about 1790, the family moved on to Kentucky. On 19 Dec 1796, 37 year old Peter married 16 year old Mary Terhune, daughter of Garret and Catherine (Van Nuys) Terhune in Mercer Co, KY and they settled near Peter's father at Cove Spring in Mercer Co. Over the course of the next 24 years, Peter and Mary had 14 children – Anna (born 1798), Catherine (born 1798), Lawrence (born 1799), Dorothy (born 1800), Mary/Polly (born 1802), Garrett (born 1803), Peter Cornelius (born 1804), Margaret/Peggy (born 1806), Martha/Patsy (born 1808), Sara/Sally (born 1810), John (born 1813), Amy/Amie (born 1816), Lucinda (born 1819) and Paulina (born 1821).

Peter DeMott died at the age of 73 on 15 Oct 1832 in Mercer Co. Records dated 3 Dec 1832 show that his 11 year old daughter, Paulina, was under the guardianship of her 33 year old brother, Lawrence. It would appear that, after his father's death, Lawrence must have taken on the support and care of his mother and younger siblings. On 5 Sep 1848, Peter's 68 year old widow, Mary, applied for and received a widow's pension. Both Cornelius Vanarsdall and Daniel Coovert gave written testimony that they served with Peter in the war, which was added to her application.

Peter DeMott is buried in the DeMott/Banta graveyard near Cove Spring in Mercer Co. He now has a memorial for his service to his country next to the men that he served with in America's War for Independence.

Sponsor: Rodney Dempsey of KY

Flag accepted by: Frank Dempsey of Bagdad, KY

For more information, contact: Susan Dempsey Gudorf sgudorf@earthlink.net

GAUNT, Thomas
Born about 1740 in VA
Died 19 Aug 1782 in Mercer Co, KY
Pvt, Capt John Floyd's Company of Fincastle Co VA Militia
Honored 27 Sep 2009

The genealogical roots of Thomas Gaunt are not known at this time, but it's possible that he is descended from the early colonist Thomas Gaunt, who owned land in the 1670's in Gloucester Co, VA. Thomas was born about 1740. In the early 1770's, he was probably living on the edge of the frontier, near Fincastle in present-day Botetourt Co, VA, between the Blue Ridge and the Allegheny Mountains. He was closely associated with the sons of James McAfee, who lived there. Thomas enlisted in the same unit that they did, was with them at Point Pleasant after the battle there in 1774, married their sister, Mary, and then moved to and settled close to them in the Kentucky wilderness.

On 30 Apr 1774, at a cabin on the eastern side of the Ohio River across from the mouth of the Yellow Creek near present day Newell WV, a group of Virginia frontiersmen got into an altercation with several family members of an eloquent and friendly Mingo chief named Chief Logan. A dozen Indians, one of which was Logan's pregnant sister, were murdered. Violence escalated against white settlers all up and down the Ohio as a result, and the ensuing terror prompted the settlers to appeal to Virginia's Lord Dunmore to protect them and march against the Indian tribes that were threatening them. This resulted in what is known today as Lord Dunmore's War.

On 10 Oct 1774, Thomas and the McAfee brothers were enlisted in Capt. Floyd's Company of VA Militia, which was part of a detachment under the command of Col. William Christian. The unit was camped at Camp Union, located near present-day Lewisburg, WV. Colonel Andrew Lewis, in command of about 1,100 men, had been there earlier but had taken his detachment and had moved ahead - part of a planned two-pronged Virginian invasion of the Ohio Country in response to the Indian threat. Lewis was camped at Point Pleasant, where the Kanawha River flows into the Ohio. Cornstalk, the leader of a large band of Indians, attacked Lewis's camp, hoping to trap him along the bluff. The battle lasted for hours and was extremely intense; the fighting eventually became hand-to-hand.

Capt. Floyd's Company was already on the march behind Lewis's forces when they met a messenger from Col. Lewis about 12 miles from Point Pleasant, asking them to come quickly with reinforcements. When they arrived at 11 pm, the battle was already over. Col. Christian had his men set up a defense perimeter and braced for another Indian attack the next day, but soon after daybreak scouts returned with word that the Indians had withdrawn across the Ohio River and that the threat no longer existed. All that was left was the job of treating the wounded and burying the dead. There were no further attacks from the Indians after that and the war was essentially over.

After being released from military service, in the spring of 1775, the McAfee brothers went to Kentucky to survey and claim land in the vicinity of Harrods Fort. Thomas was probably with them. His claim was about 4 miles above Harrodsburg, near those of the McAfees. He returned home to VA with them and married their sister, Mary McAfee, the daughter of James and Jane (McMichael) McAfee, who was now the widow of John Poulson and had a young daughter. After their marriage, Thomas and Mary moved to Kentucky in 1779, along with Mary's extended McAfee family. They built a cabin on his claim and had 4 children of their own - Jane (born abt 1777), Margaret, Mary and John. Then, on 19 Aug 1782, Thomas was killed by the Indians while hunting along the Salt River not far from his home. He's buried in an unmarked grave on a hilltop overlooking the Salt River on his farm. His memorial marker has been placed in the cemetery at Old Mud Meeting House so that his service to his country and fellow citizens will not be forgotten.

Sponsor: Amalie Preston of KY
Flag accepted by: Amalie Preston of Salvisa, Mercer Co, Kentucky
For more information, contact: Amalie Preston amaliepreston@gmail.com

HUFF/HOUGH, Peter

Born 10 Mar 1756 in Hunterdon Co, NJ

Died 11 Nov 1840 in Mercer Co, KY

Pvt, Minute Man, Flying Camp, NJ Militia

Honored on 30 Sept 2007

Peter Huff, the son of Isaac and Catherine (Van Nest) Huff, was born on 10 Mar 1756 in Hunterdon Co, NJ. Peter states in his pension application that he "resided on the south branch of the rainston ". He was most probably referring to the South Branch of the Raritan River, which flows through Hunterdon Co and bisects it from west to east.

After the British evacuation of Boston in March 1776, General George Washington met with members of the Continental Congress to determine future military strategy. Faced with defending a huge amount of territory from potential British operations, Washington recommended forming a "flying camp" which, in the military terminology of the day, referred to a mobile, strategic reserve of troops. Congress agreed and on June 3, 1776, passed a resolution "that a flying camp be immediately established in the middle colonies and that it will consist of 10,000 men". Brigadier-General Hugh Mercer of Virginia was commissioned as its commandant.

The flying camp was to be comprised of militia units from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. Headquartered in Perth Amboy, this force would be expected to perform a number of vital functions in New Jersey while Washington's army was preoccupied with the defense of New York. Its duties would include guarding the vulnerable Jersey coast, protecting the Continental Army's supply lines, suppressing roving bands of Tories and acting as a ready reserve should Washington have need of reinforcements. Later in the war, in 1778, the NJ militia, in large numbers, delayed and harassed the British as they crossed the State before and during the Battle of Monmouth.

Peter Huff volunteered for the Flying Camp in July 1776 and was called out on tours of duty throughout the war. He served under Captains Nicholas Stillwell, John Hankinson, Abraham Comingore, Moses Esty and Edward Wilmot and was in the rear guard at the battle of Monmouth on 28 Jun 1778. In abt 1780, Peter married Abigail/Ann Brokaw/Broca, the daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Hoff) Brokaw, in NJ. Over the course of the next 15 years, they raised 6 children – Abraham (born 1781), Catherine (born 1783), Rebeckah (born 1785), Elizabeth (born 1787), Anne (born 1792) and Peter (born 1795).

At some point between their marriage in 1780 and 1794, the family may have moved to and lived in the Conewago Settlement in PA. There were several Huff families that resided in Conewago. Peter states on his pension application dated 31 Sep 1832 that he moved to Mercer Co, KY in 1794. The 1840 Federal Census for Mercer Co lists Peter Huff, age 85, a veteran of the Revolutionary War, living next door to his youngest son, Peter Jr. near Perryville, southwest of Harrodsburg. Peter died in Mercer Co on 11 Nov 1840. His service to his country is remembered with a memorial placed in the cemetery at the Old Mud Meeting House in Harrodsburg.

