

The Committee of Ulster County, July 2, 1777, ordered that Johannis Osterhout, jr., be paid £13.2.0 for going to the Indian towns. This bill included a payment made to Nicholas, the Indian, for a like service. On Mar. 25, 1777, Col. Jacob Hoornbeek paid £1 to an Indian with information against the Tories. A charge was made for "a pint of Rum for the Indian."

By the law of Oct. 23, 1779, Governor Clinton, Anthony Van Schaick, Levi Pawling, Peter Schuyler and Col. Jacob Klock were named as a Board of Commissioners to treat with the Indians. This is one of the bills:—

1780	The State of New York to Hugh Diniston	Dr.
Feb'y 14th	To Liquor and other Necessaries furnished for the Interview between his Excellency Governor Clinton and the Chiefs and other Indians of the Oneida Nation	£281.12.0
Received the above Contents of govern'r Clinton		
		Hugh Diniston

Among the claims sworn to before Judge Robert Yates, Mar. 4, 1782, was "An account of damages in real & personal Estate, burnt & otherwise destroyed, sustained by the Oneidas & Tuscaroras, the Allies of the Confederate States, now residing in the State of New York, by the Incursions of the Britons & the Savages their Allies". To this account, signed by many members of the two Nations, James Dean, the interpreter, added:—"they severally are baptized and profess the Christian Religion". The name of the Rev. Samuel Kirkland, Missionary, also appeared. These friendly Indians were allowed \$300 for blankets by a law of Apr. 14, 1782; and a law, passed Mar. 25, 1783, committed the State to fair treatment as to their lands.

Numerous Indians served in the American Army; but there is no record, in these documents, of their being in separate organizations. Governor Clinton, in 1785, sent in a bill against the State containing this item:—"To cloathing & necessaries for the families of John Woungkouguta & Segigoteyonta Slain in the late War as pr Rect. £20.—.—."

Further information, as to the Indians, will be found in "Pathfinders of the Revolution", by William Elliot Griffis, published in 1901; in the "Public Papers of George Clinton", Vol. IV.; and in "The Old New York Frontier", by Francis Whiting Halsey, published in 1901.

FORTIFICATIONS

Very little information in regard to the Fortifications in the vicinity of New York City is given in the documents; probably because the Americans had possession but little more than a year. There are bills, January, 1776, "for serving Tea Water to the City Guard at the Battery"; and, March, 1776, for work at "ye Fort at ye Shipyard". In the latter month, Fortifications were erecting at the "Coffee House Bridge". There is a bill of £16.16.2 due to Maj. Adrian Wynkoop for superintending the works at Great Shandakin, (up the River) by order of Governor Clinton, from May 12, to June 1, 1779.

The Committee of Safety, in 1775 and 1776, delivered barrack furniture to the amount of \$2414.72/90 for the use of the United States. Three Accounts of the State against the United States follow:—

Camp Equipage

	Camp Kettles.	£1171.17. 4 1/2
4928	Canteens	459. 3. 0
396 ps	Ravensduck	2010.10. 4 1/2
114	Tents	811.13. 9
25002 1/4 yds	Scotch's Osnaburgs	2246.11. 3 3/4
377 1/4	Russia Drilling	541. 4. 4
46 ps	Sail Duck	199. 4. 4
87	Drums	302. 5. 0
947 1/2 lb	White Rope	50. 0. 8
800	Bill hooks	200. 0. 0

£8192. 7. 4

Barracks

680	Benches	£118.10. 0
393	Tables	130. 3. 0
85 1/4c	Wood	118.11. 9
261	Cotts.	92.11. 0
	Lanterns	4.10. 0
249 1/3 lb	Candles	48. 5. 7 1/2
65	Candle Sticks	3. 5. 0
168	Spoons	22.19. 8
650	B. Straw	10.19. 2
	Boards	47.10. 1
	Different Articles	2653. 7. 8

£3250.12.11 1/2

Artificers and Intrenching Tools

805	Shovels	£254.16. 7 1/2
1472	Spades	593. 9. 6
1216	Pick axes	436. 3. 6
196	Crowbars	138. 6. 4
1113	Wood axes	384. 0. 0
112	Broad axes	27. 0.11 1/2
50	Hoes	8.15. 0
22	Hammers	8.13. 0
79	Mill Saws	129.16. 6
12	Trowels	2. 1. 8
	Tools	1974.13.10
	Timber	377.13. 7 1/2
7 1/2	B. faggot Sted	26.14. 3 1/2
42 Cr 192 lb	Refined Iron	63. 5. 7 1/2
43	Casks, 12867 lbs Nails.....	532. 6. 1 1/2

£4957.16. 7

Just at the close of the War, an effort was made made to preserve Fort George, the historic Fortification at the North:—

This Indenture made the twenty-sixth day of July in the Year of our Lord one Thousand Seven hundred and Eighty-three between Philip Schuyler of the County, of Albany, Esq.,

Surveyor General of the State of New York on the one part and Jonathan Pitcher, Isaac Doty, Wyatt Chamberlain and Gurdon Chamberlain, at present of Fort George in the County of Charlotte and State aforesaid, Yeomen of the other part:—

Witnesseth that he, the said Phillip Schuyler as Surveyor General of the said State, for the Consideration and on the Conditions herein mentioned hath Granted and to farm lett unto the parties of the Second part all that Tract of Land commonly called Fort George, with the Lands adjacent formerly occupied by the British Garrison, to have and to hold the said Tract of Land untill the first day of May next, or untill the pleasure of the Government of this State shall be signified, paying therefor at the rate of one pound per annum. And the parties of the second part do Jointly and severally Covenant and agree that they, the said parties of the second part, will not suffer any other person or persons whatsoever to occupy the said Lands or any part thereof and will well and truly deliver the possession thereof to the Surveyor General of the State of New York for the time being, or unto such other person or persons as the Legislature of the said State shall Direct, and that in the meantime they will not suffer any Bricks, Timber or Stones to be removed therefrom, or the Buildings or Fortifications to be taken down or injured. In witness whereof the parties of these presents have Interchangeably set their hands and Seals the day and Year above written.

Sealed and Delivered in Presence of us

Steph Van Rensselaer
Ben Shelburne

Ph. Schuyler
Isaac Doty
Wyatt Chamberlain

The Secret Committee — The Chains across the Hudson River.

The most interesting details in regard to Fortifications relate to the Forts in the Highlands, and the two Chains that were thrown across the Hudson River in that locality. All of these works were in charge of the earlier members of the Secret Committee, William Bedlow, John Berrien and John Hanson. They were also called "Commissioners for erecting Fortifications on the banks of Hudsons River in the Highlands". (See "Ships" for the work of the other members of this Committee). The Committee of Safety, Sept. 6, 1775, voted £250. to William Bedlow; and the Council of Safety, May 25, 1777, voted £2000. to him for obstructions near Pollepets Island. The Provincial Congress, Aug. 30, 1775, appointed John Hanson a Commissioner, and appropriated £100. for the work. The Congress gave to John Berrien, "Commissary of the Commissioners":—£500, on Oct 13, 1775; £200, on Oct. 20, 1775; £1200, on Nov. 2, 1775; and £500, on Mar. 4, 1776. In the latter year, Mr. Berrien conferred with Gen. Washington, at Harlem, as to the work of the Committee; and the documents show that the building of the "Forts of West Point and Montgomery" was going on in June. The account of P. V. B. Livingston, Treasurer of the Provincial Congress, or Convention, shows that on Nov. 9, 1776 a balance of £7.17.4 3/4 was paid to Messrs Livingston and Palmer on their account for building Fort Montgomery.

In the final Accounts of the State of New York against the United States appear the following charges for Money expended by the State:—

1776		
April	30 Berrien & Bedlow fortifying the Highlands	£6595.14. 8
1777		
April	23 Obstructing the Channel & fortif fort Montgomery	535.12. 2
June	18 Obstructing the Channel	58. 0. 3
July	11 Obstructing the Channel	185. 5. 6

The practical man in charge of the Chains was Capt. Thomas Machin. He had been called to Boston early in the War. Here are several items from his Account:—

1777		
April	4 To making a model for obstructing the Channel of Boston	4.10.11
	12 Expences Getting Timber from Cambridge	1. 4. 6
	16 Surveying Govr Island with a Party of men	2. 7. 0
	17 & 18 Exploring the Harbour of Boston	4.12. 8
June	1 Expences Travelling from Boston to New York with my Instruments	15.12. 7 1/2
August 7 & 8	Exploring in the Highlands.....	2. 7. 8

Thus he was able to take hold of the work of the Chains early in 1777. The accounts of Capt. Thomas Machin show these items, among many others, some of which were for chasing Tories between times:—

1777		
Feb.	1 Expences to the Iron works.....	2. 8. 0
	20 Taking up Timber with 20 men.....	3. 6. 0
March 7 & 8	Taking the great Chain Logs down to Fort Montgomery with 40 men 4 days	8.12. 0
October 8	Getting down the Booms to Fort Montgomery with 60 men.....	6. 1. 8
1778		
Jany	1 Exploring Hudson River with 7 men 6 days	6.10. 0
	16 Expences on the Road to Chester to agree for the new chain 3 days.....	3.12. 6
	20 Expences Getting Timber for the Chain 4 days	4. 0. 0
March 5	Getting the Logs to use for the Chain at New Paltz	3.10. 0
April 12	Getting down the Chain Logs with 40 men 4 days.....	6. 0. 0
	16 Taking down the Chain	16. 0
	26 Expences to Sterling	1.10. 6
	30 While getting the new Chain across	4. 0

In June, July and August, 1778, Capt. Machin made several visits to Sterling, Ringwood, Mount Hope, Burnt Meadow Pond Forge, Charlotte Forge, Beloe (?), Forge and Hebimey (?) Forge. He also furnished patterns. In the bill, given above, he styles himself "Engineer and Superintendent of the works For Obstructing the Navigation of Hudsons River under the Direction of Bd Genl George Clinton and by Order of Maj. Gen. Putnam".

Several links of the Chains may be seen in the State Library.

MILITARY ROADS

In Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York Octr. 5th 1776.
Resolved that the Post Road from the North side of the highlands to Kings bridge is very much out of repair, particularly that part of it which leads thro' the highlands to the Manor of Philipseburgh; and that the said Road affords the most short & convenient Communication by Land between the Northern & Southern parts of this State on the east side of Hudson's River.

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March	5 Getting the Logs to use for the Chain at New Paltz	3.10. 0
April	12 Getting down the Chain Logs with 40 men 4 days.....	6. 0. 0
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Resolved that the said Road ought immediately to be repaired and therefore

Resolved that Colo. John Field be appointed and directed to repair such part thereof as lies between Isaac Van Wyck's on the North side of the highlands aforesaid & the South line of Dutchess County

Resolved, that Major Joseph Strang be appointed to repair the remainder part of the said Road together with a certain other little Road which leads from the Post Road to Dobbs' Ferry.

Resolved that each of the said Persons so appointed be allowed for their trouble ten shill^{gs}. per day and that they be also allowed their subsistence.

Resolved that the Sum of One hundred Pounds be advanced by the Treasurer of this State to Colo. Field; and the sum of three hundred Pounds to Major Strang to enable them to execute the Trust hereby reposed in them.

Resolved, that the said Colo. Field and Major Strang respectively be and they are hereby authorized to impress Teams & Carts for the purpose aforesaid; And lest a sufficient number of Labourers speedily to repair the said Road should not be obtained

Resolved that General Ten broeck do on the Requisition of the said Colo. Field furnish him with such Detachments of the Militia from time to time of the County of Dutchess as the said Colo. Field may require And that Genl. Morris or in his absence the next Commanding Officer of the Militia in Westchester County do on the Requisition of the sd. Major Strang furnish him with such Detachments of the Militia from time to time as he may require.

Resolved, that the said Detachments while employed in repairing the Road aforesaid be under the direction of the superintendants thereof aforesaid in their respective Counties; and that while actually employed as aforesaid they be allowed at the rate of Ten Dollars per Month & provided with Provisions by the said Superintendants.

Resolved that the said Superintendants keep & render to the Convention regular Accounts of their Expenditures & Proceedings.

In Committee of Safety for the State of New York Octr. 22d 1776.

Resolved that Colo. Dirck Brinckerhoff be & is hereby appointed to superintend the repairing of the Road in the highlands in the place of Colo. John Field, with the same Powers & agreeable to the Resolutions of the 5th inst.

Robt. Benson Secr^y.

Rec'd. December 13th 1776 from P. V. B. Livingston by the hands of Gerard Bancker One hundred pounds — pursuant to the Annexed Order.

Dirck Brinckerhoff

In October and November, 1776, Maj. Joseph Strang expended £159.3.11 on the roads. Henry Wisner, Aug. 7, 1777, returned to the Treasurer of the Provincial Congress a balance of £10.3.5 out of the £300. he had received to repair the Roads in Orange County.

MILITARY STORES

Col. John Lasher was Commissioner of Military Stores. Peter T. Curtenius, Anthony Griffiths, Hugh Hughes, John Lasher and Richard Norwood were Commissaries; James Weeks was Assistant Commissary; Richard Norwood, Richard Ten Eyck and Philip Van Rensselaer were Storekeepers; James Gillikins was Director of Ordnance.

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Resolved, that the said Detachments while employed in repairing the Road aforesaid be under the direction of the superintendants thereof aforesaid in their respective Counties; and that while actually employed as aforesaid they be allowed at the rate of Ten Dollars per Month & provided with Provisions by the said Superintendants.

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Commissary of the Provincial Congress. The Commissary also bought Clothing (See "Clothing"). A summary of his work will be found in the Chapter on "Claims of the State against the United States".

In Committee of Safety for the State of New York Fishkill Jany 16th 1777
Resolved that Captain James Weeks be appointed Assistant Commissary of the Arms, Ammunition and other military Stores belonging to this State at this Place:— that he receive into his Care all the Arms which shall be delivered in store at Forts Montgomerie and Constitution by the disbanded soldiers and that he cause the same to be conveyed to this Place (for the use of such of the new Levies as are unprovided) without delay.

Robt. Benson, Secr'y.

1777 The State of New York to James Weeks Dr.
Jany 8, To Cash pd Transporting Arms from Fort Montgomery to Fishkill &
Expenses £4. 8. 0
[This account was audited and paid Sept. 22, 1778.]

When the Americans found that they must evacuate the City of New York, the Convention, on Aug. 22 and 25, 1776, voted \$60 to Zebediah Mills to remove the Military Stores to Westchester County. Mills did this, Aug. 25, the Stores being taken from the City to Tarrytown by boat; and carted thence, by oxen, to White Plains where they were placed in the store of Daniel Horton. There was also a Military Storehouse at Wallkill, 1776-1778. The very full accounts of Richard Norwood, Provincial Storekeeper "for sundries furnished and cash disbursed" commencing Feb. 19, 1776, show to whom all the Military Stores were delivered. The Committee of Conspiracies, Feb. 15, 1777, paid £14.0 to George Adriance for transporting Ammunition to the house of John Carpenter, at Nine Partners; also, on the same date, 6/— to Capt. Swart "for bringing Ammunition up from the River".

In Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York Kingston May the 9th 1777
Resolved that John Lasher Esquire be and he is hereby appointed Commissioner of all & singular the military Stores belonging to this State with the Rank of Colonel in the said State—that he be empowered to empress Teams and Carriages for removing the said Stores in case of Necessity and that he be allowed the Sum of Two hundred Pounds per Annum for his Trouble and Expenice in performing the Duty aforesaid.

Resolved that the said Colonel Lasher be and he hereby is directed and empowered to cause the row Gallies in Hudson's River to be repaired immediately; and that he keep an Account of the Expenice thereof to be charged to the United States.

Robt. Benson Secr'y.

Col. Lasher was paid £200, per annum, usually by the Council of Safety. In January, 1779, the Governor and Legislature ordered the mercantile firm of Curson and Gouverneur, at St. Eustatius, Island of St. Martins, to receive from John Bryson of that place, 250 barrels of Gunpowder and six chests of Small Arms. As no vessel could be found that was willing to risk the chance of capture, the firm chartered a fast vessel, procured regular clearance papers and sent the Powder and Arms under the Dutch colors. While in a calm, the vessel was boarded by one of the Enemy's Privateers and taken as a prize to the British Island of Anguilla; and all the efforts of the firm to recover the cargo proved futile. (See the Chapter on "Ships").

