THE COMMISSIONERS OF CONSPIRACIES

There is much confusion, in the documents, as to the time when the Committee for Conspiracies ended its duties and the Commissioners of Conspiracies began their work. This arose from the Committeesmen sometimes calling themselves Commissioners, and vice versa. An account of the Committee, commencing Sept. 28, 1776, and ending Jan. 11, 1777, is certified as a true copy from the Minutes of the Commissioners, and signed by Tenan Tappan as Clerk to the Commissioners. Another account "of Sales of Effects taken from Persons who have fled to or joined the Enemy" runs from February to March 1777, and is made out by the Committee.

Other accounts, dated Apr. 12, Apr. 20 and May 16, recite "The late Committee of the Convention and the present Board of Commissioners." The Convention, Apr. 5, 1777, voted £1000 to the Commissioners; and, on Nov. 4, 1777, the Council of Safety ordered £400 refunded to them.

The Commissioners included, among their number, some of the members of the Committee, and the following who were not on the Committee—Robert Harpur, Abraham Hasbrouck, Gilbert Livingston, Cornelius Schoonmaker, Jonathan G. Tompkins and Henry Williams. It is probable that even the Commissioners should still have been called the Committee, as late as Feb. 5, 1778, when the Governor was authorized to appoint not to exceed ten Commissioners; the number being increased to 20, Apr. 4, 1778.

Other laws, relating to the Commissioners of Conspiracies, were passed as follows—June 30, 1778, the Commissioners were authorized to require all Suspects to take the Oath of Allegiance; Oct. 29, 1779, the powers of the Commissioners were continued; Feb. 17, 1779, a similar law; Oct. 1, 1779, the powers of the Commissioners, which had lapsed, were revived, and the Council of Appointment was authorized to appoint the Commissioners; June 14, 1780, the law relating to the appointment was revived; July 1, 1780, "for the removal of the families of persons who have joined the Enemy", but the Commissioners were authorized to give permits to remain; Mar. 27, 1783, the acts relating to the Commissioners were repealed.

From the date of these laws, it is evident that a great part of the work of the Commissioners was done in their capacity as a Committee of the Convention, or under the Governor's Order of Apr. 4, 1777, and before any Legislative enactment. They carried on the work along the lines laid out by the original Committee. They bought Muskets for the Soldiers; and apprehended Tories and Suspected Persons. They provided Food for the Guards and the Prisoners; also Medicines for the latter. Together with the Commissioners for the several Counties (see below) they had general charge of all persons who were suspected or apprehended (see "Tories", "British Prisoners of War", and "County Committees").

The Commissioners of Conspiracies for the several Counties consisted, in some cases, of others beside those appointed by the Order of the Governor, Apr. 4, 1778. They attended to details which it was impossible for the State Commissioners to handle; and they were paid 20s. per day.

In Albany County, the Commissioners were:—John M. Beekman, Stewart Dean, Isaac D. Fonda, Leonard Gansevoort, Jr., (Secretary), Cornelius Humfrey, John McClung, Hugh Mitchel, Reynier Mynderse, Abraham Oothout, Samuel Stringer, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Matthew Vinzler and Peter Wynkoop, Jr. Their Accounts began in 1778, and ended in 1782. They took charge of the Tories who were arrested for making a disturbance in Livingston Manor; confined some of the Prisoners in the "Tory Goal" in the Fort, at Albany; and sent other Prisoners to Fort Edward and to Claverack.

In Dutchess County the Commissioners had charge of the several Goals for the confinement of Prisoners. They also paid several Accounts of the Commissioners of Pawling and Poughkeepsie Precincts for apprehending Tories, the Suspected and the Disaffected; and they transported several Tory families to New York City (see "Dutchess County Committee"). The Commissioners were:—Egbert Benson, Gilbert Livingston, Zephaniah Platt and Israel Thompson. On Aug. 2, 1779, they paid £76.8.0 to Lieut. Stephen Hendrickson, "For the service of himself and 13 privates for Monies actually expended, and provisions by themselves furnished, in Apprehending and Conveying to Poughkeepsie Goal, 7 Prisoners on Suspicion of harbouring Concealing and aiding the Robbers and other persons who were on the Side of the Enemy, Lieut. John Smith and three other persons."