Sponsor: Joyce Collins of CA

Flag accepted by: Joyce Collins of West Covina, CA

For more information, contact: <http://www.maxhuff.com>

KYLE, Rev. Thomas
Born 1757 in Lancaster Co, PA
Died 25 Jun 1846 in Mercer Co, KY
Pvt, Continental Army
Honored on 30 Sep 2007

Thomas Kyle was born in 1757 in Paxtang, Lancaster Co, PA. He was the son of James Kyle and his wife Mary (McArthur) Kyle, who came to this country from Ireland.

Thomas was just 18 years old when the opening shots of the Revolutionary War were fired in Lexington and Concord on 19 Apr 1775. The news must have fanned the fire of patriotism that already smoldered in his soul, as it did in so many others. He quickly decided to join in the fight for independence, grabbed his rifle and headed east. By the 17th of June he was in Boston, entrenched on Breed's Hill and Bunker Hill with the 1200 Colonial Militiamen commanded by Col. William Prescott that valiantly tried to prevent the occupying British forces from advancing outside of the city. The Americans inflicted heavy casualties on the British and only retreating when they ran out of ammunition.

Thomas continued to fight with the Colonial Army. He was involved in the Battle of Long Island on 27 Aug 1776, where he served under General Putnam as an express rider. He participated in the Battle of White Plains on 28 Oct 1776, crossed the Delaware River with Washington during the frigid night of 25 Dec 1776 and attacked the British in Trenton NJ the following morning. After the Battle of Princeton on 3 Jan 1777, Thomas returned home to PA but soon reenlisted when the British advanced toward Philadelphia. He served in the Battle of Brandywine on 11 Sep 1777, the Battle of Germantown on 4 Oct 1777 and the Battle of Chestnut Hill on 4 Dec 1777. Thomas was discharged following Chestnut Hill.

In the spring of 1778, Thomas was contacted by his friend, Capt Samuel Brady. A fellow Irishman, Brady had been with Thomas at Bunker Hill and had fought alongside of him in all of the other major battles. Now commissioned a Captain and given the task of protecting the Susquehanna Valley, Brady had put together a company of Indian fighters to go up the western branch of the Susquehanna River and attack the Indians that were "committing murder and depredation upon the inhabitants" of that area. Thomas quickly volunteered and spent the next two years fighting Indians in PA and NY.

Thomas married Mary (last name unknown) on 27 Mar 1783, probably in Lancaster Co, PA. They had 5 known children - Rebecca (born abt 1791), John (born abt 1793), Jane (born 1794), Andrew (born 1796) and Matthew (born 1798). Thomas moved his family to Washington Co, KY in the early 1790's, where he became a Methodist minister. In 1801, the congregation of the Reformed Dutch Church in Harrodsburg, Mercer Co, called him to be their pastor and he accepted the call. Records show that he bought land in Mercer Co. in 1802. He served as the pastor of the Old Mud Church for about 12 years.

Thomas Kyle died in Mercer Co, KY on 25 Jun 1846 at the age of 89. He's buried on the family farm near Harrodsburg, but he now has a memorial in the cemetery at Old Mud Meeting House, where he served God and his fellow men as pastor.

Sponsor: Rev. Claude Westerfield of IA
Flag accepted by: Rev. Claude Westerfield of Farragut, IA
For more information, contact: Amalie Preston amaliepreston@gmail.com

LUYSTER (Lyster), Peter
Born 1763 in Kings Co, New York
Died 2 Dec 1826 in Mercer Co, KY
Pvt, Capt Vroom's Company, 2nd Battalion, Somerset Co, NJ State Militia
Honored on 30 Sep 2007

Peter Luyster, the son of Pieter and Neeltje (Wyckoff) Luyster, was born in Flatlands, Kings Co, Long Island, in the spring of 1763. He was baptized in the Reformed Dutch Church in Flatlands on 1 Apr 1763. His ancestors had come to "Nieuw Amsterdam" in the mid-1600's and had settled on Long Island. When Peter was a boy, it's likely that his family moved to Somerset Co NJ, since Peter joined the military there.

In early January of 1777, when Peter was in his early teens, General Washington marched his troops through Somerset Co, NJ to his chosen winter headquarters in Morristown. He had just defeated the British at Trenton and again at Princeton. Angered at the losses, the British harassed both the troops and the local citizens and foraged throughout the area from their winter quarters in New Brunswick, NJ. The citizens of Somerset Co. felt threatened, and every able bodied man with a gun felt the call to arms.

Records show that Peter enlisted in Capt Vroom's Company of the NJ Militia on 27 Mar 1777. It's not hard to understand the passion that must have stirred in his chest when he heard the outcome of the two battles and the intense desire to be a part of the action that was literally taking place in his back yard. Perhaps he went with his family's blessing, but it seems more likely that the 13 year old ran off and enlisted without his parent's knowledge.

Records seem to indicate that Peter served for only 8 days. His name appears in the *Official Register of the Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War* as a part of Capt Vroom's company, testifying to his enlistment and service, but we have no application for a pension to give us more information. We know that the fire of patriotism burned in his chest and he was ready and willing to put his life on the line for the cause of Liberty, even though he was just a youth and his term of service may have been short. I'm sure he was an inspiration to his fellow soldiers.

Records indicate that Peter and his family moved to the Conewago Settlement in the early 1780's. Peter married Rachel Van Orden, the daughter of Stephen and Maritje (Koning) Van Orden, in York Co, PA in 1784 at the age of 21. Together they raised 11 known children – John (born 1786), Stephen (born 1787), Cornelius (born 1789), Abraham, Catherine, Ellen, Mary, Sarah, Elizabeth (born 1797), David (born 1801) and Anny (born 1802). Sometime before 1800, Peter and his family moved from Conewago to join with their friends in Mercer Co, KY. Peter appears on the 1800 tax records and on the 1820 Federal Census records for Mercer Co. He died near Harrodsburg on 2 Dec 1826 and is buried in the Old Mud Cemetery, although his stone has been lost. His memorial has been placed here as a reminder of his service to his county.

Sponsor: Linda Hayes of IA
Flag received by: Linda Hayes of Montrose, IA
For more information, contact: Linda Hayes linhayes58@mchsi.com
Rogene Smith crmh48@suddenlink.net

MONTFORT, Francis

Born 14 July 1746 in Hunterdon Co, NJ

Died 2 Apr 1825 in Henry Co, KY

Pvt, York Co PA Militia

Honored on 1 Oct 2011

Francis Montfort Sr, the son of Jan and Kniertje (Marston) Monfoort, was born in Millstone, Hunterdon Co, NJ on 14 July 1746. He was a descendant of some of the first settlers of Nieu Amsterdam. In 1765, when Francis was 19 years old, he moved with his family and many of their Low Dutch friends and neighbors from Hunterdon and Somerset Counties in NJ to York Co, PA, where they organized a Low Dutch settlement known as Conewago, named after the creek that ran through the settlement. Francis married Geertje (Charity) Banta, the daughter of Hendrick ("Father Henry") and Rachel (Brower) Banta in Conewago in about 1767.

Francis and Charity raised nine children over the course of the next 21 years – Rachel (born 1768 in PA), Catherine (born 1772 in PA), Charity (born 1773 in PA), Marya (born 1776 in PA), John (born 1778 in PA), Henry (born 1781 in PA), Francis Jr (born 1784 in PA), Jacob (born 1787 in KY) and Sarah (born 1789 in KY).

In Aug of 1776, Washington and his troops were forced to retreat from New York into NJ by the British, who then occupied New York City. There was a general call to arms and the local militias that had been formed the year before were marched to the front to protect the citizens living near New York from the threat. Francis had enlisted earlier in the York Co Militia, along with many of his friends and neighbors from the Conewago Settlement. He appears on a muster roll taken on 17 Sep 1776 in Perth Amboy, NJ, assigned to Capt Hugh Campbell's Company in the 2nd Battalion.

In Sept 1777, the British moved against Philadelphia, forcing the Continental Congress to abandon Independence Hall. They reconvened in York, PA to continue their work. The York Co Militia was likely instrumental in the protection of the Congress during this time and Francis was probably involved in this action as well.