The following is one of the accounts of New York against the United States for "Arms and Ammunition":

7216 Pouches & 4480 Gun Slings	£4389. 4.9
2065 Hatchets	437. 2.6
Cannon	2209. 3.7
2494 Guns	8171. 19.4 3/4
214849 lb Powder	6204. 4.9
13101 lb Lead	517. 3.1 1/2
2100 Cartridges	233. 8.7 1/2
145 Cartridge boxes	37. 10.3
204 Spears	67. 16.0
17020 Bullets	509. 2.6
52 Ramrods	14. 18.0
5908 Prickers & Brushes	151. 7.0
145025 Flints & Oil	223. 6.1
120 Pistols	86. 0.0
16479 lb Brimstone	292. 7.0
200 Gun Screws	26. 0.0
10 Powder horns	20. 0.0
1284 3/4 lb Salt Petre	525. 19.4
Ordnance Stores	446. 17.9
<hr/>	
£24563. 10.4 3/4	

Cannon

The Cannon that were captured by Col. Ethan Allen, at Ticonderoga, were inspected by Gen. Henry Knox, and transported to Boston in the winter of 1775-1776. They were so effectively placed on Dorchester Heights that the Enemy soon evacuated Boston. The number, and weight, of the pieces moved was as follows: Two brass Cohorns, total weight 300 pounds; four brass Cohorns, weight 400 pounds; two brass Mortars, total weight 600 pounds; one iron Mortar, weight 600 pounds; two iron Mortars, total weight 3,600 pounds, and three iron Mortars, the total weight of which was 6,900 pounds. Of Cannon, in brass, there were eight three pounders weighing 28,000 pounds, three six pounders weighing 1,800 pounds, one eighteen pounder, weight 1,200 pounds, one twenty four pounder, weight 1,800 pounds. Of Iron Cannon there were six six pounders, total weight 15,000 pounds; four nine pounders, total weight 10,000 pounds; ten twelve pounders, total weight 28,000 pounds; seven double fortification Cannon, the total weight of which was 28,000 pounds; and three others, the weight of which was 15,000 pounds. Added to these were two iron Howitzers.

The citizens of New York had numerous Cannon which, together with Cannon from the Battery, the Committee of Association of that City proceeded to take, in 1775, as follows:—

May 20, Samuel Judah	10 large 6 pounders at £25	£250.
June 1, Laurence Kort-		
right	4 " " at £25	} Sent to New Haven {
" " 8	4 " at £20	
" " 6	3 " at £15	
" " 2	4 " at £20	
John Byvanck	8 6 " at £20	160.
26 cannon = £488.6.8. Hamilton Young		

May 22 — 19 @ £25 = £475	Theophilus Beekman	
Sept 21	12 brass barrel'd blunderbusses —	Theophylæet Bache
June 1	Sharp, Curtenius & Co — 6 3 & 4 pounders	£96.13.4
May 20	Saml Tudor — 2 3 pounders —	£25
June 1	Jacob Van Voorhis 6 “	£90

Concerning these Cannon, Henry Remsen, the Commissioner of Accounts, wrote thus to Peter T. Curtenius, the Auditor General, July 10, 1785:— “The Claims for Cannon taken from the Citizens by Order of the City Committee is a matter of Consequence & therefore must be left to the Determination of the Legislature at their next meeting”. The Auditor-General afterward made these claims upon the United States:—

For Cannon & Military Stores taken from the Battery, the property of the King of Great Britain & afterwards lost & taken.

For Cannon taken from Individuals by order of the City Committee & removed to Kings Bridge where some of them were left & Retaken by the British.

For expenses of guarding & removing the Cannon.

[The total of the claims was £4560, for 216 pairs of Cannon.]

In 1775, the State of New York loaned to the United States six brass Field-Pieces which were delivered to Captains Hamilton and Bauman. They were afterward restored, but not without much correspondence on the part of Governor Clinton. General Washington wrote thus, to Governor Clinton, from Headquarters Smiths Clove, June 13, 1779:— “I shall give immediate Directions for returning within the State the Six Brass Six Pounders lent the Continent, or others equally good”. In 1775, 66 Guns, worth £1355, were delivered in New Haven. On Aug. 16, 1776, the State of Connecticut was credited with 20 pairs of Cannon and a quantity of Shot delivered for the Continental Frigates that were built at Poughkeepsie and at the Forts in the Highlands. Later on, 12 Cannon were sent to Canada by order of the Convention; and, in March 1776, several brass Field Pieces were sent to Virginia.

The Committee of Safety, Jan. 24, 1776, having already authorized Colonel McDougall to have Carriages made for Cannon, appointed Capt William Mercier to superintend the work and to see that the Carriages were made of good timber and that the iron work was well made. The Committee, May 19, 1776, voted £300 to Capt. Mercier for this work; and the accounts show that he expended about £1000, in all. On the next day, the Committee voted £100 to Moses Ogden for Cannon Ball and Grape Shot, on the contract of Joseph Hallett.

The manufacture of Cannon was not a financial success. In August, 1777, William Orr was paid £48. 17. 6 for making a six-pounder, at Little Nine Partners; and, in September of the same year, £27.1.0, for a four-pounder. Other makers were also expensive. The Auditor-General made this statement:—

Solomon Simson's Claim £2250. He has no right to demand compensation from the State for anything in his claim but for the Cannon, & that not at the price he has charged them nor for more than what is mentioned in Mr. Goforth's List; which instead of 5 pr of 6 & 9 pounders appear to be only 3 pr. of 4 & 6 Pounders worth about £130. The rest he must apply to Congress for.

Muskets

Muskets were among the Military Stores that, at first, were furnished by Peter T. Curtenius, the Commissary of the Provincial Congress. Later, they were collected by John Henry, the State Clothier, and forwarded to Col. John Lasher, Commissary, who thereafter had full charge of them. (See the Chapter on "Claims of the State against the United States", for Mr. Curtenius' part of the work). The Muskets were taken from Tories and Disaffected Persons; and, also, from the "Well-Affected" who could not use them.

The following comments of Mr. Curtenius, Commissary, show the way in which Muskets were taken and distributed:—

The Muskets of the Corporation [New York City] were taken out of the Armoury by a Number of Citizens under the Command of Capt Sears (shortly after the News arrived of the Lexington Battle) and carried into Capt Vandykes Fire Ally after which a Committee was appointed to deliver them into the hands of such Citizens as were well-affected to the freedom of America. In the month of June or July following the Provincial Congress passed a Resolve to Raise 4 Redgiments of Contintl Troops and the troops being in want of Muskets the P. Congress published a Resolve that all Citizens possessed of Corporation muskets should deliver them to the proper officer at the Barraks which was done & Colol McDougalls Regimt had 434 of them & the remainder went up to New Windsor for Colol Clintons Redgiment as appears by Wm Tapps affidavit The Corporation applied last Winter to the Legislature of our State for payment In consequence of which the Legislature passed a Law to pay for them provided the United States should pass the amo^t of them to the Credit of the State of New York.

At about the same date, 500 other Muskets were taken out of New York, by the Committee of the City and County, and sent to Gen. Schuyler, at the North. In the Campaign of 1775, 16 Guns were bought for the Continental Troops, and delivered to Capt. Henry B. Livingston. The price, for each, ranged from £1. to £7. On Sept. 14, 1776 Capt. Livingston loaned 69 "Fire-Locks" to the State of Connecticut. In May, of that year, and again in October, many Guns were taken from the inhabitants, by the Committee of Suffolk County, and delivered to Col. Livingston. (See "Suffolk County Committee"). On Dec. 9, 1776, 73 Muskets, many Bayonets and some Powder were brought from the Eastern end of Long Island, by Col Livingston, and delivered to Capt. Nathaniel Platt. Nearly all of the Muskets from Long Island belonged to the Refugees from that Island. (See the Refugees from Long Island to Connecticut, in "Provincial Congresses").

A number of interesting events, relative to Small Arms, took place in 1776:—Jan. 12, Cornelius Atherton made two written contracts, with bonds of £700 each, for the furnishing of £700 worth of Muskets, with Bayonets, for which he was to be allowed £3.14. each; Feb. 2, the Committee of Safety ordered the payment of £100 to Jecamiah Allen for Muskets; Mar. 10, and July 6, the Committee on Conspiracies took many Arms from the Tories and Disaffected in New York City; in April, Capt. Thaddeus Noble made a contract for 30 Muskets, at \$8 each; June 4, Lieut. Joseph Youngs charged £3.11.6 for 11 days' expenses in collecting 106 Arms from the Tories in Westchester County; in the same month, the brigantine "Grant" brought 263 Guns from Marseilles to the West Indies; July 19, William Duer authorized Peter T. Curtenius to buy 600 or 700 French Muskets, at \$11 each; July 9, the Dutchess

County Committee paid 10/ — for the “carriage of 14 Guns to Col. Humphrey”, and 12/ — for “Fetching 20 Guns from John Carpenter to Waters, the Gunsmith”; Aug. 3, the same Committee paid Waters £14. 15. 11 for repairing Guns; Richard Ten Eyck was paid 6/ — per day for directing the repair of Small Arms; David Howell sent in a bill of £48. 1.2 for repairing Arms, which the Auditor-General described as “moderately charged”, but Howell was not paid till June 4, 1792. The Auditor-General made this statement, relative to another claim:—“Dan^l Delavan’s Claim £140 for payment of Arms. By his own acct of the matter they were deposited in the Contin’l Store at Kings Ferry, therefore the U. S. must pay him”.

In 1776 and 1777, the Committee of Rumbout Precinct, in Dutchess County, delivered 431 Guns to the State. The Guns were afterward delivered to Colonels Harper, Willett, Van Cortlandt, and others. In March, 1777, these items were paid:—Jacob Hunt, £6.10.0 for conveying Arms to Peekskill, Samuel Niely, £1.4.0, for repairing Arms; Robert Merrit, £1.7.0, for making Arm-Chests; William Jeffery, £6, for repairing Arms. William Ellsworth had a charge for cleaning 101 Muskets. The Provincial Congress, June 9, 1777, offered a Bounty of £20 for every 100 Muskets delivered to the County Committees.

Recd of Brig^r Gen^l James Clinton Fifty One Guns & barrels, Forty two Gun Ramrods & Ten Gun Stocks, without barrels, which was hid by Peter Cortenis at Hackinsack to prevent their falling into the Enemies hands—and taken up by Capt Daniel Tier, agreeable to Genl Clinton’s Orders &c
pr me John Varick

Ramapough Clove, 6 July 1777

Expenses paid Daniel Tier A. Qr. Mr. G. for the hire of Waggon, Men’s Expences &c in bringing up the within mentioned Guns &c £3.12.0. I certify that I employed Dan^l Tier to fetch the Guns.
P. T. Curtenius Late Commiss’y
to purchase Armes & Cloathing

1777 State of New York to Dan^l Tier.....Dr.
July 6 To Expences by me for the hire of Waggon & Men’s Expences & bringing up 51 Gun barrels & 52 Ramrods from Hackinsack, where they were buried up to Mr. Sloots in the Clove, as pr Rect of John Varick who recd them from Gen. Clinton..... £3. 12. 0

Dan^l Tier, being duly sworn, deposeth & saith that the above account is just & True & that he has received no compensation from the State of New York or the United States.

Sworn before me this 11th

Daniel Tier

Day of Feby 1786.

Bn Blagge, Alderman

Lances

The following were members of a “Committee to procure Lances” :—Robert Boyd, Thaddeus Crane, William Cushman, Richard Esselstine, Nathaniel Foster, William Miller, Joseph Smith, Stephen Ward, James Weeks, Harmanus Wendell, Henry Wisner and Dirck Wynkoop.

In Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York Septr. 4th 1776.

Whereas many of the Militia of the different Counties in this State who are well Affected to the American Cause are not supplied with Fire Arms. And whereas it is the Duty of the Convention of this State at this Critical period to Arm the whole Militia in Such a Manner as May Prove Most formidable to our inveterate and Tyranical Enemies.

Therefore Resolved unanimously that persons be Appointed in the Counties of West Chester Orange Dutchess Ulster & Albany for the purpose of procuring four Thousand Lances to be Made with the utmost Expedition agreeable to such Models as shall be sent to the respective Counties.

Resolved unanimously that the following persons be appointed to procure the proportion of Lances affixed to their respective Names in the Counties Under Mentioned and that this Convention will pay all the Necessary Charges for Carrying this Resolve into Execution.—towit

In the County of Albany	
Harmanus Wendell & Richard Esselstine Esqrs.	800
In Ulster County	
Dirck Wynkoop & Robert Boyd Esqrs.....	800
In Orange County	
Henry Wisner & Jos. Smith Esqrs.	800
In West Chester County	
Stephen Ward William Miller & Thaddeus Crane	800
In Dutchess County	
James Weeks William Cushman & Nathaniel Foster	800
	<hr/>
Lances	4000
John McKesson Secry.	

Whereas that I the Subscriber being appointed by the Convention of the State of New York and Harmanus Wendell to have 800 Lances maid for the Use of the Militia of said State and whereas we agreed to that Each Should have 400 Lances maid

Whereon I have 400 Lances maid and Delivered to me at the Rate of 8/ pr Speer 400 Dollars—£160: 0: 0

Charges for giting the Lances maid—£9: 0: 0.

Richard Esselstyne.

Powder

Soon after the opening of the War, we find an "Account of Powder lent for Continental Service". The items are:—June 23, 1775, to the Army at Cambridge, 1000 lbs.; June 24, 1775, to Albany for the Companies sent up to remove the Cannon and Stores from Ticonderoga, 300 lbs. On Dec. 19, 1775, the Committee on Vessels reported, as follows, to the Provincial Congress relative to all the Gunpowder it could secure:—

In Provincial Congress for the Colony of New York December 19th 1775.

The Committee appointed to employ two or more Vessels for a Voyage to Europe reported, that they think it necessary to load two Vessels with wheat on Account and resque of this Congress for some port or ports in Europe to wit the Customary freight, That the owners run the resque of the Vessells out, and be allowed three pence Sterling per Bushel Extraordinary for such Risque—That the Common Freight of such Vessels is as follows Vizt.

For any port without the Streights as far as Gibraltar	13d	Sterl.	pr	Bushel
to Malaga	14d		do	
to Allicante	15d		do	
to Barcelona	16d		do	
to Marselles	17d		do	

That the said Committee had agreed to let one of the two Vessels return with the return Cargo to St. Eustatius or Saint Martins for one hundred pounds Currency; and that the said Committee would give directions that the said goods bro't in return as soon as they arrive in

the West Indies, be shipped on board of different Vessels to bring them to the Continent; which the Committee conceive to be the most advantageous method. That the Committee have proposed to direct the whole property Adventured to be invested in Gun powder, and if Gun powder is not to be purchased, to be invested in Salt peter; if neither Salt peter or Gun powder is to be had then to be laid out in Good Musquets and if none of the before mentioned articles are to be got or not sufficient to expend the Value of the Cargoes Adventured, then the property or so much thereof as shall remain unexpended in those Articles to be laid out on Goods of the following Kinds Viz^t: Rusia Drilling, Ravens Duck, Osnabungs, Coarse Linnes from 12d to 15d Sterl. pr yard., Sheeting from 10d to 12d Sterl. pr yard, Coarse Thread Hose from 20/ to 25/ Sterl. pr Doz., Coarse tandem Silesias from 17/ to 20/ pr piece, Villery fit for Soldiers Shirting — or any other Articles they may think will be wanting.

The said report being read a second time and approved of the Congress unanimously agrees that the said report stand confirmed, and that the Committee carry the said Report into Execution. And Resolved that John Vanderbilt Comfort Sands & Jacobus Van Zandt & each & every of them shall be fully indemnified by this Congress, or the Committee of Safety, or the Congress of this Colony for the time being, against any Bonds, which they or either of them will be under the necessity to enter into at the Custom House in New York, for the said Vessels and Cargoes; And that in case any Costs or Damages shall accrue by means of entering into such Bonds that all such Costs and Damages as may arise happen or accrue by means thereof shall be born by this Colony. And Ordered that the Treasurer of this Congress pay to Jacobus Van Zandt Comfort Sands and John Vanderbilt the sum of Five thousand pounds in part to enable them to load the said Vessels.

John McKesson Secr^y.

Rec'd. January 12th 1776 from P. V. B. Livingston Esqr. by the hands of Gerard Bancker two thousand five hundred pounds in part of the within.
£2500..

Jacobus Van Zandt

Rec'd. January 1776 from P. V. B. Livingston by the hands of Gerard Bancker two thousand five hundred pounds the Ballance of the within Order.
£2500

Comfort Sands

In Provincial Congress New York March 4th 1776 — Mr. Prince, one of the Members appointed to forward the Continental Powder to Cambridge, informed this Congress that the waggoners here employed in the Continental Service, and going to Cambridge with the Continental Powder said they could not proceed without some money to defray their expenses. That he had advanced to the three waggoners who went off with loaded waggons this morning Twenty pounds on account in part of their pay. That the other three waggoners who are to set off this afternoon expect to receive the like sum in advance in part of their pay.

Therefore ordered that Peter Van Brugh Livingston, Esquire, advance to Mr. Samuel Prince the sum of Forty Pounds on Continental Account in part of the Hire of the waggoners carrying Continental Gunpowder to Cambridge, and that the Treasurer take Mr. Prince's receipt for the same & charge it to Continental Account.
£40.

John McKesson, Secr^y.

Rec'd March 4th 1776 from P. V. B. Livingston by the hands of Gerard Bancker forty pounds in full for the above Order.