Gilbert Cooper, Thomas Moffat and Henry Winer were the Commissioners in Orange County. Tryon County had these Commissioners:—Soverinas Cock, James McMaster and William Wills. The Commissioners for Ulster County were: Peter Cantine, Joseph Gasherie, Cornelius C. Schoonmaker and Cornelius E. Wynkoop. Richard Hatfield, Israel Honeywell, Jr., Philip Lee, John J. Myers, (Secretary), Philip Pell, Jr., Ebenezer Purdy, Nathan Rockwell, Joseph Strong, and Jonathan G. Tompkins were the Commissioners for Westchester County.

The Disaffected, Suspected and Tories

The Committee of the Provincial Congress to Apprehend Tories consisted of Lewis Graham, John Stos Hobart and Henry Remsen. A law was passed, early in the War, for the removal of the Families of Persons who had joined the Enemy. This provided that, because of the information given to the Enemy by the wives of those who had fled, the Justice of the Peace, or in their absence the Supervisors, or in the absence of both Justices and Supervisors, the Commissioners of Conspiracies, should give notice to the said wives to depart this State, or to go to the Enemy's Line within this State, within 20 days, with their children not above 12 years of age. Failing to depart, they should be treated as Enemies of the State. Permission to remain might be given (by the above named Authorities) to parties of good character and not dangerous to the State of New York or to the United States.
The Committee of Westchester County, Jan. 4, 1776, seized 106 Guns from the Tories. On Mar. 10, the Committee for Conspiracies took many Arms from the Disaffected in New York City — among them four Swords from Samuel Bayard, and five Guns from William Bayard. The Committee made another collection, July 6. On the 18th of that month, Capt. Thomas Mitchell, with his men, apprehended a man and brought him before the Convention, by order of the Committee of three, named above.

Tories were transported Eastward from Red Hook, Dutchess County, Sept. 1, 1776. On Oct. 11, 1776, Capt. Jonathan Tuthill and his Guards escorted 30 Tories from New Windsor Ulster County, to Philadelphia, by Order of the Convention, at a cost of $80. Tories were confined in the Goshen Goal, Orange County, by the order of the County Committee, and the expense was paid by the State. The Committee of Ulster County, in 1776, paid several bills for apprehending Tories, among the bills being those of Capt. John Machin. In 1777, the Committee of Orange County ordered Serjt. Nehemiah Clark to do similar work, and he was paid $72.120 for his services, Apr. 8, 1778. On June 17, 1778, the State paid $95.60 to refund the Committee of Marbetown, Ulster County, for removing Tory families from New DEC. 16, 1777.

The Committee of Safety, Feb. 22, 1777, appointed John Thomas, Jr., Col. Samuel Drake, Stephen Ward, William Miller, Nathaniel Hyatt, Jr. and Israel Honeywell Commissioners to seize and sell the property of persons, in Westchester County, who had gone over to the Enemy; and on May 13, the Provincial Congress appointed Jonathan G. Tompkins, Richard Hatfield and Philip Peh, Jr., Commissioners to settle the Accounts of the first named Commissioners. The Convention, Apr. 3, 1777, order the apprehension of certain Disaffected Persons, and Brig. Gen. George Clinton issued several Orders to Officers to carry out the Resolution of the Convention.

Numerous depositions owing to parties who had been imprisoned, or who had gone over to the Enemy, were paid to the State Treasurer. In 1781 and 1782, Col. Marinus Willett sold, or conveyed the property of persons, in Westchester County, who had gone over to the Enemy, were paid to the State Treasurer. In 1781 and 1782, Col. Marinus Willett sold, or conveyed the property of persons, in Westchester County, to Philadelphia, by Order of the Convention, at a cost of £80. Tories were confined in the Goshen Goal, Orange County, by the order of the County Committee, and the expense was paid by the State. The Committee of Safety, Feb. 22, 1777, appointed John Thomas, Jr., Col. Samuel Drake, Stephen Ward, William Miller, Nathaniel Hyatt, Jr. and Israel Honeywell Commissioners to seize and sell the property of persons, in Westchester County, who had gone over to the Enemy; and on May 13, the Provincial Congress appointed Jonathan G. Tompkins, Richard Hatfield and Philip Peh, Jr., Commissioners to settle the Accounts of the first named Commissioners. The Convention, Apr. 3, 1777, order the apprehension of certain Disaffected Persons, and Brig. Gen. George Clinton issued several Orders to Officers to carry out the Resolution of the Convention.