After the end of the war, in 1783, a petition was signed by many of the members of the Conewago Settlement asking Congress for a land grant in KY. Francis signified his intention to move there by signing the document. Francis moved his family to Mercer County sometime in 1785 or 1786. He spent a short time there and then moved west to the Low Dutch settlement near present-day Pleasureville in Henry Co, KY.

In 1805, Francis and Charity attended the first meeting of the "United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing", also known as the Shakers. Charity was impressed with the equality granted to women in the movement, but Francis balked at the requirements of celibacy and property relinquishment. After 37 years of marriage, Francis and Charity separated. She entered the Shaker community, along with 4 of their children, but Francis did not. Bitter about the break-up of his marriage and angry at the Shaker movement, Francis moved to a smaller farm, where he lived with his son John until his death on 2 Apr 1825. It's likely that he is buried on the farm, but his exact burial place is unknown. He will be honored at the ceremony on 1 Oct 2011. A memorial in his honor has been applied for and will be placed in the cemetery at Old Mud.

Sponsor: Barbara Whiteside of Clarksville, IN

Flag accepted by:

For more information, contact: Barbara Whiteside bobbeo60@insightbb.com

MOORE, Simeon

Born about 1734 near Baltimore, MD

Died 1814 in Mercer Co, KY

Lieutenant, VA Militia and George Rogers Clark's Illinois Regiment

Honored on 27 Sep 2009

It is believed that Simeon Moore, the son of James Moore, was born near Baltimore, Maryland in about 1734. Simeon married Mary (whose last name is not known at this time) in about 1754 in Frederick Co, VA.

In 1759, Col James Burd of the VA Militia ordered the construction of a fort on the banks of the Monongahela River near what is now Brownsville in Fayette Co, PA. The fortress site was chosen to guard and command the main crossing point of the river along the Nemaquin Trail, one of the major routes travelled by Indians, military troops and settlers heading from the Potomac to the Ohio River. It was called Redstone Fort. About 10 miles upstream from the Fort, there was a beautiful and fertile area traversed by a creek that was appropriately named Tenmile Creek. Once the fort was constructed, it provided people with a sense of security and the "Tenmile Country"--like the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia-- became a desired place of settlement.

Simeon Moore moved his family to the Ten-Mile Country in about 1766. He had 3 known sons -- Thomas (born in 1754), John (born in 1757) and Samuel (born in 1759). The boys were raised as hunters and Indian fighters. During the years between the end of Pontiac's War in 1763 and the Revolutionary War, various Indian tribes, who rightfully laid claim to the territory and who were angered by the increasing encroachment of white settlers into western PA, waged violent attacks on the small white settlements that began to appear there. Simeon and his family lived with the constant fear that violence could come upon them without warning, as it had to many of their friends and neighbors. A sturdy pioneer spirit was required to survive under those difficult conditions.

When the Revolutionary War began, many of the Indian tribes allied themselves with the British, who purchased their loyalty with trade goods and arms and who agreed with them that the westward tide of settlers must be stopped. When George Rogers Clark came to Redstone in early 1778 and established a headquarters there to enlist men in his Illinois Campaign against the British and Indian forces in Ohio and Illinois, Simeon and his sons joined with the company. They left Redstone by boat on 12 May 1778 and traveled down the Monongahela to Fort Pitt. There they gathered more men and supplies and headed down the Ohio River to the Falls of the Ohio, where Louisville is now located. They spent some time drilling and preparing at Clark's base camp on Corn Island in the Ohio River and then set out on 28 Jun 1778 to attack the forces at Kaskaskia. After a punishing overland march, Clark and his company of 175 men made a daring midnight raid on 4 July and took the fort.

Simeon returned to the Falls of the Ohio and helped to lay out and establish the town of Louisville. He was one of the first Trustees of Louisville, where he resided for many years. His wife, Mary, had died earlier in PA and he married again in about 1806. Before his death he moved to Mercer Co and lived near his sons and their families. He died in 1814 and is probably buried in the old Moore Cemetery, which is now abandoned. He was honored in 2009 and his marker has been applied for. When approved, it will be placed in the cemetery at Old Mud .

Sponsor: Beverly Gerding of TX

Flag accepted by: Beverly Gerding of TX

For more information, contact: Beverly Gerding bevgerding@yahoo.com

MOORE, Thomas

Born 1754 in Frederick Co, VA

Died 25 Feb 1835 in Mercer Co, KY

Capt. VA Militia and Col Clark's Illinois Regiment

Honored on 27 Sep 2009

Thomas Moore, the son of Simeon Moore and his wife Mary, was born in Frederick Co, VA in 1754. In 1766, when he was about 12 years old, his family moved from the civilized safety of colonial Virginia to the untamed wilderness near Redstone Fort in what is now southwestern PA. From that point on, his schoolroom was the surrounding old-growth forest. He learned to hunt, recognize the signs of animals and Indians and survive under adverse conditions. He likely had friends and neighbors who were attacked, kidnapped or killed by the hostile Indians that frequently raided the surrounding white settlements. He grew up lean and strong and alert – the kind of woodsman whose skill, courage and perseverance were needed to overcome the dangers and hardships that stood in the way of the settlement of the rich lands of Kentucky and Ohio.

Thomas began his military career in the fall of 1776, when he volunteered for a tour of duty in the VA Militia and spent a month at Fort Pitt under the command of Col John Neville. In 1777 he volunteered for another one month tour and this time spent it scouting along the Ohio River. Then, in March of 1778, Col. George Rogers Clark came to Redstone looking for volunteers for his Illinois Company, with orders to march against the hostile Indian tribes in the Ohio, Illinois and Indiana territories that had joined forces with the British in the Revolution. 24 year old Thomas, his 21 year old brother John and their father Simeon all enlisted in Clark's company.

They travelled by river down the Monongahela to Pittsburgh and then down the Ohio to the Falls, near present day Louisville, where Clark built a fort on Corn Island. After spending some time preparing, the company marched to Kaskaskia and captured the town and the British fort there in a daring midnight raid on 4 July 1778. Thomas remained in Clark's company and marched with them to Vincennes on 25 Feb 1779, where they took Fort Sackville and forced the surrender of the infamous British Lt. Colonel Henry "Hairbuyer" Hamilton, who had been paying a bounty to the Indians for the scalps of white settlers. Thomas's participation in the war effort continued for several more tours of duty until the end of the Revolution in 1782.

Even in the most trying of times, hope for the future survives and life goes on. In March of 1783, Thomas was at Fort Harberson, located just northwest of present-day Perryville, which was under siege from hostile Indians. While he was there, on 25 March, he married Elizabeth Harberson, the 16 year old daughter of John Harberson. Shortly after they were married, Elizabeth's uncle, James Harberson and two other men were killed by Indians within sight of the fort.

Thomas and Elizabeth made their home near Shawnee Run Ferry, northeast of Harrodsburg. They raised nine children there – Mary (born 1784), Margaret Ann (born 1785), Samuel (born 1787), John (born 1789), James (born 1791), Nancy (born 1793), Isabelle (born 1795), Thomas (born 1796) and Elizabeth (born 1806). Thomas applied for and received a pension for his service in 1832. He died in Mercer Co on 25 Feb 1835 at the age of 81 and is buried in the old Moore Cemetery. He now has a memorial at Old Mud reminding future generations of his service to his country.

Sponsor: Beverly Gerding of TX

Flag accepted by: Beverly Gerding of TX

For more information, contact: Beverly Gerding bevgerding@yahoo.com

MOORE, John

Born 1757 in Frederick Co, MD

Died 1836 in Mercer Co, KY

Pvt, VA Militia and Clark's Illinois Regiment

Honored on 27 Sep 2009

John Moore, the son of Simeon Moore and his wife, Mary, was born in Frederick Co, MD in 1757. When he was very young, his family moved to the Ten-Mile Country on the edge of the frontier near Redstone Fort in what is now southwestern PA. Built in 1759, just 2 years after John's birth, the fort was erected to guard the crossing point of the Monongahela River and to protect the early settlers in that area. On 25 May 1774, a group under the command of James Harrod, the founder of Harrodsburg, left the fort, going downriver to settle lands in KY, but were forced to return due to the threat from the Indians.