Samuel Prince

At another time, Powder was issued as follows:—

To the Troops marching to the Northern Frontier	100
To the Troops raised on Long Island when order'd to the Eastward to defend the Cattle borrowed from Genl Wooster	235
To the Forts in the high Lands	200
June 13th To the Camp at Cambridge	655
455 lb of the last parcel was borrow'd from New Jersey & since repaid in powder	
	<hr/>
	lbs. 2490

The Powder in the Province was now nearly exhausted, and the situation was becoming desperate. In this emergency, Mar. 14, 1776, the Provincial Congress paid £34.10 for printing 3000 pamphlets, of 40 pages each, containing essays on the making of Salt Petre and Gun Powder. On the same date, the Congress took this action:—

In provincial Congress New York March 14th., 1776.

John R. Livingston Esqr. having given Bond with Securities to Isaac Roosevelt Nathaniel Woodhull Abraham Yates Jun. Esqr. and the other gentlemen named in the Order of this Congress of the ninth instant and contracted to build a Powder Mill within three months agreeable to the said Resolution.

THEREFORE ORDERED that Peter Van brugh Livingston Esqr. as Treasurer of this Congress advance to John R. Livingston Esqr. the sum of One thousand pounds and take his receipt for the same.
Robt. Benson Secy.
£1000.

In provincial Congress New York Die Veneris May 10th., 1776.

Henry Wisner Junr. Esquire having applied to the Committee of Safety for the Premium for erecting a powder Mill, is entitled to receive the same on giving Security and entering into Contract. Mr. Wisner also informed the Congress that there is a very considerable sum due to him from the Colony, on the resolution of the provincial Congress for manufacturing of Gun-powder—That he intends to have his partner bound with him in the Contract for erecting a Powder Mill—That he requests the sum of One hundred and fifty pounds from the Treasury on his Bond for that Sum in part of either of the Sums above mentioned.

THEREUPON ORDERED that Peter Van Brugh Livingston Esquire as Treasurer of this Congress advance to Henry Wisner Junr. Esquire the Sum of One hundred and fifty Pounds on his Bond payable the first day of July next.
John McKesson Secry.

Recd. May 14th., 1776. from P. V. B. Livingston by th hands of Gerard Bancker One hundred and fifty pounds agreeable to the within Order, and for which Sum I have delivered to the Treasurer a Bond Executed by myself and dated the 11th., instant.
£150. Henry Wisner Junr.

On May 11, 1776, Henry Wisner, jr., signed a bond for £150 to the Treasurer of Congress, for which he received cash.

The Congress, in May 1776, voted £200 to [Col] William Allison for the purchase of Salt Petre. From May 21, to Aug. 30 of that year, he expended £76 for 255 pounds; a part of which "was purchased in New York shortly before the evacuation and could not be got out and therefore lost". The Congress, June 1, 1776, voted \$500 to Col. Allison for the same material.

Between June 9, 1776. and June 9, 1777, Henry Wisner, jr., and Moses Phillips made 14,737 pounds of Gun Powder, as stated by the Committee of Wallkill Precinct, Ulster County, on June 28, 1777. This Powder was made in consequence of a resolution of the Congress, June 9, 1775. Between the same dates, John Carpenter & Co. made 3,725 pounds in Orange County, according to the statement of the County Committee. The Congress, or Convention, July 12, 1776, voted £100 to John R. Livingston for erecting a Powder Mill; and, July 19, £200 to John Carpenter for like services.

The brigantine "Grant", June 10, 1776, brought 250 barrels of Powder from Sollicoffre Freres & Wilkie, of Marseilles, to the West Indies on its way to this Province. (See also Sloop "Nancy" in the Chapter on "Privateers").

On July 8, 1776, 53 casks of Powder arrived in Providence, R. I. They were forwarded, through Windham, Conn., to Red Hook, in Dutchess County. In August, of that year, all

the Powder in New York City was taken by boats to Albany, Fort Constitution and Stamford, Conn., to escape the invasion of the British. The Powder for Fort Constitution was afterward sent to Gen. Schuyler, at the North. The Committee of Safety, Sept. 14, ordered £200 paid to Henry Wisner for the purchase of Salt Petre. Powder was also sent from Albany into Tryon County.

On Sept. 19, 1776, Congress appointed Henry Wisner, sr., Robert Yates, William Harper, Matthew Adgate and Doctor Joseph Crane a Committee to make Discoveries and Assays of Sulphur, Lead and Flint; and voted \$500 to the Committee. Mr. Adgate also acknowledged the receipt of \$500. The Committee, 1776-1778, expended £1389. After the preliminary investigations, Matthew Cantine, William Harper and Jonathan Lawrence were created Commissioners to Explore Mines of Lead and Sulphur, and to Erect works for the manufacture of Salt, Sulphur &c.

State of New York Dr. to William Harper one of the Commissioners for erecting works for Salt Sulphur flints

1777			
May 25	To 1 day to Springfield to engage Mr. Spencer to contract with the Onoida Indians for use of their Saltspring	£	8
" 30	To 6 days in company with Caspar Houdt chimist to view the Sulphur Springs & to determing where to erect the works at Andrew's Town at 8/ Pr day.....	2	8
June 15	To 16 days in Company with Major Laurence to view the Salt Springs at Orisque, Onoida & Springfield and trying Several experiments on the Salt Springs in the different places & contracting with Mr. Stoudt@8/ pr day.....	6	8
June 26	To 10 days travling & exploring the Sulphur mines at Schohary, for Contracting for the Same and for Lands to Erect the works thereon necessary for manufacturing the Same	4	
July 5	To 5 days in Company with Hugh Alexander to Explore and make experiments on the Salt & flint mines @ 3/	2	
1778			
Feby 14	To 35 days, To Ajores. 9 to Poughkeepsie waiting on the Legislature there 17 days travel'd from thence to Salsbury and Ancrom to prepare Stove for the Sulphur works	14	
Octob 5	To 12 days To a journey to Ancrom Poughkeepsie obtaining an order on the Treasury for £700 at Kingston from there to Col. Livingston to pay for the Stoves &c.....	4	16
1779			
Jany. 1	To 23 days to a journey to Schohary to Inspect the Sulphur work hiring men to cut wood.....	9	4
1780			
Feby 21	To 5 days, to a journey to Schohary to inspect the Sulphur works & Settle with Mr. Stoudt.....	2	
			<hr/>
			£45 4

Auditors Office New York Octo 13th. 1785 The Committee appointed by law to Instrut me have examined the above account & have directed That William Harper Esq^r. must be credited for the above Sum of forty five pounds 4/ on his account of Comissioner of Sequestration.

Peter T. Curtenius State Aud^r.

Gerard Bancker Esq^r Treasurer.

Mr Harper together with other Commissioners of Sequestration for Tryon County have accounted for the Sequestered property Sold by them & there will be a ballance coming to them & therefore you are requested to pay the within Sum of forty five pounds 4/ to W^m Harper Esq^r.

Gerard Bancker Esq^r Treasurer.

Peter T. Curtenius State Aud^r.

Received May 6th. 1786 from Gerard Bancker, Treasurer, Forty five Pounds, four Shillings. in full for the within Acct^t.

£45 4 0

W^m. Harper

The Commissioners employed John Waggener to do the practical work. Casper Stout, the chemist, employed Johannes Lawyer to make moulds for the Sulphur, in November, 1777. Lawyer boarded Stout, and also "rode" loads of clay, sand and stone to the Sulphur works.

The Committee of Ulster County made these payments, in 1776: — Oct. 25, £2 to Elias Hasbrouck for bringing Powder from John Livingston's Magazine; Oct. 26, £3.15.0 to Philip Swart for carrying Powder from New Windsor for the Regiments of Colonels Snyder and Pawling; same date, the freight on Powder from Kingston to Newburgh.

The Committee of Orange County, in 1777, ordered Lieut. Joseph Conkling's Company to guard the Powder Mill of John Carpenter. On May 3, of that year, the Provincial Congress ordered men to be raised to guard the Powder Mills in the Precincts of Rhinebeck, Wallkill and Cornwall.

In Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York Kingston May 3d 1777.

Resolved that the Committee of the Precinct of Rhinebeck in the County of Dutchess and the Committee of the Precinct of Wallkill in the County of Ulster and the Committee of the Precinct of Cornwall in the County of Orange be directed to raise a Company in each of the said Precincts to continue in Service till the first day of July next unless sooner discharged consisting of one Lieutenant three Sergeants & twenty four Privates in order to guard the several Powder Mills in each of the said Precincts

Resolved that the officers be allowed Contin^l. Pay & fifteen shillings per Week for Rations and the non commissioned officers and Privates contin^l. Pay and twelve shillings per week for Rations and be under the command of the Proprietors of the said Mills

Resolved that the Committees above named call out a part of the Militia of the said Precincts to mount Guard at the said Mills till the said Companies are compleated and that they be also under the command of the Proprietors of the said Mills and be allowed the above Pay and subsistence.

Rob^t. Benson Secr^y.

In Provincial Congress for the State of New York June 9th 1777.

Whereas sundry Mills and other Manufactories for the making of Gun powder and musketts are now erected and about to be erected within this Colony; and for as much as all such manufactories will greatly tend both to the immediate Defence and future wealth of this Colony —

Resolved therefore that for every Hundred weight of good Gun powder which upon due proof shall be certified by the Committee of the County where any powder Mill is or shall be erected, to have been manufactured within this Colony and to have been delivered to the said Committee, the Bounty of five pounds shall be paid to the manufacturer thereof over & above the price of such Powder: And for every hundred good Musketts of proof so certified, the Bounty of Twenty Pounds — The Bounties aforesaid to continue for twelve months from the date of this Resolve.

John McKesson Secr^y.

In Convention of the State of New York, Poughkeesie Jany., 8, 1778.

The Committee appointed to examine the Accounts of Henry Wisener Esqr. relative to Salt Peter and Bounty on Gun Powder reported as follows to wit, That it appears to them that a Part of the Salt Peter which Mr. Wisner hath purchased for the Use of this State consisting of 2420 3/4 is unattanted with such Vouches of its being made of Materials collected within

this State as are required by a Resolution of Convention in that Case made and Provided and that in Consequence thereof the Auditor Genl. refuses to Audit his Accounts of the Same that Nevertheless from the local Situation of the several Manufacturers of the Said Salt Peter your Committee are Satisfied that the said Salt Peter was made from Materials collected within this State and are of Oppinion that a Strict compliance with the Letter of the Said Resolution in this Case to be dispensed with and do therefore recommend the following Resolution to wit. Resolved that the Auditor Genl. of this State be and hereby authorized and directed to Audit the said Accounts for payment notwithstanding there being unattanted with the necessary Vouches as aforesaid. That as to the GunPowder manufactured at Mr. Wisner's Mills it appears to your Committee that near two thousand weight thereof hath been delivered to the order of the convention of this State and that the remainder was delivered to the Several Orders of Genl. Washington and Genl. Schuyler at diferent times excepting about one thousand Weight thereof remaining in the Powder House and ready to be delivered to the Order of this State that the Said Powder agreeable to a Resolution of Provincial Congress should have been delivered to the Committees of the Respective Counties where it was manufactured, but that the aforesaid Applications and Orders prevented a Compliance therewith, that Mr. Wisner's answering the Demands of the Generals aforesaid was highly expedient; as a speedy Supply of that Article was indispensibly Necessary to promote the Public Good and that he has fully complied with the Spirit of the said Resolution and do therefore recommend the following Resolution to wit. Resolved that the Auditor Genl. of this State be and he is Hereby authorized and directed to Audit Mr. Wisner's Accounts of the Same for payment notwithstanding their being unattanted with the Necessary Vouches Required by the Letter of the Said Resolution.

The said Report being read. Resolved that this convention do approve of the said Report of their Committees and that the same stand Confirmed.

Robt. Benson Secry.

On Jan. 8, 1778, the Legislature ordered the Auditor General to audit the accounts of Henry Wisner jr for 2420 lbs of Salt Petre (although not attended with the proper vouchers) because "the said Salt Petre was made from Materials collected within this State":—

In Convention of the State of New York, Poughkeepsie Jany 8th 1778.

The Committee appointed to examine the Accounts of Henry Wisner Esquire relative to bounty on Gun Powder reported that as to the Gun Powder manufactured at Mr Wisner's mills it appears to your Committee that near two thousand weight thereof hath been delivered to the Order of the Convention of this State & that the Remainder was delivered to the several Orders of Genl. Washington & Genl. Schuyler at different Times, excepting about One Ton Weight thereof remaining in the Powder House & ready to be delivered to the Order of this State. That the said Powder agreeable to a Resolution of Provincial Congress should have been delivered to the Committees of the respective Counties where it was manufactured, but that the aforesaid Applications & Orders presented a Compliance therewith. That Mr Wisners answering the Demands of the Generals aforesaid was highly expedient; as a speedy Supply of that Article was indispensibly Necessary to promote the public Good & that he has fully complied with the Spirit of the said Resolution.

The Committee, therefore recommended, and the Convention approved, a direction to the Auditor General to audit Mr Wisner's accounts although they were "unattended with the necessary Vouchers required by the Letter of the said Resolution".

The State of New York

To Henry Wisner & Co

Dr.

To Bounty on 14737 lb Gun Powder Manufactured in Ulster County by Henry Wisner Sen ^r . from July 9 1777.....	1/ Pr lb	£736	17
To Bounty on 3725 Manufactured in Orange County from June 9 1776 to June 9th 1777	1 Pr lb	186	5
		<hr/>	
		£923	2

Cr			
By Cash Rec ^d of the Treasurer for which I gave my bond	£150	0	0
By d ^o Borrowed	200	0	0
	<hr/>		
		350	0 0
		<hr/>	
		£573	2 0

Feby 25. 1778

Examined & Allowed the above Ballance of five Hundred & Seventy three pounds Two Shillings
Comfort Sands Aud Secy.

To Peter V B Livingston Esqr

Rec^d March 24 1778 from P V B Livingston by the Hands of Gerard Bancker five Hundred and Seventy three pounds two Shillings in full for the within Account

Henry Wisner Jun^r.

In 1778, it was resolved that Powder should be delivered on the order of the Governor or the Council of Safety. A large Magazine was located at Fishkill, where the price was stated to have been \$6 per pound, in 1779. The State stored the largest quantity of Powder in Albany. It was under the control of Hendrick Roseboom, who was nearly 70 years of age at the time. For many years before the breaking out of the War, he had stored Powder for the Colony. On June 10, 1777, an entry in his books showed that 100 barrels of Powder had been "loaded by order of Mr. Philip Van Rensselaer, 25 wagons, each 4 barrels". This large requisition was sent to the North for the operations that ended in the surrender of Burgoyne in the fall of that year.

Early in the War, the Albany County Committee paid 1/- each for 40 Powder Horns; but, later, they were quoted at 3/6. Bullet Pouches were made of sheepskin

Flints

Recd Decr 7 1775 of Peter T. Curtenius Tenboxes bullets & buck Shott Two hundred pounds in Each & three Kegs flints gt Nine Thousand five hundred flints which I promise to Deliver to Abm Yates Esqr at Albany, he paying me the Customary freight, having Signed Two receipts of the same date, the one being accomplisht the other is to stand void

Isaac Fonda

(The proportion was 1 ball to 5 flints e. g.)

	Ball	Flints
Trion County	600	3000
Westchester	800	4000
Ulster	400	2000
Duttches	1000	5000
Albany	2000	9500
Suffolk	400	2000
Do	200	1000
Do	400	2000
	<hr/>	
	5800	28500
New York	1350	Lead
	<hr/>	
	7150	

[Comment by Peter T. Curtenius, Commissary] the above Lead and ball I delivered before Mr. Norwood was appointed and was sent to the County Committees for the Militia.