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**British Prisoners of War**

Abraham B. Banceler, Abraham De Peyster, Henry Dodge, Harmanus J. Kockenbacker, Philip Pell, Jr. and Esekhiel Williams were Commissioners of Prisoners. Abraham Brainerd, John Broome and Robert Van Rensselaer were a Committee to Superintend Prisoners. Peter Cantline, Melancton Smith and Jeremiah Van Rensselaer were Commissioners to Superintend the return of Prisoners from Connecticut; and Abraham De Peyster was Commissary for Prisoners out of that State. Thomas Odiorne was Agent for New York Prisoners in New Hampshire. Cornelius C. Elmsendorph was Commissary of the Fleet Prison. Zephaniah Platt, James Tallmadge, Jonathan G. Tompkins and Robert Wood were the Committee for the Goal at Amenia. Philip Cooper, Ephraim Curtis, Eliphalet Daniels, Charles Gyles, Barzillai Hudson, Daniel Mapes, Joseph Stacey, Benjamin Testen and Robert Wood were Goal Keepers.

The Prisoners in the list at the end of this Chapter were, for the most part, the Disaffected or Suspected Persons and Tories. Very few of them belonged to the British Army. Early in the War, the Committee of Safety and the County Committees had charge of them; but, later, the Commissioners of Conspiracies took full charge, with the aid of the County Committees.

The first Prisoners were taken at Ticonderoga. The Albany County Committee, June 23, 1775, paid 6/— to Bastian Visscher for Beer for Prisoners brought from that place. There are no other records of Prisoners brought to that County. The Committee for Conspiracies (the predecessors of the Commissioners), Oct. 6, 1775, paid a bill of James Cooper for the board of five Prisoners from Quebec; and Joseph Wood was paid £60 for supporting Canadian Prisoners, who were probably taken at Montreal. The Council of Safety, Aug. 14, 1777, paid £100 to Abraham B. Banceler, Commissary of Prisoners; and Henry Dodge, also Commissary, was paid £30 per month, in 1781.

The Counties of Dutchess, Orange, Ulster and Westchester had the care of nearly all of the British Prisoners. In Dutchess County, a Goal was built at Amenia by Zephaniah Platt and Jonathan G. Tompkins, for about £560. The Commissioners of Conspiracies had charge of it, and bills were made out to them. They also paid bills to the Committee of Westchester County for bringing Prisoners to the Poughkeepsie Goal, when Westchester County became unsafe for their confinement. Thirty-two Prisoners were thus transferred by Capt. Miriam Townsend, Oct. 22, 1776, on account of the British being in possession of New York City. There is a bill of £12.6 to Capt. Henry Tourneur, Apr. 20, 1777, for searching for apprehending committing to prison and from thence conveying to Peekskill Under Guard a certain Jacob Barr, Peter Becker and John Bay who appeared to be Spies from the British Army.

The evidence of the documents is that very few Prisoners were confined in Westchester County, except during the first year of the War. After that, the locality was too near the Enemy; but the Goals at Bedford and White Plains were used as long as they were safe places of confinement. On Sept. 28, 1776, the Committee of the County paid £50.8.0. to Lodowick Light for taking Prisoners from White Plains to the Goal at Kingston.

The Western bank of the Hudson River afforded better security. In Orange County, the first Goal was the one at Goshen. This was In charge of the Committee of that Precinct; and bills were made out to the State, by order of the Committee of Orange County; although the Commissioners of Conspiracies had the full responsibility. Prisoners were sent from New York to the Goshen Goal until the very moment of the occupation of that City by the Enemy, in 1776. The County Committee, Sept. 20, 1777, paid a bill of £120.16.10. to John Bunting, 16.0. for bringing Prisoners to Gen. Putnam; also, Mar. 6, 1778, a bill of £12.2.6 to Ebenezer Wood Goal-Keeper, for Provisions for the Prisoners.