John's early years were filled with the news of friends and neighbors who were attacked, kidnapped and killed by the Indians. He grew up with a hunter's keen instinct and an Indian-fighter's training. When the Revolutionary War began, many of the Indian tribes allied themselves with the British, who purchased their loyalty with trade goods and arms and who agreed with them that the westward tide of settlers must be stopped.

In June 1777, John and his brother Thomas joined Capt Pigman's Company of the Virginia Militia and marched to Fort Pitt. The Fort and surrounding settlements were frequently attacked by Indians and John was stationed there as a guard. When his 3 month tour of duty ended, John re-enlisted for another 3 month tour and marched on an expedition against the Shawnee in OH.

The following spring, John and his brother Thomas enlisted in Capt. William Harrod's Virginia Co, which was organized at Redstone. The Company traveled down the Monongahela River from Redstone to Fort Pitt and then down the Ohio River to join with the Illinois Regiment under George Rogers Clark and march against the British fort at Kaskaskia on the Illinois River. Clark and his company seized the town of Kaskaskia and Fort Gage in a daring midnight raid on 4 July 1778. John and his brother then continued on with Clark to take Vincennes and Fort Sackville, another British stronghold. Shortly after that, John was captured by the Wyandotte Indians.

John remained a prisoner of the Indians for 4 long years before he was able to make his escape and return to his family in PA in 1782. We can only imagine how joyful the reunion must have been! The family moved to Mercer Co, KY the next year. John married Mary Ryan, on 16 Dec 1797 in Mercer Co and together they had 2 known children – Elizabeth (born 1809) and Frances (born 1810). John applied for a pension for his service on 3 Dec 1832. On his application, he stated that he had never received any payment or land for his services. His years in captivity may have caused them to assume that he was dead. John died in Mercer Co. in 1836. It's believed that he is buried in the Moore Burying Ground, but the marker has long been lost and the cemetery abandoned. He now has a marker here in Old Mud to commemorate his service to his country.

Sponsor: Beverly Gerding of TX

Flag received by: Beverly Gerding of TX

For more information, contact: Beverly Gerding bevgerding@yahoo.com

MOORE, Samuel

Born about 1759 in Frederick Co, MD

Died in the 1780's near Harberson's Fort, Mercer Co, KY

Pvt, George Rogers Clark's Illinois Company

Honored 27 Sept 2009

Samuel Moore, the son of Simeon Moore and his wife Mary, was born in about 1754 In Frederick Co, MD. Samuel was about 7 years old when his father, mother and brothers moved westward to the Tenmile Country near Redstone Fort in what is now southwestern PA. It was probably an exciting event for a young boy – a trip from civilization to the edge of the wilderness! His youthful exuberance and enthusiasm probably overrode caution and the difficulties and dangers were of little concern to him. It was just a grand adventure!

As he grew, however, the shadow of the Indian threat must have made an impression on him. The world that he lived in was not a safe place and stories of neighboring families being burned out, kidnapped and brutally murdered by Indians angered over the increase in white settlement were common talk at the dinner table. He may have experienced a time when his family had to "fort up" – pack up and move into the nearby fort - for protection during a time of heightened Indian threat.

When he was 17, his 22 year old brother, Thomas, joined the VA Militia and spent a month at Fort Pitt. The Revolutionary War had started, but the immediate concern for the settlers along the western frontier was the increase in the violence from the Indians who had sided with the British. The following year, his 20 year old brother John joined with Thomas for another tour of duty in the militia. Then, in March of 1778, George Rogers Clark came to Redstone Fort to enlist men for his Illinois Campaign against the Indians and British. Samuel's father, Simeon, and his two older brothers both joined with Clark, but there is no indication that 19 year old Samuel went with them. It may have fallen to him to stay home and take care of his mother and the homestead. Or he may have moved on to the fort at Harrodsburg, where many of his friends and neighbors from the Tenmile Country had settled and men were needed to help defend the fort there against the Indians.

In about 1779 or early 1780, Samuel, his wife and his young son settled at Fort Harberson, which was located about 10 miles southwest of Harrodsburg near present-day Perrysville, KY. At that time, Samuel's father, Simeon, was in the vicinity of Louisville, helping to establish the town. His brother Thomas was still fighting Indians with Clark and his brother John had been captured by the Indians in early 1779 and was probably presumed to be dead. Samuel became part of the force that defended the settlers living in the vicinity of the fort from hostile Indian attacks.

In a letter, written in 1882 by a descendant of Thomas Moore to his daughter, there is a small paragraph about the death of Samuel Moore. *"The history of Kentucky will give you some knowledge of the dangers, hardships and privations of this little band of intrepid pioneers. Surrounded, as they were by the heavy forests, dense cane breaks and hosts of hostile Indians, they had indeed a hard time to hold the fort and maintained a truly perilous life. But by their indomitable energy, their self-denial and bold daring they subdued the forest, conquered the Indians and gallantly held their position and formed the nucleus around which other bold pioneers rallied and before the year 1800, they had conquered, subdued, occupied and cultivated one of the very loveliest and best countries on the globe. But the struggle was long and hard! Some of these gallant men fell by the hand of the savage Indians: amongst them was Samuel Moore, a gallant young man, the brother of my grandfather Thomas Moore. He was slain near Perryville, where a fort was formed at a large cave."*

We don't know the date of Samuel's death, the location of his burial or what became of his wife and son, but a memorial in honor of his service to his country and his family, friends and neighbors has been placed in the cemetery at the Old Mud Meeting House near Harrodsburg, KY. He gave the last full measure.

Sponsor: Beverly Gerding of TX

Flag accepted by: Beverly Gerding of TX

For more information, contact: Beverly Gerding bevgerding@yahoo.com

RYKER, Gerardus Sr

Born 16 Nov 1740 in Bergen Co, NJ

Died 15 Sept 1781 in Jefferson Co, KY

Ensign, Bergen Co NJ State Militia

Honored on 27 Sep 2009

Gerardus Ryker, the son of John and Geertje (Wiltsee) Ryker, was born on 16 Nov 1740 in Closter, Bergen Co, NJ. On 20 Nov 1762, he married Rachel Demaree, the daughter of Samuel and Lea (Demarest) Demaree. Gerardus listed his occupation as "cordwainer", which was another word for shoemaker, on his marriage license.

Gerardus and Rachel settled in Bergen Co, NJ and, over the course of the next 15 years, had 9 known children – Jacob (born abt 1762), John (born 1764), Leah (born 1765), Gerardus Jr (born 1767), Samuel (born 1769), Charity (born 1771), Rachel (born 1773) Peter (born abt 1775) and Deborah (born 1777).

Gerardus, the 35 year old father of 8 children, enlisted for a 6 month tour of duty in the NJ State Militia on 1 May 1776 under Capt Abraham Blauvelt. Earlier that year, on 17 Mar 1776, the Continental Army had defeated the British in the Siege of Boston. General George Washington, Commander-in-Chief, quickly moved his troops into position to defend New York City. Gerardus marched with the NJ Militia to join with Washington's forces. On 29 Aug, he participated in the Battle of Long Island, where the Continental Army was defeated and forced to retreat. On 28 Oct, Gerardus was again with Washington when he formed his troops in the Village of White Plains against the invading British forces, but was once again forced to retreat.

Gerardus enlisted again for a 9 month tour on 1 Nov 1777 under Capt Harrings in the Bergen Co Militia. He was discharged on 15 Aug 1778 and shortly after that, he moved his family westward with the Low Dutch group – first to Shepherdstown in Berkley Co, VA (WV) and then on to Jefferson Co, KY in 1780. Gerardus continued to enlist in the service of his country, participating with the NJ State Militia and finally rising to the rank of ensign before he was wounded and resigned in Aug 1781.