The same proportion of 1 to 5 holds good in the following:—

The Proportion of 50,000 Flints and 10,000 lb of Ball to be sent to the several Counties of this Colony —

	Flints	Ball	
To New York	9000	1800	1350 Delivd
Albany	10000	2000	Sent
Tryon	3000	0600	All sent
Dutchess	5000	1000	Sent
Westchester	6000	1200	Sent
Ulster	2000	0400	Sent
Orange	3000	0600	
Suffolk	3000	0600	Sent
Queens	3000	0600	not to be sent without orders
Kings	0750	0150	
Richmond	0750	0150	
Charlotte	1500	0300	
Cumberland	2250	0450	
Glocester	0750	0150	
	<hr/> 50000	<hr/> 10000	

I approve the above disposition

New York 13 Decr 1775

Alexr McDougall [Col. 1st Line]

The Provincial Congress, or Convention, July 26, 1776, voted £70 to Messrs. Marsh, Stevens and Sessions for transporting Flints to the counties of Cumberland and Gloucester. On Dec. 10, 1777, the Treasurer received cash from John Moore which he, in return, had received from a Commissary who had taken Ball and Flints that were sent to Tryon County, vizt: for

400 lb Ball at 8 ^d	£20. 0. 0
3000 Flints at 40/	6. 0. 0
	<hr/> £26. 0. 0
Deduct so much Mr Moore pd freight.....	17. 0
	<hr/> £25. 3. 0

Lead

Lead was the most difficult of the warlike stores to secure. The Committee, named above, did not discover any paying mines of that article. (See "Public Papers of George Clinton", Vol. II, pp. 489 and 498). As it was impossible to import Lead, the Troops from this State resorted to pewter dishes as material for their Bullets. At Fort Montgomery, even the weights on fishing-nets were used for this purpose. Small quantities of Lead were brought from Connecticut. Finally, early in 1776, a happy thought came over the Provincial Congress. Here is the story, as told by Peter T. Curtenius, in making up his Accounts against the United States:—

The reason that there is no account of Purchases Produced by P. T. C. is because by a Resolve of the Provincial Congress the Window Leads were taken out of the Windows of the Inhabit-

ants in the City of New York & deliv'd to P T Curtenius then Commissary of the Provincial Congress amounting to Something above 100 Tons w^t for which the Citizens were paid for by the Treasurer of the State after the War was over at 9^d pr lb this is the reason why It does not appear in P T C acct of Purchases — the 4 Ton 7.1 — was sent by P T C to Brig^r Genl Geo Clintons Encampment at Westchester the 12 Ton was Sent up to Orange County as a place of Safety & afterwards was delivd to J Rudduch who was a Contin^l Officer & the remainder Say 6324 was Sent up to Albany & delivd to Phil Vanrenselaer who was a Military Store Keeper for the United States —

This is the form of Certificate that was given by Daniel Dunscomb:—

1776 State of New York to Paulus Banta Dr.
July. For 124 lb. Window Lead taken from my House by Order of Convention for
public use as pr Danl. Dunscomb's Certificate at 9^d pr W..... £4.13.—

New York 7th Decem^r 1784 I have examin'd the above account and allow to be due thereon the Sum of Four Pounds thirteen shillings Currency which please to pay Mr. Nicholas Bogart on his producing Mr. Banta's Receipt on the Back of this Accot.

Gerard Bancker Esqr. Treasurer.

Peter T. Curtenius State Audr.

[Indorsed, as follows]

Rece'd New York 7th Decem^r. 1784 from Gerard Bancker Treasurer of the State the Sum of Four Pounds thirteen shillings in full of the within Account.

£4.13.. 0

Paulus Banta.

New York the 7th Decem^r. 1784.

I Certify that there was taken out of the house of Paulus Banta in Dey Street One hundred & twenty four pounds of window leads for Public service by order of Convention.

Peter T. Curtenius Esqr. Auditor.

Daniel Dunscomb.

A deposition of Edward Blagge, made on Feb. 14, 1785, states " that sometime in the Month of July in the year of 1776. a Number of Men came to the house of Capt George Codwise and took from the Windows of the Dwelling House of the said George Codwise a Number of Leaden sash weights & put them in a Cart with a Number of Others, & when this deponent ask'd what Authority they had for so doing he was answer'd 'twas by Public Authority ".

The following is the only claim that appears from any locality outside the City of New York:—

State of New York to Frederick Roorbach Dr
For 91 1/4 lb Lead Weights delivered for public use as pr Certificate from Robert
Boyd, junr Chairman of Ulster County Committee a 9^d pr lb..... £3. 8. 3

I hereby certify that Mr Frederick Roorbach delivered to me as Chairman of the Committee for the County of Ulster Ninety one pounds and a Quarter of lead, and that the same was made into Bullets and used by the Militia of the County aforesaid when going to Forts Montgomery and Clinton in the Month of July 1776 —

New York 30th December 1784.

Robt. Boyd Junr.

[The account was allowed by the Auditor-General on Jan. 10, 1785; and paid the same date.]

Previous to the removal of the Window Leads belonging to the private citizens of New York, Samuel Prince and two assistants, on June 5, 1776, took the Leads from the City Hall and the Exchange; and, on July 12, 36 bars of Lead, weighing 1069 pounds, were taken from Jacobus Depeyster. John Davis. July 17, 1776 charged the Committee of Poughkeepsie 9^d per pound for 41 pounds of Lead. Daniel Dunscomb was paid by a law passed May 12, 1784.

Window Leads were taken from the houses of these citizens:

Abrams Andrew	Breested Andrew	De Peyster Cornelia (Mrs.)	Grigg Henry
Abrams Anthony	Brevoort Elias	De Peyster Nicholas	Griswold Joseph
Ackly Anthony	Brevoort Henry	De Peyster William	Groesbeck Elizabeth (Mrs.)
Algier (Mrs.)	Brewerton George	Des Brosses Elias	Hallett James
Alner John	Brewerton Jacob	Des Brosses James	Hallett Joseph
Alsop John	Brinckerhoff Abraham	Dickson David, Capt.	Halstead Phebe
Alstyne Elizabeth	Broome Samuel	Dobson Thomas	Ham Coenrad W.
Anderson Elbert	Brower Abraham	Dodge Amos	Hammond Elizabeth (Mrs.)
Anthony Nicholas	Brower Jeremiah	Dodge Samuel	Hardenbrook Abel
Anthony Nicholas N.	Brower John	Drake Jasper	Hardenbrook Theophilus
Aspinwall John	Brower Peter	Duane (Mrs.)	Hardenbrook William
Bache Theophylact	Brown John	Dudley John	Haring Elbert
Ball Cornelia (Mrs.)	Brown Mary (Mrs.)	Duncan George	Harris Richard
Banta Paulus	Brown Thomas	Dunscornb Daniel	Harrison George
Barclay Andrew	Brownjohn William	Dunscornb Edward	Harsin Garrit
Barclay Henry, Rev.	Buller Jane	Dunscornb John	Hayes (Mrs.)
Barnes Mary	Burke (Mrs.)	Dunscornb Samuel	Haynes Joseph
Barnes Phebe	Burling Lancaster	Duryee Abraham	Henderson Thomas
Barrea Francis	Burras Lawrence	Duryee John	Henshaw Daniel, Capt.
Barrow Thomas	Butler William	Dutch Church Convention	Heyer William, Col.
Bassett (Mrs.)	Byvanck Evert	of the	Hicks Whitehead
Bassett Francis	Byvanck John	Duyckinck Gerardus	Hildreth Benjamin
Bauman Sebastian, Maj.	Callow Stephen	Eagles William	Hitchcock Daniel
Bayard Samuel	Car Anthony	Ebbetts Daniel	Hodgeson John
Bancker Adrian	Carmer Henry	Elliott John	Holland Henry
Bancker Evert	Carpenter Elizabeth	Ellison Thomas	Hopkins George
Bancker John	Carroll James	Elsworth Johannes (Mrs.)	Hopper Matthew
Beekman (Mrs.)	Cheesman Thomas	Elsworth Theophilus	Hopper Rynear
Beekman Abraham	Clark John	Elsworth William, sr.	Housman Aurt
Beekman Gerard G., jr.	Clarke James, Dr.	Elsworth William, jr.	Howard Sheffield
Beekman Gerard William	Clarke Thomas, Capt.	Fangere Lewis, Dr.	Hoyer Peter
Beekman Henry	Clarkson David	Farman Samuel	Hughes, Mary Walton
Beekman James	Clopper Peter	Farmer Maria	(Mrs.)
Beekman John	Cockcroft William	Fell John	Hunt Davis
Beekman Samuel	Cockle Hannah (Mrs.)	Filkin Francis	Hunt Jane
Beekman Theo's	Codwise George, Capt.	Finch Alexander	Hyer Walter
Beekman Wm. & Family	Cooley Francis	Fine Frederick	Jandine Charles
Bend Grove	Cornelison Michael	Foght John M.	Jarvis James
Bender Matthew	Couwenhoven Nicholas	Forbes Gilbert	Jauncey James, jr.
Benson Benjamin	Covenhoven Edward	Forbes Joseph	Jauncey John
Benson Robert	Crolius John	Fox Mary (Mrs.)	Jauncey Mary (Mrs.)
Blake Jonathan	Crommelin Robert	Franklin James	Jay Frederick
Blau Cornelia (Mrs.)	Crooke Annahe (Mrs.)	Franklin John	Johnson Jane (Mrs.)
Bockee Abraham	Crooke Elizabeth (Mrs.)	Franklin Samuel	Johnson John, Capt.
Bogart Henry C.	Crosfield Stephen	Franklin Walter	Johnson Samuel
Bogart Nicholas, Capt.	Cruger Henry	Fraunces Samuel	Johnson Simeon
Bogert Cornelius	Cruger John	Gainie Hugh	Jones Humphrey
Bogert Elizabeth (Mrs.)	Curtenius Peter T.	Gautier Andrew	Jones Margaret (Mrs.)
Bogert Jacobus	Dale Robert, Capt.	Giffing George	Kelly William
Bogert John	Davis Benjamin	Gilbert John	Kemmeny Engelbart, Dr.
Bogert Nicholas	Deall Samuel	Gilbert William	Kendall Mary (Mrs.)
Bogert Peter	Deane William	Goelet Peter	Kennedy Archibald
Bonta Jacob	De Lancey John	Gomez Moses	Ketellas Abraham, Rev.
Bouvelot James	De Lancey John Peter	Graham Ennis	Ketellas Peter, jr.
Bowne Samuel	De Lancey Peter	Gregg David	Kibbel Stephen
Brasher Abraham	Delaplaine William	Griffith Robert	Kiersted Rulef, Dr.
Brasier Meads	Denning William	Griffiths John, Capt.	King Linus

Kip Abraham	Mercier William	Remsen Henry	Stoutenburgh Peter
Kip Henry	Mesier Abraham	Remsen Jacob	Sweedland Christopher
Kip Jane (Widow)	Mesier Peter	Richards Paul	Talman William
Kip Leonard	Milliner William	Richards Stephen	Taylor John
Kippin William	Misnard Daniel	Riker Andrew	Ten Eyck Abraham
Kissick Philip	Moncrieff Thomas	Riker Henry	Ten Eyck Anthony
Knack Reinier	Montanye (Mrs.)	Riker John	Ten Eyck Daniel
Kortright Lawrence	Montanye John	Rivington James	Ten Eyck Mary (Mrs.)
Laight Edward	Montanye Joseph	Robert Christopher	Teppet Stephen
Lasher John	Moore Benjamin, sr.	Robertson Alexander	Tetard John Peter
Latham Daniel	Moore John	Roome Jacob	Thurman John, sr.
Latham John	Moore Lambert	Roome Luke	Thurman John, jr.
Latham Joseph	Moore Michael	Roorbach Frederick	Tiebout Teunis
Lawrence Augustin	Moore Thomas William	Roorbach John	Tillou Peter
Lawrence Caleb	Moore William	Roosevelt Isaac	Todd Sarah (Mrs.)
Lawrence Catharine (Mrs.)	Morton John	Roosevelt Jacobus	Tolmie Norman
Lawrence John	Murray Robert	Roosevelt Nicholas	Totten Joseph
Lawrence Thomas	Myer John R.	Rutgers Elizabeth (Mrs.)	Towt Robert
Leake Ann (Mrs.)	Myers Myer	Rutgers Henry	Troup John I.
Leake John	Neilson William	Rutherford Walter, Maj.	Troup Robert, Capt.
Leary John, sr.	Nicoll Charles	Sackett Samuel	Tucker Thomas
Leaycraft Viner	Nicoll Edward	Sands Comfort	Turk Aha's
Lee John	Oakes Thomas	Sarly Jacob	Turner John
Lefferts Jacobus	Ogsbury Alexander	Schermerhorn John, Capt.	Ustick Henry
Lester Joseph	Oothout John	Schuyler Elizabeth (Mrs.)	Ustick William
Lispenard Leonard	Oudenaarde Henry	Schuyler John	Van Alstyne Abraham
Livingston Elizabeth (Mrs.)	Panton Francis	Schuyler Samuel	Van Alstyne John
Livingston John	Parceles Abraham	Seaman Edmond	Van Alstyne Roome
Livingston Philip	Payne Ann (Mrs.)	Sears Isaac	Van Antwerp Jacobus
Livingston Robert	Pearsall Thomas	Sebring Bannat	Van Buren Beekman, Dr.
Livingston Robert G.	Pearse William	Sebring Cornelius	Van Cortlandt Augustus
Long John	Pell Samuel	Shand Mary	Van Cortlandt John
Lott Abraham	Pettit Thomas	Sharp Richard	Van Cortlandt William
Lott Abraham P.	Phillips Charles	Shoals John, Capt.	Van derbilt John
Louden Samuel	Phoenix Daniel	Sickels Robert	Van derspeigle John
Lowey Michael	Pinto Rachel	Sickels Zachariah	Van der Voort Peter
Ludlow Cary	Play Hannah (Mrs.)	Silvester Francis	Van der Water William
Ludlow Gabriel	Prince Samuel	Simson Solomon	Van Dolsem John
Ludlow William	Provoost David	Smith Abraham	Van Drill William
Lupton William	Provoost Eve (Mrs.)	Smith Ann (Mrs.)	Van Dum Catarine
Lyng John Burt	Provoost Peter	Smith Barnardus	Van Dum Sarah
Lynson Catharine (Mrs.)	Puffendorf (Mrs.)	Smith Christopher	Van Dursen Peter
McAdam William	Quackenbos Walter	Smith John	Van Dyck Abraham
McAlpin Robert	Quackenbush Johannes	Smith Thomas	Van Dyck Jacobus
McCready James	Quackenbush Nicholas	Smith William	Van Gelder Abraham
McEvers Charles	Quick Abraham	Smith William Peartree	Van Gelder Colin
McEvers James	Quick Jacobus	Spraggs Samuel	Van Horne Augustus
McKenny John	Quill Thomas, Capt.	Stagg John	Van Horne David
McKinly William	Ramsay John	Stanton George	Van Horne Samuel
Mallet Jonathan	Randall Thomas	Steele Stephen	Van Keuren Margaret
Marsalis Peter	Rapalje Garret	Stephany John Sebastian	(Mrs.)
Marschalk Francis	Rapalje Rem	Stevens John	Van Renst Catharine
Marston Nathaniel	Ray John	Stewart Alexander	(Mrs.)
Marston Thomas	Ray Robert	Steymets Benjamin	an Solingen Godardus
Martin John	Reade John	Steymets Christopher	Van Varck Effie
Masterton David	Reed James	Stiles Daniel	Van Varck James
Matthewman Catharine	Remney William	Stout Benjamin	Van Varick Guiliam
Maxwell William	Remsen (Mrs.)	Stoutenbergh Tobias	Van Vleeck Henry
Mead Isaac	Remsen George	Stoutenburgh Isaac	Ven Vleeck John

Van Vorhis Jacob	Vredenburg Matthias	Watar Agnes	Wickham William
Van Wagenen Huybert	Vredenburg William	Watson Jacob	Williams Erasmus
Van Wagenen Jacob	Waddle (Mrs.)	Watts John, jr.	Williams William
Van Wyck Theodorus	Waldron Kilah (Mrs.)	Weeks Peezard	Witter Thomas
Van Zandt Jacobus	Waldron Richard	Wells James	Wolfe David
Van Zandt Peter	Waldron Sarah (Mrs.)	Wendover Hercules	Wood John
Varick Guiliam	Walker John	Wendover Thomas	Woodward John
Varick John	Walton Cornelia	Wessels Francis	Wright John G., Dr.
Verplanck (Mrs.)	Walton Jacob	Wetherhead Rachel (Mrs.)	Yates Richard
Verplanck Samuel	Walton William	Wetzell John	Zuricker John
Vredenburg John	Wardell Thomas	Whiteman Henry	

In July, 1776, the Provincial Congress, or Convention, voted £40 to Nathaniel Sackett for transporting Lead in Dutchess County; £50 to Henry Wisner, jr., for transporting Lead to the Counties of Orange and Ulster; and £70 to Messrs. Marsh, Stevens and Sessions for transporting Lead to the Counties of Cumberland and Gloucester.

The 100 tons of Lead secured from the windows in New York City proved invaluable. The fate of the American cause might have been much more doubtful, had it not been for this supply. From July to December, 1776, about 20 tons of this lead had been delivered to the Army. In July and August, a large part of it was shipped to Col. Levi Pawling, in Gen. James Clinton's Encampment; to Nathaniel Sackett and Jonathan Platt, in Dutchess County; and to Henry Wisner, in Ulster and Orange Counties — £20. 0. 6 having been paid to the latter, Oct. 23, by the Treasurer of the Provincial Congress. The Committee of Ulster County, Oct. 25, paid 4/6 to Johannes Hardenbergh for freight on Lead; and, also, the same amount to William Elsworth for freight paid "for Lead Carried to Kingston from N. Y. of which the lower end of the County had none". Some of the last named Lead was afterward carted from Kingston to Newburgh.