Prisoners were also taken at sea—

**New York 29th June 1776**

Sir, The Provincial Congress having appointed us a Committee to superintend the Prisoners, we beg leave to inform you that by this conveyance we send to your care the following Prisoners taken on Board a Transport from Scotland bound to Boston, vizt (See list below).

We desire that you will appoint some discreet Person or Persons to superintend these Prisoners and that they be furnished with provisions, not exceeding the rations allowed to Prisoners in the armies of the Continent. By the resolutions of Continental Congress, Women and Children belonging to Prisoners are to be furnished with subsistence, and supplied with clothing and other things absolutely necessary for their support. Prisoners are likewise permitted to exercise their Trades and labour in order to support themselves and Families. We doubt not you will be able to get these Persons so distributed in Goshen, and its vicinity, as to make their situation easy for them, and the expense as moderate as possible to the Public, and as they are Prisoners you will cause a strict attention to be paid to their Conduct. It is possible individuals will be disposed to take the young lads, during the time they are absent prisoners, & support them for their service. You will be pleased to transmit your acct
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British Prisoners of War

Prisoners in Kingston Goal to the Committee of Kingston, the bills to be paid by the State. After the dissolution of the Committee of Safety, the Council of Safety took charge of the Goal. On May 27, 1777, the Council ordered a bill of £8. 4. 4. to be paid to Cornelius Hogeboom for bringing four Prisoners from Claverack to Kingston. Prisoners were also brought from Westchester County.

The Fleet Prison

The Council of Safety also took charge of the most interesting of the Prisons, that on board of Ships anchored off Esopus (Kingston) known as “The Fleet Prison”. On May 27, 1777, the Council appropriated £20 to the use of Gilbert Livingston and Maj. Jacobus Van Zandt or either of them, “a Committee appointed by the recent Convention to provide Vessels for the Disaffected Appearend in Rhinebeck and Livingston Manor.” One of the Ships was the “Camden”, afterward destroyed by the Enemy (See "Privateers"). Several Ships were built, in May and June, 1777; and Mr. Livingston’s Accounts mention “32 trees cut on Mr.Gasbeck’s Land a x/ — £310.0.0”. Others of the Ships were seized. The comments on the two following Claims are by the Auditor-General—

Claim of Joseph Towers & David H. Mallows Two Invertrate Enemies of their Country claim payment for a Brigantine taken by order of the Convention for a Prison Ship & burnt by the British in the year 1777. If the Attorney Gen’l is of Opinion that they recover from Gilbert Livingston I think it is best that the state should pay them, but not their whole demand. The Sails, anchor & cable which were taken by the Quarter Master Gen’l & Mr Bedlow & the Money paid to the Captain for his wages ought to be deducted.

Wages pd by the Treasurer amo’tg to, as per Spranger’s acct & Rect .... £ 34. 18. 0
Anchor & Cable he reed pay for from the U. S. ...... 53. 7. 3
Sails & D.D. the O. M. Gen’ti ........................................ 193. 2. 4

N.B. It appears by a Resolution of the 18th April, 1777, that Spranger’s Vessel was seized by the Convention as Tory Property. —

John Dole’s claim 510 for one half of a Sloop taken by Gilbert Livingston for the use of Tory Prisoners. Gilbert Livingston acted under the authority of the Council of Safety. It appears by the 5th & 6th sections of the Act of 22d November 1781, to provide for the payment of contingent expenses, that Phillip Jacobs sued G. Livingston & recovered £310. 0. 0. Damages for one half of said Sloop & that he received a Certificate from the Treasurer for £317, 7. 4. for Damages & Costs. I believe it is best that the State pays it without cost, after deducting for part of her sails & the anchor & cable which must be paid by the United States.

The Ships being ready for use, the Council passed these Directions:—

In Council of Safety for the State of New York, Kingston June 17th 1777.

Resolved that Mr. Hobart, Mr. Jay and Mr. Cayler be and hereby are appointed a Committee to regulate the fleet Prison & to appoint proper officers for the same.

John McKesson, Sec'y.

In Pursuance of the above Resolution the Committee therein named have established the Regulations for the Fleet Prison and appointed the following Officers for the same:—

I. That all the Sloops or Vessels which may from Time to Time compose the Fleet Prison, together with all the Prisoners on Board the same, be under the Care and Custody of
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3. That a Commisary to the Said Prison be appointed. That Cornelius Elmendorph
II. That a Victualler to the said Prison be appointed. That Capt. Charles Giles be the
visions to be by him as aforesaid served out to the Prisoners.