Gerardus returned to his home and a reunion with his wife and children near present-day Shelbyville KY in late August, but their time together would be short. In early Sept, Indian signs were discovered nearby and all outlying settlers were urged to move to the fort at Lynn Station, which was a more secure area. As a group of settlers were moving toward the station, they were surrounded and attacked at Long Run Creek by a large party of Indians reinforced by British soldiers. At least 7 of the settlers were killed. The next day, Col. John Floyd, who had been appointed as the County Lieutenant of Jefferson Co in 1781 and was responsible for the defense of the settlers, called for volunteers to return to the site to bury the dead and pursue the Indians. Gerardus Ryker volunteered for the mission. As the troop was pursuing the Indians, they were led into an ambush near Long Run and 17 of Floyd's men were killed. Among them was Gerardus Ryker, a courageous patriot, who had been home with his wife and children for less than a month.

The burial place of Gerardus Ryker has long been lost, but a memorial reminding future generations of the sacrifices that this brave man made for his country, his family and his neighbors has been placed in the burial ground at the Old Mud Meeting House near Harrodsburg, KY.

Sponsor: Donna Corless Gaines of NC

Flag received by: Donna Gaines of Holly Springs, NC

For more information, contact: Donna Gaines dgaines4@nc.rr.com

SMOCK, Barent (Barney)

Born 5 Oct 1738 in Monmouth Co, NJ

Died after 1812 in Mercer Co, KY

Pvt, York Co PA Militia

Honored on 27 Sep 2009

Barent Smock, given the maiden surname of his paternal grandmother at birth and called "Barney" by his family and friends, was born on 5 Oct 1738 near Holmdel in Monmouth Co, NJ. His parents, Hendrick and Maria (Schenck) Smock both died within 4 months of each other in 1747, when he was only 9 years old, leaving behind 5 orphaned children. The children were probably taken in and raised by their grandparents, Johannes and Catrina (Barents) Smock, on the nearby family farm in Holmdel.

When he reached adulthood, Barney moved with a group of Low Dutch settlers to the Conewago Settlement in York Co, PA. There, he married Antje Cozine, the daughter of Dominee Cornelius Cozine, in about 1769. They had 6 children in Conewago over the course of the next 12 years – Mary (born 1770), Cornelius (born 1772), Hendrick (born 1775), Pieter (born 1777), Antje (born 1779) and Neeltje (born 1781).

After the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, Barney Smock, along with many of his friends and neighbors, joined the local militia. The local militia provided order and a sense of security during a time of national unrest and stood ready to enforce civil obedience should the need arise. They also pledged their willingness to put their lives on the line if the time came that their families and friends were threatened by hostile forces. The peace and security provided by the militia enabled the farmers and businessmen to continue with their livelihoods and to provide food and supplies for the war effort. While such service is not recorded among the great exploits of the war, the part played by the local militia was an important one to the grateful citizens that depended on them.

Barney Smock sold his farm of 91 acres in York Co in 1782. In 1783 he was one of the 151 signers of a Low Dutch petition sent to the Continental Congress for a land grant in Kentucky. In about 1784, Barney and his family made the long and hazardous journey to Harrodsburg, the settlement built 10 years earlier in Mercer Co, KY by James Harrod. When nothing came of the petition for the land grant, Barney and other Low Dutch pioneers formed the Low Dutch Company and proceeded to acquire land on their own where the company could settle. On 13 Mar 1786, Squire Boone assigned a 5,945 acre surveyed tract in what is now Shelby and Henry Counties to Abraham Banta, representing the Low Dutch Company. Barney Smock signed as a witness to the document.

Barney and his wife settled on the Low Dutch tract assigned by Squire Boone and built a farm. They had 3 more children there – Garret (born 1785), John (born 1787) and Cynthia (born 1791). Records show that Barney Smock sold his acreage in Shelby Co in 1793 and bought a farm in Mercer Co, just east of Harrodsburg. Barney and Antje sold the farm near Harrodsburg in 1811, when Barney was 73 years old. They bought a 400 acre tract called "Lillard's Cove" on the Spring Branch of the Kentucky River in Mercer Co. About a year after purchasing this land, on 4 Apr 1812, Barney and his wife conveyed it to their youngest son, John. The date of Barney's death and his place of burial are not known at this time, but a memorial marker has been placed in the cemetery of the Old Mud Meeting house to commemorate his service to his country.

Sponsor: David Smock of FL and Jim Cozine of NV

Flag accepted by: Jim Cozine of Las Vegas, NV

For more information, contact: David Smock bomendal@bellsouth.net

SMOCK, John
Born 1739 in Somerset Co, NJ
Died 1812 in Mercer Co, KY
Pvt, York Co PA Militia
Honored on 27 Sep 2009

John Smock, the eldest son of Matthias and Maritje (Buys) Smock, was born in 1739 in Somerset Co, NJ and was baptized in the Raritan Dutch Reformed Church on 3 Jun 1739. He married Sara Fonteyn, the daughter of Charles and Maria Fonteyn in about 1759. They settled in Middlesex Co, NJ, where they had 4 children – Maria (born 1760), Annatie (born 1762), Matthias (born 1765) and Johannes (born 1767). All 4 children were baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church in New Brunswick.

Soon after his son Johannes was born, John moved his family to the Conewago Settlement in York Co, PA. This settlement outside of the present-day town of Gettysburg was started in about 1765, perhaps as an effort on the part of the Low Dutch people to pull away from the influences of the other faiths and backgrounds of their neighbors and set themselves apart, so that their children would grow up in the Low Dutch faith and traditions. John and Sara had 5 more children while living in the Conewago Settlement– Jacob (born 1770), Hendrick (born 1776), Abraham (born 1779), Jacobus (born 1783) and Isaac (born 1786) – all of whom were baptized in the church there.

The church building at Conewago was built in 1768 or '69. During the first years of the Colony, ministers traveled the 150 miles from the old New Jersey home to the Pennsylvania settlement to hold occasional services. In 1772 the Rev. Cornelius Cozine was called as a regular pastor. John, a faithful member of the congregation, served as a Deacon in the church while living there.

When the Revolutionary War broke out in 1776, John was the 37 year old father of six children, one of whom was a newborn infant. John joined with the local York Co Militia, organized to provide security and civil order during that time of uncertainty and unrest. John trained and drilled with the company and was prepared to fight, if called upon to do so. The presence of the local militia enabled farmers and businessmen to continue with their work, preventing the financial ruin that so often accompanied war in European countries that were overrun and torn by war. Though his role in the war effort was not as glorious as those who were on the front line, it was no less important in the total war effort that bought us our freedom.

We know that John had his sights set on moving to KY as early as 1783, when he signed a petition to the Continental Congress for a land grant in the west along with several other members of the Conewago Congregation. However, he didn't make the move to Mercer Co until 11 years later, in 1794. Perhaps he waited until the danger from the Indians was over and the hardships were reduced before feeling that it was safe enough to move his family there.

Once settled in Mercer Co, John quickly took an active role in the local Dutch Reformed Church. In 1795, John signed each of 2 letters sent to the home church in the east, asking that a Dutch-speaking preacher be sent to serve their church. The Old Mud Meeting House was constructed in Harrodsburg in 1800. John pledged the proceeds of the sale of one of his milk cows for the construction and probably helped to build Old Mud himself.

John sold the land that he owned in York Co, PA and recorded a land deed in Mercer Co in 1796. He died in Mercer Co in 1812 at the age of 73 and is buried in the cemetery at Old Mud. His service to his country was honored at the meeting of the Dutch Cousins at Old Mud in 2009. A memorial has been applied for and will be placed at Old Mud when it is approved.

Sponsor: David L. Smock of FL
Flag received by: Jim Cozine of Las Vegas NV
For more information, contact: David Smock bomendal@bellsouth.net

SORTORE/SARTORE, Jacob
Born in 1730, Bergen Co, NJ
Died In Jan 1824, Mercer Co, KY
Pvt, Capt Duryea's Co, 1st Battalion, Somerset Co NJ Militia
Honored on 27 Sep 2009

Jacob Sortore, the son of Johann Jacob and Catharina (Zeppenfeld) Sortore, was born in NJ in 1730. In about 1761, he married 19 year old Maria Dorlandt, the daughter of Lammert and Engeltje (Unk) Dorlandt, in Somerset Co, NJ. They settled near the Harlingen Dutch Reformed Church in Montgomery Co, NJ. Most of their children were baptized there.