1776		State of New York to Henry Bogart Dr.	
Nov ^r	10	To Cartage for Sash Leads from Hobuck & Newark	£3. 4.
		To Cartage down to the Ferry.....	10.
		To casting 15 C ^t Lead into Musket Ball @ 8/—.....	6.
1784		To 15 Boxes for the Ball — 2/—.....	1. 10.
July	10	To my Wages going to Hackensack to dig up the Bullets & carting them to the Landing 4 days @ 10/—.....	2.
		To 9 New Boxes the old ones being rotten	18.
		To freight paid to the Boatman from Hackinsack including cartage to the Barracks	12.
			<hr/> £14. 14.

This bill was audited and paid May 15, 1786. The State, May 29, 1777, paid a bill of the Committee of Newburgh Precinct, dated July 4, 1776, for 186 3/4 pounds of Lead, at 8^d., delivered to Col Hasbrouck's Regiment at Fort Montgomery.

Flags

Here is a bill for Flags:—

1776		State of New York to Eliza & Grove Bend, Dr.		
June 17	To	7 ps brown Hessian Linnen deld Richd Kip	£14. 14. 0	
24		8 yds Yellow Taffety 14/—	5. 12. 0	
		4 1/2 do White do 14/—	3. 3. 0	
		19 yds Blue Italian Silk 13/6	12. 16. 6	
		1 3/4 yds Green do 13/6	1. 3. 7	
		4 Skains Silk 1/4	5. 4	
		7 1/2 yds Pink Lute string 10/—	3. 15. 0	
		2 2/3 yds Green do 10/—	1. 6. 8	
the above was for Colours for the Regiments in the New York Line.				£42. 16. 1

Horses

Horses were usually paid for in what were called "Horse Notes".

Arrangement of the Business of purchasing 600 Horses for the Use of the Army.

No. of the Districts	Purchasing Districts	Names of Purchasers	No. of Horses to be purchased by each
1	Goshen Precinct in Orange County	Joseph Wood of Goshen	33
2	Cornwal Precinct in Orange County and such part of the County as lies on the South Side of the Mountain	Ebenazar Woodhull of Bloominggrove.	17
3	Westchester County	Major Nathan ^l Delivan Courtlands Manor.	20
4	Kingston, Hurly, Marble Town and Rochester in the County of Ulster	Cornelius D. Wynkoop of Hurley	40
5	Any part of the County of Ulster except Hurley, Kingston, Rochester and Marble Town	James Hunter of Shawangunck	60
6	The Precincts of Philips, Fred'k ^s . Burgh, South East and Rumbout in Dutchess County	Platt Rogers of Rumbout Precinct	30
7	The Precincts of Poughkeepsie, Charlotte, Beekmans, Paulings & Amenia in Dutchess County	Nath ^l . Platt of Charlotte Prec ^t .	60
8	Rhinebeck & N. East Precincts in Dutchess County, East Camp & the Manor of Livingston in Albany County	Samuel Tenbroeck of the manor of Livingston	60
9	Claverack, Kinderhook & Kings District in Albany County	Wm. Vn. Ness Junr. of Claverack	40
10	The East District of the Manor of Ransalier & the Districts lying to the Northward thereof and on the East Side of Hudson's River	Jacob Schermerhorne of Schotack	50
11	Great Imboght & Coxhacie Districts in y ^e County of Albany	Sam ^l . Vn. Veigheten of Catskill	20

No. of the Districts	Purchasing Districts	Names of Purchasers	No. of Horses to be purchased by each
12	Any part of the County of Albany lying on the South Side of the Mohawk the East side of Hudson's River and Northward of Coxhacie	Jacobus Teller of Schenectady	60
13	Any part of the County of Albany on the west side of Hudson's River, and North of the Mohawk	Dirck Swart of Stillwater	30
14	The County of Tryon	Jelles Fonda of Tryon County	80
			<hr/> 600

Forage

Richard Hatfield, Philip Pell, jr., Melancton Smith, Jonathan G. Tompkins and Micah Townsend were Commissioners of Forage. Andrew Coldelugh, H. E. Lutterbok and John Stagg were Commissaries of Forage. Abraham Furman was Issuer of Forage. Jonathan Douglass, Daniel Hearn, H. T. Helmenhausen, James Johnson, Hugh Newton and Martin Roberts were Forage Masters.

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 remove Grain, Forage, Cattle &c., in Westchester County, out of the way of the Enemy. (See the Special Committee of Westchester County in the Chapter on "The Commissioners of Sequestration").

The accounts of Richard Hatfield, Jonathan G. Tompkins and Micah Townsend, Forage Commissioners, amounted to £5024.0.3, from June 1777 to July 1778. On Jan. 2, 1778, the Council of Safety ordered an accounting from Melancton Smith, Agent to Purchase Forage.

A large part of the Forage was paid for in Certificates, receivable for Taxes, under the law of Feb. 12, 1780. Other laws relating to the impress of Forage, and the providing of Pasturage, were passed:— Apr. 2, 1778; Oct. 1, 1779; Oct. 8, 1779; Feb. 26, 1780; June 30, 1780; Oct. 5, 1780; and July 24, 1782. In Westchester County, considerable of the Forage was under the charge of Francis Chandonet, Assistant State Agent, for the use of the French Army; and of William Brown and John Haynes, Assistant State Agents, for the use of the American Army. The accounts of the several Assistant State Agents should be consulted for further details.

CLOTHING

Early in the War, large quantities of Linen, Shirts and Blankets were imported from France; but, when further importation was impossible, Clothing was either bought in Connecticut and Pennsylvania or "made up" in the country districts of this State. Shirts and "Home-spun" came from those districts; and it is probable that the linen-clad Americans owed the uniform success of their summer campaigns to the lightness of their clothing, as compared with the woolen fabrics of their Enemy.

No. of the Districts	Purchasing Districts	Names of Purchasers	No. of Horses to be purchased by each
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Robert Harpur was Chairman of the Clothing Committee; and Mr. Brasier was a member of the same Committee.

The accounts of Peter T. Curtenius, Commissary of the Provincial Congress to provide Clothing, Arms, Accoutrements &c., commenced, on June 3, 1775, with items for Pork, Rice Powder &c. On July 1, 1775, he was ordered to supply sundry utensils for the Troops of Connecticut. The Congress voted to him the following amounts:— Aug. 24, 1775, £20,000; Sept. 2, 1775, £5,000; Oct. 5, 1775, £7,000; July 9, 1776, £5,000; Aug. 29, 1776, £10,000 that he must borrow himself. The Committee of Safety voted these amounts to Mr. Curtenius: Jan. 17, 1776, £6,000; Mar. 27, 1776, £5,000; Apr. 12, 1776, £5,000.

The Legislature, Feb. 27, 1778, passed a Resolution that Mr. Curtenius "Commissary to Purchase Clothing for the State" be requested to purchase Clothing for the Troops in the service of the United States; and voted £7379.13.6, with a commission of 3 per cent to the Commissary. He was also voted £5,000, June 30, 1778; and he was given still further authority, Oct. 30, 1778, Mar. 11, 1780, and Mar. 14, 1780.

[PETER T. CURTENIUS, COMMISSARY, TO GERARD BANCKER, STATE TREASURER.]

Gent.

Philadelphia Octo. 20th 1776.

This Serves to Inform you that I have purchased at this place for the use of the N. York Troops

1109 pr. buck Skin breeches
1608 ful'd or Mill'd Stockings
85 felt hatts
1939 Check Shirts &
1928 White Shirts

All which I have had packt & stord in this City. I would have sent them (agreeable to a Resolve of Congress) to Head quarters but we received accounts yesterday that our army was going to retreat from N. York Iseland where they will stop God knows and therefore thought it most prudent to leave them here until I know where Head quarters will be fixt Besides the above I have purchased here Linen enough to make ab't Two thousand Shirts more which will be made in about 5 weeks. At Brunswick I have got about 400 pr Shoes ready & have engaged from different Shoemakers in the Jerseys about 1000 pr more which will be done by Christmas. At Hackinsack & Tappan I have got about 200 pr buckskin breeches & abt. 213 Deer Skins ready Drest abt. 400 Shirts 160 felt hatts 200 Rifel frocks 90 pr Shoes. As to Cloth & blankets I have not been able to get nor do I expect to get any because the Congress Secure for the troops all the woolens that come in here & there are orders in every Sea port town on the continent to do the Same all which will be sent to head quart^{rs}. where no doubt our troops will get their share. I shall Endeavor to get all I can but am afraid shall fall much short in procuring the whole quantity of Shoes Stockings & felt hatts & Leather breeches which you gave me orders to purchase they being very scarce. Would it not be proper to give the Committees in each County & town orders to purchase as many of these Articl^s as they could get It being Impossible for one man to procure the whole as times are now circumstansed.

I take the liberty to return the resolve of the Convention authorizing me to borrow ten Thousand pounds on the Crdt. of which I have not been able to get more than Three thousand Two hundred pounds & that was from Mr. I. Roosevelt this sum came vastly short to pay for the goods I had bought & therefore have been obliged to advance of my own Cash the Sum of £3844:0:6. & I owe £10651:6:1. more together amounts to £14495:6:7. say fifteen thousand pounds, which Sum should be glad the Convention would be pleased to send me by Mr. Dykeman as soon as possible at Paramus & beg that I may not be disappointed for I am almost exhausted & people calling on me daily for Cash. Our Convention money will not pass here &

therefore should be glad to have it in Continental money of which Mr. Livingston tells me you have lately rec'd. from here One hundred thousand dollars.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly June 17, 1780.

Whereas the Monies arising from the Sales of confiscated Estates and which by the Act entitled "An Act for the immediate Sale of part of the confiscated Estates" are appropriated to the purpose of purchasing Clothing and other necessities for the Troops of this State in the Service of the United States, are not yet come into the Treasury and the Wants of the said Troops rendering it necessary that the Clothing should be procured without Delay.

Resolved if the honble. the House of Assembly concur herein that Peter T. Curtenius Esqr. Commissary of Clothing for this State be directed immediately to repair to such of the neighboring States, as he shall judge most proper, and endeavour to purchase the said Clothing on the credit of this State; and the public Faith of this State is hereby pledged that the Legislature will provide for the payment thereof within three Months after such purchase in Bills to be emitted in pursuance of the Act of Congress of the 18th of March last with Interest at the rate of six per centum per annum.

The following were probably from Mr. Curtenius, as they appear to be in his handwriting:—

Estimate of Clothing in Philadelphia July 1780

Officers Suits of Good Second Cloth with Lining & Trimmings about	£500. 0.0
2 Linnen Jacknets & Breeches of Striped Holland or Dimithy or some such.	380. 0.0
two ruffled Shirts about	225. 0.0
two plain do	200. 0.0
4 stocks	67. 10.0
2 pr worsted Hosc	75. 0.0
2 pr thread do	90. 0.0
1 pr Boots	150. 0.0
2 pr Shoes	90. 0.0
1 Blanket	100. 0.0
1 Hatt	180. 0.0
	<hr/>
	£2057. 10.0

Soldiers Suits about \$300 Each

Stockings	£30 pr
Shoes about	£37. 10 per pair
Blankets	100
Hatts	£30
Shirts	£60

Officers Allotment about	£2000 Each 200 Suits	£400000
2800 Suits for Soldiers	300 do	840000
3600 pr Shoes	37. 10.	134000
1800 Hatts	30.	54000
3600 Shirts	60.	216000
3600 pr Stockings	30.	108000
1800 Blankets	100.	18000

£1770000

N. B. The present Markets being fluctuating & many Articles to be purchased from Second purchasers, may cause a difference from the above prices — but do not suppose more than £50000 to £100000, more or less.

Capt. Hamilton To the State of N York Dr. for Sundries delivd him for the use of his Artillery Company by P T Curtenius.

1776

Mar 10	To Cash pd Thomas Gardiner for Drummers & fifers Cloathing as Pr bill delivd	£15	5	3
	To Ditto pd Lt James Moore for Cloth &c.	23	9	6
	To 7 Pr blue Strouds 149 1/4 yds 12/.	89	11	
	To 2 Pr long Ells for lining 80/.	8	0	
	To 88 yds blue Shalloon 3/ 3.	14	7	6
	To 4 lb thread 7/	1	0	
	To 1 Pr Oznabrigs 70 Ells 2/4	8	3	4
	To 16 gross & 8 doz buttons 17/.	14	3	4
May 10	To 5 Gross do 17/	4	5	
	To 1 Gross Vest do		12	
July 20	To 8 Gross coat do 17/.	6	16	

£186 0 11

To Commissions which the State pd for purchasing the Goods 2 15 10

£188 16 9

N. B I delivd Copy of the above account to Capt Hamilton when I was at head quarters the beginning of June & he promised to Send the money to Mr McKesson as soon as he was in Cash —

The documents show that the following fabrics were used in the army: Forest Cloth, Blue Duffel, Red Baize, Royal Rib, Nankeen, Brown Jean, Fustian, Dimmity, Corduroy, Oznabrigs, Blue Shalloon, Blue Strouds, King's Blue, Saxon Green, White Rattinette, White Jean, White Shalloon. In addition to these names there also occur:—Cambrick, Fustian and Royal Rep. Duffels were either red, blue or drab. Ousingbrigs, or Osnabrigs, was a thin canvas originally used for the smaller sails of ships. The following seemed to be the prevailing prices, per yard:—Tow-Cloth, 2/3; Linen, 4/3; Red Duffels, 5/6; Yellow Taffety, 14/—; Italian Silk, 13/6; White Taffety, 14/—; Lutestring, 10/—.

The Flax Committee

The Provincial Congress, Mar. 8, 1776, voted £1333 to John Ramsay to employ the poor of New York City in spinning.

The work of the Flax Committee was of great importance. The Committee of Safety, Feb. 3, 1776 voted £50 to John Foster to purchase Tow Cloth at not to exceed 2/— per yard. Later in the year this action was taken:—

In Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York Fishkill October 3d 1776.

Resolved that A Committee be appointed to take in Charge all the Flax belonging to this Convention — That the said Committee be empowered and directed to have the same manufactured into yarn & cloth as soon as possible — And that in the employment of the spinners, they direct that a special regard be had to the poor late of New York —

Resolved that Mr. Robert Harper Colo [Abraham P.] Lott & Mr [Nathaniel] Sackett be a Committee for that purpose —

[On October 16, 1776 the Convention ordered that Mr. Harper be paid \$100 for carrying out the above Resolution.]

This Committee bought large quantities of hemp-seed for planting. On Oct. 16, 1776 The Committee of Safety voted £100 for the Manufacture of Flax into fabrics.

1776	State of New York to William Prevoost	Dr.
Novr: 19.	To One Quarters Rent of a Store for the use of A Linnen Manufactory under the direction of John Ramsey from the 19th of August 1776 at £50 P Annum	£12 10
[This account was audited and paid Oct. 16, 1786.]		

Shoes and Stockings

The Congress, Apr. 15, 1777, voted £600 to Cornelius C. Schoonmaker, Chairman of the Ulster County Committee, for Stockings and Blankets ordered by the Committee of Safety.

The Accounts relating to Shoes and Stockings are very full. Hides were collected by the several County Committees and sent to the tanners, chief among whom were John Anthony and Matthew Cantine. When tanned, the Leather was delivered to Mr. Curtenius, the Commissary of the Congress, to be made into new Shoes, or to repair old ones. Shoes were made by private individuals, collected by the Supervisors of Precincts, delivered to the County Committees and, in the end, reached the Commissary. An average price was 18/— to 20/— a pair. Stockings were made and delivered in the same way. A law, passed Mar. 19, 1778, required the Supervisors of each County to buy Shoes and Stockings; and a law of Mar. 8, 1779, apportioned the making of Shoes and Stockings among the several Counties; and allowed \$8 for shoes, and \$7 for Stockings. Heavy fines were laid upon delinquents.

In Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York May 10th 1777.

Ordered that the Treasurer of this State advance to Mr. Philip Leake the Sum of Two hundred Pounds on Account of Shoes & Woollen Stockings to be by him purchased, pursuant to an Order of this Convention of this Day, for the Use of the Troops of this State — that the sd. Treasurer deliver the said Sum to Daniel Dunscomb Esqr. to be by him conveyed to Mr. Leake & take his Receipt for the same.

£200:

By Order Abm. Ten Broeck

President

Attest Robt. Benson Secry.

Rec'd. May 13th 1777 from P. V. B. Livingston by the hands Gerard Bancker two hundred pounds pursuant to within Written Order.

£200

State of New York In Senate March 2nd 1778.

The Senate being informed that the Hides which the Convention of this State some time ago put into the hands of Messrs. Matthew Cantine and John Anthony at Marbletown to be tanned and dressed by them for the use of this State, or some considerable part of them are prepared for working up into Shoes.