III. To deliver three Times a Week in Spring, Summer and Autumn and twice a week
in Winter, to the victualler the Names of all such of the Prisoners as may not be able
or not chose to provide themselves with Provisions & that he enter the same in a Book.
That he condemn all such Provisions sent to the Prison by the Victualler as may not be
sound & wholesome & keep an Account thereof.

IV. That he permit the Friends of the Prisoners to send them Necessaries, but that
the same be delivered to the Officer on Guard & he by him carefully inspected and examined
before they be given to the Prisoners.

V. That no Person be at any time permitted to visit the said Prison without the Leave
or Order in writing of the Council of Safety or of a Member of this Committee, other
than Members of the said Council, and the Commissary, Clerk & Victualler of the said
Prison.

VI. That he suffer no Letters or Papers to pass to or from any of the Prisoners without
Licence in writing from a Member of this Committee, except that he receive and transmit
all Petitions and letters which they may think proper to send to the Council of Safety,
or Committees or Members thereof.

VII. That whenever he shall receive Orders to discharge any of the said Prisoners, he
shall immediately make known the same to the Clerk of the Prison in order that he may
proceed to make out the Account of the State against the said Prisoner and receive the
money which may be due thereon. That in Case any of the said Prisoners so ordered
to be discharged should refuse to pay their said accounts, that the Warden do suspend
them.

I. To open & state an Account against each of the Prisoners Provided as aforesaid, not-
less than the same.

II. In the said Account to charge them with the Expence Occasioned by their Mainte-
nance respectively, Which Expence will consist of their several Proportions of the first
Cost of the Provisions Salt Vinegar and Fuel supplied to them with the incidental Charges,
and of the Wages of the Commissary and Victualler.

III. That whenever the Warden of the Prison shall inform the Clerk That he has received
Orders to discharge any of the Prisoners, the Clerk shall forthwith make out the Ac-
counts and demand & receive the money due thereon.

IV. That the Clerk have free Access to the Book & Vouchers of the Warden, Commissary
and Victualler, in order to enable him to state and keep the Accounts above directed.

V. That the Clerk for his Trouble be allowed to demand and receive for his own Use
from each Prisoner, when discharged, the sum of six Shillings & sixpence—

John Sloss Hobart
John Jay
Jacob Cayler

In Council of Safety for the State of New York, Augst. 27th, 1777.

Resolved that the Prisoners on board the fleet Prison receive the daily Ration of one
quarter of a pound of Beef, Pork or Mutton or one half of a pound of Fish and one pound
& an half of flower; and once in every ten Days a pint of Vinegar, one Ounce of Salt &
two quarters of Peas & that they be supplied once in two Days.

Resolved that Major Tappen & Mr. Harpur be & they hereby are empowered & directed
to form a Contract with some proper Person upon the best Terms they can to furnish such
Supplies.

In Council of Safety for the State of New York, September the 1st, 1777.

Resolved that the Commissary of the fleet Prison be served with a Copy of the Regula-
tions of the 27th of Augst last for victualling the Prisoners on board the fleet Prison; and that
he be directed to victual the said Prisoners agreeable thereto.

Resolved that the said Commissary be directed to supply the State Prisoners in Kingston
Goal with one pound & an half of bread per day and that the Gaoler supply them with Water