It's believed that Jacob and Maria had 12 children – Dinah (born 1762), Hendrick (born 1764), Lambert (born 1766), Catharine (born 1768 and probably died before 1783), John (born 1771), Garret (born 1774), Margarita (born 1776), Hezekiah (born 1778), Polly (born 1780), Catherine (born 1783), Jacob (born 1784), Frederic (born 1785). In the baptismal records of the Harlingen Dutch Reformed Church, Jacob is listed as Yacob Salter.

Jacob Sortore's military records show that he enlisted as a Private in Captain Simon Duryea's Company in the 1st Battalion of the Somerset Co Militia. It's likely that Jacob's older brother, Henry, enlisted with him, as records show that there is a Henry Sortore in the same regiment. It's not known when he enlisted or for how long he served, but it is recorded that he received payment for services in the Alarm at Raritan Landing on 3 Jan 1781.

Not much is written about the Alarm at Raritan Landing. On 1 Jan 1781, General Anthony Wayne's PA Line was encamped at Morristown, NJ. Cold, hungry and unpaid, they became disorderly and threatened to abandon the army. When officers tried in vain to stop the riot, gunfire broke out. One officer was killed and two more were wounded. Three regiments of angry enlisted men then set out to march to Princeton and take possession of the storehouses there. It's possible that, in an effort to protect the local citizens from the depredations of these mutinous troops, the alarm was called all along their route and every able-bodied man was enlisted. It's also possible that Washington feared that the troops may have been intending to join forces with the British who were encamped in eastern NJ and the local militia was ordered to try and stop them from reaching the British encampment. The PA troops arrived in Princeton on 3 Jan and were met by the president of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, Joseph Reed, who reached an agreement with the troops, discharging most of the men.

Sometime between the end of the Revolutionary War in 1783 and 1795, when he appears on the First Kentucky Census, Jacob and his wife moved their family to Mercer Co KY. Jacob also appears on the 1820 Federal Census for Mercer Co, KY as Jacob Sartars Sr. Jacob died in Jan of 1724 in Mercer Co. His burial place is unknown. His memorial marker has been applied for and will be placed in the cemetery at Old Mud Meeting House to remind future generations of his service to his country.

Sponsor: Linda Hayes of IA
Flag received by: Linda Hayes
For more information, contact: Linda Hayes linhayes58@mchsi.com or jspollard@centurytel.net

STAGG, James

Born 18 Sep 1738 in Bergen Co, NJ

Died 3 May 1826 in Mercer Co, KY

Capt, "Flying Camp", NJ State Militia

Honored on 27 Sep 2007

James Stagg, the son of Cornelius and Annetie (Christie) Stagg, was born in Hackensack, Bergen Co, NJ on 18 Sep 1738 and was baptized a few weeks later in the First Reformed Dutch Church in Hackensack on 8 Oct. He married Lea Brouwer, the daughter of Daniel and Maria (Koning) Brouwer in the Dutch Reformed Church of Schraalenburgh in Bergen Co NJ on 13 Oct 1765. James and Lea settled in Bergen Co. after their marriage.

James was the 36 year old father of 3 children on 19 Apr 1775, when shots were fired in Lexington and Concord. By the time the Continental Congress met again in Philadelphia in mid-May, it was obvious to nearly every member present that war with Britain was imminent and unavoidable. George Washington was named Commander in Chief of the Continental Army on 15 Jun and he immediately set out for Boston, where the British were occupying the city.

James enlisted in Col. Theunis Day's Regiment of the Bergen Co Militia on 1 Sept 1775. He was promoted to Captain by Washington and was with the troops commanded by Washington at the Battle of Long Island on 27 Aug 1776 and at the Battle of White Plains on 28 Oct 1776. When his family home in Tappan, near New York City, was burned by the British, he sent his wife and children to live with his in-laws in York (now Adams) Co, PA near the Conewago Community.

James was a member of Washington's "Flying Camp". Faced with defending a huge amount of territory from potential British operations, Washington recommended forming a "flying camp", which in the military terminology of the day referred to a mobile, strategic reserve of troops. Congress agreed and on June 3, 1776, passed a resolution "that a flying camp be immediately established in the middle colonies and that it consist of 10,000 men". The men recruited for the Flying Camp were to serve until December 1, 1776, unless discharged sooner by Congress, and to be paid and fed in the same manner as regular soldiers of the Continental Army. Brigadier-General Hugh Mercer of Virginia was commissioned as its commandant.

James resigned from the military in the spring of 1778 and moved his family back to Bergen Co, NJ. He and his wife became members of the Schraalenburgh Dutch Reformed Church –located near present-day Bergenfield NJ - in 1781. Shortly thereafter, they moved briefly to the Conewago Settlement in York Co PA before finally moving on to Mercer Co, KY.

James and Lea had 7 known children – Cornelius (born abt 1766), Daniel (born 1769), Anna (born 1771), Johannes (born 1778), Maria (born 1780), Sara (born 1783) and John (born 1786). James died in Mercer Co, KY on 3 May 1826 at the age of 87. He's buried in the Kirby-Whitenack Graveyard. A memorial has been placed in the cemetery at Old Mud to commemorate his service to his country.

Sponsor: James Streeter of KY

Flag accepted by: James Streeter, Scottsville, KY

For more information, contact: James Streeter jims1933@yahoo.com

VAN ARSDALEN (VANORSDALE), Simon
Born 1746 in Somerset Co, NJ
Died 1802 in Mercer Co, KY
Maj, 4th Battalion, York Co, PA Militia
Honored on 27 Sep 2009

Simon Van Arsdalen, the firstborn son of Cornelius and Lammetje (Voorhees) Van Arsdalen, was born in 1746 in Somerset Co, NJ and was baptized 16 Dec 1746 in the Harlingen Dutch Reformed Church, Montgomery Co, NJ. Records indicate that his mother died about 1761, when he was about 15 years old. His father remarried and moved the family to the Conewago Settlement in about 1766 or 1767.

Simon married Aaltie (Ellen) Cozyn (Cosine), the daughter of Rev Cornelius and Antie (Staats) Cozyn in Conewago in about 1770. Over the course of the next 20 years, Simon and Ellen raised 8 children – Antie (born 1771), Lammetie (born 1774), Cornelius (born 1778), Ida (born 1780), Simon (born 1783), Jannetie (born 1785), Peter (born 1787) and Mary (born 1790).

When the York Co Militia was formed in 1776, Simon enlisted along with many of his friends and neighbors. His leadership capabilities were recognized and he quickly moved up in rank. In 1777, records show that he was a Major in the 4th Battalion of the York Co Militia. He served at Perth Amboy in Sept 1776 and was with Washington's troops at Trenton, NJ in Dec 1776. Since he also served in 1777, it's quite likely that he was at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, in which the PA Militia played a role.

After his military service, Simon went on to serve leadership roles in his community. He was the Overseer of the Poor for Straban Twp, York Co in 1780, the Constable of Straban Twp in 1783 and the Supervisor of Straban Twp in 1789.

Simon appears on the 1790 Census in York Co, PA. Sometime after that, in the mid to late 1790s, Simon and his wife Ellen packed up their family and moved to Mercer Co, KY near Harrodsburg. He died there in 1802 at the age of 56. His estate inventory indicated that, although he had once been well-to-do, he was involved in legal entanglements that absorbed most of his estate, leaving his wife, Ellen and his several children still living at home nearly penniless.

Simon's 15 year old son Peter describes in his journal what a difficult time the family had after his father died and how he was forced to move away from his home and family and become an apprentice to a blacksmith. The youngest child, Mary, married Cornelius Demaree in Mercer Co in about 1808 and Simon's widow Ellen moved in with the young couple. She appears in their household on the 1810 census. Ellen died in 1811, seven years before pensions for revolutionary war veterans and their widows were authorized in 1818.