Resolved if the honorable House of Assembly concur herein; That Colonel Peter T. Curtenius the Commissary appointed to procure Cloathing for the Troops raised under the Direction of this State, take the said Quantity of Leather into his Care and cause the same to be made up into Shoes with all possible Dispatch, to be delivered by him or his Order into the Cloathing Stores of this State; And that Mr. Curtenius be & he hereby is authorized to give Exemptions from Militia Duty to such Shoemakers, their Journeymen and Apprentices as he shall employ in making the said Shoes; to avail them respectively no longer than during the time they shall severally be in the said Employ

Ordered that Mr. Roosevelt carry a copy of the foregoing Resolution to the Honble. House of Assembly and desire their Concurrence thereto.

March 4th

A Message from the Honorable House of Assembly with their Resolution of Concurrence was received and read and is in the words following to wit —

“ State of New York. In Assembly March 4th 1778

Resolved that this House do Concur with the Honble. the Senate in their Resolutions authorizing Colo. Peter T. Curtenius to take the Leather therein mentioned into his Care and cause the same to be made up into Shoes for the Purposes therein directed, and to give such Exemptions as are therein mentioned ”.

Ordered that a Copy of the foregoing Resolution of this Senate & of the Resolution of Concurrence of the Honble. House of Assembly thereto, be delivered to Colo. Curtenius.

Robt. Benson Clk.

The following shows how the people were assessed to provide Shoes and Stockings for the Army :—

I certify that in the Year 1782 Capt Teunis Tappan Delivered for the use of Colo. Wisenfelts Regiment of Levies then stationed on the frontier a Quantity of Shoes and Stockings which had been assesed for Public Service and Deposited with him To the Best of his Recollection to the Quantity then in his possession Amounting to Five hundred and Eighteen Shoes and One hundred and forty One pair of Stockings but many of the Shoes were of Such bad Quality and impaired and the Stockings Damaged by moth that they were not Worth removing and Accordingly left in his hands and which I am informed and believe were afterwards Consumed in the Court House at poughkepsie When the Same was Destroyed by Fire.

Given under my Hand this Twentyeight Day of January

Geo Clinton.

The State Clothier

David Currie, Commissary to the New York Line, acted not only as a Seller (See “ Provisions ”) but he also bought Clothing in Boston, and other places in Massachusetts. His work commenced May 9, 1777, and extended for about two years. He was paid 24/— per day.

The Council of Safety, in June, 1777, for better security from the Enemy, removed the state Clothing Store from Fishkill to Kingston. The State Clothier, John Henry, delivered the Clothing to the several regiments. His accounts from March, 1777, to January, 1779, reached a total of £4157.10.5. The Legislature, Mar. 13, 1779, appointed him Director of Clothing at a Salary of 10/— per day. Another law, Sept. 23, 1779, authorized the Governor to appoint a State Clothier, to be paid £65 per month. James Black and George Dunn, as well as John Henry, appear as State Clothiers in the documents.

(EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF CONGRESS MARCH 23, 1779)

The Sub or State Cloathier is to receive from the Cloathier General the proportion of the Cloathing assigned for the troops of his State, out of the public cloathing imported, or purchased by Contentental Agents And from the State for which he is appointed, all the cloathing which may at Continental expence be purchased in such state; of the latter their Quality and price; he shall transmit exact accounts to the Cloathier General, and when required, Submit the Several Articles to the cloathier general's inspection or any person for that purpose deputed by him.

When from a deficiency in the public Stores the troops of any state shall not have received their allowance of cloathing the state cloathier is without delay to represent their wants particularly enumarated in return for that purpose to the executive authority of the state to which he belongs, requesting a Speedy and adequate supply —

And in case a state at its own expence shall give and deposit with him any cloathing for the more comfortable Subsistance of its Quota of troops in addition to the allowance made by Congress, he is strictly to pursue the directions of Such States And whereas discretionary changes of the Uniforms of Regts. have proved inconvenient and expensive the commander in chief is hereby authorized and directed according to the circumstances of supplies of Cloathing to fix and prescribe the Uniform as well with regard to the Colour and facings as the cut or fashion of the Cloaths to be worn by the troops of the respective states and Regmts. which shall as far as possible be complied with by all purchasing Agents employed by Congress as well as particular States, by the Cloathier General Sub or State Cloathiers and Regimental Cloathiers; and all officers and Soldiers in the Armies of the United States and when Materials can be purchased instead of ready made Cloaths, it shall always be preferred in order that they may be made up by the Taylors of the Several Regiments to save expence and prevent the disadvantages which the Soldiers frequently suffer from their unfitness; and instead of Breeches woolen Overalls for the winter and Linen for the Summer are to be Substituted.

Commissioners of Clothing

Later in the War, when the securing of Clothing grew more difficult, the Legislature authorized the Governor to appoint Commissioners to procure Clothing, and Money on Loan, presumably to pay for the Clothing. The appointees were Isaac Roosevelt and William Floyd. The agents on Long Island and in Connecticut were John Davis and John Grenell. These legislative acts were passed:—Apr. 4, 1778; May 30, 1780; and Mar. 7, 1781. On Apr. 16, 1787, Isaac Roosevelt received £100 “as a compensation for my services as a Commissioner for procuring Clothing &c during the late war”.

The Commissioners secured the loans first. (See Accounts of Messrs Floyd and Roosevelt in the Chapter on “The Treasurer”). When the work of securing subscriptions had been well advanced the Commissioners turned their attention to the Clothing.

An Account of Subscription of Clothing Recd from the following Precincts in Ulster County—

	Shirts.	Overalls.	Yds. Linen.
From Shawingonk	43	16	34
N. Malborough	3	1	
N. Paltz	21	7	20 3/4
Kingston	28	28	
Hurley Township	23	24	
Marbletown	26	15	33
Rochester	12		18 3/4
Newburgh	26	9	8
10 bundells			
	182	80	114 1/2

A law was passed, Feb. 26, 1780, placing a limitation on the prices of Clothing. On July 1, 1780, the Legislature authorized John N. Bleecker, of Albany, Gilbert Livingston, of Dutchess, Jonathan Hasbrouck, of Ulster, Elihu Marvin, of Orange, Joseph Benedict, of Westchester, and Peter S. Deygart of Tryon, to collect Shirts and Linen for the overalls of the troops

Invoice of Linen Shirts overalls &c delivered to Lieutenant Connelly by John N. Bleecker Received from a few districts of the County of Albany Vizt

6 fine white shirts
 49 Tone & Check Shirts
 141 1/4 yards tone & other linen
 16 pair trowsers & overalls
 4 pair stockings
 2 pair linen breeches
 4 Linen Jackets
 1 Hat
 3 pair Shoes

Albany 5th Augt 1780

John N. Bleecker.

Recieved August 20th 1780 from Lieut. Michael Connolly pay Master to the fifth New York Regiment one Hundred & Eight Shirts one Hundred & fifty yards of Linnen Thirty Nine Overalls one Jacket & one pair of Shoes being the proportion of Cloathing given by the People of the State of New York to their Troops recieved for the fourth New York Regiment.

Israel Smith Capt. P. M. & Regt. Clerk 4th N. York Regt.

Rec'd. of Lieut. Michl. Connolly one Hundd. & Sixty Shirts fifty five Overalls two Hundd. & thirteen Yards Linnin one Hatt & one pr Old Stockings being our Proportion of Cloathing given by the Peopel of this State of New York to their Troops Recd. for the 3d N. York Regiment. Camp Newyorkton Orangetown Augt. 21st 1780.

Ph. Conine Capt. Lt. 3d New York Regt.

It will be observed that while most of the Clothing was for the men, yet some provision was made for the Uniforms of the Officers. The several acts of the Continental Congress, as shown in the documents, were as follows:—

In Congress November 25th 1779.

Whereas Congress by Sundry Resolutions have provided that Cloathing be furnished to officers of the line and others at prices proportionate to their pay, but no enumeration of the articles intended to be comprehended in a Suit of cloathes having been made, or any rules explicitly laid down for the delivery or pay of the Same;

Resolved, that the following articles be delivered as a Suit of Cloathes, for the current and every Succeeding year of their Service, to officers of the line & Staff, intitled by any resolutions of Congress to receive the Same Vizt —

1 hat 1 Watchcoat 1 Body coat 4 Vests 1 for winter and 3 for Summer, 4 Pr breeches, two for winter and two for Summer, four Shirts, 4 Stocks, 6 Pr Stockings, 3 Pr Woorsted, & three of thread, four Pr Shoes — For which articles of Cloathing the officers Shall pay on receipt thereof one half more than the prices at which the Same were currently Sold before the commencement of Hostilities in April 1775 — And for this end the purchasing agents employed on continental account Shall transmit to the clothier general, with the cloathing they Shall respectively purchase, the prices marked thereon at the rates aforesaid, and also correct Invoices of the Same, and copies of such rates and Invoices, to the board of War — And all the cloathing purchas'd on continental account by the respective States shall be valued, marked and Invoiced in like manner, and copies of Such Invoices and rates also transmitted to the board of war and the clothier general: The cloathing So purchased Shall be distributed to and among the Sub or State Cloathiers, to be Issued by them to the regimental cloathiers, and by the latter to the Officers of the Regiments and corps; and the Said regimental clothiers Shall receive from the officers, on the delivery of the cloathing, the prices thereof So fixt; and they shall every three months Settle their accounts of monies received for cloathing with the auditors of the army in which they Shall Serve, and pay the monies which in Such Settlements Shall be found chargeable to them or in their hands to the paymaster general or deputy paymaster

general of the army or detachment in which Such regimental cloathiers Shall Serve — And the Said paymaster general or deputy paymaster general Shall make returns of the amount of Such monies So received to the board of Treasury, that the Said paymaster general or deputy paymaster general may be duly charged with the Same — The auditors making Such Settlements with the regimental cloathing Shall transmit to the paymaster or deputy paymaster general abstracts of Such Settlements, Specifying the ballances due from the regimental cloathiers respectively, that in cases of neglect they may be duly called on for payment of the Same: Copies of Such abstracts Shall also be transmitted to the board of treasury — Excepting from this rule of distribution all Staff officers not taken from the line, who are to receive their cloathing Immediately from the Cloathier general, or if attached to the corps of residing in any State at a distance from the Cloathier general Store, from the Sub cloathier of Such State; paying for the Same at the rates aforesaid — And all monies So received by the cloathier Genl or Such Sub or State cloathiers, Shall be placed to the Credit of the United States, and accounts thereof duly transmitted to the board of treasury — The Cloathier general to be charged in the Settlement of his contingent account with the monies So received, and the Sub or State cloathiers to be accountable for and pay the monies received by them to the order of the executive of the State appointg. them respectively: and the State to be charged in its cloathing account with the amount of Such monies — Excepting also all Staff officers who receive commissions on their expenditures of public monies, who are not to receive any cloathing provided at continental expence

That all cloathing issued to non-commissioned officers and Soldiers, inlisted artificers and waggoners beyond that allowed to them as bounty, Shall also be valued and paid for at the rate before mentioned; but no non-commissioned officer, Soldier, waggoner or artificer, Shall be intitled to purchase in any one year out of the public Store any other additional articles than these of hatts, hose Shirts & Shoes, and not more of these than are absolutely necessary, and not exceeding the number of the like articles allowed as their bounty cloathing — That all the cloathing before mentioned for officers in the line and Soldiers, Shall be Issued on returns certified by the Commanding officer of the corps to which they belong; all cloathing to Staff officers on the certificates of their principal with the army or in the district within which they Shall Serve; to artificers on the certificate of the commanding officer of their corps; and to waggoners on the certificate of the quartermaster general or one of the assistant quartermaster general or of the deputy quarter Master general employing them, or of the waggonmaster general or deputy waggonmaster general under whom they serve —

That no Staff officer, artificer or waggoner, not being engaged for at least one year, Shall receive cloathing; and if any Such officer, artificer or Waggoner, being engaged for one year or more, after receipt of Such cloathing, Shall quit the Service before the expiration of the term for which he or they are or Shall be engaged, he or they Shall forfeit and pay the full value of Such cloathing, and be Subject to all other penalties & inconveniences attending his or their breach of contract or desertion —

November 26th. 1779.

Resolved, That the returns for cloathing for officers in the medical Staff, regimental Surgeons and their mates who are to draw with the regimental Staff, excepted, be Signed by the director general or the physician general and Surgeon general of the district: and Such cloathing Shall be delivered either by the Cloathier general or any Sub cloathier in the State in which the officer to receive cloathing Shall reside, as is provided in the cases of other Staff officers not taken from the line —

That no cloathing Shall be Sold or delivered to noncommissioned officers or Soldiers beyond the articles they have received as their bounty cloathing, it being the intention hereof, that the Supplies only Shall be disposed of

Charles Thomson Secrey.

Uniforms

GENERAL ORDERS 1779

Uniform of the Troops raised by New York and New Jersey is Blue Coats faced with Buff and lined with white, Buttons white, white undercloaths.

- 5 Regiments { Their Uniform Blue faced with Buff White Lining & Buttons, White Vests & Overalls Each 27 Serjs. 135— Better Cloathing than the Rank & file with Worsteds Epuletts
Each 18 D & fifes 90— Buff faced with Blue Trimm'd with Blue Tape & Epuletts
- 5 Companies { Blue faced & lined with Scarlet Yellow Buttons and Tape Drum & fifes 10 Artillery { Scarlet faced with Blue
- Dragoons Short Blue Coats white facing & lining white Buttons & Under Cloaths.
- The other corps of infantry Credited to the State will be in the state Uniform.

This is the Account presented by the State to the United States on the score of Clothing:—

3598	3/4 doz	Stockings	£1872.	19.	7
10	"	Mittens	26.	11.	6
1575		Knapsacks	42.	6.	0
73		Coats	109.	10.	0
1838	1/2 yds 3370 P.	Blankets	4530.	6.	5
239	Ps 4293 y.	Cloth	10885.	16.	5 3/4
421	lb	Thread	117.	6.	10
375	Ps 12912 1/2 y.	Linnen	1710.	12.	3 1/2
484	5/12 doz	Hatts	966.	14.	4 3/4
634		Shirts	7244.	2.	4
5689		Shoes	2418.	6.	0
974	gr.	Coat buttons	221.	1.	1
1770		Stocks	86.	7.	8
505		Bear Skins	199.	12.	0
41	gr	Shirt Buttons	4.	11.	4
		Dear Skin Breeches	3456.	6.	8
			<hr/>		
			£33892.		
			10.		
			7		

(See the Chapter on "The Auditor General" for the inquiries by Mr. Curtenius of Philip Schuyler as to the claims of the State of New York against the United States for Clothing. See, also, "Powder".)

PROVISIONS

Peter T. Curtenius was the Commissary of the Provincial Congress; and Henry Schenck acted as his agent. Jacob Cuyler, James Gamble and Adam Gilchrist were Deputies. Albert Adriance, John N. Bleecker, Matthew Dubois, John Franks, Isaac Goes, Samuel Hilt, Abraham Livingston, Richard Norwood, Joseph Peirson, Elisha Phelps, Tunis Tappen, Richard Ten Eyck, Lucas Van Brakel, James Weeks, Harmanus A. Wendell, John Wiley, John Woolsey and Henry Wyckoff were Commissaries. David Currie, John Currie, Peter T. Curtenius, Cornelius Cuyler, Jacob Cuyler, Jonathan G. Tompkins, Volkert Veeder and John Wiley were

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Commissaries of Purchases. Victor Bicker, Joseph Bouton, Aaron Buell, John Else, Theodorus Van Wyck Graham, Henry Grigg, James Hamilton, Gilbert Horton, Robert Hunter, John Knight, Enoch Leonard, Thomas Lindsay, John Little, Abraham H. Marthings, James Moore, Elias Newman, Robert Nesbitt, Alexander Patterson, William Shute, Melancton Smith, Benjamin Stevens, Bethuel Washburn, John W. Wendell, James Winney and James Yale were Commissaries of Issues. Ezekiel Cheevers, Richard Norwood, Philip Van Rensselaer, Richard Ten Eyck and Harmanus A. Wendell were Storekeepers. James Giles was Conductor of Stores. Hugh Hughes was Commissary of Continental Stores. The following officers of the Continental or United States Government are mentioned in the documents:— Benjamin Miffin, Qr.Mr.; Timothy Pickering, Qr.Mr.Gen.; Jonathan Trumbull, Commy. and Joseph Trumbull, Commy. Gen.

The Committee of Safety, Mar. 27, 1776, approved a bond of £30,000 from Philip Livingston, John Alsop and Abraham Livingston for the faithful performance of Abraham Livingston's contract for victualing the Troops; and the latter was voted £5,000. The Legislature, July 1, 1780, refunded £856.16 to Egbert Dumond for provisions that he had purchased for Gen. Clinton's brigade. Other instances of Legislative action appear in the Specific Supplies, named below.

John Wiley was Commissary of Purchases, by a law of Mar. 11, 1780. He was given £150,000 by Governor Clinton, July 25, 1780; and £100,000, Oct. 26, 1780. David Currie was appointed by the Provincial Congress, May 9, 1777, Commissary to provide the Continental Troops with articles not allowed by the Commissary General. The Council of Safety voted him £3000, June 3, 1777. The Legislature gave him £1000, Mar. 10–11, 1778, to use in New Jersey and Pennsylvania; £5000, June 30, 1778, and £6000, Nov. 4, 1778. He received a total of £18876.2.7 between June 12, 1777, and Aug. 6, 1779—the most of which was expended for port wine, brandy, rum, spirits, chocolate, pepper, coffee and tobacco.