Rolt. Benson Secry

The Accounts of Cornelius C. Elmendorph, Commissary, give the names of those who were
condemned in the Fleet Prison, and also many small bills for Provisions furnished. The Council,
Aug. 18, 1777, ordered the State Treasurer to pay Mr. Elmendorph £150; and a like amount
was ordered paid, Sept. 5, 1777. Early in that year, the Enemy made a raid upon Poughkeepsie,
and many who were expecting to go to their Lines were apprehended and placed in the Fleet Prison.
On July 10, 1777, Capt. Jacob Harbroner, jr., was paid £2 18. 6. for guarding and conveying
Prisoners, by order of the Committee of Ulster County, "to the Ships ordered by the Convention
of this State for the Reception of Prisoners in Hudson’s River". The Prisoners were taken to
New Paltz; and thence, by a journey of two days, to the Ships. There is a Pay-Roll (paid by the
Commissioners of Conspiracies Sept. 23, 1777) "of Captain David Van Ness' Company of
Militia in Rhinebeck for Guarding Tories from Claverack to ye Fleet Prison at Esopus,
Commemorating 24th Augst Endg 27th Augst 1777". The total is £21.3.0.
Not all of the Prisoners were confined in this State. In October, 1776, many were sent by the Committee of Conspiracies, under guard, to Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania. Bills for their keeping were made out by the Chairmen of the several Town Committees in those States. In Connecticut, the Prisoners were confined at Hartford, Litchfield and Sharon.

The Council of Safety, Aug. 13, 1777, ordered the auditing of the Accounts for the removal of the Prisoners from Connecticut to this State and to New Hampshire. Prisoners were being conveyed to New Hampshire before that date. The Committee of Conspiracies, Oct. 31, 1777, ordered a detachment from Col. Robert Van Rensselaer’s Regiment to guard the Prisoners to New Hampshire. Samuel Smith was appointed Commissary. The journey took 21 days from Charlotte Precinct (Dutchess County) to Exeter, where nearly all of the Prisoners were kept; and the cost was £23. 4. o. The same Committee, Nov. 9, 1776, ordered Lieut. Bezaleel Rudd, with his detachment, to join Capt. Robinson in escorting Prisoners from Fishkill to New Hampshire.

On Jan. 9, 1777, the House of Representatives of New Hampshire, on petition of Lt. Col. Joseph Welch, ordered that the Sheriff of Rockingham County keep certain Prisoners at the Expense of the State of New York. The Rev. Dr. Chauncey Graham presented a bill of £58,710 for medical attendance upon these Prisoners.

On Mar. 13, 1777, the Committee of Conspiracies sent Lieut. Theodorus Brett after certain Prisoners in New Hampshire, Connecticut and Massachusetts. The Legislature, Nov. 4, 1778, paid the Governor £1592. 11. 0 to reimburse him for the expense of Prisoners moved to New Hampshire; and, in the same year, this State paid £1242.8.9 3/4 to New Hampshire for keeping the Prisoners in New Hampshire, Connecticut and Massachusetts. The Legislature, Nov. 4, 1778, paid the cost was £23. 4. o. The same Committee, Nov. 9, 1776, ordered Lieut. Bezaleel Rudd, with his detachment, to join Capt. Robinson in escorting Prisoners from Fishkill to New Hampshire.

In Massachusetts, the Prisoners were confined at Springfield and Worcester; but the records contain very little about them. The names of the following British Prisoners of War appear in the document:

Ains George
Akeley Isaac
Akeley Nathaniel
Akina Morris
Amar John
Anderson Thomas
Anderson William
Andrew John, Maj.
Armstrong Edward
Ash ton John
Astin Abraham
Austen James
Avery James
Bailey William
Bain Peter
Baldwin Francis
Ball George
Barney Geensbury
Bartek John
Barot
Bartle Andries B.
Batt Frederick
Bayard William
Bebe Asa
Beecell Llewellyn
Beemer John
Beemus William
Bell George
Bennett Ayd
Benson Const.
Bemheur Jacobus
Bevan Anthony
Beving Gasper
Beygal John
Biggs James
Bigs Nathaniel
Bishop Ezekiel
Blake James
Blakely James
Blair Rehman
Blewth Thomas
Bloomer Robert
Bogardus Ephraim
Boldt George
Boone Robert
Bony Gershon
Bowen James
Bradshaw James
Breemer Anthony
Brewer Richard
Brook Robert
Brooke Daniel
Bucba James
Brown John
Brown Moorecock
Brown William
Brown John Thomas
Brownsam Samuel
Brooke James
Brouque John
Buckley Humphrey
Burgh Christian
Burton William
Bus Che Ebeneezer
Butler Thomas
Buxo Obadiah
Byron William
Cabel Rober
Campbell Alexander
Campbell Archibald, Col.
Campbell John
Camden James
Caroline Michael
Carrido James
Carr Porter Walter
Carey Joseph
Carle John
Carly John
Casias John
Casias John George
Clain John
Clem Hendrick
Collis Nicholas
Collis Thomas
Colin William
Colin Philip H.
Colin Cudladder
Cole Aaron, sr.
Cole Aaron, jr.
Cole Benjamin
Cole David
Cole Thomas
Colis Thomas
Colis Jarvis
Cole John
Conhe Solomon
Conman William
Cooksing David
Conlin Isaac
Conlin Nathan
Conlon Daniel
Connor Brian
Conor Jost
Conson Rebben
Cook John
Cook Isaac
Conley Isaac
Conley Jacobus
Corbin Nathaniel
Cory John
Cowen Michael
Craw Thomas
Craik William
Crippell Hendrick
Crush Christian
Crookedbaker Alexander
Crops Henry
Crossbeachie Alexander
Crosfield Stephen
Crotier Baular
Cohn Henry
Cummis John
Core Samuel
Cow William
Cylor Abraham C.
Cuth Balbon
Daves Daniel
Davis John
Davis Samuel
Dean Daniel
Dean Joseph
Dees James
Deeder John
Decker Ams
Decker Broer J.
Decker Constantt
Decker Earl
Decker Enrich
Decker Hendrick
Decker Jacobus
Decker John L.
Denon Robert
Deep Peter
Derby William
Denis James
Denise Samuel
Dor Vos Frederic
Dickinson Tuttullus
Diddow Josiah
Dillenbergh Peter
Dings George Peter
Dings John
Disbroe Josth
Diver Andrew
Dodder John
Doughley Edward
Doughley William
Downs James
Drinkwerter Samuel
Ducker Daniel
Duell Silas
Dundum John B.
Dunbar Robert
Dunce Walter
Dups Verry Peter
Dusenbergh John
Dusenbergh Henry
Ealgh William
Earl Joseph
Eastern Benjamin
Eastmond James
Eastmore Benjamin
Ebers Daniel
Ehlers Reelde L
Elnge Kedolef
Evan Jacob
Edward Thomas
Eyras Ephrion
Farrington Benjamin
Faulkner John
Fennell William
Fernan John
Ferris Peter
Fink Abraham
Fink Frederick
Fink John Jost
Fitchen Christian
Fisher George
Flewelling James
Flewelling John
Forbes William
Fowland Jacob
Fowler Josth
Frazier Abraham
Franklin Christian
Frazer Daniel
Fruitter Simon
Frueh William
Friesley Samuel
Freigh Isaac
Freight Samuel
Franni Samuel
Freer Hendrick
Froier John
Frisbee Coroth
Falaron Jasper
Furer Jacob
Gantoni Daniel
Garde Paul
Gardner Silas
Garner Jonas
Gatley Joseph
Gilli Josth
Gins Matthew, jr.
Gordon James
Goblin James
Grant James
Grant John
Grant William
Gruwherek
Green John
Griffen Obadiah
Groome Francis
Gusheack Frederick
Guyt Nathen
Haever Christian
Hadden Thomas
Hains Samuel
Halenbeck Eban
Halvers Joseph
Halstead John
Ham Cooper
Hamilton William
Handing Bryant
Handon Christopher
Handson Samuel
Hasker Peter
Harle Alexander
Harre Joseph
Harris Thomas
Hart John
Harty George
Halsebrook Francis
Hart Ber't
Harver Jonas
Hawer Peter, jr.
Haviland Isaac
Haviland John
Hawley Agur
Hawley John
Hay John
Hayes Samuel
Hebard Ebeneezer
Heering Samuel
Heegon John
Helmer John
Henderson Wane
Henderson William
Heering James
Heating John
Heating Col.
Hecutis Caleb
Hoffman Coenradt
Herbst Isaac
Holamback Nicholas
Holombeck Samuel
Holides James
Holloway Joseph
Horne Isaac
Horton Gilbert
Horton Jonathan
Howard Edward
Howard Taylor
Hossem George
Hughson George
Huegel George
Huyget Benjamin
Hull Robert
Hunto George
Husten Isaac
Huyde Robert
Inglish George
Ingham Benjamin
Irven David
Jarrollman Henry
Jasten John
Jasminet Henry
Banyer Gouldsbury
Astin Abraham
Andre John, Maj.
Bartle Andries B.