Simon's burial place is unknown. He may be buried in the New Providence cemetery north of Harrodsburg. A memorial has been placed in the cemetery at Old Mud Meeting House to commemorate his service to his country.

Sponsor: Lee Van Arsdale of TX

Flag accepted by: Frances Van Arsdale

For more information, contact: Carolyn Leonard DutchCousin@gmail.com

VAN DER VEER, Peter
Born 1756 in Somerset Co, NJ
Died 25 Mar 1823 in Mercer Co, KY
Pvt, 2nd Battalion Somerset Co, NJ State Militia
Honored on 27 Sept 2009

Peter Van Der Veer, the son of Jan and Seytje (Van Der Veer) Van Der Veer was born in Somerset Co, NJ in 1756 and baptized on 24 Oct 1756. Records show that his father died in Millstone, Somerset Co, NJ in early 1771, when Peter was 11 years old.

Peter enlisted as a Private in the NJ Militia 2nd Battalion on 18 Jun 1780 at the age of 24. Records seem to indicate that he served only 9 days, being discharged on 27 Jun 1780. It's probable that he answered a call to arms in response to a serious threat from the British that took place during that critical time period.

By June of 1780 General George Washington was still encamped at Morristown. Food and clothing were still scarce and the dollar so devalued that it was worthless to purchase supplies. On June 8th British Commander-in-Chief General Henry Clinton turned over control of the southern army to General Charles Earl Cornwallis; returning to New York with 4,000 men. When informed that Washington had only 4,000 ragged and starving soldiers at his disposal he decided that he could, with impunity, take some actions against the Continentals.

June 23rd saw an engagement at Springfield, New Jersey occurring between Continentals under General Nathanael Greene and British regular and Tory forces. The Springfield engagement was preceded by a British feint up the Hudson River, which was designed to draw Washington away from the real target, Elizabethtown, New Jersey. While Washington's force was drawn away to counter Clinton, British General Wilhelm von Knyphausen moved from Staten Island toward Elizabethtown.

General Nathaniel Greene, left at Morristown to cope with any new events in the area, learned of the British movement from Staten Island towards Elizabethtown. Greene immediately moved to block Knyphausen. The British incursion was effectively contested by militia units all the way to the meeting of the two major forces. Knyphausen realized that even if he could defeat Greene, his march would again be contested by the militia all the way to Elizabethtown and the return to Staten Island. Deciding that the prize was not worth the price, Knyphausen loitered several days in order to prevent any stigma of a defeat and then returned to Staten Island.

Peter married Anna LeGrange in Somerset Co, NJ on 10 Jun 1784. Over the course of the next 22 years, they had 8 known children – Cynthia (born 1783), Peter Jr (born 1785), Charity (born 1789), John (born 1792), Elizabeth (born 1795), Aaron (born 1798), James (born 1801) and Isaac (born 1806). Peter and Anna left their home in Somerset Co, NJ and travelled the Wilderness Road through the Cumberland Gap to settle just west of Harrodsburg in Mercer Co, KY in 1793. They appear on the 1820 census there, along with 3 of their children.

Peter died at the age of 67 on 27 Sep 1823 in Mercer Co, KY. He and his wife Anna are both buried in the Van Der Veer Cemetery on White's Lane south of Harrodsburg. A marker has been applied for and will be placed in the cemetery at the Old Mud Meeting House to commemorate his service to his country during a time when he was desperately needed.

Sponsor: Jon Heavener of OK
Flag accepted by: Homer Dorrell of Mooresville, IN
For more information, contact: Gladys Dorrell gladysdorrell@sbcglobal.net

VANARSDALE, Cornelius A.
Born 5 Jul 1748, Somerset Co, NJ
Died 5 Jan 1840, Mercer Co, KY
1st Lt, 2nd Regiment, NJ State Line
Honored on 30 Sep 2007

Cornelius A. Vanarsdale, the son of Abraham and Marytie (Van Nuys) Vanarsdallen, was born in Hillsborough Twp, Somerset Co, NJ on 5 Jul 1748. He married Jannetje (Jane) Baird, the daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Van Cleefe) Baird in Somerset Co on 24 Jan 1771 and settled in Somerset Co.

Cornelius enlisted in the NJ Militia in the spring of 1775, shortly after the shots were fired at Lexington and Concord on 19 Apr. He served for one year during a period when there was a great threat to the citizens of New Jersey. New Jersey is called the crossroads of the American Revolution, because it held a key geographical position at the center of the new nation, and the armies were in or crossing it throughout the war. It was heavily involved in the fighting, due to the troop movements through the state and its key geographic position between New York City and Philadelphia. New Jersey had more engagements than any other state during the war.

In June of 1777, Cornelius enlisted in the 2nd Regiment of the NJ State Line and was commissioned 2nd Lt by Governor William Livingston of NJ. A year later, he was promoted to 1st Lt. He participated in several engagements and served as an officer in that unit from 1777 to 1782, until the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Cornelius and his wife Jane had 6 known children – Elizabeth (born 1772), Abraham (born 1774), Alexander (born 1777), Cornelius C. (born 1779), Simon (born 1783) and Marya (born 1786). Jane died in Somerset Co, NJ in 1786, possibly due to complications of childbirth, since her youngest child, Marya, was also born that year. Records suggest that he may have remarried, although there is no mention of a second wife in his will. Cornelius moved his family from Somerset Co NJ to Mercer Co, KY in 1794. In 1803, he bought land along the Salt River near the Old Mud Meeting House, where he was a faithful member.

Cornelius wrote his will on 2 July 1839. He had been living for the last 10 years of his life with his son Cornelius C. and he leaves an extra gift to his daughter-in-law, Ida Vanarsdale “as a special mark of her kindness” to him in his later years while he lived with them. Cornelius died in Mercer Co, KY on 5 Jan 1840 and is buried in the Old Mud Cemetery. A memorial has been placed there in his honor to remind us of his service to his country.

Sponsor: Joan Van Arsdall of FL

Flag accepted by: 6th great granddaughter Jane Van Arsdall of Florence, KY

For more information, contact: Ruby Bishop Ingram raingram.ingram@gmail.com

VANARSDALE, Cornelius Ouke
Born abt 1760, Somerset Co, NJ
Died on 24 Feb 1843, Mercer Co, KY
Pvt, Somerset Co. NJ Militia
Honored on 30 Sep 2007

Cornelius Ouke Vanarsdale, the son of Ouke and Marya (Van Cleef) Vanarsdalen, was born in Somerset Co, NJ in about 1760 and baptized in the Six Mile Run Dutch Reformed Church in Somerset Co, NJ on 14 Nov 1762. When the first shots of the Revolutionary War were fired in Lexington and Concord on 19 Apr 1775, he was 15 years old.

The following year, when he was 16, he volunteered in the Somerset Co Militia and acted as a spy. He was stationed at Flaggs Old Tavern in Hillsborough Twp to gather information from the British sympathizers who frequented the establishment. After the battles of Princeton and Trenton, he was sent to Millstone to help the citizens protect their farms and livestock from the plundering of the British soldiers, who were wintering in New Brunswick. He also served as a wagoner and carried provisions and wood to the 2nd Regiment that was winter encamped along the Raritan River in 1777. Over the course of the next several years, until the end of the war, Cornelius continued to serve tours of duty in both the Quartermaster's Corp and as foot soldier. When he applied for his pension, he stated he was "in actual service upwards of two years".

Cornelius married his third cousin, Elizabeth Van Arsdall, on 10 Apr 1791 in Somerset Co. Elizabeth was the daughter of Cornelius A. and Jannetje (Baird) Van Arsdall. Elizabeth's father was also a veteran of the Revolutionary War. Over the course of the next 15 years, Cornelius and Elizabeth had 7 known children – Mary (born 1792), Cornelius B. (born 1794), Abraham (born 1795), Peter (born 1800), Isaac (born 1804), Jane (born 1804) and Alexander (born 1806).

Cornelius and Elizabeth left Somerset Co NJ and migrated to Mercer Co, KY in a party that included Elizabeth's parents in 1794, shortly after their son, Cornelius B, was born. On 17 Apr 1834, Cornelius filed an application for a pension for his service in the war. His varied experiences make interesting reading! He was granted a pension and, after his death on 22 Feb 1843, his widow was also granted a pension. Cornelius is buried in the cemetery next to the Old Mud Meeting House, where he attended services for over 40 years. A memorial marker is now located there to remind future generations of his service to his country.