According to the following concurrent Resolutions of the Legislature, dated February 21, 1778, it would seem that David Currie acted as Sutler also:—

Resolved that David Currie Esqr. Commissary for supplying the Troops of this State with such Articles as are not allowed them by the Commissary General be requested to provide for the Use of the said Troops four Hogsheads of good proof rum Two Hogsheads of muscavado Sugar and fifty weight of pepper and that he supply the said Troops with the same on credit in the Manner heretofore Observed, at the same prices at which the same are supplied by the State of Connecticut to the Continental Troops raised under the direction of that State; And that this House will with the concurrence of the Honorable the Senate provide for the expence thereof.

The average cost of Provisions, between 1775 and 1778, taken from numerous bills, was as follows:—by the Barrel,—Pork, £3 to £7; Codfish, 28/—; Rum, £5 to £6; Small Beer, 3/—; Potash, £3; by the Cwt.,—Flour 24/—; by the pound—Mutton, 4d.; Lard, 8d.; Bacon, 8d.; Veal, 10d.; Beef, 9d.; Pork (sides), 9d.; Pork (shoulders), 7d.; Butter, 1/— to 2/6; Smoked Beef, 1/—; Tallow, 2/6; Tobacco, 1/—; by the bushel—Potatoes, 4/—; Wheat, 2/8; Corn, 8/— to 10/—; Turnips, 1/6. Milk was 4d. to 6d. per quart; Soap, 1/— per gallon; Bread, 1/— per loaf; Wood, 4/— to 8/— per load; Linen, 21/— per yard; and Shoes, 24/— per pair.

In the final bills of the State against the United States these items appear:—

2003	1/2 B Peas	£585. 2. 9
10	Sheep	6. 0. 0
35210	lb Beef	671. 2. 2
383	Po Potatoes	89. 3. 7
6262 B. 10747 Ct 393	lb flour	11451. 16. 6
950 3/4 B 2779	lb Pork	3981. 4. 4
38297	lb Rice	336. 9. 4 1/2
2829	lb Butter	415. 9. 8 1/2
4395	Bs Salt	586. 1. 2 1/2
407	1/2 Bs Beer	282. 5. 6
8	Bs Cyder	17. 9. 0
41	lb Candles	2. 1. 0
20	cds Wood	14. 0. 0
1609	gall Rum	223. 4. 0
10080	lb Bread	81. 7. 7 1/2
Different Articles		10591. 12. 8 1/4
		<hr/>
		£29334. 9. 5 1/4

Spirits

The drinking habits of those days are constantly before the reader in running over the bills. One of the Accounts makes a charge of seven pounds "for allowance of liquor when at work"; and Col. Peter R. Livingston, in his report upon the payment of Bounties, includes "six barrels of Beer, by my orders, to encourage the people to enlist". On July 14, 1777, the Treasurer of the Provincial Congress received £521.7.8. from Richard Hatfield, the produce of several hogsheads of Rum formerly purchased by the Westchester County Committee and lately sold to Samuel Drake by order of William Duer.

Just before the burning of Kingston, a quantity of Rum was taken from Col. Lott. Although the Rum was probably lost at that time, yet the bill for the same is still in existence:—

1777 State of New York Dr to Abraham P. Lott
 October 15 — To 1 Htt Containing 32 gallons West India Rum taken out of his Store by order of his Excellency Governor Clinton for the use of the public as pr affidavit given by Jacobus Low and Sworn to by said Abraham P. Lott —
 32 gallons @ 12/— per gallon £19. 4. 0.

The Testimoney of Benjamin Man and Zenas Skinner of Lawfull age that being imployed as Carmen in the Continental Servis and Being on the way Between Hartford and Fishkiln that on the Night of the 14th Day Instant July in Kent in Litchfield County Lying under the Carts to wach and gaurd the Liquers in the Carts Some Time in the Night Between Mid Night and Day Said Deponents were Beset by a Number of Men armed with Guns and Bay-ents and other accotremments and Taken by Said Company and Carried Seperate from the Carts and from Each other Some ways and Threatned by them that if they the Deponents together with Elijah Webster a Carman with us would Not Settle with those Men that they the Deponants had Entered Complaint against or Robing Said Carts the Night Before and Let them go without paying Costs of Suit they the Said Teammen Should Never be able to go up the Great Hill for they would certainly Kill them if they did not settle the matter for it was they that got the Rum and they were the Kings Rangers and Lived in the woods and had a Right to Take Such things where they could Light upon it and further the Deponants says not.

Benjamin Man.
 Zenas Skinner.

Litchfield County Ss Kent the 15th of July 1777 personally Appeared Benjamin Man and Zenas Skinner the signers of the foregoing Deposition and mad Solemn Oath to the truth of the Same.

Sworn before me. Ephm. Hubbel Jr. Just. of peace.

In the preliminary discussion, in 1784, as to the claims of the State against the U.S., the Auditor-General queried, and the Commissioners of Accounts answered, as follows:—

April 14th 1779, Continental Congress recommend to the different States to appoint an Agent to supply their Officers with Rum at 5/ 4 pr Gallon, Sugar at 4/ & Tea at 8/ pr at the Expence of the United States. Query, If the Articles cost the State more than the price here limited, whether the State is to loose the difference

The Cost & Charges of those Articles must be charged.

The accounts of Commissaries David Currie and John Currie contain many items relating to Spirits of various kinds. Other items will be found in Governor Clinton's Accounts and in Entertainments, in the Chapter on "The Governor".

Pork

The Provincial Congress, Mar. 9, 1776, ordered the Deputies of Westchester County to purchase 1200 barrels of salted Pork; and the Committee of Safety, Mar. 18, ordered that not more than £4. be paid per barrel. The Congress, June 15, voted £70. to Col. Gilbert Drake for purchasing Pork; and he bought large quantities afterward. The Congress also, Aug. 4, voted to give Col. Joseph Trumbull, Commissary General of the Continental Army, such amount as he needed of the Pork stored in Westchester County; and there is a bill, from Gerard Bancker, for going after the parties in that County who had delivered Pork to Col. Trumbull. The Committee of Safety, Sept. 9, 1777, ordered the Auditor General to charge the Pork and Provisions, spared to Col. Trumbull, to the U.S. at the market price at the time of delivery. The detailed accounts of Col. Drake and Col. Trumbull are quite voluminous.

Beef

Ebenezer Foote and Asa Worthington were Inspectors of Cattle. Timothy Benedict and Tinas Benedict were Receivers of Cattle. A Law to prevent a Monopoly of Cattle was passed, June 24, 1780.

1780	State of New York to Daniel Graham Dr.		
March	For 10 Head Cattle purchas'd & deliver'd for the use of Genl. Clinton's Brigade —		
	Vizt.		
	3	Head Cattle from Wells	£4000
	2	do Goldsmith	2236. 16. —
	1	do Smith	1020.
	1	do Keembergh	700.
	2	do Gillesby	1650
	1	do Crance	1230
			<hr/>
			10836. 16. —

1780			
March	my own Expences	234 Doll ^{rs}	} 137.12
	Goldsmiths Boy, to drive Cattle	50	
	Col. Isaac Nicoll	60	
	To Crance & Keemburgh for purchasing & driving part of the above Cattle to Newburgh		150.
	To 4 days Service — at 100 Dollars pr day		160.
			<hr/>
			11284. 8.
	Cr.		
	By Cash from the Treasurer		3000.
			<hr/>
			£8284. 8.

[Certified by Genl. James Clinton.]

Tea

The price of Tea rose so rapidly that, in June, 1776, the Committee of Albany County ordered that Tea should be taken from all dealers who sold it at more than 6/— per pound; and that such confiscated Tea should then be sold, in small quantities at 6/3 in Continental Money. There was almost a riot in Albany against the high-priced dealers.

In Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York Kings Town April 25th 1777.

Resolved that Colo. Allison & Colo. Hethorn be appointed to receive from Gen^l. George Clinton the Hogstead of tea now in His possession and which was taken at Hackensack New Bridge Some time in Jany. Last by a part of the said Colo^s. Regments of Militia in General Clinton's Brigade and that they Deal out one pound of the said tea to each of the officers and Privates of the said Regements who were or had been in actual Service Before the taking of the said tea and did not Desert the Said Service or who have not heretofore had any Shair of the said Tea they paying at the rate of Six Shillings per pound for the Same.

Robt. Benson Secr^y.

23^d. July 1777 William Allison to the State of New York Dr.

Had for the Use of my Regement

To 336 lbs. of Tea found and taken from the Out House of Doc^t. Bushkirk at Hockensock New Bridg the 7th Day of Jan. Last By a Detachment of Mine and Colo. Hathorn's Regts. and some Part of which Dealt to the people of the two Regements then in Service By agreement of the Colonels and a part by order of the Convention at 6/ pr lb. amounting to £100:16: 0

To 42 lbs. Remainder proportion of My Regiment after Serving Each officer and private with one pound as above and Distributed in the Regts. at 8/ pr lb. amt. to. . 16:16: 0

£117:12: 0

I do hereby Certify that the above is all the tea Dealt to My Regiment to My knowledg and that I have taken Every precaution in My power to Have a fair and true act. kept of all the tea that came into my Possession and know of no person Receiving any but the two Regts. Except Capt. Bell of Orange town who assisted in geting it and Drew 13 or 14 lbs. for Himself and Men.

Wm. Allison.

July 23, 1777.

Examined the above Account & allow that the Sum of One hundred and Seventeen pounds Twelve Shill^s. be paid into the Treasury of this State for 378 lbs. tea, distributed by Col. Allison to his Regiment as pr Resolve of Convention April 25, 1777.

Comfort Sands Aud. Gen^l.

To Peter V. B. Livingston Esqr.

Peas

The Provincial Congress, Mar. 9, 1776, ordered the Deputies of Albany County to purchase 50 bushels of Peas and send them to the Deputies of Westchester County. The Accounts of Col. Trumbull contain many charges for this staple article.

Grain

The Provincial Congress, or Convention, May 13, 1777, fixed these prices, per bushel:—Wheat, 7/—; Rye, 5/—; Oats, 3/6; Indian Corn, 5/—; Buckwheat, 3/—. The Congress, in 1776, ordered large quantities of Wheat shipped from one point to another. The Governor often ordered the impress of Wheat and Flour under the Commissioners, Egbert Dumond, Henry I. Van Rensselaer and Marinus Willett. The impressments took place in 1780 and 1781; but some of Willett's bore an earlier date. (See Laws passed, Oct. 3, 1778, June 28, 1780, and Mar. 27, 1781; also "Bounties" in this book.) The following is one of Col. Willett's impressment Accounts:—

United States Dr. To State of New York for Sundry Provisions delivered to Issuing commissaries by Colonel Willet which provisions were Seized and impressed by him from disaffected persons who were gone of to the Enemy by which means the property became forfeited to State NB the Receipts were taken in Col Willets name who has delivered them up upon his being Indemnified by the State as will appear by an act passed the 22^d April 1785 an Extract of which is hereunto annexed —

Interest Calculated from the date of Deliv^y. till 1 Jan^y. 1787 @ 6 Pr Ct Pr Annum.

Date	To whom Delivered	What Articles	Am ^t .
1781			
Aug 31.	James Moore	27 Cattle 6439 lb 27 Hides 755 lb Mutton 460 lb Beef 926 lb is 8580 lb..... at 44/	£188.15. 2
		Rough Tallow 199 lb @ 6	4.19. 6.
		Flour 3866 lb equal to 34 Ct 2 Q ^r 2 lb 36/.....	62. 2. 6.
Sept ^r 30	ditto	5 Cattle 1115 lb 5 Hides 135 lb Mutton 74 lb beef 244 lb is 1568 lb..... 44/	34. 9.10.
		23 Barr flour 136 Ct Q ^r 2 lb at 36/.....	245. 2. 5.
		Rough Tallow 43 lb @ 6	1. 1. 6.
Oct ^r	ditto	Beef 1787 lb Hides 224 lb Mut ^a . 30 lb is 2041 lb @ 44/	44.18.
		Rough Tallow 63 lb @ 6	1.11. 6.
		Flour 147 Ct C 2 Q ^r 19 lb 36/	256.16.
Nov 22	ditto	8 Cattle 15.39 lb 6 Hides 210 lb Mut ^a . 92 lb is 1841 lb 44/	40.10.
Nov 30	ditto	Flour 4 Ct 1 Q ^r 11 lb .. 36/	7.16. 7.

Date	To whom Delivered	What Articles	Am ^t .
1781			
Dec ^r .	James Moore	Beef 218 lb Mutton 34 lb is 252 lb 52/	£6. 11.
1782		Flour 10 C 1 Q ^r 22 lb 36/	18. 16.
July 30	James Yules	Flour 2. C 2 Q ^r 26 lb 36/	4. 18. 4
31	ditto	11 Cattle 1960 Hides 315 lb is 2275 lb 44/.....	50. 1.
		Tallow 6 lb @ 6.	3.
Aug ^t 31	ditto	4 Cattle 4382 lb Hides 681 lb 5063 lb ... 44/.....	111. 7. 8
		Tallow 8 lb @ 6.	4.
24	Thos. Lindsay	Mutton 188 lb 44/	4. 2. 9
25	ditto	ditto 611 lb 44/	13. 8. 10
31	ditto	ditto 94 lb 44/	2. 1. 4
Dec ^r 24	ditto	Flour 12 Ct. 1 Q ^r . 25 lb 36/	22. 9.
16	ditto	Hay 17 Ct. 6/	5. 2.
1	ditto	Oats 7 1/2 Bushels .. 4/	1. 10.
Aug ^t . 9	I Gamble	1 Cow 300 lb 44/	6. 12.
19		1 Cow 300 lb 44/	6. 12.
Nov 17	A Walrath	1 Cow 300 lb 44/	6. 12.
Dec ^r . 5	E Nestle	3 Sheep 141 lb 52/	3. 13. 4
	E House	1 d ^o 47 lb 52/	1. 4. 5
26	C Ehl	Oats 16 1/2 Bush ... 4/	3. 6
			£1165. 17. 4

[The amount of the above in Dollars was 2913 61/90; and the interest was 903 50/90. The Vouchers ran from No. 2 to No. 26, inclusive]

Flour

Systematic records of this article seem to commence with the Accounts of Col. Trumbull, June 14, 1776. The adjoining States took so much Flour from New York that the supply, in the latter, became short. Hence the Council of Safety, Nov. 4, 1776, passed a resolution forbidding its exportation.

In Council of Safety for the State of New York — Hurly December the first, 1777.

Ordered that the Treasurer of this State pay to Robert Benson, Esquire, one of the secretaries, twelve Dollars for the like Sum by him advanced for the State to James Campbell on the Twenty fourth day of November last for carrying the Resolutions of the Council of Safety (relative to the Exportation of Flour and Meal out of this State) to the Chairmen of Committees of the north & south side of the Mountains in Orange County and to the Chairman of the Committee of Ulster County.

Attest John McKesson, Secr'y

Evert Bancker Prest pro tem.

Decr. 25th, 1777. Recd of Gerard Bancker the Sum of four pounds Sixteen shillgs for the within Order.

£4.16.0.

Robt Benson

The Council, Dec. 12, 1777, sent a similar notice to the Committees of Dutchess and Orange Counties. Finally, the Legislature, Mar. 14, 1778, passed the celebrated "Embargo Act". Other acts, explanatory of this, were passed:— Oct. 20, 1779; Sept. 22, 1780; Mar. 10, 1781; Mar. 15, 1781; Apr. 13, 1782; and July 22, 1782.

Bread

The records of Bread, as of Flour, apparently commence with Col. Trumbull's Accounts, June 14, 1776. Col. Abraham P. Lott bought and stored large quantities, which were known as the ordinary Bread and "hard Bread".

Salt

Matthew Cantine, William Harper and Jonathan Lawrence were Commissioners charged with the duty of finding Salt. Peter R. Livingston was a Purchaser. James Robinson was an Agent. Henry Remsen, Alexander Robertson, Peter Sim and Marinus Willett were Manufacturers.

State of New York In Convention A. M. July 30th 1776.

Resolved, unanimously, that this Convention will (upon good security) lend to the first five persons (Skilled in the process of extracting Salt from Sea Water) who shall apply for the same, a Sum of Money not exceeding five hundred Pounds to each Person, for the Term of two Years from this date, without Interest, for the purpose of erecting Salt Works within this State.

Resolved, unanimously, that such works be erected at such place or places as in the opinion of the respective County Committees, where such works shall be erected, shall be most proper; provided always that the said Works be not erected within less than fifteen Miles of each other on the Sea Coast.