Sponsor: Ed and Barbara Cozine of NJ

Flag accepted by: Ruby Bishop Ingram of Elizabethtown, KY

For more information, contact: Ruby Bishop Ingram raingram.ingram@gmail.com

WESTERVELT , Jacobus (aka James Westerfield))
Born on 15 Aug 1755 in Bergen Co, NJ
Died in Jul 1826 in Mercer Co, KY
Pvt, 2nd Regiment, Dutchess Co NY Militia
Honored on 30 Sep 2007

Jacobus Westervelt, the son of Jacobus and Maria (Demaree) Westervelt, was born on 15 Aug 1755 in Bergen Co NJ and baptized on 14 Sep 1755 in the Schraalenburgh Dutch Reformed Church located in present-day Dumont NJ. His Dutch name transitioned through the process of becoming Anglicized during his lifetime and was written many different ways in historical records. He appears as James Westerfield on the 1820 Federal Census.

21 year old James (Jacobus) enlisted in the Continental Army in early August 1776 and was assigned to General Nathanael Greene's Division. Greene was entrenched at Fort Putnam on Long Island. After defeating the British in the Siege of Boston on 17 Mar 1776, General George Washington, Commander-in-Chief, brought the Continental Army to defend New York City. There he established defenses and waited for the British to attack.

On 22 Aug 1776, the British landed on the western end of Long Island and attacked the American defenses from two sides. Caught in the crossfire, the Americans panicked and fled to the main defenses on Brooklyn Heights. The British dug in for a siege but, on the night of August 29–30, Washington evacuated the entire army to Manhattan without the loss of material or a single life. Washington and the Continental Army were driven out of New York entirely after several more defeats and forced to retreat through New Jersey and into Pennsylvania.

Family history relates that James was shot in both legs during the battle of Brooklyn Heights. He was evacuated from the battlefield and taken across the Hudson River to the house of Cornelius Cozine in Bergen Co, NJ, where he remained until he could return to duty. While he was recovering there from his wounds, he met and married Cornelius's 17 year old daughter, Femmetje (Phoebe) Cozine, probably in early 1777.

There are many opinions about the names and birthdates of the children that James and Phoebe had over the course of the next 25 years. It would appear that they had the following children, with likely birthdates – Rebecca (born 1779), Mary (born 1780), Cornelius (born 1782), James (born 1783), John (born 1786), Ann (born 1788), David (born 1793), Phoebe (born 1794), Elizabeth (born 1800) and Isaac (born 1804).

In the spring of 1784, James led a number of Low Dutch families from Virginia and the Conewago Community to the Ohio River. The group wintered near present-day Wheeling WV, built flatboats in the spring and continued their journey down the Ohio to present-day Louisville in the spring of 1785. James moved on to Shelby Co and built Westerfield Station there to protect his family and neighbors from the indians. By 1800, he had moved on to Mercer Co, where he purchased a tract of land on the Salt River above Harrodsburg and was involved in the building of the Old Mud Meeting House.

James appears on the 1820 census living in Mercer Co. He died in July 1826. His will was settled on 26 July 1826. It is reported that both James and his wife, Phoebe, are buried in the cemetery at Old Mud, but the location of their graves is no longer known. James now has a memorial in the cemetery to remind future generations of his service to his country.

Sponsor:

Flag accepted by: Gladys Westerfield Dorrell of Indianapolis, IN

For more information, contact: Carolyn Leonard DutchCousin@gmail.com

LOW DUTCH NAMES & VARIATIONS - Probably many more!

1. Banta, Bonta, Banter, Bohon
2. Bergen, (Berkas?)
3. Bice, Boice, Boyce, Dice, Buys, Buijs, Boyce
4. Bodine, Bedine
5. Bogert, Bogart
6. Brewer, Brouwer, Bruner
7. Brinkerhoff, Brinkerhof, Blinkerhoff, Tickerhoof, Tickerhuff
8. Brokaw, Broca, Burcaw, Bercaw, Barklow, Degraw
9. Carnine, Conyn, Conine, Canine, Carmine, Cole
10. Cossart, Cozzart, Cossatt, Cassat, Canine, Cazatt, Cersart, Crosser, Kennine, Kinnine, Cozatt, Cozarte, Cozart, Cozad, Cosarte, Cossarte
11. Comingo, Comingore, Comonger, Commonger
12. Conover, Cochenauer, Covenover, Covinover, Cownoyen, Cownoyer, (Cowenhoven?), Coshon, Cleton, Chamberlain
13. Covert, Coover, Kosvert, Kovert, Cover
14. Cozine, Cosine, Casine, Crosine, Cousine, Kosijn, Cosijn, Consyn, Consine, Consynze, Cosin, Cosyns, Cosynsen, Cosynsze, Cousyn, Cousny, Couzine, Crozine, Cosyne
15. Debaun, Debond, Debound, Deband, Deboun
16. Demaree, De Marest, Des Marest, Dumeree, Dimaree, Deamorist, Demarist, DeMaris, Demarest
17. Demott, DeMotte, Dedaum
18. Dorland, Darland, Dorling, Darling, Durlind, Derlind
19. Duree, Durie, Diree, Duryee, (originally du Ryzs) Dates, Durboraw
20. Fulkerson, Holgerson, Volkertzen
21. Fleuty, Fonteyn, Fontine, Yeury
22. Huff, Hough, Huffman, Hite, Hoff, Houghtalins
23. Konning, Koning, King, Koenig, Kyle, Conninck
24. Latshells, Lashel, Latchel, Lasshels, Lassheles
25. Lys, List
26. Lyster, Lister, Loyster, Leister, Loister, Louster, Luyster
27. Monfort, Monfor, Munfort, Monford, Minefore, Menfore, Montfort, Monfoort
28. Riker, Ryker, Rykker
29. Rinerson, Rynearson, Rynersen, Ripperdan
30. Scomp, Schamp, Deschamps
31. Shuck, Schenck
32. Slot, Lock
33. Smock, Smok, Smoak, Schrock
34. Snedeker, Snyder, Snider
35. Stagg, Stegge, Stage, Stechk
36. Terhune, Terheuns
37. Tewmey, Toomey, Turney
38. VanArsdale, Van Arsdalen, Vanosdel, Vanorden, Van Ordon, Vanorsdale, Vann Ausdell, VanArsdall, VanArder, Vanarsdall, Van Norsdell, Van Norsdall, Van Aersdaelen, Van Nosdall, Fenosdal, Fenorsdall, Fanosdol, Van Ausdall, Vananglin, Van Ansdale, Van Orsdel, Van OsdoL (INCLUDES: Includes many variations of Van Arsdalen thru Van Norsdall)
39. VanDiver, Vandiveer, Vandivier, Vandine, Vandyke, VanDevere, Vandervier
40. Vanderbilt, Vanderbelt, Van Derbilt
41. Vanderipe, Van DerRipe
42. Vanderslice, Van Derslys
43. Van Dyne, Van Dine, Vandine, Finine, Fintine, Vanande, Vantine
44. VanDyke, Findike, Wandike, Vandyke
45. VanHarling, Van Herling, Van Harlingen
46. VanZant, Vanzent
47. Vanmeter, Van Meter
48. Van Nuys, Vannice, Van Nis, Vannys, Vannuyse, van Huys, van HYTE
49. Vaughn, Vann
50. VerBryck, Verbrike, Verbryke
51. Voris, Vorhees, Voorhees, Vores, Voress, Van Voorhees, Voorheese, Van Vorous, Voras, Van Voorkiss, Vource, Vorce, Voorus, Voorheez (and MANY more variations. Go to the website vanvoorhees.org)
52. Westerfield, Westervelt, Vesterbilt, Winterbill
53. Whitenack, Whiteneck, Weytekneght
54. Williamson
55. Wyckoff, Wikoff, Wickoff
56. Yeury - see Fleuty

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