Resolved, unanimously, that this Convention will receive Salt at eight Shillings per bushel in payment of the respective Sums, advanced to the different Adventurers — provided the said Salt be manufactured by the Person who shall offer it in payment, and that the same be tendered for payment before the expiration of two Years after the Loan of the Money.

Resolved, unanimously, that if any of the said works should be destroyed by the Enemy; this State will lose one half of the money which has been appropriated for the purpose of erecting such Work out of the Money advanced on Loan by this State to the proprietor.

Resolved, unanimously, that nothing in the foregoing Resolves Shall extend to the Loan of any Sum of Money to any Person who shall not apply before the first day of October next, nor then unless upon Condition that the Work shall be completed within three Months of the said Loan.

John McKesson late Secretary.

Qu. Who furnished Salt within three Months of the Loan?

In Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York — Haerlem — Augt. 1st 1776

Mr. Robert Harper & Mr. Gov^r. Morris reported that they have examined Peter Sim as to his Skill and Knowledge in the Art of Extracting Salt from Sea Water and think him well skilled in that Art and that in their Opinion the application of the said Sim and his Copartners in every respect comes within the Resolutions of this Convention for encouraging the manufacturing of salt.

Resolved that the said Alexander Robertson Marinus Willett Peter Sim and their Copartners shall have the sum of five hundred pounds on Loan on their joint and several Bond or obligation Conditioned for the payment thereof to the Treasurer according to the said Resolutions.

Ordered that the Secretaries prepare such Bond, and that on the Receipt thereof by the Treasurer duely executed by the said Alexander Robertson Marinus Willett Peter Sim and their Copartners and Conditioned for the payment of five hundred pounds he do advance to them that sum taking a Receipt for the same

John McKesson Sec^y.

Received August 28th 1776 from P. V. B. Livingston by the hands of Gerard Bancker Treasurer five hundred pounds agreeable to the above order.

£500..

Alexander Robertson.

The State of New York Dr. To Alexander Robertson, Henry Remsen & Others for Sundry Materials bought & furnished for Salt Works begun at Huntingtown on Long Island, in consequence of a Resolve of the Provincial Congress, but by the Enemies taking possession thereof were destroyed —

1776 June 26	To paid by A. R. for 12,000 hard Bricks a 32/	£19: 4
	To ditto for 7,000 soft do 22/	7:14
	To ditto for freight	5: 7: 6
	To ditto Marinus Willett pr Auct	21.12: 7
	To ditto George Lindsay pr do	22:16: 4
	To ditto Peter Sim pr do	18: 9: 9
	To ditto do pr do for furniture	74:16: 6
		<hr/>
		£170: : 8

The Salt Compy, To Marinus Willet, Dr.

1776	To Expences going to Huntington	£ 4:16: 4
	To do to Hellgate for Stones	8: 3
	To Cash paid for Boards Sent to L. Island	16. 8
		<hr/>
		£21:12: 7

Received Morris County 2d December 1777 of Alexr Robertson & Co. The above Sum of Twenty One Pounds Twelve Shillings & 7d New York Curry in full of all Accots

Marinus Willett

1776 New York June 1

Mr. Alexander Robertson & Com. To George Lindsay Dr.

For Expences Laid out for the Salt Works	
go on time at Rockaway	1: 8:
Payed for fraught of Bricks	5:14
Payed for 12 of Lime at 24/ Ech	14: 8
go on time at Huntingtown with Mr. Willet	3: 4
Payed James Gardenr for his Work in part	8
go on time at Huntingtown with Mr. Sim	15
	<hr/>
Red the above in full	£22:16: 4
George Lindsay	

An Account of Traveling Expences while Employed in The Company Salt Works

New York May 4th Two days a Rockway in Compy with Mr. Shaw and Lindsay Looking out for a Place fite to Erect the Works

Payd for horse hyre 12/ and for other Conjunct Expences 8/6	£ 1: 0: 6
May 20th went with Mr. Lindsay 4 days 1/2 with the bricks To Huntington	
Spent 12/6 Lent Mr Lindsay 8/ to make payment for the freight of Bricks	1: 0: 6
June 1st Went to Kingwood 4 days in going and comeing Pay for horse hire 20/ & my own expences & horse 27	2: 7
Sent out to Harlem for the Bond horse hyre	6
August 12th Three days at Mr Ogdens for horse hyre 18/ To Breekfast 1/ for the horse /6 to Dinner 1/3 Drink 1/ the horse /6 to Supper 1/ Drink 2/ ye horse 1/6	1: 6: 9
To Breekfast 1/ the horse /6 Dinned with Colnel Ogden and gave him the Dementions of the Salt Pan and Left 8/ with the forman for the men Lodged in a Publick near to Colnel Ogdens for Supper 1/3 Drink 2/ and the 1/9	14: 6
for Breekfast and Dinner for my self 3/6 ye horse 1/	4: 6

Bot a gallon of Rum a 9/ and gave the man for To Pile up the Bourds and cover the lime for fear of Rain Payd a man to help to Put the Bourds in ye Sloop 3/ To Cash advanced out of my own Pocket for Bourds Bot at the Albany Peir	£12: 4:10:
	<hr/>
To Cash Received on Said account	£12: 1: 9 4:16:
	<hr/>
To 16 days Employed a 8/ pr Day	7: 5: 9 6: 8: 8
	<hr/>
	13:14: 5

Albany Decm. 11, 1785 Recvd from Alexander Robertson Thirteen pounds thirteen Shillings
and Nine Pence the Ballance due me upon the within Acct.

£13:13: 9

Peter Sim

4:16 Cash paid before

£18: 9: 9

Inventory of Sundries Shope Tools Sent to cold Springe on Long Island about the first of
August 1776

To a large cast Stove and funnel for my Shope	£10:15:
To a large grindstone fitted up a	2: 8:
To 2 of my Shope Benches a 40/ pr Bench	4:
To a Large Iron Crampe for breinging up Joints	3: 4
To 2 Iron hold fasts @ 8/ pr & 2 bed keys 1 at 10/ & 1 a 8/	1:14
To 1 Turkey oilstone a 17/6 and 2 Shope hatchets a 5/ pr	1: 7: 6
To 2 hand Sawes a 36/ & 2 pannel Sawes a 37/	3:13
To 2 Tennant Sawes a 32/ & 2 Sach Do a 28/ & 2 dovetail 32/	4: 2
To 1 Chairback Sawe & two turning Sawes & 1 key hole	1: 8
2 Breaking out Sawes with frames fitted up a	2:16
To a Breass and brass Pade and Bites	3: 4
To 2 Jointers 1 a 12/ the other 8/	1:
To 2 Double Iron traying Planes a 12/ pr	1: 4
To 2 Double Smouthing hand plains a 10/ pr	1:
To 3 Common traying Plains a 6/ pr & 2 Smouthing Com a 5/	1: 8:
To 3 Jack Plains a 4/6 & 1 Pair Inch groveing Do a 10/6	1: 4:
To 3 hammers a 9 and a Veniearing Do a 4/	13:
To 2 Pairs of Pinchers a 8/	8:
To Three Sett of Bed screws a 6/ pr Sett	18:
and aboute 4 or 5 Dozen of firmers gouges & Mortice Chizels handled for the Shope use a 15/ pr	3:
To a Nest of Drawers with Plain Irons hinges Screwes and brad firmers & gouges unhandled files and Rasps some fret Sawes gamblits and Brad alles I think worth	5:10
	<hr/>
	54:16: 6

Besides Sundrie other things such as Mallets squars and gages that I can make
No account of

Houseld Furniture Sent to Said Place

To a Wood Axe & wood sawe to two Mahy Tables and six Rush Bottom Chairs
& 4 Mahy Rush Bottoms and 2 Smal bedsteads a kitchen Table and a New Case
of Bottels and a Coffie Mile Brass Scales and Waights Two kitchen Tramels two
Pickel tubes & two wash Tubes an Iron hooped Pall and a Soap Barrel Mostly full
of Soape and the Ticke of a Stra bed I Think the amount of them at that time to
be about twinty Pound or Beter

20:

74:16: 6

These works were destroyed by the Enemy before they were fairly in operation. In 1777, Jonathan Lawrence, as Commissioner for Exploring Mines of Lead, Sulphur &c, made trial of the Salt Springs at Oriskany, Schonnondoak, Conogoty and Andreastown, all in the valley of the Mohawk. In the same year the State Salt was carted from Simsbury and Turkey Hill to the Oblong. The Provincial Congress, or Convention, May 13, 1777, made the price of Salt 20/— per bushel in Westchester County; and ordered the Salt, after its removal to Kingston, to be subject to the orders of the Legislature or the Council of Safety. Two days later, the Council of Safety voted £13000 to Col. Abraham P. Lott to purchase and transport Salt to this State.

In Council of Safety for the State of New York In Kingston 7th June P.M. 1777.

Resolved that the sum of Four thousand pounds be put into the hands of Peter R. Livingston for the purpose of bringing salt into this State for the use of the Inhabitants thereof, on his giving his receipt for the faithful Expenditure thereof.

Resolved, that the said four thousand pounds be by the said Peter R. Livingston laid out in Salt in the Eastren States, on the best terms in his power.

Resolved that such Salt shall be brought into this State and Stored at such safe places therein as the said Peter R. Livingston shall direct — That he thereupon transmit to the Council of Safety or the future Legislature of this State an Account of the prime cost of the said Salt, his Expences in procuring, and the charges of transporting the same, to the end, that proper regulations for the Sale and distribution thereof may be made.

Attest

John McKesson Secr^y.

Pierre Van Cortlandt Presdt.

Rec'd June 9th 1777 from P. V. B. Livingston by the hands of Gerard Bancker four thousand pounds pursuant to the within Written Orders for the faithful Expenditure of which I promise to Accot.
£4000..

Peter R. Livingston

In Council of Safety for the State of New York Kingston Augst. 1, 1777.

Resolved that Mr. Platt & Col. D. Witt be appointed to write to Colo. Peter R. Livingston & that they be authorized to give him Directions to cause the Salt by him purchased on Acct. of this State to be conveyed to such Places in this State as they may think proper.

Robt. Benson Secr^y.

The Council of Safety, Aug. 1, 1777, voted £2100 in addition, to Col. Peter R. Livingston, for the above named work, the same to be paid to James Robinson; and, on Aug. 12, £350 to Elias Hasbrouck for transporting Salt from Canaan to Radley's Landing, on the Hudson River. The following letter, (address uncertain) shows the difficulties under which Salt was procured:

Sir I am very glad you sent me word by Mr Robertson that you wanted me to Account with you Respecting my going up Among the Indians on Purpose to Exammine the Salt Springs for to make Salt for ye use of this State.

It will be necessary to aquante you the first time ye Members of Convention Spoke to me wass at Fishkills befor they left that place. Where they Detaind me three days when Jas. Duane Esqr. in Conjunction with ye Committee told me they would be very glad if I would agree to go to Said Springs as soon ase possible that they would make it an Object well worth my Attention, that I need not be affraid of the Indians that they were our friends. I told them if that was the Case I would go home & advice with my family and Return back in About ten days and give them an answer.

Which I Accordingly did but ye Convention was Desolved and the Most of ye Members gone to Esopus, I spoke to Mr Robt. Harper who was their on publeck bussenes he Advised me without lossing time to go to Esopus, and by no Means to Refuse going up to Make the Experement as Salt was so much wanted, he was shoure that I would be abundantly Recom-penced for my time and troubles on Account thereof whetheir it Succeeded or not. I immedilly went home and hyred a horse on ye 24 of febry. 1777 came to Esopus on the 26th gote my In-structions on the 5 of March from Jas. Duane Esqur. Chairman of the Committee, with a leter to The Honable. General Schuyler for his advice and to be Intyrley att his Deriction. I came to Albany on the 7th and deliver'd my leter to ye General who att the same time desired to See my Instructions, and then he told me it would be Some time yet befor the way was Clear, that we must take care to do nothing to offend the Indians, that he expected Mr Dean the Inter-preter very soon down to Albany in the meantime that I should go in to toune and take lodg-ers and be in the way when Called for. I then Sent a leter to Jas. Duane Esqur. for further advice but got no answer, I often called upon the General as the only person I had to go to & findeing he was called on to go to Congress, I asked him What I was to do in his absence he Said he had wrote up Respecting my going up but had gote no ansure, and that nothing further could be done untill he came home which would be in about three weeks.

I thought then as my family was at Such distance from this place and liveing att a very great expence, and myself on Expence here That I hade beter go and bring them up as it would be more Convenint To have them here then doune att N Windsor.

I then wrote a second leter for Jas. Duane Esqur. which you Received but got no Ansure. I went doune att the same time which was the first of Aprile and was backe here with my family by the midle of Said Month, and finding the General was long in Comeing home I ap-plied to Colnel Fork, who did the Generals Bussines att the Time, the Colonel told me he would gladly do any thing to Oblige me that lay in his Power to Serve the contrey, but att Preasent the Indians were pretty Crusty & he would not advice me by no means to go up amonge them, that as soon as the General came home he was to hold a Convention with ye Indians att Albany which would determine my going up, but when he came home throu the multiplicity of bussines I found it very Deficult to Gett Access to him, at last he told me he would Send for me when he would be more att lessure, and that I Should not be out of the way, during which time he Sett of for Saratoga to my great Surprise.

Very Soon after I heard that Some Gentlemen were gon up from the Convention to Said Springs, but on their Return Mr Lawrence Called att my house which was the twenty fifth of June, and he told me that the Indians were not to be trusted and that they could not Proceed So far as they Intended, but that they have latly discovered a Springs at Cherry Valley but of no great Consequenceas the Water was very Weake, but that I had better go up and see it whetheir It would be worth while to Erecte works or Not, and at the Same Time gave me New Instructions, I went then and gote a horse and made Ready to go their and had gote the lenth of Schnatedy when the very bad News of the enemys being upon the Contrey in different Parts made it Appear to me that doing any thing of the kind was Impractable untill it should Pleas god to deliver us from our Destructive enemys.

Sir by this you will see the time I have lost and what a Loss it has been to my family for upon the Account of it I have been out of bussines for Above a twelve month Still thinking that the time Might come Soon When Somthing Could be Done in that way. I have inclosed you a Note of My Traveling Expencess which is Twentey four Pounds one Shiling & ten pence and I Shall only Charge for four Months time from the first of February to the last of June which is 150 days At only 10/ Pr day which is ase lowe a charge as I can make is 75 Pound, at the time I left Esopus I Received 200 Dollars which is 80 Pounds Youl See their is a Small Ballance due to me of 19 Pound Should be much obliged To you Sir if you would bee so good as to Pay it in to Mr Robertson I would have come myself but traveling Ex-pence is So great att this time that Im very glad of Such an oppurtounity. I am, Sir

With all Due Respect Your Humble Servant

Albany 14th Decemr. 1778.

Peter Sim

Albany 14th Decemr. 1778

The Gentelmen of the Committee of Convention of this State for the Establishing Salt Manufactures Dr. To Peter Sim late of N. York

1777			
Feb	24	To my Expences at fish kills for 3 days attending the Convention	£ 1: 2
		To horse hire for 11 days at 10/— pr day to go to Esopus to the Convention	5:10
		To Expended for man & horse for 9 days	6: 3
Mar	5	To Cash pd a man to take home my horse 40/— & 12/— for horse feed	2:12
	6	To my Expences to Albany for 1 day	9:10
		the same night lodged at the Kings Arms paid for supper breakfast & dinner next day	1: 2: 6
	7	went to lodgings at 30/— pr week for 3 weeks & washing & sundry other Expences 37/6	7: 2: 6
			<hr/>
			24: 1:10
			<hr/>
			To 150 days time from the first of Feby 1777 until the 30 June 10/— pr day
			75
			<hr/>
			99: 1:10
Credit			
		By Cash recd of James Duane Chairman of the Salt Committee	80
			<hr/>
			19: 1:10

1785
 Arpil 18 Peter Sim personally appeared before me & swore on the holy Evangilist that the above acct is a Just & True one
 P. W. Douw Alderman of the City of Albany

In regard to these Accounts, the Auditor-General made this statement: "Peter Sim's claim £19.1.10. for Superintending the Salt works I am of opinion ought to be paid".

PRIVATEERS

The documents relating to the Armed Vessels that preyed upon the Commerce of the British, while interesting, are not as complete as might be expected when it is remembered that there were 792 Privateers under the Stars and Stripes which captured or destroyed about 600 of the Enemy's ships; while the Continental Government, with 64 war-vessels, captured only 196. (See E. S. McClay's "History of American Privateers", published in 1900). Indeed, the destruction of British Commerce was so great from this cause that it was a part of every argument, in England, to bring about peace with the Colonies. We might, therefore, expect that the documents would give the history of a large number of the Privateers that were undoubtedly sent out by the State of New York; instead of the bare half dozen that are recorded in a fairly complete manner. The State charged the United States "for the Expende of building and fitting out Armed Vessels for the Defence of the Harbour"; and its bill for Armed Ships was £2715.11.2 1/2, in 1776 and 1777.